

**PLANNING COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT**

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Joe Pearson II, AICP, Planning and Environmental Services Manager

DATE: October 17, 2024

SUBJECT: **Project Name: Oxnard Sand Management Plan;** Planning and Zoning Permit No. 22-400-06 (Coastal Development Permit) to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community located West of Harbor Boulevard, South of Fifth Street, North of Channel Islands Boulevard, and approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean, within the City of Oxnard.

1) Recommendation: That the Planning Commission (“**Commission**”):

- a) Find the Project to be Categorically Exempt from environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15304 (Class 4, Minor Alterations to Land); and
- b) Adopt Resolution 2024-XX approving Planning and Zoning Permit No. 22-400-06 (Coastal Development Permit), subject to certain findings and conditions.

2) Project Description and Applicant: A request for a Coastal Development Permit to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community. The coastal areas in the city of Oxnard experience severe wind events that result in wind-blown beach sand accumulating on vacant private lots and public beach access points (access points). The accumulated sand moves from the vacant lots and access points to streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots resulting in slippery and unsafe conditions for motorists and pedestrians. The project includes collecting wind-blown beach sand from beach access points, sidewalks, streets, and walkways and redepositing the sand back onto the beach at 13 locations. The sand would be redeposited and groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation. The sand placement areas have been identified to accommodate the amount of sand expected to be redeposited. The implementation of the project is anticipated to occur monthly but will depend largely on wind velocity and storm frequency.

For the purposes of this Staff Report, the foregoing project description shall be referred to as the “**Project.**” Filed by Brian Yanez, Assistant Public Works Director on behalf of the City of Oxnard (the “**Applicant**”).

Please see the Sand Management Plan (Attachment A) for more details.

3) Existing & Surrounding Land Uses: The project area generally includes Oxnard Shores area extending from West 5th Street to the north and West Channel Islands Boulevard to the south within the City of Oxnard Jurisdiction. The project area is generally developed with residential, hotels, parks, public parking, and streets. The entire project site is within the Coastal Zone and the California Coastal Commission (CCC) appeals jurisdiction

4) Background Information: The City Public Works Department (PW) has historically removed wind-blown sand from streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots and trucked to an off-site landfill. The amount of sand removed from public areas varies from season to season due to natural causes, such as wind, king tides and severe storms. In the first quarter of 2022 (January through March), the City tracked the amount of sand removed from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points and the total sand removed from all areas. Based on that tracking it is estimated that the City is removing between 3,000 and 5,000 cubic yards.

5) Environmental Determination: In accordance with Section 15304 (Class 4, Minor Alterations to Land) of the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, projects involving “minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes” may be found to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA. This proposed Project meets the requirements of a Class 4 Categorical Exemption because it consists of removal of relatively moderate quantities of sand from existing developed streets, walkways, parking lots, and beach access points within coastal adjacent areas, and redeposited on the beach. Equipment used in the movement of the sand to be deposited will remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water and the placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species. The equipment will use existing beach access points, currently used for other beach maintenance activities, so there is not a need for creation of new access points. A Biological Resources Assessment report was prepared and found that there were no special status plants or wildlife species in the proposed areas of work. No new development or removal of native vegetation is proposed. Training shall be provided to all staff by a qualified biologist to ensure they are aware of the environment and follow all best practices. Based on review of the Biological Resources Assessment, no Exceptions to the Exemptions (Section 15300.2) apply to defeat the Exemption. Therefore, staff has determined that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and recommends that the Planning Commission direct the Planning & Environmental Services Manager to file the Notice of Exemption (Attachment B) with the Ventura County Clerk pursuant to Section 15062 of the State CEQA Guidelines within five (5) working days of passage, approval and adoption of the project.

6) Analysis:

a) General Discussion: The City is proposing a Sand Management Plan for managing windblown sand transport issues along public streets, parking lots, and access ways within the city. Due to consistent natural causes, such as wind, king tides, and severe storms, the City has determined the need for beach sand relocation and placement. The project will consist of sand removal activities from roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, pathways, trails,

and public access points, and will redeposit sand in designated placement areas. Sand removal, sand placement, access routes, additional work areas for grooming and litter removal are included as part of the project. The sand removal areas generally include the residential streets of West 5th Street, Mandalay Beach Road, Capri Way, Neptune Square, Marine Way, Oxnard Beach Park parking lot and Oxnard Shores parking lot. Additionally, sand will be removed from public beach access points, which are present between residential homes, and relocated approximately 50 to 200 feet west along the beach. The sand placement sites will be in designated areas on the beach west of each removal area. Access to the sand placement sites will be adjacent to various private homes in the northern portion of the project site and along existing accessways in the 'oloŋkoy (Oxnard) Beach Park area.

The redeposition process will occur during daylight hours and the frequency will be determined by a number of factors, including but not limited to, wind and storm events, and the number of people using public access locations and beaches. Wind and storm events generally deposit sand in public parking lots, walking paths, and streets. Based on current sand movement, on average walking paths are required to be cleared of sand two to three times per week, streets to be cleared monthly, and access to the sand placement areas will occur on the same day. Sand redeposition activities may be required outside of daylight hours if determined to be an emergency and may have an imminent threat on life and/or property. The project will involve the use of various heavy equipment.

Once the sand is removed from the street or public beach access points, the sand will then be redeposited back onto the beach at up to 13 locations. Heavy equipment will remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water and the placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species. Additional work areas that require grooming and litter removal will occur within two public beach areas at Neptune Square and 'oloŋkoy (Oxnard) Beach Park.

Access to the sand placement areas may include up to 14 separate access points to gain access onto the beach and an additional three locations at 'oloŋkoy (Oxnard) Beach Park for access only to provide trash service. The implementation of the project is anticipated to occur monthly but will depend largely on wind velocity and storm frequency. A portion of the project which includes hand sweeping ADA walkways at 'oloŋkoy (Oxnard) Beach Park and Oxnard Shores may occur two to three times per week. Sand removal activities will occur over a one-to-six-day period each month, depending on the amount of accumulated sand. The redeposition of sand will occur on the same day as the sand removal activities. Attachment A provides a summary of the individual project sites and total estimated work area.

b) General Plan and Local Coastal Program (LCP) Consistency: The project area primarily consists of land with a 2030 General Plan land use designation of Recreation Areas (REC) the remainder of the project area includes the adjacent streets, walkways and other areas in which sand will be removed. These areas to be cleared are generally intended to provide public access to coastal areas, as well as development in the area. The proposed project will not alter the use of the areas, and only involves the intermittent removal of sand and relocation to the designated beach areas and will result in improved public access; therefore, the project is consistent with the City's 2030 General Plan and complies with all applicable Coastal Land Use Plan Policies (see below consistency tables).

Consistency with the 2030 General Plan is defined by the relationship between 2030 General Plan policies and the proposed project. The three consistency classification levels are:

- I. Direct Applicability to a Proposed Project or Program (full text of the policy and an explanation).
- II. Related or Indirect Applicability to the Proposed Project or Program (policy title and an explanation for each or groups of related or indirectly related policies).
- III. No or Distant Applicability to the Proposed Project or Program (all policies not listed as Level I and II are assumed to be consistent).

POLICY	LEVEL	POLICY OR TITLE	EXPLANATION
ICS-9.1	I	Beach and Coastal Parking Maintain and improve beach and coastal area access and parking that accommodate visitors while monitoring and protecting the impacts of parking on the natural environment and surrounding neighborhoods.	Implementation of the sand management plan will result in the clearing of public access ways and parking areas to allow for improved public access
ER-1.1	I	Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources Protect the City's natural resource areas, fish and wildlife habitat, scenic areas, open space areas, parks, and cultural and historic resources from unnecessary encroachment or harm and if encroachment or harm is necessary, fully mitigate the impacts to the maximum extent feasible.	Project includes monitoring and educational requirements to ensure that natural resources are protected.
ER-2.3	I	Promote Areas for Open Space Reserve, preserve, and promote areas particularly suited for open space/recreational uses. Appropriate public access to these resources shall be preserved, enhanced, restored, and properly controlled	The sand management plan will allow for the preservation of public access areas and amenities to allow for continued public access to our coastal open space areas.
ER-2.4	I	Design Review Process	The siting of the area to redeposit sand has been

		Use the environmental and design review process to protect designated sensitive habitat, and promote open space.	carefully selected to ensure that habitat areas are not impacted.
ER-4.1	I	Encourage Protection of Sensitive Habitat Identify and encourage protection of sensitive habitat areas, with attention to habitat that may span small parcels.	The overall project includes possible habitat areas so the siting of the area to redeposit sand has been carefully selected to ensure that habitat areas are not impacted.
ER-4.5	I	Planning in Sensitive Areas Require careful planning of new development in or near areas that are known to have particular value for biological resources to maintain sensitive vegetation and wildlife habitat.	Project includes the removal of sand blocking beach access points, streets, and parking areas. This sand will be redeposited back on the beach. The areas for the redepositing of sand have been carefully sited to avoid any sensitive areas.
ER-8.3	I	Coastal Sand and Habitat Management Work with property owners and appropriate State and County agencies to manage beach sand distribution and quality while avoiding impacting animal and plant sand habitats	The sand management plan has been created in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, Oxnard City Staff, with input from adjacent property owners, to ensure the management avoids impacts to habitat areas.
All others	III	All policies not listed above	No or distant applicability to the proposed project.

In addition to being subject to the 2030 General Plan, the proposed development is subject to the Coastal Act and Local Coastal Plan. The applicable policies have been compared with the proposed project as follows:

Coastal Act Policies (CA) and Local Coastal Plan (LCP) Policies

POLICY NO.	POLICY	EXPLANATION
CAP 30240a	Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.	Project is designed to minimize disturbance and includes conditions to ensure habitat areas are protected and improve upon the public access.
CAP 30240b	Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.	
CAP 30250	New development shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to existing developed areas able to accommodate it.	The sand management plan was developed with a biological report and recommendations have been incorporated into the project description and conditions or approval. Educational requirements are included to ensure that the recommendations of the biological report are followed.
LCP 6(d)	New development adjacent to wetlands or resource protection areas shall be sited and designed to mitigate any adverse impacts to the wetlands or resource...When a development is proposed within an environmentally sensitive habitat or a resource procession area, or within 100 feet of such areas, a biological report shall be prepared within includes applicable topographic, vegetative and soils information. The information shall include physical and biological features existing in the habitat areas. The report shall be prepared by a qualified biologist, and shall recommend mitigation measures to protect any impacted resources. All recommendations shall be made in	

	cooperation with the State Department of Fish and Game. When applicable, restoration of damaged habitats shall be a condition of approval.	
CAP 30251	Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along the ocean and scenic coastal areas to minimize the alteration of natural landforms, and to be visually compatible with the character of the surrounding areas.	Redeposited sand will be smoothed out to be no more than 6 inches above current grade to be visually compatible with the adjacent areas.
LCP 37	All new development in the coastal zone shall be designed to minimize impacts on the visual resources in the area.	
LCP 73	Adequate public parking shall be provided in all new development with dedicated public access areas, and shall be in addition to the parking required for the new development, unless adequate facilities are provided nearby. All facilities shall be located and designed to avoid impacts on surrounding residential areas.	The Sand Management Plan will result in the removal of sand build up within public parking lots to ensure spaces are available for public use.

The proposed Project complies with the above CAP and LCP policies and, as shown below, the Project is fully consistent with the development standards of the Coastal Zoning Ordinance which implements the above LCP policies.

c) Conformance with Zoning Development Standards: Pursuant to Section 17-57(B)(5) (Coastal Permit Procedures) of the Coastal Zoning Code, the proposed project is appealable to the California Coastal Commission, and is thus subject to the Planning Commission's approval of a Coastal Development Permit.

The proposed project does not include the construction of any new buildings or structures. The implementation of a sand management plan is subject to the policies of the coastal zoning ordinance. While no new uses or developments are proposed the management plan is consistent with the intent of the Coastal Recreation (RC) coastal zone, which is the area in which most of the proposed work would be taking place, as well as the adjacent residential and resort uses. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational

uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. The plan would also support the other permitted uses in the other adjacent zones by ensuring safe access is maintained to the existing developments. As conditioned, the Project is consistent with the Coastal Act policies and Local Coastal Plan policies that are applicable to the project.

d) Sand Management Plan: A Sand Management Plan (SMP) is needed immediately to maintain safe access to public beach areas while protecting fragile coastal resources. It will also provide safe access for vehicles and pedestrians along public streets, sidewalks, and beach access points and provide safe, reliable ADA access to public beaches. This SMP includes proposed sand management actions, namely the redeposition of wind-blown sand from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points back to the beach. Only removal of accumulated sand along the public sidewalks and street will occur and no grading of private lots is proposed. Based upon the amount of sand removed in 2022 and in previous years, the City PWD proposes to redeposit approximately 5,000 cubic yards of sand back onto the beach annually. Once sand is redeposited back onto the beach, the sand will be groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation. The sand placement areas have been identified to accommodate the amount of sand expected to be redeposited from nearby areas and placed above the highest high tide line demarcated by wrack or wetted sand, if no wrack is present. The placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species. The key component of the plan include the following:

- Access and Sand Removal Areas - These areas are access points where accumulated wind-blown sand builds up and may restrict pedestrian access to the beach. Sand may be relocated from these areas to the sand placement areas on the beach. Equipment and personnel will remove sand from these areas as well as use the areas for access to redeposit sand from streets and sidewalks at the sand placement areas.
- Sand Placement Areas - Sand removed from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points will be redeposited in these areas. Equipment and personnel will use the access points to gain access to the sand placement areas. Large placement areas have been identified to accept sand from roadways and smaller areas directly west of access points have been identified to accept sand that has built up in access points.
- Sand Removal Areas - These are the residential streets and sidewalks of West 5th street, Mandalay Beach Road, Capri Way, Neptune Square, Marine Way, and Oxnard Beach Park, Oxnard Shores, and Channel View parking lots and associated ADA paths where wind-blown sand will be removed and redeposited in sand placement areas.
- Sand Source Sites - These are vacant private lots where wind-blown sand accumulates and migrates from the lots onto streets and sidewalks. Only removal of accumulated sand along the public sidewalks and street will occur and no grading of private lots is proposed.

- Work Areas - This area includes Neptune Square where the City is required to maintain recreational equipment for public use. Removal of trash and grooming of sand surrounding the recreational equipment is proposed in the area.
- Access Routes - Equipment will be required to travel from streets and through access points to the designated sand placement areas on the beach. The sand placement areas are approximately 50 to 200 feet west of the access points and the access routes will be 10 feet wide or less.
- Storm Drain Maintenance - Existing storm drains that convey storm water from residential areas require annual maintenance activities such as removing accumulated sand and ensuring there is a clear path for water flow such that the drains don't clog and flood residential areas.

As outlined in the SMP, the sand management plan was created in consultation with the California Coastal Commission staff to address any potential concerns. One of the concerns raised was possible contamination of the sand on adjacent roadways. To address the CCC comment relating to water quality, the City completed a Sand Contamination Study prepared by Rincon in April 2022. The purpose of sampling the sand was to evaluate the presence of potential contaminants of concern (COC) in wind-blown sand that has accumulated on streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points, and to determine if the sand that accumulates has COCs at concentrations that would prevent it from being suitable for placement back on the beach due to a potential impact to human health. Based on the results of the Sand Contamination Study, the sand samples collected and analyzed during the assessment did not have COCs at concentrations that would adversely impact human health and, therefore, the wind-blown sand that has accumulated on streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points appears to be suitable for placement back on the beach.

f) Project Area: The SMP is separated into five specific areas which include the following:

1. West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way - The most northern segment of the project includes the main public streets of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road; a large undeveloped section of sandy beach adjacent to Mandalay Beach Road; six sand placement areas west of four access points ; and two undeveloped private lots (sand sources sites).
2. Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square - Area Two consists of Mandalay Beach Road south of Seabreeze way and includes Capri Way where the street dead ends at Neptune Square. This area includes four sand placement areas (0.22 acre) west of four access points (0.23 acre), and one placement area (0.37 acre) west of two access points (0.24 acre) associated with Neptune Square (2.33 acres). Two sand source sites are in this area adjacent to Capri way.
3. Neptune Square to 'ololokoy (Oxnard) Beach Park - Area Three is south of Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park. This area consists of Marine Way, two sand placement areas, one sand source site, two access points , and three access points for trash service only associated with Oxnard Beach Park.
4. 'ololokoy (Oxnard) Beach Park to Oxnard Shores - Area Four consists of Oxnard Shores parking lot, ADA paths, one sand placement area, and two access points. Sand removal

will occur in the Oxnard Shores parking lot, along the ADA paths , and at an access point to the beach. The sand will be redeposited at a sand placement area adjacent to the ADA paths. Sand accumulates along the ADA paths on a frequent basis and proactive sweeping is proposed in this area to limit the extreme buildup of sand on the pathways limiting public access to the beach. Approximately 300 to 500 cubic yards of sand will be redeposited in these areas.

5. La Granada to Channel Islands Harbor - The most southern area includes the parking lot adjacent to Channel Islands Harbor entrance. Sand accumulated in the parking lot and sidewalks will be redeposited at the sand placement area at the corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road.

7) Community Workshop and Public Input: The Project site is generally located within the Oxnard Shores Neighborhood. On October 17, 2022, the Project was presented to the public during the City's Community Workshop meeting. Notices were mailed out to property owners. Approximately 2,000 meeting notices were mailed by the city, and the Project area was posted in two locations with Project details and Community Workshop information. During the meeting multiple comments were received by community members regarding the Project. The comments were generally supportive of the plan concept and purpose, however, there were concerns raised regarding potential sand fences, accuracy of the biological assessment, and the potential height of the sand in the redeposit areas. As a result of the concern the sand fences were removed from the proposal, so the plan does not include the construction of any new structures. Also, as noted in the SMP, the sand to be redeposited to be not more than 6 inches above the existing sand level at any time, so the sand would not mound up.

Consistent with public noticing requirements, the Planning Commission Hearing was advertised in the newspaper, with an on-site posting. Notices were also mailed to all property owners within the Oxnard Shores neighborhood and to property owners within 300 feet and residents within 100 feet of the neighborhood. To date, Planning Staff has not received any written comments from the public regarding the proposed project.

8) Appeal Procedure: In accordance with Section 17-58(J) of the City Code, the Planning Commission's action may be appealed to the City Council within 10 working days after the decision is made. Appeal forms may be obtained from the City Clerk and must be submitted with the appropriate fees before the end of the appeal period. If an appeal to the City Council is not filed within 10 working days of the Planning Commission's decision, the decision of the Planning Commission shall be considered final and a Notice of Final Action shall be filed on the 11th working day with the Coastal Commission.

Attachments:

- A. Draft Oxnard Sand Management Plan
- B. Notice of Exemption
- C. Resolution (Coastal Development Permit)
- D. Staff Presentation



City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

prepared for

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Appendices

Appendix A	Biological Resources Assessment
Appendix B	Sand Contamination Study

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Introduction

The coastal areas in the city of Oxnard experience severe wind events that result in wind-blown beach sand accumulating on vacant private lots and public beach access points (access points). The accumulated sand moves from the vacant lots and access points to streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots resulting in slippery and unsafe conditions for motorists and pedestrians. A Sand Management Plan (SMP) is needed immediately to:

- Maintain safe access to public beach areas while protecting fragile coastal resources.
- Provide safe access for vehicles and pedestrians along public streets, sidewalks, and beach access points and provide safe reliable ADA access to public beaches.

This SMP includes proposed sand management actions, namely the redeposition of wind-blown sand from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points back to the beach. The City of Oxnard Public Works Department (City PWD) is committed to preserving beaches and access points for recreation, public safety, economic benefits, and property protection benefits. Currently, wind-blown sand that migrates from the beach is hauled outside the coastal zone and disposed of at a landfill.

The City PWD with assistance from Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has prepared this SMP to support a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) issued by the City of Oxnard Planning Department pursuant to the City of Oxnard Local Coastal Program, and appealable to the California Coastal Commission (CCC). This SMP presents the proposed management of wind-blown sand for the City PWD Sand Management Plan (project).

Purpose

The California Coastal Act of 1976 (CCA) places a priority on public access to and along the coast (CCA Section 30210), requiring maximum access and recreational opportunities be provided for all people consistent with public safety needs and the needs to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse. Consistent with the requirements of the CCA, the City PWD is proposing the redeposition of wind-blown sand back onto the beach at 13 predetermined locations. The goal of the project is to proactively and frequently redeposit sand onto the beach to limit the unsafe accumulation of sand along streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points. The project will provide safe access along public streets, sidewalks, and beach access points for pedestrians and vehicles.

Location

The project site is located along the residential beach front communities of Oxnard Shores, Oxnard Beach Park and Channel View Park, in the western portion of the city, approximately 4 miles southwest of U.S. Highway 101, 0.5 mile west of the Edison Canal, 1 mile south of McGrath State Beach and McGrath Lake, and 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean. The project location is depicted on the United States Geological Survey Oxnard, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map and is within Township 1 North, Range 23 West, San Bernardino baseline and meridian. The project site's

center is located at latitude 34.197833° N, longitude -119.247678° W (WGS84). The entire project site is within the Coastal Zone and within the CCC appeals jurisdiction (Figure 1). The project site is divided into five areas:

- Area One – West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way
- Area Two – Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square
- Area Three – Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park
- Area Four – Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores
- Area Five – La Granada to Channel Islands Harbor

Background

The City PWD has historically removed wind-blown sand from streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots and trucked to an off-site landfill. The amount of sand removed from public areas varies from season to season due to natural causes, such as wind, king tides and severe storms. In the first quarter of 2022 (January through March), the City PWD tracked the amount of sand removed from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points and the total sand removed is presented in Table 1.

As part of project planning, a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) was prepared by Rincon in May 2024 (Attachment A). The BRA provided the City PWD with an assessment of the potential impacts to biological resources associated with implementation of the project. The BRA documented the existing conditions of the environment surrounding the project and evaluated the potential for impacts to protected species, sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional waters, wildlife movement, and other locally protected resources, such as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) and native trees. The BRA provides avoidance and minimization measures that is incorporated into the project to reduce potential impacts and comply with applicable policies and ordinances.

The City PWD engaged CCC staff Deanna Christensen (District Supervisor), Isabel Qi (Coastal Program Analyst), and Barbara Carey (District Manager), in October 2021 and provided a draft project description. The CCC staff provided comments related to jurisdiction, project details, water quality, Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA), and public access and visual resources. Each of the staff comments have been incorporated in this SMP. A site visit with CCC staff was conducted on October 31, 2023, and comments provided as part of the site visit were incorporated into this plan.

To address the CCC comment relating to water quality, the City PWD completed a Sand Contamination Study prepared by Rincon in April 2022 (Attachment B). The purpose of sampling the sand was to evaluate the presence of potential contaminants of concern (COC) in wind-blown sand that has accumulated on streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points, and to determine if the sand that accumulates has COCs at concentrations that would prevent it from being suitable for placement back on the beach due to a potential impact to human health.

Based on the results of the Sand Contamination Study, the sand samples collected and analyzed during the assessment did not have COCs at concentrations that would adversely impact human health and, therefore, the wind-blown sand that has accumulated on streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points appears to be suitable for placement back on the beach.

Table 1 Location and Amount of Sand Removed from Public Areas

Date	Area	Location	Description of Work Performed	Cubic Yards	Proposed Cubic Yards per Year
1/19/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	REMOVED SAND FROM THE SIDEWALK	19.3	735.6 – 1,000
1/24/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	14.3	
1/26/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	20.7	
1/28/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	FINISHED REMOVING SAND FROM 5TH ST	9.3	
3/2/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	20.0	
3/4/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	17.9	
3/18/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD & 5TH ST	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	22.1	
3/21/2022	1	MANDALAY BEACH RD FROM 5TH ST TO SEABREEZE WAY	REMOVED SAND FROM THE SIDEWALK	4.3	675.6 – 1,000
1/20/2022	2	MANDALAY BEACH & CAPRI WAY	REMOVED SAND FROM STREET AND ACCESS WAY	17.9	
1/27/2022	2	MANDALAY BEACH & CAPRI WAY	REMOVED SAND FROM STREET AND ACCESS WAY	9.3	
3/4/2022	2	MANDALAY BEACH & CAPRI WAY	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	21.4	
3/16/2022	2	CAPRI WAY	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	64.3	561.2 – 1,000
1/25/2022	2	NEPTUNE SQUARE	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET AND THE SIDEWALK	13.6	
3/1/2022	2	NEPTUNE SQUARE	REMOVED SAND FROM THE STREET	13.6	
3/16/2022	2	NEPTUNE SQUARE	REMOVED SAND FROM THE PARKING LOT	57.1	
3/15/2022	1, 2, 3	BEACH ACCESS POINTS	REMOVED SAND FROM ACCESS POINTS	56.4	Included in Area 1, 2, and 3 estimates
3/22/2022	3	ADA PATHS OXNARD BEACH PARK	REMOVED SAND FROM ADA PATHWAYS	37.1	660 – 1,000
3/3/2022	4	OXNARD SHORES PARKING LOT	REMOVED SAND FROM THE PARKING LOT	32.1	300 – 500
3/17/2022	4	OXNARD SHORES PARKING LOT	REMOVED SAND FROM THE PARKING LOT	42.9	
N/A	5	CHANNEL VIEW PARK PARKING LOT	N/A	N/A	
			Total	497.9	3,232 – 5,000

Project Description

The project site includes sandy beaches, streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points that are maintained by the City PWD. Based upon the amount of sand removed in 2022 and in previous years, the City PWD proposes to redeposit approximately 5,000 cubic yards of sand back onto the beach annually.

Once sand is redeposited back onto the beach, the sand will be groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation. The sand placement areas have been identified to accommodate the amount of sand expected to be redeposited from nearby areas and placed above the highest high tide line demarcated by wrack or wetted sand, if no wrack is present. The placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species.

Public parking and/or public access to the beach will not be impacted during project activities. Temporary cones and signage will be erected to notify the public of project activities. The project includes the following components:

Access and Sand Removal Areas

These areas are access points where accumulated wind-blown sand builds up and may restrict pedestrian access to the beach. Sand may be relocated from these areas to the sand placement areas on the beach. Equipment and personnel will remove sand from these areas as well as use the areas for access to redeposit sand from streets and sidewalks at the sand placement areas.

Sand Placement Areas

Sand removed from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points will be redeposited in these areas. Equipment and personnel will use the access points to gain access to the sand placement areas. Large placement areas have been identified to accept sand from roadways and smaller areas directly west of access points have been identified to accept sand that has built up in access points.

Sand Removal Areas

These are the residential streets and sidewalks of West 5th street, Mandalay Beach Road, Capri Way, Neptune Square, Marine Way, and Oxnard Beach Park, Oxnard Shores, and Channel View parking lots and associated ADA paths where wind-blown sand will be removed and redeposited in sand placement areas.

Sand Source Sites

These are vacant private lots where wind-blown sand accumulates and migrates from the lots onto streets and sidewalks. Only removal of accumulated sand along the public sidewalks and street will occur and no grading of private lots is proposed.

Work Areas

This area includes Neptune Square where the City PWD is required to maintain recreational equipment for public use. Removal of trash and grooming of sand surrounding the recreational equipment is proposed in the area.

Access Routes

Equipment will be required to travel from streets and through access points to the designated sand placement areas on the beach. The sand placement areas are approximately 50 to 200 feet west of the access points and the access routes will be 10 feet wide or less.

Storm Drain Maintenance

Existing storm drains that convey storm water from residential areas require annual maintenance activities such as removing accumulated sand and ensuring there is a clear path for water flow such that the drains don't clog and flood residential areas.

Project Site

The project site is separated into five specific areas which are described below:

Area One – West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way

The most northern segment of the project includes the main public streets of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road; a large undeveloped section of sandy beach adjacent to Mandalay Beach Road; six sand placement areas (2.12 acres) west of four access points (0.72 acre); and two undeveloped private lots (sand sources sites) (0.12) (Figure 2).

Sand removal will occur along West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road and includes the sidewalks adjacent to the streets (3.5 acres). Wind-blown sand accumulates along West 5th Street from the undeveloped State Parks property to the north and sand accumulates along Mandalay Beach Road from two sand source sites and an undeveloped stretch of public beach at the corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road.

Sand that accumulates on West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road will be redeposited along the sandy beach at the corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road. Sand that accumulates at the three access points will be redeposited at five adjacent sand placement areas. Approximately 735.6 to 1,000 cubic yards of sand will be redeposited in these areas. Access to each sand placement area will occur at the adjacent access point.

An existing storm drain is located within the sand placement area adjacent to West 5th street and Mandalay Beach Road and a second storm drain is present northwest of Driftwood Street. Routine maintenance to clear sand from around the drain outlets is required to allow adequate storm water drainage from the residential areas.

Area Two – Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square

To the south of Area One, Area Two consists of Mandalay Beach Road south of Seabreeze way and includes Capri Way where the street dead ends at Neptune Square. This area includes four sand placement areas (0.22 acre) west of four access points (0.23 acre), and one placement area (0.37 acre) west of two access points (0.24 acre) associated with Neptune Square (2.33 acres). Two sand source sites are in this area adjacent to Capri way (0.22 acre) (Figure 3).

Sand removal will occur along Mandalay Beach Road, Capri Way, and Neptune Square and includes the sidewalks adjacent to the streets (1.73 acres). Wind-blown sand accumulates along Mandalay Beach Road and Capri Way from two sand source sites and sand accumulates at the end of Capri Way and Neptune Square from the undeveloped stretch of beach west of Neptune Square.

Sand that accumulates on Mandalay Beach Road, Capri Way, and four access points will be redeposited at four sand placement areas. Sand that accumulates along Neptune Square and one access point will be redeposited in the northwest corner of Neptune Square beach. Approximately 1,236.8 to 2,000 cubic yards of sand will be redeposited in these areas. Access to each sand placement area will occur at an adjacent access point.

An additional work area is proposed at Neptune Square beach, the City PWD will conduct sand grooming and litter removal around playground equipment and provide general maintenance of the playground equipment, basketball courts, and volleyball courts.

An existing storm drain is located west of Outrigger Way. Routine maintenance to clear sand from around the drain outlet is required to allow adequate storm water drainage from the residential areas.

Area Three – Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park

Area Three is south of Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park. This area consists of Marine Way, two sand placement areas (0.50 acre), one sand source site (0.06 acre), two access points (1.16 acres), and three access points for trash service only associated with Oxnard Beach Park (Figure 4).

Sand removal will occur along Marine Way (0.40 acre) and will be redeposited at a sand placement area to the southwest. Wind-blown sand accumulates along Marine Way from one sand source site and accumulates at an access point to the beach. Sand that accumulates along the ADA paths will be swept to the side of the paths and if excessive sand accumulates then it will be placed to the sand placement area north of the pathways. Access for trash service will occur at three locations at Oxnard Beach Park. Equipment will not enter the beach from these areas. Approximately 660 to 1,000 cubic yards of sand will be redeposited in these areas.

An existing storm drain is located west of Amalfi Way and south of the ADA paths at Oxnard Beach Park. Routine maintenance to clear sand from around the drain outlets is required to allow adequate storm water drainage from the residential areas.

Area Four – Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores

Area Four consists of Oxnard Shores parking lot, ADA paths, one sand placement area, and two access points (Figure 5). Sand removal will occur in the Oxnard Shores parking lot (1.84 acres), along the ADA paths (0.54 acre), and at an access point to the beach (0.16 acre). The sand will be redeposited at a sand placement area (1.02 acres) adjacent to the ADA paths. Sand accumulates along the ADA paths on a frequent basis and proactive sweeping is proposed in this area to limit the extreme buildup of sand on the pathways limiting public access to the beach. Approximately 300 to 500 cubic yards of sand will be redeposited in these areas.

An existing storm drain is located west of the Oxnard Shores parking lot. Routine maintenance to clear sand from around the drain outlet is required to allow adequate storm water drainage from the residential areas.

Area Five – La Granada to Channel Islands Harbor

The most southern area includes the parking lot adjacent to Channel Islands Harbor entrance (0.33 acre). Sand accumulated in the parking lot and sidewalks will be redeposited at the sand placement area at the corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road.

Table 2 presents the approximate dimensions of each sand removal area, sand placement areas, sand source sites, and work areas.

Table 2 Project Site Dimensions

W 5 th Street to Seabreeze Way/Area One	Access and Sand Removal	Corner of West 5 th Street and Mandalay Beach Road Access Point and Sand Removal	191019024	0.62 / 26,828
		Reef Way Access Point and Sand Removal	191004138	0.04 / 1,695
		Beachcomber Way Access Point and Sand Removal	191005131	0.03 / 1,185
		Seabreeze Way Access Point and Sand Removal	191005144	0.03 / 1,223
	Sand Placement	Corner of West 5 th Street and Mandalay Beach Road Sand Placement	191019024 191019025	1.88 / 81,821
		Reef way Sand Placement	191004139	0.05 / 2,065
		Beachcomber Way Sand Placement 1	191005134	0.02 / 840
		Beachcomber Way Sand Placement 2	191005136	0.07 / 3,087
		Seabreeze Way Sand Placement 1	191005115 191005148	0.05 / 2,146
		Seabreeze Way Sand Placement 2	191005148	0.05 / 2,183
	Sand Removal	West 5 th street	Public ROW	0.83 / 35,948
		Mandalay Beach Road	Public ROW	2.67 / 116,154
	Sand Source Site	Oxnard Shores Drive	191004119	0.05 / 2,000
		Seabreeze Way	191005141	0.07 / 3,200
Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square / Area Two	Access and Sand Removal	Outrigger Way Access Point and Sand Removal Point	191008130	0.03 / 1,303
		W Wooley Road Access Point and Sand Removal	N/A	0.07 / 3,009
		Moonstone Way Access Point and Sand Removal 1	191009131	0.05 / 2,324
		Moonstone Way Access Point and Sand Removal 2	191009124	0.08 / 3,305
		Neptune Square Access Point and Sand Removal 1	191013234 Public ROW	0.04 / 1,675

		Neptune Square Access Point and Sand Removal 2	191013234 Public ROW	0.2 / 8,751
	Sand Placement	Outrigger Way Sand Placement	191009130	0.04 / 1,932
		W Wooley Road Sand Placement 1	191009130	0.06 / 2,516
		W Wooley Road Sand Placement 2	191009130	0.04 / 1,585
		Moonstone Way Sand Placement	191009130	0.08 / 3,683
		Neptune Square Sand Placement	191013235	0.37 / 16,040
	Sand Removal	Mandalay Beach Road	Public ROW	0.71 / 31,130
		Capri Way	Public ROW	0.55 / 23,882
		Neptune Square	Public ROW	1.18 / 51,607
	Sand Source Site	W Wooley Road	191008136	0.1 / 4,510
		Moonstone Way	191009122	0.12 / 5,047
	Work Area	Neptune Square	191013234 191013235	2.33 / 101,421
Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park/ Area Three	Access and Sand Removal	Marine Way Access Point and Sand Removal	Public ROW opnspc	0.03 / 1,349
		Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths Access Point and Sand Removal 1	191014036 191014045 191014044	0.65 / 28,478
		Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths Access Point and Sand Removal 2	191014036 191014045 191014044	0.48 / 20,806
	Sand Placement	Marine Way Sand Placement	opnspc	0.27 / 11,823
		Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths Sand Placement	191014036	0.23 / 9,843
	Sand Removal	Marine Way	Public ROW	0.4 / 17,509
	Sand Source Site	Marine Way	191015411	0.06 / 2,827
	Access Only (Trash Service)	Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths	191014035 191014044	0.21 / 8,619
Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores/ Area Four	Access and Sand Removal	Oxnard Shores ADA Paths	191014044	0.18 / 8,006
		Oxnard Shores Beach	191014044	0.16 / 12,637
	Sand Placement	Oxnard Shores Beach	191014044	1.02 / 44,607
	Sand Removal	Oxnard Shores Parking Lot	191014044	1.84 / 80,276
		Oxnard Shores ADA Paths	191014044	0.18 / 7,822

La Granada Street to Channel Islands Harbor/ Area Five	Sand Removal	Channel View Park Parking Lot	206021014 206022618	0.33 / 14,541
Total Estimated Project Area	Access and Sand Removal	2.82 / 122,574		
	Sand Placement	4.23 / 175,171		
	Sand Removal	7.76 / 338,175		
	Sand Source Site	0.40 / 17,584		
	Work Area	2.33 / 101,421		
	Access Only (Trash Service)	0.21 / 8,619		

Schedule

The implementation of the project is anticipated to occur monthly but will depend largely on wind velocity and storm frequency. Sensitive species avoidance measures will be implemented, and project activities will avoid sensitive biological resources, if present, including nesting birds. A portion of the project which includes hand sweeping ADA walkways at Oxnard Beach Park and Oxnard Shores may occur two to three times per week. Sand removal activities will occur over a one-to-six-day period each month, depending on the amount of accumulated sand. The redeposition of sand will occur on the same day as the sand removal activities. Project activities may be required outside daylight hours if determined an emergency and may have an imminent threat on life and/or property. Otherwise, activities will occur Monday through Friday during normal business hours.

Equipment

Once every two weeks, or more frequently during significant storm events, the City PWD will inspect the project site for wind-blown sand. For areas identified causing safety concerns, equipment such as a wheel or track loader, backhoe, or track skid steer. A John Deere tractor with a beach cleaner and haul vehicle attachment will be deployed to redeposit sand in the designated sand placement areas. Trucks and wheel skid steers will remain on paved roads. Hand crews will shovel and hand sweep along ADA paths. Immediately after the sand has been redeposited at the sand placement areas a tractor with a sand cleaning attachment and groom will be used to remove any debris or trash. Grooming and debris removal will only occur in designated sand placement areas, or the work area associated with Neptune Square. A street sweeper may be utilized along the sand removal areas and all material picked up will be transported to a landfill. The project will involve the use of various heavy equipment, including the following:

Within the Streets, Sidewalks, Paths, Parking lots, and Access Ways:

- 10 Ton Dump Trucks
- 1/2 Pickup Trucks
- Cat 420XE Backhoe Loader, Cat 440 Backhoe Loader, John Deer 310SE Backhoe Loader
- Cat 289D3 Tracked Skid Steer, Cat 262D3 Wheeled Skid Steer

- JBC 427, 437, 457 Wheel Loader, Cat 926, 930, 938, and 926M Small Wheel Loaders

Work performed on the Beach:

- Cat 420XE Backhoe Loader, Cat 440 Backhoe Loader, John Deer 310SE Backhoe Loader
- Cat 289D3 Tracked Skid Steer, Cat 262D3 Wheeled Skid Steer
- JBC 427, 437, 457 Wheel Loader, Cat 926, 930, 938, and 926M Small Wheel Loaders
- Cat D3, D4, D5, D6, Dozers
- BEACHTECH 3000 beach cleaner and haul vehicle with a two-piece vibrating screen to separate sand from debris.

Existing Conditions

Physical Characteristics

Elevations within the project site range from approximately 10 to 13 ft above mean sea level (msl). The topography of the project site is relatively flat and contains mostly developed/disturbed areas and sandy beach, such as existing public roads, parking lots, paved walking paths, and public beaches. The project site is approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by residential development and agricultural land to the east.

The sandy beach from West 5th Street to Channel Islands Harbor is characterized by areas with intact dunes, areas with eroded dunes, and areas void of dunes. The sand dunes that do occur range from lightly to moderately impacted, may support native and invasive vegetation species, and provide physical protection to homes. The most intact dunes occur adjacent but outside of the project site north of West 5th Street in Area One. These dunes are separated by the project site by an existing fence. Additionally, lightly impacted dunes, those that have natural dune topography and native species interspersed with non-native species, occur south of Marine Way in Area Three and surrounding the ADA paths in Area Three and Area Four. Moderately impacted dunes are those that have irregular morphology and support only non-native vegetation species, these moderately impacted dunes occur at one access point in Area One near Reef Way.

Sand placement is proposed in areas devoid of sand dunes and in areas that do not contain vegetation or exhibit dune morphology, such as hummocks, hollows, and ridges. The proposed project would not result in the direct removal of vegetation or impacts to ESHA.

The sand dunes north of West 5th Street in Area One, south of Marine Way in Area Three, and adjacent to the ADA paths in Area Three and Area Four are considered environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA), which the Coastal Act Section 30107.5 defines, as "Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments." The proposed project would temporarily encroach into the 100 ft ESHA buffer, which is outlined in the City of Oxnard Coastal Land Use Plan, Local Coastal Policy 6 (City 1982). However, the policy states that the buffer may be reduced if the applicant can demonstrate that the functional capacity of the resource protection area is maintained. Direct impacts to the dune ESHA would be avoided during the project and the project site would be clearly delineated in the field to prevent direct impacts outside of designated areas and at minimum a 10-foot buffer will be maintained from any vegetated area or areas exhibiting dune morphology.

Chemical Characteristics

The Sand Contamination Study (Appendix B) concluded that detected metals in the sand samples are within typical background concentrations established for California soil and do not exceed any of the screening levels to which they have been compared, except for arsenic.

Detected concentrations of arsenic are within naturally occurring background concentration ranges and do not exceed the effects range low (ERL) and effects range median (ERM) values for arsenic in marine sediment. In addition, the detected concentrations of arsenic in the sand source site samples are similar to the concentrations detected in the sand removal area samples. Therefore, arsenic appears to be typical of naturally occurring background concentrations and is not considered a COC. Poly chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNAs) were not detected above the method detection limits. Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) was either not detected above the method detection limits or was detected at concentrations below their respective Tier 1 human health Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) established by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB) for residential soil, direct exposure scenario.

The detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT at Channel View parking lot in Area Five was 0.0013 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) which slightly exceeds the Tier 1 ESL (0.0011 mg/kg), which is based on the protection of terrestrial habitats with significantly vegetated areas (such as parkland or single-family homes with yards). The detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in the sample does not exceed the residential ESL or Screening Levels (SLs) established by the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), or the ERL value or the ERM values used to evaluate toxicity in marine sediment. Because the detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT was only slightly above the conservative Tier 1 ESL and since the detected concentration does not exceed the ERM or ERL values for 4,4'-DDT which are used to evaluate the toxicity in marine sediment, the detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in the sample was not considered a COC of concern.

Minimization Measures

The following minimization and stabilization measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to ESHA.

BIO-1 Worker Environmental Awareness Program

Prior to initiation of all project activities (including staging and mobilization), all personnel associated with the project should attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, to assist workers in recognizing special status biological resources with the potential to occur in the project site. This training will include information about California legless lizard, western snowy plover, California least tern, ESHA, as well as other special status species potentially occurring in the project site.

The specifics of this program will include identification of special status species and habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of special status resources, and review of the limits of construction and measures required to avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources within the project site. A fact sheet conveying this information will also be prepared for distribution to all personnel involved with construction of the project. All personnel will sign a form provided by the trainer documenting they attended the WEAP and understand the information presented.

BIO-2 General Best Management Practices

General requirements that should be followed by project personnel are as follows:

- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps generated during proposed project should be disposed of in closed containers only and removed daily from the project site.
- Sand placement will not occur below the highest high tide line and will avoid placement on wrack.
- No deliberate feeding of wildlife should be allowed.
- No pets should be allowed on the project site.
- No firearms should be allowed on the project site.
- If vehicle or equipment maintenance is necessary, it should be performed in the designated staging areas at least 100 ft from ESHA.
- During project activities, heavy equipment should be operated in accordance with standard Best Management Practices (BMPs). All equipment used on-site should be properly maintained to avoid leaks of oil, fuel, or residues. Provisions should be in place to remediate any accidental spills.

- While encounters with special status species are not likely or anticipated, any personnel who inadvertently injure or kill a special status species or find one dead, injured, or entrapped should immediately report the incident to the City PWD. The City PWD should coordinate with a qualified biologist to determine species and if appropriate, the City should follow up with written notification to USFWS and/or CDFW within five working days of the incident.

BIO-3 Nesting Bird Avoidance

To avoid disturbance to nesting and special status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC 3503, activities related to the project including, but not limited to, the use of heavy equipment in beach areas and ground disturbance will occur outside of the bird breeding season for migratory birds (generally February 1 through August 31), as feasible. If the project activities must be conducted during the breeding season, then a pre-activity nesting bird survey will be conducted no more than seven days prior to the use of heavy equipment in beach areas or ground disturbing activities.

If nests are found, an avoidance buffer (dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site) should be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, or other means to mark the boundary. All project personnel should be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground-disturbing activities should occur inside this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed breeding/ nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer should occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

BIO-4 Western Snowy Plover Avoidance

When project equipment enters the beach or ESHA, the following should be followed by project personnel.

- Vehicles should avoid operating in ESHA, with the exception of activities such as trash pick-up. Any trash pick-up within ESHA will be done by hand.
- Project activities will avoid ESHA, and vehicles should remain below a maximum 10 miles per hours speed limit and if western snowy plovers are encountered, the driver should back up at least 50 feet and/or alter their route to avoid flushing plovers.
- If active nests are observed, a refuge area should be created using symbolic fencing or another barrier deemed suitable. The fencing should be erected in a 300-ft diameter around the traditional center of the plover's roosting area and signage should be placed on the barrier.
- Any wrack encountered on the beach should be left in place.
- As described in BIO-1, all project personnel would be provided a specific training in the identification and ecological characteristics of western snowy plover. The training would

also include a fact sheet conveying this information along with other commonly encountered shorebirds.

BIO-5 ESHA Avoidance

During project activities, the project areas would be clearly delineated in the field to prevent direct impacts outside of designated areas and at minimum a 10-foot buffer will be maintained from any vegetated area or areas exhibiting dune morphology, as feasible.

Conclusion

Natural beach sand deposits are important for recreation by the public and serve as a barrier against storm waves, thus protecting coastal residences and commercial investments. Currently the City PWD removes wind-blown sand from streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots and disposes of at a land fill. The City PWD realizes the importance of maintaining our fragile coastal resources and is proposing to redeposit sand back onto the beach. The City PWD has conducted a BRA to avoid sensitive biological resources and has incorporated minimization measures into the project design.

The City PWD conducted a sand contamination study to provide an assessment of potential COCs in sand removal areas and at sand source sites to identify areas that may potentially contain contaminants that would be harmful to human health. Based on the results of the sand contamination study, the City PWD approach to relocating sand from the sand removal areas to the sand placement areas is recommended as follows: immediately after the sand has been redeposited at the sand placement areas on the beach, a tractor with a sand cleaning attachment and groom shall be used to remove any debris or trash. All debris and trash collected shall be transported to a landfill.

Every two weeks the project site will be inspected for accumulated sand and safety concerns. Sand will be proactively removed monthly or after severe wind events limiting the unsafe accumulation of sand that currently occurs. The proactive redeposition of sand onto the beach will limit the potential trash/debris that may accumulate in the wind-blown sand while maintaining sand on public beaches. The elevation of placed sand will not exceed six inches above the existing beach grade and will not impact access or ocean views. The City PWD has selected suitable placement areas to receive sand quantities appropriate for the areas. Large placement areas have been identified to accept sand from roadways and smaller areas directly west of access points have been identified to accept sand that has built up in access points limiting public access to the beach.

The City PWD has incorporated all comments from the CCC into the project design and with implementation of the proposed minimization measures the project would not have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental impacts to natural resources. The intent of the project is to maintain public beach access and ensure safe road conditions exist for motorists and pedestrians.

References

City of Oxnard Planning and Environmental Services. 1982. Coastal Land Use Plan. February 1982 revised May 2002.

City of Oxnard. 2017. City of Oxnard Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area; Figure 3as. 2017

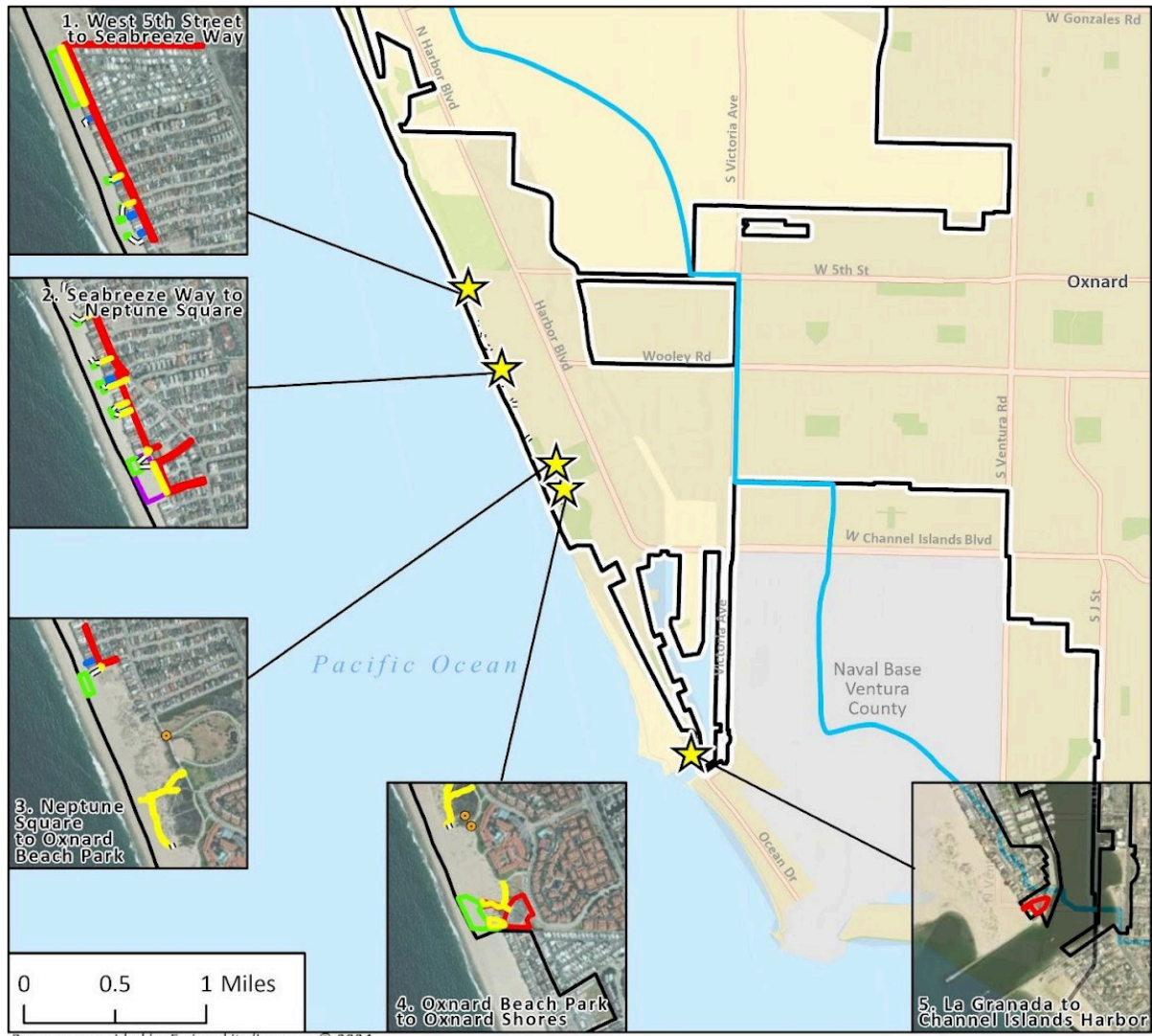
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Figures

Figure 1 Regional Location



- ★ Project Location
- Coastal Zone Boundary
- ▭ City of Oxnard Jurisdictional Limits
- Project Components**
 - ▭ Access Only
 - ▭ Access and Sand Removal
 - ▭ Sand Placement
 - ▭ Sand Removal
 - ▭ Sand Source Site
 - ▭ Work Area
- Access Roads

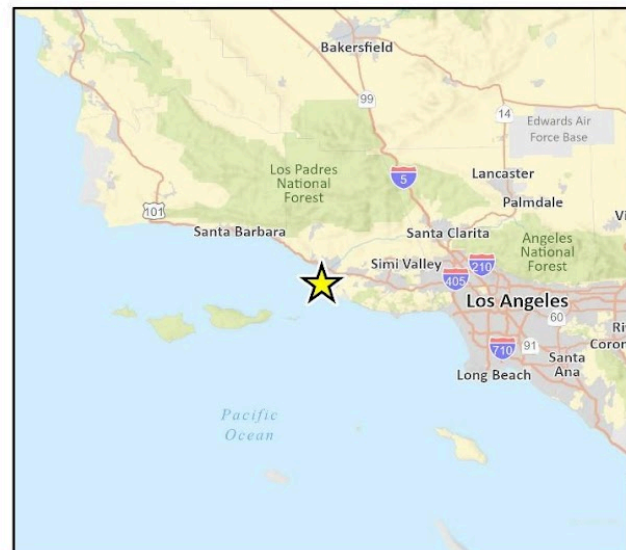


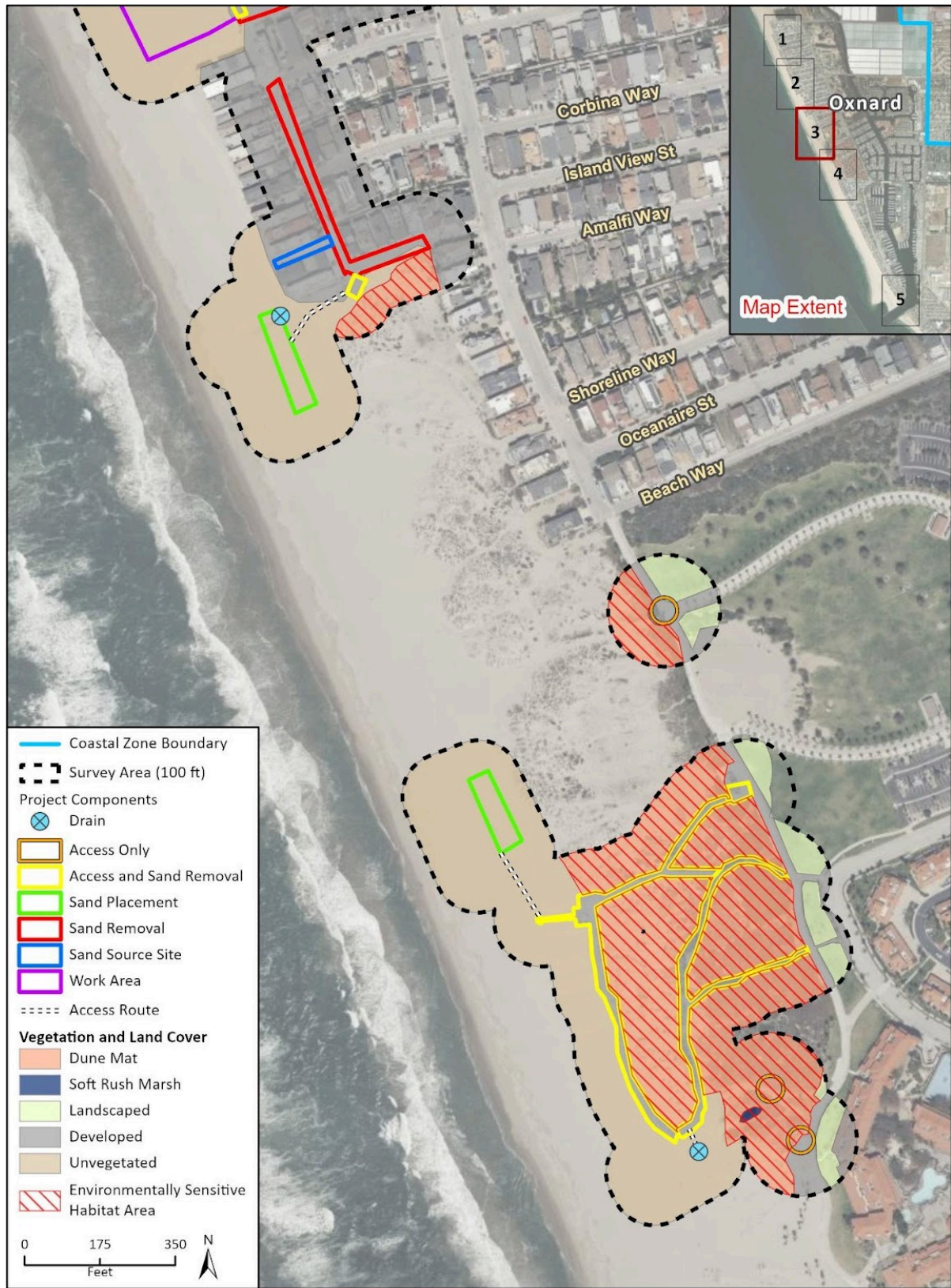
Figure 2 Area One: West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way



Figure 3 Area Two Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square



Figure 4 Area Three: Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park



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Figure 5 Area Four: Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores



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Figure 6 Area Five: La Granada to Channel Islands Harbor



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Figure 7 Site Photographs



Photograph 1. View of sand removal area at corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Road in Area One.



Photograph 2. View of sand placement area at corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Road in Area One.



Photograph 3. View of access and sand removal area west of Reef Way in Area One.



Photograph 4. View of sand source site west of Seabreeze Way in Area One.



Photograph 5. View of access and sand removal area along Capri Way in Area Two.



Photograph 6. View of sand placement area west of Neptune Square in Area Two.

Figure 8 Site Photographs



Photograph 7. View of work area at Neptune Square in Area Two.



Photograph 8. View of access and sand removal area at end of Marine Way in Area Three.



Photograph 9. View of sand placement area in Area Three.



Photograph 10. View of access point at Oxnard Beach Park in Area Three.



Photograph 11. View of access and sand removal area along ADA paths in Oxnard Beach Park in Area Three.



Photograph 12. View of access and sand removal area along ADA paths in Oxnard Beach Park in Area Three.

Figure 9 Site Photographs



Photograph 13. View of sand removal area in Oxnard Shore parking lot in Area Four.



Photograph 14. View of sand removal area in Oxnard Shore parking lot in Area Four.



Photograph 15. View of access and sand removal area along ADA paths in Area Four.



Photograph 16. View of sand placement area in Area Four.



Photograph 17. View of sand removal area at Channel View parking lot in Area Five.



Photograph 18. View of BEACHTECH 3000 beach cleaner.

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Appendix A

Biological Resources Assessment



City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

Biological Resources Assessment

prepared for

City of Oxnard

Public Works Department

305 West Third Street

Oxnard, California 93030

Contact: Brian J. Yanez

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May 2024



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1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) prepared this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) report to provide the City of Oxnard Public Works Department (City) with an assessment of the potential impacts to biological resources associated with implementation of the City of Oxnard Public Works Department Sand Management Plan (project). This report documents the existing conditions of the environment surrounding the project site and evaluates the potential for impacts to protected species, sensitive natural communities, jurisdictional waters, wildlife movement, and other locally protected resources, such as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) and native trees. The biological evaluation herein includes the results of a background literature review and field reconnaissance survey conducted by Rincon.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is located along the residential beach front communities of Oxnard Shores, Oxnard Beach Park, and Channel View Park, in the western portion of the city, approximately 4 miles southwest of U.S. Highway 101, 0.5 mile west of the Edison Canal, 1 mile south of McGrath State Beach and McGrath Lake, and approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The project location is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Oxnard*, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map and is within Township 1 North, Range 23 West, San Bernardino baseline and meridian. The project site's center is located at latitude 34.197833° N, longitude -119.247678° W (WGS84). The entire project site is within the Coastal Zone and within the California Coastal Commission (CCC) appeals jurisdiction. The project site is separated into five specific areas.

- Area One: West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way
- Area Two: Seabreeze Way to Northern Neptune Square
- Area Three: Southern Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park
- Area Four: Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores
- Area Five: La Granada to Channel Islands Harbor

1.2 Project Description

The project will require access for sand removal activities from roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, pathways, trails, and public access points, and will redeposit sand in designated placement areas. Sand removal, sand placement, access routes, additional work areas for grooming and litter removal are included as part of the project. All project components are collectively referred to as the project site. The sand removal areas include the residential streets of West 5th Street, Mandalay Beach Road, Capri Way, Neptune Square, Marine Way, Oxnard Beach Park parking lot and Oxnard Shores parking lot. Additionally, sand will be removed from public beach access points, which are present between residential homes, and relocated approximately 50 to 200 feet west along the beach. The

City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

sand placement sites will be in designated areas on the beach west of each removal area. Access to the sand placement sites will be adjacent to various private homes in the northern portion of the project site and along existing accessways in the Oxnard Beach Park area. Access routes will be 10 feet wide or less (Figure 2 through Figure 6).

The City proposes a strategy for managing windblown sand transport issues along public streets, parking lots, and access ways within the city. Due to consistent natural causes, such as wind, king tides, and severe storms, the City has determined the need for beach sand relocation and placement.

The City is proposing to remove approximately 5,000 cubic yards of sand annually. The redeposition process will occur during daylight hours and the frequency will be determined by a number of factors, including but not limited to, wind and storm events, and the number of people using public access locations and beaches. Wind and storm events generally deposit sand in public parking lots, walking paths, and streets. On average walking paths are required to be cleared of sand two to three times per week, streets to be cleared monthly, and access to the sand placement areas will occur on the same day. Sand redeposition activities may be required outside of daylight hours if determined to be an emergency and may have an imminent threat on life and/or property. The project will involve the use of various heavy equipment, including the following:

Within the Streets, Sidewalks, Paths, Parking lots, and Access Ways:

- 10 Ton Dump Trucks
- 1/2 Pickup Trucks
- Cat 420XE Backhoe Loader, Cat 440 Backhoe Loader, John Deer 310SE Backhoe Loader
- Cat 289D3 Tracked Skid Steer, Cat 262D3 Wheeled Skid Steer
- JBC 427, 437, 457 Wheel Loader, Cat 926, 930, 938, and 926M Small Wheel Loaders

Work performed on the Beach:

- Cat 420XE Backhoe Loader, Cat 440 Backhoe Loader, John Deer 310SE Backhoe Loader
- Cat 289D3 Tracked Skid Steer, Cat 262D3 Wheeled Skid Steer
- JBC 427, 437, 457 Wheel Loader, Cat 926, 930, 938, and 926M Small Wheel Loaders
- Cat D3, D4, D5, D6, Dozers
- BEACHTECH 3000 beach cleaner and haul vehicle with a two-piece vibrating screen to separate sand from debris.

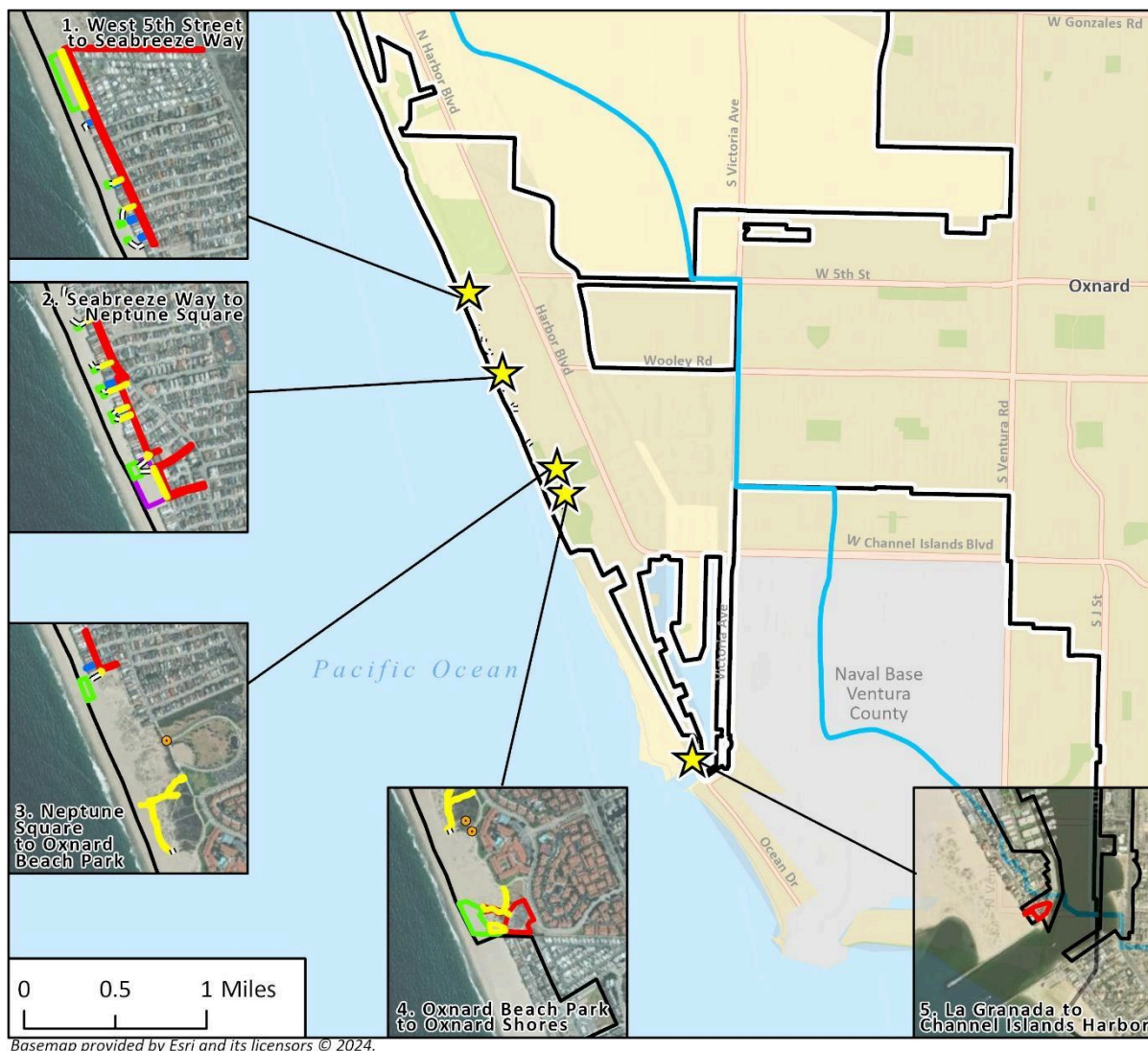
Once the sand is removed from the street or public beach access points, the sand will then be redeposited back onto the beach at up to 13 locations. Heavy equipment will remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water and the placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species. Additional work areas that require grooming and litter removal will occur within two public beach areas at Neptune Square and Oxnard Beach Park.

Access to the sand placement areas may include up to 14 separate access points to gain access onto the beach and an additional three locations at Oxnard Beach Park for access only to provide trash service. The implementation of the project is anticipated to occur monthly but will depend largely on wind velocity and storm frequency. A portion of the project which includes hand sweeping ADA

walkways at Oxnard Beach Park and Oxnard Shores may occur two to three times per week. Sand removal activities will occur over a one-to-six-day period each month, depending on the amount of accumulated sand. The redeposition of sand will occur on the same day as the sand removal activities. Table 1 provides a summary of the individual project sites and total estimated work area.

City of Oxnard
City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

Figure 1 Project Site Location Map



- ★ Project Location
- Coastal Zone Boundary
- ▭ City of Oxnard Jurisdictional Limits
- Project Components**
- ▭ Access Only
- ▭ Access and Sand Removal
- ▭ Sand Placement
- ▭ Sand Removal
- ▭ Sand Source Site
- ▭ Work Area
- = : Access Route

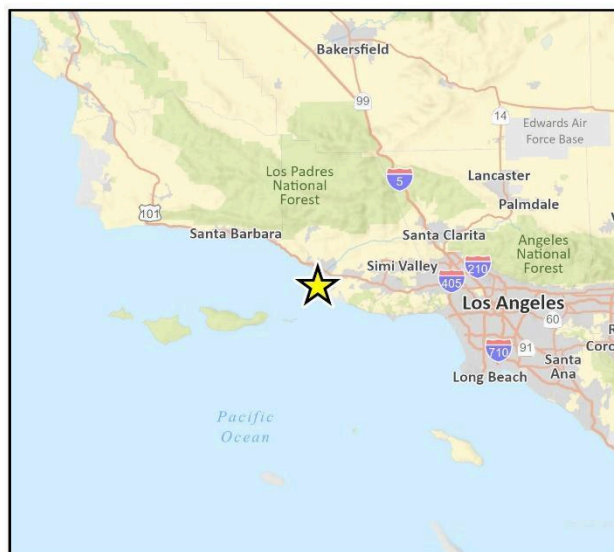


Figure 2 Area One: West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way



Figure 3 Area Two: Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square

City of Oxnard
City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan



Figure 4 Area Three: Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park

City of Oxnard
City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

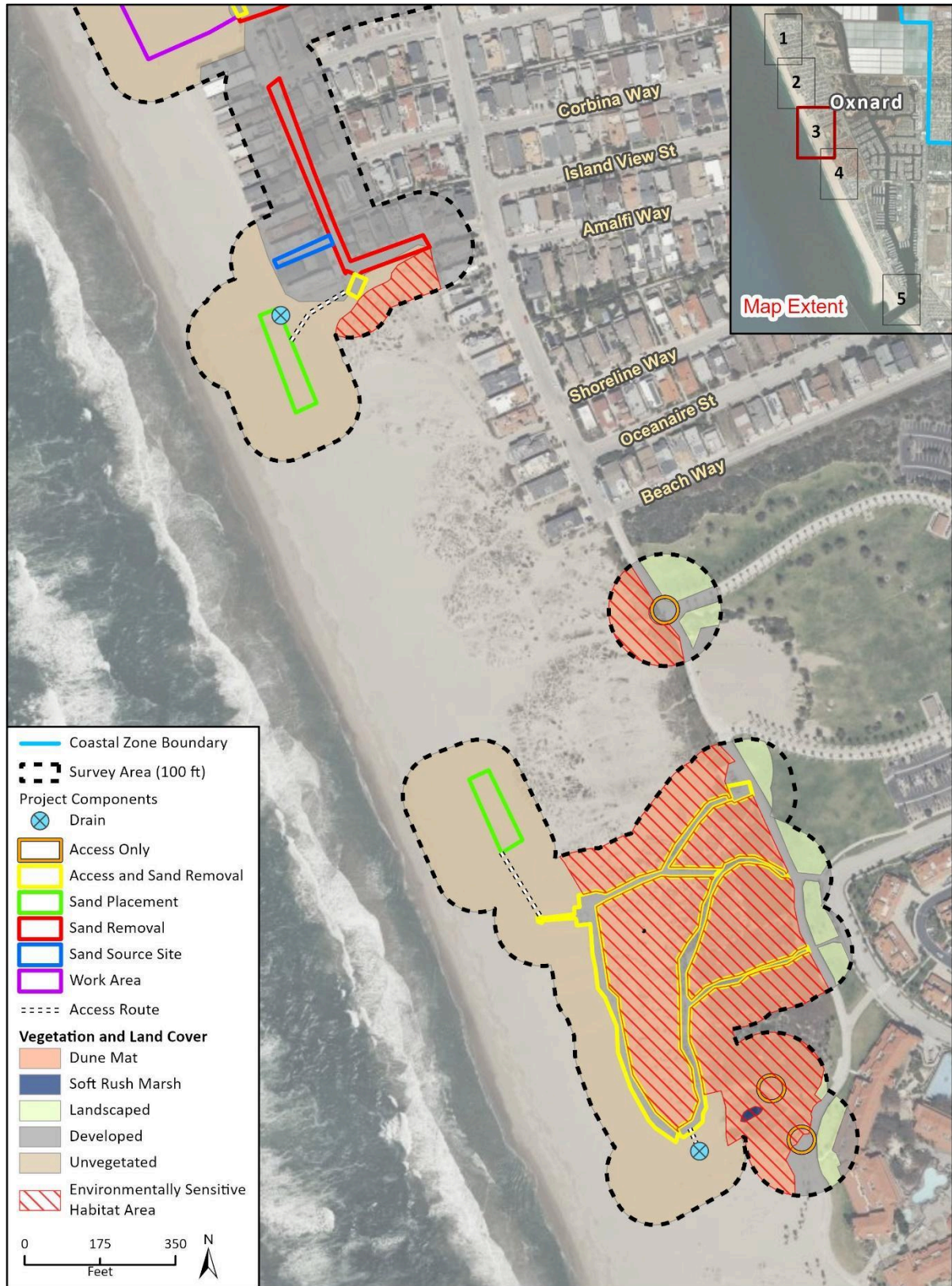


Figure 5 Area Four: Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores

City of Oxnard
City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

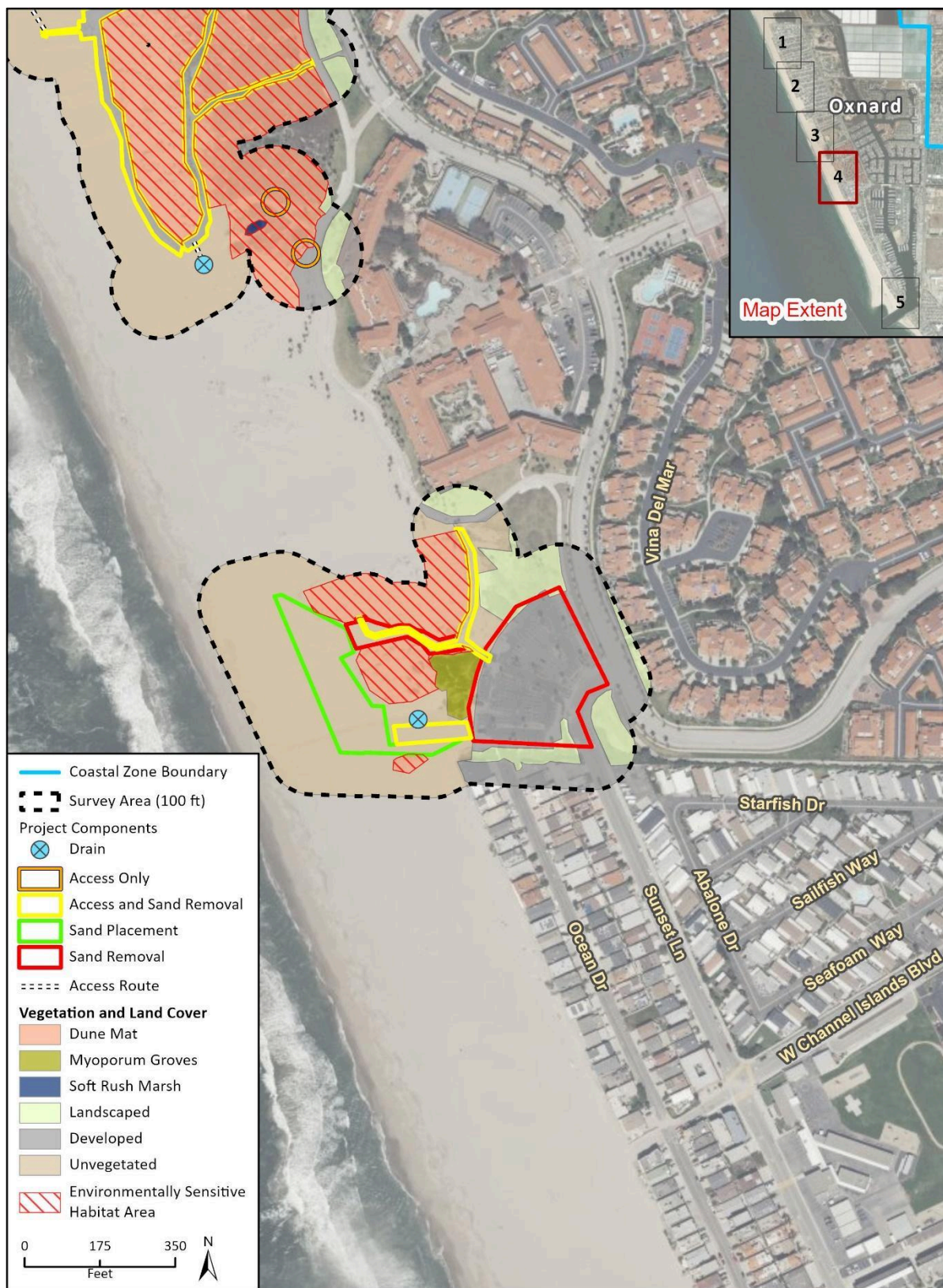


Figure 6 Area Five: La Granada Street to Channel Islands Harbor



Table 1 Project Area Estimates

W 5 th Street to Seabreeze Way/Area One	Access and Sand Removal	Corner of West 5 th Street and Mandalay Beach Road Access Point and Sand Removal	191019024	0.62 / 26,828
		Reef Way Access Point and Sand Removal	191004138	0.04 / 1,695
		Beachcomber Way Access Point and Sand Removal	191005131	0.03 / 1,185
		Seabreeze Way Access Point and Sand Removal	191005144	0.03 / 1,223
	Sand Placement	Corner of West 5 th Street and Mandalay Beach Road Sand Placement	191019024 191019025	1.88 / 81,821
		Reef way Sand Placement	191004139	0.05 / 2,065
		Beachcomber Way Sand Placement 1	191005134	0.02 / 840
		Beachcomber Way Sand Placement 2	191005136	0.07 / 3,087
		Seabreeze Way Sand Placement 1	191005115 191005148	0.05 / 2,146
		Seabreeze Way Sand Placement 2	191005148	0.05 / 2,183
	Sand Removal	West 5 th street	Public ROW	0.83 / 35,948
		Mandalay Beach Road	Public ROW	2.67 / 116,154
	Sand Source Site	Oxnard Shores Drive	191004119	0.05 / 2,000
		Seabreeze Way	191005141	0.07 / 3,200
Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square / Area Two	Access and Sand Removal	Outrigger Way Access Point and Sand Removal Point	191008130	0.03 / 1,303
		W Wooley Road Access Point and Sand Removal	N/A	0.07 / 3,009
		Moonstone Way Access Point and Sand Removal 1	191009131	0.05 / 2,324
		Moonstone Way Access Point and Sand Removal 2	191009124	0.08 / 3,305
		Neptune Square Access Point and Sand Removal 1	191013234 Public ROW	0.04 / 1,675

City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan

		Neptune Square Access Point and Sand Removal 2	191013234 Public ROW	0.2 / 8,751
	Sand Placement	Outrigger Way Sand Placement	191009130	0.04 / 1,932
		W Wooley Road Sand Placement 1	191009130	0.06 / 2,516
		W Wooley Road Sand Placement 2	191009130	0.04 / 1,585
		Moonstone Way Sand Placement	191009130	0.08 / 3,683
		Neptune Square Sand Placement	191013235	0.37 / 16,040
	Sand Removal	Mandalay Beach Road	Public ROW	0.71 / 31,130
		Capri Way	Public ROW	0.55 / 23,882
		Neptune Square	Public ROW	1.18 / 51,607
	Sand Source Site	W Wooley Road	191008136	0.1 / 4,510
		Moonstone Way	191009122	0.12 / 5,047
	Work Area	Neptune Square	191013234 191013235	2.33 / 101,421
Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park/ Area Three	Access and Sand Removal	Marine Way Access Point and Sand Removal	Public ROW opnspc	0.03 / 1,349
		Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths Access Point and Sand Removal 1	191014036 191014045 191014044	0.65 / 28,478
		Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths Access Point and Sand Removal 2	191014036 191014045 191014044	0.48 / 20,806
	Sand Placement	Marine Way Sand Placement	opnspc	0.27 / 11,823
		Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths Sand Placement	191014036	0.23 / 9,843
	Sand Removal	Marine Way	Public ROW	0.4 / 17,509
	Sand Source Site	Marine Way	191015411	0.06 / 2,827
	Access Only (Trash Service)	Oxnard Beach Park ADA Paths	191014035 191014044	0.21 / 8,619
Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores/ Area Four	Access and Sand Removal	Oxnard Shores ADA Paths	191014044	0.18 / 8,006
		Oxnard Shores Beach	191014044	0.29 / 12,637

	Sand Placement	Oxnard Shores Beach	191014044	1.02 / 44,607
	Sand Removal	Oxnard Shores Parking Lot	191014044	1.84 / 80,276
		Oxnard Shores ADA Paths	191014044	0.18 / 7,822
La Granada Street to Channel Islands Harbor/ Area Five	Sand Removal	Channel View Park Parking Lot	206021014 206022618	0.33 / 14,541
Total Estimated Project Area	Access and Sand Removal	2.82 / 122,574		
	Sand Placement	4.23 / 175,171		
	Sand Removal	7.76 / 338,175		
	Sand Source Site	0.40 / 17,584		
	Work Area	2.33 / 101,421		
	Access Only (Trash Service)	0.21 / 8,619		

2 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Overview

Regulated or sensitive resources studied and analyzed herein include special status plant and animal species, nesting birds, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement, and locally protected resources, such as protected trees. Regulatory authority over biological resources is shared by federal, state, and local authorities. Primary authority for regulation of general biological resources lies within the land use control and planning authority of the City and CCC.

2.1.1 Definition of Special Status Species

For this report, special status species include:

- Species listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); species that are under review may be included if there is a reasonable expectation of listing within the life of the project
- Species listed as candidate, threatened, or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Species designated as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Species designated as locally important by the Local Agency and/or otherwise protected through ordinance or local policy
- Ventura County Locally Important Species (VCLIS)

2.1.2 Environmental Statutes

For this report, potential impacts to biological resources were analyzed based on the following statutes (Appendix A):

- FESA
- CESA
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

- California Coastal Act
- City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan
- City of Oxnard Coastal Land Use Plan

2.2 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field reconnaissance survey, Rincon reviewed literature to collect baseline information on biological resources potentially occurring at the project site and in the surrounding area. The literature review included information available in peer reviewed journals and standard reference materials (Holland 1986; Baldwin et al. 2012; Sawyer et al. 2009; Stebbins 2003; American Ornithologists Union 2014).

Rincon also conducted a review of relevant databases for sensitive resource occurrences in the *Oxnard*, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and five surrounding landward quadrangles, *Ventura*, *Saticoy*, *Santa Paula*, *Camarillo*, and *Point Mugu* (three remaining quadrangles of a standard nine-quad search consist of the Pacific Ocean). The sensitive species queries from the CDFW California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) (CDFW 2021a) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) (2021c); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare Plants (CNPS 2021); VCLIS (Ventura County Planning Division 2014a and 2014b); and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation System (IPaC) (USFWS 2021c) were evaluated and the species list within a five-mile radius were combined into one potential to occur table.

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2021a) was utilized to determine waters, wetland, and streambed resources in the vicinity, and the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2021a) was queried to determine soil map units, including the *State Soils Data Access Hydric Soils List* (USDA NRCS 2020b) to determine if any soil map unit types mapped in or near the survey area were classified as hydric. Further, the Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2021b), and California Natural Communities List and Sensitive Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020) were reviewed for the presence of critical habitat, and sensitive natural communities. Other sources of information included aerial photographs, topographic maps, geologic maps, climatic data, and project plans.

2.3 Field Reconnaissance Survey

The survey area for the field survey was established, and consisted of the project site, plus a 100-foot buffer. Rincon biologists, Jaime McClain and Lindsey Stockton, conducted a field reconnaissance survey on July 20, 2021, between the hours of 0930 and 1330. Weather was sunny with temperatures ranging from approximately 62 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and winds approximately 1 to 5 miles per hour. The survey consisted of the biologists walking the extent of the survey area documenting general site conditions and habitats, recording the plants and animals observed (Appendix C). During the survey, the biologists mapped the boundaries of vegetation communities associated with potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources, including any potential wetlands and non-wetland waters that may constitute waters of the United States (U.S.), waters of the State, and/or riparian resources. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not completed as part of the field reconnaissance survey.

The entire survey area was visually inspected. Wildlife species were identified by direct observation, vocalization, or by sign (e.g., tracks, scat, burrows, etc.). The detection of plant and wildlife species was limited by seasonal and temporal factors. The survey was conducted during summer (July); therefore, potentially occurring spring migrants and/or breeders would not be present during the time of the survey, and fall migrants, if present, would be transient without the likelihood of nesting.

Likewise, plants more easily identified during their blooming periods in the spring and fall are difficult to detect without blooming characteristics. As the survey was performed during the day, identification of nocturnal wildlife was limited to sign, if present on site. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy followed *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). The vegetation classification used for this analysis is based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009), but it has been modified as needed to describe accurately the existing vegetation communities on site.

2.4 Beach Intertidal Invertebrate Survey

In addition to a field reconnaissance survey, Rincon biologists conducted a beach intertidal invertebrate survey. The survey consisted of six separate transects extending approximately 300 feet (ft) perpendicular to the shoreline. The transects were located within six of the sand placement areas spaced throughout the project site. At each transect, ten cores were obtained using a clam gun. The ten cores were each ten centimeters (cm) in diameter and 20 cm in depth. The ten cores collected at each intertidal zone were composite in a 1.0-millimeter (mm) aperture sieving bag and processed, exposing infauna species and sediment. All invertebrates and sediment retained on the sieves were sorted in the field and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible.

3 Existing Conditions

This section summarizes the results of the survey effort and provides further analysis of the data collected in the field. Discussions regarding the general environmental setting, habitat types, plant and wildlife species observed, special status species, and other biological resource constraints observed within the survey area are presented below. Representative photographs of the survey area are provided in Appendix B.

3.1 Physical Characteristics

Elevations within the survey area range from approximately 10 to 13 ft above mean sea level (msl). The climate in this region is Mediterranean. Summers are warm and dry while the winters are cool and often wet, with an annual minimum average temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit (F), an annual maximum average temperature of 70.1 degrees F, and an average annual precipitation of 14.82 inches (WRCC 2021). The topography of the survey area is relatively flat and contains mostly developed/disturbed areas, such as existing access roads, parking lots, and paved walking paths. The survey area is approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean and is bordered by residential development and agricultural land to the east.

3.1.1 Watershed and Drainages

General hydrology of the survey area was evaluated through review of topographic maps, aerial photos, and the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (USGS 2021). The survey area occurs in the McGrath Lake-Frontal Pacific Ocean Sub-watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code: OCEAN) within the Calleguas Creek watershed (USGS 2021). Based on an examination of aerial imagery and observations during the field reconnaissance survey, two potentially jurisdictional features exist within the survey area: 1) the Pacific Ocean, and 2) an unnamed potentially jurisdictional coastal wetland. The project site is generally located approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean; however, the survey area for Area Five includes open waters of the Pacific Ocean within Channel Islands Harbor (Figure 6). The Pacific Ocean within Channel Islands Harbor is mapped by the NWI as a subtidal estuary with an unconsolidated bottom that has been excavated (USFWS 2021a). This feature may be regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as non-wetland waters of the U.S., and by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) as non-wetland waters of the State. Additionally, an unnamed potentially jurisdictional coastal wetland exists within Area Four and is associated with a soft rush marsh vegetation community (Figure 5). As stated in Section 2.3, a formal jurisdictional delineation was not completed for the project. However, based upon visual observation, the potentially jurisdictional coastal wetland was observed to the extent of the area mapped as the soft rush marsh vegetation community. This potentially jurisdictional feature is not recognized by the NWI, but contains wetland vegetation in the form of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and ponded water (USFWS 2021a). The area mapped as the soft rush marsh vegetation community may be classified as wetland waters of the U.S. and State by the USACE and LARWQCB, respectively, a coastal wetland pursuant to the California Coastal Act, and a CDFW-jurisdictional streambed. No other potentially jurisdictional features were identified within the survey area.

3.1.2 Soils

The USDA-NRCS has mapped one soil unit within the survey area: Coastal beaches (NRCS 2021a). This soil type is found on beaches and is derived from beach sands. It is poorly drained with a very low available water capacity and high frequency of flooding. Coastal beaches soil is classified as hydric. During the field reconnaissance survey, soil surface conditions were generally consistent with the mapped type and surface textures were generally sandy.

3.2 Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover

Habitat classification is based on the classification systems provided in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer et al., 2009) (MCV) and *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland, 1986), modified slightly to reflect existing conditions. Vegetation communities are described below and illustrated in Figure 2 through Figure 6. Four vegetation communities and three land cover types were observed in the survey area.

Dune Mat

Dune mat (*Abronia latifolia* – *Ambrosia chamissonis* Herbaceous Alliance) is a native community with herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation layer dominated by sand verbena (*Abronia latifolia*) and beach bur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*) with other perennial herbs, grasses, and low shrubs. It is primarily associated with the sand dunes of coastal bars, river mouths, and spits along the immediate coastline. The CDFW classifies dune mat as sensitive natural community, with a S3/G3 ranking and constitutes as ESHA pursuant to the California Coastal Act (CDFW 2020).

This vegetation community occurs in the northern and central portion of the survey area, pink sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata*), beach bur, European beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), seaside heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), and European sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*) are present. The dune mat is low quality habitat in the survey area due to the frequent foot traffic and is surrounded by developed land to the east, north, and south, with unvegetated sand beach habitat directly west.

Arroyo Willow Thicket

Within Area One, north of West 5th Street, an arroyo willow thicket (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance) is present. This native vegetation community is characterized by having arroyo willow as dominant in the shrub canopy (>50% relative cover). It commonly occurs along stream banks and benches, slope seeps, and along drainages (Sawyer et al. 2009). The CDFW classified this vegetation community as S4/G4 at the alliance level, and is considered a sensitive natural community (CDFW 2020). This vegetation community is classified as ESHA.

Within the survey area, this vegetation community is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) in the shrub layer, with herbaceous species such as Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) present in the understory. Emergent coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and mock heather scrub (*Ericameria ericoides*) are present in the shrub layer.

Myoporum Groves

Within Area Four, west of Oxnard Shores parking lot, a Myoporum grove (*Myoporum laetum* Forest and Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance) is present. This non-native vegetation community is characterized by having Myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*) as the dominant species (>60% relative cover) in the tree layer (Sawyer et al. 2009). It commonly occurs in coastal canyons, washes, slopes, riparian areas, and roadsides. This vegetation community is not provided a rarity ranking by CDFW due to the dominance of non-native plant species (CDFW 2020). This vegetation community is not classified as ESHA.

Within the survey area, this vegetation community is dominated by Myoporum in the tree layer, with non-native herbaceous plant species sparsely present in the herbaceous layer.

Soft Rush Marsh

Within Area Four, soft rush marsh (*Juncus effusus* Herbaceous Alliance) is present within the central portion of the survey area. This native vegetation community is characterized by soft rush as a dominant species (>50% relative cover) in the herbaceous layer (Sawyer et al. 2009). This vegetation community commonly occurs within stock ponds, minor depressions, wet meadows, and seeps. The USFWS recognizes soft rush as a facultative wetland plant (FACW) (USACE 2018). This vegetation community is ranked by the CDFW as S4/G4, and is classified as ESHA (CDFW 2020).

Within the survey area, soft rush is dominant in the herbaceous layer, with sedges (*Carex* sp.) present in the herbaceous layer. No shrubs or trees are present within this vegetation community.

Unvegetated

The unvegetated portions of the survey area are characterized as a sand beach. Within the survey area characteristics of a high intertidal or upper beach zone were present. The high intertidal zone is defined as the area landward of the wrack line, where organic material and other debris is deposited at high tide. The wrack line is also indicative of the OHWM which is established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics. The wrack line varied in organic material and density throughout the survey area and consisted of algal species including, giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*), surf grass (*Phyllospadix* sp.) and other brown and red algae. Other debris such as plastics and trash were found throughout the survey area.

Developed/Landscaped

The majority of the easternmost portion of the survey area, within the Oxnard Shores community, is developed/landscaped. These areas consist of buildings, residential development, and other infrastructure, paved or graded dirt areas with little to no vegetation, or planted ornamental species. A bike path and paved roads provide separation between the unvegetated sand beach and vegetation communities west of Oxnard Beach Park. Both the Oxnard Beach Park and Harbor Channel Park contain ornamental trees and shrubs scattered throughout the parking lots. Plant species, such as Chilean sea fig (*Carpobrotus chilensis*) and ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), are dominant in landscaped areas. Ice plant was observed to be most dense in areas directly adjacent to paved parking lots and roads with some scattered individuals within the dune mat vegetation community in the center and northern portions of the survey area. In areas where ice plant was the dominant species, no other plant species were present. Pedestrian traffic has damaged portions of the ice plant mat near the Oxnard Beach Park area. In these areas, only dry stems were observed.

3.3 General Wildlife

The survey area contains habitat suitable for wildlife species that commonly occur in southern California suburban areas. Wildlife observed within the survey area include bird species such as western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), and snowy egret (*Egretta thula*). Avian and insect activity was low during the survey and multiple tire tracks/footprints from bikes and pedestrians were visible throughout the survey area.

The beach intertidal invertebrate survey did not indicate the presence of invertebrate species within the unvegetated sand beach habitat. All transects and associated sand cores were negative for intertidal invertebrates. A complete list of all the plant and wildlife species observed on site during the biological field survey is provided in Appendix C.

4 Sensitive Biological Resources

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special status species and other sensitive biological resources and require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted prior to the approval of proposed activities. This section discusses regulated sensitive biological resources observed on the project site and evaluates the potential for the project site to support additional sensitive biological resources.

4.1 Special Status Species

Assessments for the potential occurrence of special status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDDB, species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area, previous reports for the project site, and the results of surveys of the project site. The potential for each special status species to occur in the survey area was evaluated according to the following criteria (Appendix D):

- **No Potential:** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime), and species would have been identifiable on-site if present (e.g., oak trees). Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species.
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present on or adjacent to the site. The species is not likely to be found on the site. Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present on or adjacent to the site. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** Habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present throughout the project site and adjacent to the project site. Multiple species observation records (e.g., CNDDDB) occur within the vicinity of the project site. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species was observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

Special status species or other protected species likely to occur or present within or adjacent to the survey area are discussed below, and, if applicable evaluated under Section 5. Species with no potential or low potential are only discussed if warranted.

4.1.1 Special Status Plant Species

Based on the database and literature review, 12 special status plant species are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the survey area, as reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Inventory. These

species were evaluated for potential to occur within the survey area based on the existence of habitat, on soil conditions, and on professional experience of the biologists that conducted the field survey. Of the 12 species, the survey area provides elements of habitat meeting the species requirements but the disturbed and developed nature of the survey area likely precludes these species from occurring. Dune mat and soft rush marsh vegetation communities are present in the survey area, but the communities provide marginal habitat due to frequent foot traffic and the surrounding development. The field survey was conducted within the blooming period for all species except for Mexican malacothrix (*Malacothrix similis*), and no suitable habitat for Mexican malacothrix is present within the survey area. Based on the negative survey results, mapped soil types, prevalence of non-native species (e.g., ice plant), existing development, and disturbances, the survey area lacks the specialized requirements for special status plant species. All special status plant species evaluated have no or low potential to occur within the survey area and are not discussed further.

4.1.2 Special Status Animal Species

No special status animal species were observed during the field reconnaissance survey. Based on the database and literature review, 22 special status wildlife species are known to occur or have the potential to occur within the survey area. Of these, the California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*), and California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*) were determined to have a moderate potential to occur based on the presence of some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements and nearby CNDDDB records within five miles of the survey area. These species are discussed in further detail in the following sections.

The remaining species have no or a low potential to occur in the survey area due to the level of disturbed/developed land cover. These species are not expected to be found at the survey area and are not discussed further.

California Legless Lizard

The California legless lizard is a state species of special concern (SSC) that requires a habitat composed of sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation (Stebbins 2003). Soils with high moisture content are essential (California Herps 2018). The survey area provides habitat for California legless lizard within the dune mat vegetation community, as this community provides loose sandy soil under sparse vegetation. However, the dune mat is subject to frequent disturbance and areas densely vegetated by ice plant within the landscaped land cover type likely preclude the species. Six CNDDDB occurrences exist within 5 miles of the survey area. Based on the presence of habitat within the dune mat vegetation community and CNDDDB occurrence history within the survey area, this species has a moderate potential to occur.

Western Snowy Plover

The western snowy plover is a federally threatened (FT) and California SSC that requires habitat composed of sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. They require sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting. The majority of the survey area is either developed or frequently disturbed by recreational use, and these areas do not provide suitable habitat for western snowy plover. However, areas within the survey area that are relatively undisturbed (e.g., the dune mat vegetation community) provide suitable habitat (sandy beaches and shores) for western snowy plover foraging and nesting. The CNDDDB documents five occurrences of this species within 5 miles of

the survey area, and the beach portions of the survey area are considered critical habitat for western snowy plover by the USFWS (USFWS 2021b). Within the survey area, eBird documents over 20 occurrences of individuals in recent years and known nesting habitat is documented along Hollywood Beach, a Ventura County maintained beach, west of Area Five (eBird 2021). Therefore, western snowy plover has a high potential to occur for foraging and a low potential to occur for breeding within the survey area. Known breeding areas occur outside of the project site and the project site does not contain suitable breeding habitat but individuals may occur transiently or forage within the project site.

California Least Tern

California least tern is a small tern with a distinctive black-capped head and is both state and federally listed as endangered (FE) as well as state fully protected (FP). This species nests along the California coast and breeds colonially on bare or sparsely vegetated areas. There is suitable foraging habitat within the survey area; however, nesting habitat is low quality due to frequent recreational disturbance. California least tern is known to nest between McGrath Lake and the Santa Clara River approximately 1 mile northwest of the survey area as well as southeast of Port Hueneme Harbor, and these locations are documented in the CNDDDB. Although nesting habitat for California least tern is of poor quality within the survey area, this species may transiently occupy the survey area to forage. Therefore, this species has moderate potential to occur within the survey area.

4.2 Sensitive Plant Communities, Environmentally Sensitive Habitats, and Critical Habitat

Three natural communities tracked in the CNDDDB are documented within 5 miles of the survey area: coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coastal salt marsh, and southern riparian scrub. Due to the prevalence of disturbed/developed land cover, these habitats do not occur within the survey area. Dune mat is located in the northern and central portion of the survey area and is identified as coastal scrub ESHA in the City's Draft Coastal Land Use Plan (City of Oxnard 2017 [draft]).

Two federally designated critical habitat features occur within the survey area: Ventura marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*) and western snowy plover (Figure 6).

Ventura marsh milk-vetch critical habitat occurs in Area One, north of West 5th Street, and 100 feet north of the project site. Very little is known about the habitat requirements for this species since it is only known from one extant occurrence. Based on historical information (Wilken and Wardlaw 2001) this subspecies of marsh milk-vetch occurs in low-elevation coastal dune-swale areas, where freshwater levels (in the form of saturated soils or groundwater) are high enough to reach the roots of the plants. However, due to the disturbed nature of the project site, this species is not expected to occur within the project site but has a low potential to occur within the survey area.

Western snowy plover critical habitat is designated on the beach and dune mat vegetation community within the survey area. The beach and dunes in the survey area may support both wintering populations and breeding populations. However, the species has not been documented breeding outside of Hollywood Beach within the survey area. The species may occur transiently on the beach or dunes but has a low potential to nest outside of Hollywood Beach due to nearby development and the high level of disturbance in the survey area. The project site provides low quality habitat for breeding and therefore breeding has a low potential to occur. However, the project site provides habitat for foraging and the species has a high potential to occur foraging.

4.3 Jurisdictional Areas

Potentially jurisdictional waters include waters of the U.S. that are subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 401 of the CWA; the LARWQCB, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; the CDFW pursuant to CFGC Section 1600 *et seq.*; and wetlands as defined by the CCC in accordance with the California Coastal Act. Results of the research and field reconnaissance survey revealed two potentially jurisdictional features within the survey area; the Pacific Ocean and an unnamed coastal wetland.

The Pacific Ocean is considered a jurisdictional feature and therefore subject to USACE, LARWQCB, and CCC, but does not contain any waters that fall under the jurisdiction of CFGC Section 1600. Tidally influenced areas are not subject to Section 1600. During the field reconnaissance survey, the unnamed coastal wetland had indicators of wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation (Figure 6). The feature was inundated, and the soil surface was densely vegetated with soft rush and sedge species. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not completed as part of the field reconnaissance survey. Therefore, the presence of hydric soils was not confirmed. However, the presence of inundation leads to a high probability that anaerobic conditions are present which is indicative of hydric soils. In addition, the presence of a concrete culvert outlet supports this conclusion that the feature is likely constantly inundated and supports vegetation species that require prolonged inundation or saturated soil conditions. This feature is considered a jurisdictional feature and therefore subject to USACE, LARWQCB, CCC, and CDFW.

4.4 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches. They allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as providing a linkage between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

The habitats in the link do not necessarily need to be the same as the habitats being linked. Rather, the link merely needs to contain sufficient cover and forage to allow temporary inhabitation by ground-dwelling species. Typically, habitat linkages are contiguous strips of natural areas, though dense plantings of landscape vegetation can be used by certain disturbance-tolerant species. Depending upon the species using a corridor, specific physical resources (e.g., rock outcroppings, vernal pools, or oak trees) may need to be in the habitat link at certain intervals to allow slower-moving species to traverse the link. For highly mobile or aerial species, habitat linkages may be discontinuous patches of suitable resources spaced sufficiently close together to permit travel along a route in a short period of time.

Wildlife movement corridors can be both large- and small-scale. At the regional/landscape level scale, the survey area is not within any mapped/modeled landscape linkages, such as an Essential Connectivity Area or Natural Landscape block in the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California (Spencer et al. 2010). At a local scale, the survey

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area does not contain suitable features that would likely facilitate local movement between habitat patches due to the developed and disturbed nature of the project site.

Figure 7 Critical Habitat and Potentially Jurisdictional Areas



4.5 Resources Protected By Local Policies and Ordinances

The project is in the Coastal Zone, within the CCC appeals jurisdiction. The City's General Plan (City of Oxnard 2011), and specifically the Coastal Land Use Plan (City of Oxnard 1982) contain policies identifying the protection, preservation, and enhancement of biological and natural resources, in particular ESHA. The City is currently updating the Coastal Land Use Plan and resources such as ESHA maps were reviewed (City of Oxnard 2017).

The City's Municipal Code and the above-mentioned plans and maps were reviewed. The survey area is designated as an ESHA area. The developed portions of the project site are not designated as ESHA but occur within the ESHA buffer. The City has numerous general policies pertaining to resource protection and the specific ordinances and policy's that would apply to the project site discussed below.

City Municipal Code Chapter 17, Coastal Zoning, is anticipated to apply since it regulates "development." Development for the purposes of this report is defined as the construction, reconstruction, demolition, or alteration of the size of any structure including any facility of any private, public or municipal utility; and the removal or harvesting of any major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes.

Article III Specific Coastal Development and Resource Standards Section 17-31 includes a resource protection ordinance which includes the following policies:

Local Coastal Policy 6

- a. All nonauthorized motor vehicles shall be banned from sensitive areas.
- b. Scientific, education and light recreational uses shall be conditionally permitted uses in all sensitive resources area. Development shall be designated and sited to minimize impacts to the area. Permitted uses shall not be allowed to significantly disrupt habitat values.
- c. In sand dunes, foot traffic shall be minimized, and allowed only on established paths or boardwalks. Disturbance or destruction of any dune vegetation shall be prohibited unless no feasible alternative exists and then they only when revegetation with native California plants is a condition of approval.
- d. New development adjacent to wetlands or resource protection areas shall be sited and designed to mitigate any adverse impacts to the wetlands or resource.

A buffer of 100 ft in width shall be provided adjacent to all resource protection areas. The buffer may be reduced to a minimum of 50 ft only if the applicant can demonstrate the large buffer is unnecessary to protect the resources of the habitat area. All proposed development shall demonstrate that the functional capacity of the resource protection area is maintained.

When a development is proposed within an environmentally sensitive habitat or a resource protection area, or within 100 ft of such areas, a biological report shall be prepared which includes applicable topographic, vegetative and soils information. The information shall include physical and biological features existing in the habitat areas. The report shall be prepared by a qualified biologist, and shall recommend mitigation measures to protect any impacted resources. All recommendations shall be made in cooperation with the State

Department of Fish and Game. When applicable restoration of damaged habitat shall be a condition of approval.

- e. When a development is proposed within or near an environmentally sensitive habitat area, applicable topographic, vegetative and soils information shall be provided. The information shall include physical and biological features existing in the habitat areas.

4.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

The proposed project does not occur within any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, conservation plans are not addressed further within this analysis.

5 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses the possible adverse impacts to biological resources that may occur from implementation of the project based on the criteria used to evaluate potential project-related impacts to biological resources in Section 2. The section includes avoidance and minimization measures that would be incorporated into the project to reduce potential impacts and comply with applicable policies and ordinances.

5.1 Special-Status Species

5.1.1 Special Status Plant Species

No special status plant species were observed during the reconnaissance survey. Special status plant species have specialized habitat requirements, including plant community types, soils, and other components. The project site may temporarily impact dune habitat which contains elements of habitat for some special status plant species, but based on the prevalence of non-native species (e.g., ice plant), existing development, and frequent human disturbance, special status plant species are not expected to occur within the project site. In addition, none of the 12 special status plant species analyzed were documented in the survey area during the field reconnaissance survey. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in potential impacts to special status plant species.

5.1.2 Special Status Wildlife Species

No special status wildlife species were observed during the field reconnaissance survey. Special status wildlife species were determined to occur within the survey area based upon known ranges, habitat preferences, species occurrence records from the CNDDDB, and species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area. The following special status species were identified as having a moderate potential to occur: California legless lizard, western snowy plover, and California least tern. With implementation of recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures, impacts to special status wildlife species would be avoided.

California Legless Lizard

The California legless lizard is a state SSC that was determined to have a moderate potential to occur due to the recent CNDDDB occurrence in the survey area in 2017. Although the survey area has elements of the species' habitat (e.g., sandy soils and sparse vegetation), the surrounding area is highly developed. California legless lizard may be directly affected (injury or mortality) by project activities (e.g., redepositing sand) if individuals are present in the project site during project activities. Potential impacts to the species from sand redepositing activities would be avoided or minimized by implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2.

Western Snowy Plover

The western snowy plover exhibits strong fidelity to overwintering sites, which provide connectivity for dispersal between breeding sites. Hollywood Beach is a known breeding site and the remaining

beach area within the survey area may provide important overwintering habitat. The project site is frequently disturbed by public use and the species is likely accustomed to ambient disturbance. However, potential impacts to the species from project activities would be avoided or minimized by implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3 and BIO-4.

California Least Tern

Undisturbed beach habitat suitable for California least tern nesting is not present within the project site, and this species is only expected to occur transiently to forage. If California least tern individuals are present during project activities, they would likely avoid direct impacts from project activities by flying away. Potential indirect or direct impacts to California least tern would be avoided or minimized by implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3.

Nesting Birds

The survey area contains habitat that can support nesting birds, including raptors, protected under the CFGC Section 3503 and the MBTA (16 United States Code §§ 703–712). Nesting birds may be impacted if active nests are present during project activities. Nesting birds, including raptors, can be disturbed by noise and human activity and may abandon nests during the breeding season. Nest abandonment during the breeding season could result in mortality of eggs of nestlings. Potential indirect or direct impacts to nesting birds would be avoided or minimized by implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

BIO-1 Worker Environmental Awareness Program

Prior to initiation of all project activities (including staging and mobilization), all personnel associated with the project should attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, to assist workers in recognizing special status biological resources with the potential to occur in the project site. This training will include information about California legless lizard, western snowy plover, California least tern, ESHA, as well as other special status species potentially occurring in the project site.

The specifics of this program will include identification of special status species and habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of special status resources, and review of the limits of construction and measures required to avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources within the project site. A fact sheet conveying this information will also be prepared for distribution to all personnel involved with construction of the project. All personnel will sign a form provided by the trainer documenting they attended the WEAP and understand the information presented.

BIO-2 General Best Management Practices

General requirements that should be followed by project personnel are as follows:

- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps generated during proposed project should be disposed of in closed containers only and removed daily from the project site.

- Sand placement will not occur below the highest high tide line and will avoid placement on wrack.
- No deliberate feeding of wildlife should be allowed.
- No pets should be allowed on the project site.
- No firearms should be allowed on the project site.
- If vehicle or equipment maintenance is necessary, it should be performed in the designated staging areas at least 100 ft from ESHA.
- During project activities, heavy equipment should be operated in accordance with standard Best Management Practices (BMPs). All equipment used on-site should be properly maintained to avoid leaks of oil, fuel, or residues. Provisions should be in place to remediate any accidental spills.
- While encounters with special status species are not likely or anticipated, any personnel who inadvertently injure or kill a special status species or find one dead, injured, or entrapped should immediately report the incident to the City. The City should coordinate with a qualified biologist to determine species and if appropriate, the City should follow up with written notification to USFWS and/or CDFW within five working days of the incident.

BIO-3 Nesting Bird Avoidance

To avoid disturbance to nesting and special status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC 3503, activities related to the project including, but not limited to, the use of heavy equipment in beach areas and ground disturbance will occur outside of the bird breeding season for migratory birds (generally February 1 through August 31), as feasible. If the project activities must be conducted during the breeding season, then a pre-activity nesting bird survey will be conducted no more than seven days prior to the use of heavy equipment in beach areas or ground disturbing activities.

If nests are found, an avoidance buffer (dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site) should be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, or other means to mark the boundary. All project personnel should be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground-disturbing activities should occur inside this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed breeding/ nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer should occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

BIO-4 Western Snowy Plover Avoidance

When project equipment enters the beach or ESHA, the following should be followed by project personnel.

- Vehicles should avoid operating in ESHA, with the exception of activities such as trash pick-up. Any trash pick-up within ESHA will be done by hand.

- Project activities will avoid ESHA, and vehicles should remain below a maximum 10 miles per hours speed limit and if western snowy plovers are encountered, the driver should back up at least 50 feet and/or alter their route to avoid flushing plovers.
- If active nests are observed, a refuge area should be created using symbolic fencing or another barrier deemed suitable. The fencing should be erected in a 300-ft diameter around the traditional center of the plover's roosting area and signage should be placed on the barrier.
- Any wrack encountered on the beach should be left in place.
- As described in BIO-1, all project personnel would be provided a specific training in the identification and ecological characteristics of western snowy plover. The training would also include a fact sheet conveying this information along with other commonly encountered shorebirds.

5.2 Sensitive Plant Communities, Environmentally Sensitive Habitats, and Critical Habitat

The proposed project would not result in the direct removal of ESHA. The proposed project would temporarily encroach into the 100-foot ESHA buffer but direct impacts to the sensitive vegetation and ESHA would be avoided.

Potential indirect impacts from the project, such as dust from project activities would be minimized through implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 and BIO-5 would further reduce potential impacts to sensitive habitats and would help protect against any future adverse impacts to ESHA.

Designated critical habitat for Ventura marsh milk-vetch occurs 100 ft north of the project site. The species has a very specialized habitat, including coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish) which do not occur within the survey area. Based on the historical occurrence and lack of habitat in the survey area, this species is not expected in the project site, and the habitat components required for the species are not expected to be impacted.

The western snowy plover has designated critical habitat along the unvegetated sand beach and dune mat vegetation community areas within the survey area. The project, as designed, has clearly delineated the project site which would aid in avoiding critical habitat and, with implementation of BIO-1 through BIO-4, western snowy plover and its designated critical habitat would not be adversely modified.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

BIO-5 ESHA Avoidance

During project activities, the project areas would be clearly delineated in the field to prevent direct impacts outside of designated areas and at minimum a 10-foot buffer will be maintained from any vegetated area or areas exhibiting dune morphology, as feasible.

5.3 Jurisdictional Areas

The proposed project would not occur within potentially jurisdictional features, including wetlands, waters of the U.S. or State, or riparian habitats. Additionally, implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 would reduce any potential impacts to jurisdictional areas within 100 ft of project activities.

5.4 Wildlife Movement

The project does not occur within any migratory wildlife corridors and implementation of the project would not impede movement of wildlife species or the use of wildlife nursery sites. Small-scale movement routes are present in the project site (i.e., dunes). However, these are not regionally significant, and species will be able to use habitats adjacent to the project site for movement during project activities. Potential impacts would be temporary and localized, and would not change the area in the long term. Impacts to wildlife movement would be avoided.

5.5 Local Policies and Ordinances

The proposed project as designed would be compliant with City policies and ordinances. The specific coastal development and resource standards provided in Local Coastal Policy 6 are applicable and addressed below.

Local Coastal Policy 6

The project is intended to maintain streets and public access areas for public safety and would not include unauthorized motor vehicles in sensitive areas. The project's purpose is to maintain public access and recreational opportunities for all people consistent with public safety needs and the needs to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse. The project would be temporary and would minimize impacts to the extent feasible. The project would remove sand from established paths and streets to minimize the disturbance of dune habitat in adjacent areas. By maintaining established paths, it would help reduce cross country travel and direct the public to use established paths rather than transiting through dune habitat.

No new development or removal of native vegetation is proposed. The project may temporarily encroach into the 100-foot ESHA buffer. An ESHA buffer reduction is recommended due to the temporary nature of the project and for the purposes of maintaining public safety. The project is anticipated to require sand redeposition once every two weeks, or more frequently during significant storm events and would only temporarily enter ESHA buffers.

The project as designed would adhere to Local Coastal Policy 6 and the implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-5 would reduce potential indirect impacts to ESHA.

5.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

The survey area does not occur within any Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan areas. The proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of any such plans. Therefore, the

proposed project would not conflict with HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans.

6 Limitations, Assumptions, and Use Reliance

This Biological Resources Assessment has been performed in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The biological investigation is limited by the scope of work performed. Reconnaissance biological surveys for certain taxa may have been conducted as part of this assessment but were not performed during a particular blooming period, nesting period, or particular portion of the season when positive identification would be expected if present, and therefore, cannot be considered definitive. The biological surveys are limited also by the environmental conditions present at the time of the surveys. In addition, general biological (or protocol) surveys do not guarantee that the organisms are not present and will not be discovered in the future within the site. In particular, mobile wildlife species could occupy the site on a transient basis or re-establish populations in the future. Our field studies were based on current industry practices, which change over time and may not be applicable in the future. No other guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from site reconnaissance, jurisdictional areas, review of CNDDDB RareFind5, and specified historical and literature sources. Standard data sources relied upon during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to CDFW that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon believes the data sources are reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Additionally, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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Field Reconnaissance Survey

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Appendix A

Regulatory Setting

Regulatory Setting

Special-status habitats are vegetation types, associations, or sub-associations that support concentrations of special-status plant or animal species, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife.

Listed species are those taxa that are formally listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS]), pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or as endangered, threatened, or rare (for plants only) by the State of California (i.e., California Fish and Game Commission), pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act or the California Native Plant Protection Act. Some species are considered rare (but not formally listed) by resource agencies, organizations with biological interests/expertise (e.g., Audubon Society, CNPS, The Wildlife Society), and the scientific community.

The following is a brief summary of the regulatory context under which biological resources are managed at the federal, state, and local levels. A number of federal and state statutes provide a regulatory structure that guides the protection of biological resources. Agencies with the responsibility for protection of biological resources within the project site include:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (wetlands and other waters of the United States);
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (waters of the State);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (federally listed species and migratory birds);
- California Department Fish and Wildlife (riparian areas, streambeds, and lakes; state-listed species; Species of Special Concern; nesting birds);
- California Coastal Commission; and
- City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan
- Coastal Permit Procedures Section 17-57
- Coastal Land Use Plan.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has authority to regulate activities that could discharge fill of material into wetlands or other “waters of the United States.” Perennial and intermittent creeks are considered waters of the United States if they are hydrologically connected to other jurisdictional waters (typically a navigable water). The USACE also implements the federal policy embodied in Executive Order 11990, which is intended to result in no net loss of wetland value or acres. In achieving the goals of the Clean Water Act, the USACE seeks to avoid adverse impacts and offset unavoidable adverse impacts on existing aquatic resources. Any fill of wetlands that are hydrologically connected to jurisdictional waters would require a permit from the USACE prior to the start of work. Typically, when a project involves impacts to waters of the United States, the goal of no net loss of wetland acres or values is met through avoidance and

minimization to the extent practicable, followed by compensatory mitigation involving creation or enhancement of similar habitats.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the local Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) have jurisdiction over “waters of the State,” pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State. The SWRCB has issued general Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) regarding discharges to “isolated” waters of the State (Water Quality Order No.

2004-0004-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredged or Fill Discharges to Waters Deemed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction). The RWQCB administers actions under this general order for isolated waters not subject to federal jurisdiction, and is also responsible for the issuance of water quality certifications pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act for waters subject to federal jurisdiction.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS implements the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 United States Code [USC] Section 703-711) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668). The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for implementing the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (16 USC § 153 et seq.). Generally, the USFWS implements the FESA for terrestrial and freshwater species, while the NMFS implements the FESA for marine and anadromous species.

Projects that would result in “take” of any federally threatened or endangered species are required to obtain permits from the USFWS or NMFS through either Section 7 (interagency consultation with a federal nexus) or Section 10 (Habitat Conservation Plan) of the FESA, depending on the involvement by the federal government in permitting and/or funding of the project. The permitting process is used to determine if a project would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and what measures would be required to avoid jeopardizing the species. “Take” under federal definition means to harass, harm (which includes habitat modification), pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Proposed or candidate species do not have the full protection of the FESA; however, the USFWS and NMFS advise project applicants that they could be elevated to listed status at any time.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) derives its authority from the Fish and Game Code of California. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et. seq.) prohibits take of state listed threatened or endangered. Take under CESA is restricted to direct mortality of a listed species and the law does not prohibit indirect harm by way of habitat modification. Where incidental take would occur during construction or other lawful activities, CESA allows the CDFW to issue an Incidental Take Permit upon finding, among other requirements, that impacts to the species have been minimized and fully mitigated.

The CDFW also enforces Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the Fish and Game Code, which prohibits take of species designated as Fully Protected. The CDFW is not allowed to issue an Incidental Take Permit for Fully Protected species; therefore, impacts to these species must be avoided.

California Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 describe unlawful take, possession, or destruction of native birds, nests, and eggs. Section 3503.5 of the Code protects all birds-of-prey and their eggs and nests against take, possession, or destruction of nests or eggs. Section 3513 makes it a state-level offense to take any bird in violation of the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. CDFW administers these requirements.

Species of Special Concern (SSC) is a category used by the CDFW for those species which are considered to be indicators of regional habitat changes or are considered to be potential future protected species. Species of Special Concern do not have any special legal status except that which may be afforded by the Fish and Game Code as noted above. The SSC category is intended by the CDFW for use as a management tool to include these species in special consideration when decisions are made concerning the development of natural lands. The CDFW also has authority to administer the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (Fish and Game Code Section 1900 *et seq.*). The NPPA requires the CDFW to establish criteria for determining if a species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is endangered or rare. Effective in 2015, CDFW promulgated regulations (14 CCR 786.9) under the authority of the NPPA, establishing that the CESA's permitting procedures would be applied to plants listed under the NPPA as "Rare." With this change, there is little practical difference for the regulated public between plants listed under CESA and those listed under the NPPA.

Perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams and associated riparian vegetation, when present, also fall under the jurisdiction of the CDFW. Section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code (Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements) gives the CDFW regulatory authority over activities that divert, obstruct, or alter the channel, bed, or bank of any river, stream or lake.

California Coastal Commission

The Coastal Act places a high priority on the protection of biological and natural resources. Strict limits are placed on development in ESH areas. The Coastal Act (Section 30107.5) defines Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area as: "Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments." Very limited types of development are allowed in ESH areas and then only where there is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative, and feasible mitigation measures have been adopted. In general, only land uses that are dependent on the habitat resources are allowable within ESH areas.

Local Jurisdiction

City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan

The City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan is the primary planning document for the City. It represents the community's collective vision for preserving and improving the quality of life in the City of Oxnard. Under Gov. Code Section 65302, State Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term General Plan for the physical development of a county or city and any land outside its boundaries which, in its judgment, bears relation to its planning (i.e., sphere of interest). The General Plan contains well-established goals and policies for environmental resources, including the following:

Goal ER-1 Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources

- **ER-1.1 Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources.** Protect the City's natural resource areas, fish and wildlife habitat, scenic areas, open space areas, parks, and cultural and historic resources from unnecessary encroachment or harm and if encroachment or harm is necessary, fully mitigate the impacts to the maximum extent feasible.

Goal ER-2 Biological and Habitat Resources

- **ER-2.2 Designation and Protection of Sensitive Habitat Areas.** Evaluate existing and potential sensitive habitat areas (Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area in the Coastal Zone – ESHA) as resource protection or open space land uses.

Goal ER-4 Sensitive Habitat Areas

- **ER-4.1 Encourage Protection of Sensitive Habitat.** Identify and encourage protection of sensitive areas, with attention to habitat that may span small parcels.
- **ER-4.2 Limiting Activities in Sensitive Areas.** Limit the recreational activities in open space areas with sensitive habitats to those activities that have minimal impact.
- **ER-4.4 Loss of Sensitive Habitats.** Consider loss of sensitive habitats due to be a significant environmental impact. All development that is proposed to disturb or remove sensitive habitat shall demonstrate appropriate feasible mitigation.
- **ER-4.5 Planning in Sensitive Areas.** Require careful planning of new development in or near areas that are known to have particular value for biological resources to maintain sensitive vegetation and wildlife habitat

City of Oxnard Coastal Permit Procedures Sec. 17-57

The following types of development are exempt from the requirement for a development review permit or coastal development permit, and are permitted, subject to the issuance of a zone clearance where appropriate:

- Repair and maintenance activities that do not result in addition to or enlargement or expansion of the object of such repair or maintenance activity, or which do not include extraordinary methods of repair and maintenance described in Section 13252(1)(A), (B), (C), and (D), 13252(2)(A), (B), and (C), and 13252(3)(A) and (B) of the California coastal regulations.
- Installation, testing, placement in service or replacement of any necessary utility connection between an existing service facility and any development that has been granted a coastal development permit.

A development permit is required of all development not classified as categorically exempt, excluded development, emergency permit, or subject to a coastal development permit. The City shall determine whether a development is exempt at the time the application for development within the coastal zone is submitted. The determination shall be made with reference to the County's Coastal Area Plan and the City's Coastal Land Use Plan, including any maps, categorical exclusions, land use

designations and the original permit and appeals jurisdiction map adopted by the coastal commission.

City of Oxnard Coastal Land Use Plan

3.2.2 *Habitat Areas*

30240(b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

Sand dunes are found in five areas of the coastal zone, including a 26-acre area of dunes at the intersection of Fifth Street and North Harbor Blvd. As part of the Phase III Implementation portion of the LCP process, a resource protection ordinance was created and incorporated the following policies which the City implements:

- In sand dune area, foot traffic shall be minimized, and allowed only on established paths or boardwalks. Development shall be designed and sites to minimize impacts to the sensitive resource areas. Permitted uses shall not be allowed to significantly disrupt habitat value.
- Disturbance or destruction of any dune vegetation shall be prohibited unless no feasible alternative exists and then only when revegetation with native California plants is a condition of approval.
- When a development is proposed within or near an environmentally sensitive habitat area, applicable topographic, vegetative and soils information shall be provided. The information shall include physical and biological features existing in the habitat areas.

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Appendix B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1. Access and sand removal site at the corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road (aspect south; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 2. View of sand placement site at West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road (aspect east, July 20, 2021).



Photograph 3. View of sand source site at Mandalay Beach Road and Seabreeze Way (aspect west; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 4. View of sand removal site at the corner of West 5th Street and Capri Way (aspect southwest; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 5. View of sand placement and work area at Neptune Square (aspect south; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 6. View of access and sand removal site at the southern end of Marine Way (aspect west; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 7. View of sand placement site at the southern end of Marine Way (aspect west; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 8. View of access and sand removal site at Oxnard Beach Park (aspect east; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 9. View of access and sand removal site at Oxnard Beach Park (aspect north; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 10. Potential coastal wetland west of access and sand removal site within Oxnard Beach Park (aspect west; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 11. View of access and sand removal site at Oxnard Shores parking lot (aspect south; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 12. View of work area and sand placement site west of Oxnard Shores parking lot (aspect west; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 13. View of access, sand removal and work area at Oxnard Shores parking lot (aspect west; July 20, 2021).



Photograph 14. View of sand removal site at Channel View Park (aspect east; July 20, 2021).

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Appendix C

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Plant Species Observed Within the Survey Area on July 20, 2021

<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	pink sand verben	–	Native
<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	beach bur	–	Native
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	European beach grass	–	Introduced ³
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush	–	Native
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	red brome	–	Introduced ³
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	European sea rocket	–	Introduced ¹
<i>Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia</i>	beach evening-primrose	–	Native
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	–	Introduced ²
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge	–	Native
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	ice plant	–	Introduced ³
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	dodder	–	Native
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton	–	Native
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	–	Introduced ²
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	saltgrass	–	Native
<i>Ericameria ericoides</i>	mock heather	–	Native
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	seaside heliotrope	–	Native
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraphweed	–	Native
<i>Heterotheca sessiliflora</i> ssp. <i>echioides</i>	sessileflower false goldenaster	–	Native
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	short-pod mustard	–	Introduced ²
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzies' goldenbush	–	Native
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	–	Native
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	ngaio tree	–	Introduced ²
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	rabbit's-foot grass	–	Introduced ¹
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California cudweed	–	Native
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	–	Native
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	–	Introduced

Cal-IPC. The Cal-IPC Inventory. Accessed online at <https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/inventory/>. October 2019.

California Native Plant Society. A Manual of California Vegetation Online. Accessed online at <http://vegetation.cnps.org/>. June 2020

¹ Cal-IPC – Limited; these species are invasive with ecological amplitude and distribution being generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

² Cal-IPC – Moderate; these species have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal.

³ Cal-IPC – High; These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Animal Species Observed Within the Survey Area on July 20, 2021

Birds			
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	–	native
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	western gull	–	native
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	marbled godwit	–	native
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	–	native
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	–	native
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	–	native
Reptiles			
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	side-blotched lizard	–	native
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	fence lizard	–	native
Rodewald, P. (Editor). 2015. The Birds of North America. Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY. https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/home (accessed June 2020). California Herps. 2018. A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. http://www.californiaherps.com/index.html (accessed June 2020).			

Appendix D

Special Status Species Evaluation Tables

Special Status Plant and Animal Species in the Regional Vicinity of the Project Site

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Plants				
<i>Abronia maritima</i> red sand-verbena	None/None G4/S3? 4.2	Perennial herb. Blooms Feb-Nov. Occurs in coastal dunes of central and southern California, as well as the Channel Islands. Formerly fairly widespread, but available habitat has decreased, especially in Southern California. Under 100m (330ft).	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present in the survey area in the form of dune habitat. The dune habitat is surrounded by development and the field survey was conducted within the bloom period and individuals were not observed.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	FE/SE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps. Within reach of high tide or protected by barrier beaches, more rarely near seeps on sandy bluffs. 1-35m. Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct.	No Potential.	Marginal habitat is present in the survey area in the form of arroyo willow thicket, dune habitat, and soft rush marsh vegetation communities. The dune habitat is frequently disturbed by foot traffic and is surrounded by development lacking the specialized habitat requirements for the species. The soft rush marsh is isolated from the high tide and does not provide dynamic alluvial habitat required by the species. This species is highly distinguishable and requires undisturbed habitat. The specialized habitat requirements and individuals were not observed within the project site during the field survey. There are 4 CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the survey area. All but one is presumed extirpated.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Annual herb. Blooms April to October. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 3-250m (10-820ft).	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area and outside elevation range. Not observed during field survey.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's pincushion	None/None G5T1T2/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes. Sandy sites. 0-100m. Blooms Jan-Aug.	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present within the survey area in the form of dune habitat. The dune habitat is highly disturbed by foot traffic and contains a prevalence of non-native species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/SE G4?T1/S1 1B.2	Occurs in coastal dunes and coastal salt marshes and swamps. This species blooms between May and October, and typically occurs at elevations ranging from 0-30 meters.	Low Potential.	providing poor quality habitat. One occurrence within survey area but largely extirpated in 1961. Not observed during field survey. Elements of habitat are present within the survey area in the form of dune habitat. The dune habitat is highly disturbed by foot traffic and contains a prevalence of non-native species. The species prefers upper elevations of tidal salt marsh habitat which is not present in the survey area. There are four CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the survey area. One is located on Ormond Beach. Three are presumed extirpated. Not observed during field survey.
<i>Corethrogyne leucophylla</i> branching beach aster	None/None G3Q/S3 3.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes. 3-60m. Blooms May-Dec.	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat present in the survey area in the form of dune habitat. The dune habitat is frequently disturbed by foot traffic and is surrounded by development lacking the specialized habitat requirements for the species. The field survey was conducted within the bloom period and individuals were not observed.
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> small spikerush	None/None G5/S3 4.3	Marshes and swamps. In coastal salt marshes. 1-3020m. Blooms (Apr)Jun-Aug (Sep).	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present in the survey area in the form of soft rush marsh vegetation community associated with a potentially jurisdictional coastal wetland. The soft rush marsh is isolated from the high tide and does not provide coastal salt marsh habitat. Suitable habitat and individuals were not observed within the survey area during the field survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> southwestern spiny rush	None/None G5T5/S4 4.2	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Moist saline places. 3-900m. Blooms (Mar)May-Jun.	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present in the survey area in the form of dune habitat and soft rush marsh vegetation community. The dune habitat is frequently disturbed by foot traffic and is surrounded by development lacking the specialized habitat requirements for the species. The soft rush marsh is isolated from the high tide and does not provide a saline environment required by the species. Suitable habitat and individuals were not observed within the survey area during the field survey.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Blooms February to June. Coastal salt marshes, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1400m (3-4595ft).	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present in the survey area in the form of soft rush marsh vegetation community associated with a potentially jurisdictional coastal wetland. The soft rush marsh is isolated from the high tide and does not provide coastal salt marsh habitat. Suitable habitat and individuals were not observed within the survey area during the field survey.
<i>Malacothrix similis</i> Mexican malacothrix	None/None G2G3/SH 2A	Coastal dunes. 0-40m. Blooms Apr-May.	No Potential.	Marginal habitat present in the survey area in the form of dune habitat. The dune habitat is frequently disturbed by foot traffic and is surrounded by development lacking the specialized habitat requirements for the species. There is one historical (1925) CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the survey area, likely extirpated. This species was last seen in 1925 at Hueneme Beach.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	None/None G4/S2 2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Sandy, gravelly	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present in the survey area in the form of dune habitat. The dune habitat provides sandy habitat

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
		sites. 0-2100m. Blooms (Jul) Aug- Nov (Dec).		required by the species but is frequently disturbed by foot traffic and is surrounded by development. The field survey was conducted within the bloom period and individuals were not observed.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> woolly seablite	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps. Margins of salt marshes. 0-50m. Blooms Jan-Dec.	Low Potential.	Elements of habitat are present in the survey area in the form of dune habitat and soft rush marsh vegetation community. The dune habitat is frequently disturbed by foot traffic and is surrounded by development lacking the specialized habitat requirements for the species. The soft rush marsh is isolated from the high tide and does not provide a saline habitat required by the species. Suitable habitat and individuals were not observed within the survey area during the field survey.
Animals				
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE G3G4/S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Low Potential.	No suitable food plants were found within the survey area. There is one CNDDDB occurrence located on McGrath State Beach from 2012 approximately 2 miles north of the survey area.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	None/None G5T2/S2	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	No Potential.	There are two historical (1970) CNDDDB occurrences, one located on McGrath State Beach, abundant on sand bars along McGrath Lake and the second was possibly near Port Hueneme. Frequent human disturbance likely precludes this species from the survey area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	None/None G1G2/S1S2	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	Low Potential.	Low quality habitat is present within the survey area. There are two historical (1926 and 1954) CNDDDB records within the survey area and one recent occurrence where 20 adults and 2 larvae were observed on Mandalay County Park and Mandalay Generating Station on April 14, 2017. The CNDDDB occurrence states that the species appears to be common along this stretch of coastline. Frequent human disturbance likely precludes this species from the survey area.
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	FC/None G4T2T3/S2S3	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Low Potential.	There are no known roosting sites within the survey area and the project site does not support suitable tree groves for roosting.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (California brackishwater snail)	None/None G2/S2	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Fish				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	FT/None G1/S1	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE/None G3/S3	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
		still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.		
Reptiles				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S3 SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Moderate Potential.	Low quality habitat, due to development, is present within survey area. Six CNDDDB occurrences are recorded within the survey area.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	None/None G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low Potential.	Low quality habitat, due to development, is present within survey area. Three CNDDDB occurrences are recorded within the survey area during 1992 and 1995.
Birds				
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Low Potential.	No suitable habitat or forage food within survey area. One CNDDDB occurrence recorded north of project site within McGrath State Beach Campgrounds in 2002.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT/None G3T3/S2 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	High Potential (foraging) / Low Potential (breeding).	Low quality habitat for breeding (highly disturbed sand beach) present within survey area. Five CNDDDB records exists within 5 miles of the survey area. Critical

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
				habitat is designated on the beaches and dunes within the survey area. The beaches and sand dunes in Mandalay State Beach, McGrath State Beach, and Hollywood Beach support both wintering populations and breeding populations. Nesting season surveys are conducted in known breeding areas and are delineated with semipermanent or seasonal symbolic fencing (California State Parks 2013). The project site provides suitable habitat for foraging but breeding is unlikely to occur at the project site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE G5T2T3/S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within survey area. There are two historic CNDDDB records within 5 miles of the survey area.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	FD/SD G4T4/S3S4 FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Low Potential.	There is one CNDDDB nest record from 2017 located on the Mandalay power plant facility approximately one mile north of the survey area. The exact location of this nest is unclear based on the data provided in the CNDDDB, but it is likely on the larger structures associated with the Mandalay facility.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	None/ST G3G4T1/S1 FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	No Potential.	One historical CNDDDB record from 1936 and is likely extirpated.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	None/SE G5T3/S3	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
		Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.		
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/None G4G5T3Q/S2 SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within the survey area. One occurrence is recorded within the survey area during 1906 and is now possibly extirpated.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	None/ST G5/S2	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	No Potential.	No suitable nesting habitat is present within the survey area. One historic CNDDDB occurrence at the Santa Clara River Estuary.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	None/None G5/S3S4 SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	No Potential.	No suitable nesting habitat is present within the survey area. There is one CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the survey area associated with the Santa Clara River.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE/SE G4T2T3Q/S2 FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Moderate Potential.	The survey area contains low quality nesting habitat and nesting is unlikely to occur within the survey area. They are known to nest on the beach between the Santa Clara River and McGrath Lake north of the survey area. The project site is frequently disturbed which likely precludes the species from nesting.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Low Potential.	No suitable nesting habitat present within the survey area. Five CNDDDB occurrences exist within 5 miles of the survey area. One individual was heard singing approximately one mile from the project site in 2009. One individual was heard and seen on the McGrath Parcel

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
in a dense stand of willows immediately adjacent to North Harbor Blvd in 2016.				
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Found in a variety of habitats including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in crevices of rock outcrops, caves, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges, and hollows of live and dead trees which must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	No Potential.	No suitable habitat is present within survey area. There is one historic CNDDDB record (1906) within 5 miles of the survey area.
Sensitive Natural Communities				
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	None/None G3/S2.1		Not Present.	Closest freshwater marsh habitat is McGrath Lake, approximately 1.5 miles north of the project site.
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	None/None G2/S2.1		Not Present.	Closest salt marsh habitat is Santa Clarita river mouth, approximately 3 miles north of the project site.
Southern Riparian Scrub	None/None G3/S3.2		Not Present.	Closest riparian scrub habitat is Santa Clarita river mouth, approximately 3 miles north of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Site	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Regional Vicinity refers to within a 5-mile search radius of site.				
FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened FC = Federal Candidate Species				
SE = State Endangered ST = State Threatened				
SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern FP = State Fully Protected				
CRPR (CNPS California Rare Plant Rank)				
1A=Presumed Extinct in California				
1B=Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere				
2A=Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere				
2B=Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere				
CRPR Threat Code Extension				
.1=Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)				
.2=Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)				
.3=Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)				

Appendix B

Sand Contamination Study



Oxnard Beach Sand Assessment

City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan Project
Ventura County, California

prepared for
City of Oxnard

prepared by
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

April 12, 2022

April 12, 2022
Project No.: 21-11153

Brian J. Yanez
Assistant Public Works Director
City of Oxnard
305 West Third Street, East Wing, Third Floor
Oxnard, California 93030
Via email: brian.yanez@oxnard.org

**Subject: Oxnard Beach Sand Assessment
City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan Project, Ventura County, California**

Dear Mr. Yanez:

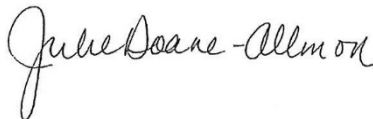
We are pleased to submit this Sand Assessment report for the City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan Project in Ventura County, California. The Sand Assessment was performed in accordance with our proposal dated February 17, 2022. The objective of the Sand Assessment was to evaluate the presence of potential contaminants of concern (COC) in wind-blown sand that has accumulated on public streets and public access points, and determine if the sand has COCs at concentrations that would prevent it from being suitable for placement back on the beach due to a potential impact to human health.

If you have any questions, or if we can be of any future assistance, please contact us.

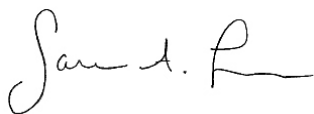
Sincerely,
Rincon Consultants, Inc.



R. Scott English, RME
Senior Program Manager



Julie Doane-Allmon, PG
Senior Program Manager, PG #9252



Sarah Larese
Senior Environmental Scientist

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Introduction and Background

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) performed a Sand Assessment for the City of Oxnard Sand Management Plan Project located in Ventura County, California (site – Figures 1-4).

The City of Oxnard Public Works Department (PWD) is proposing the redeposition of wind-blown sand from public streets and public access points to maintain safe access to the coast while protecting fragile coastal resources. Windblown sand currently accumulates on vacant private lots and undeveloped beach areas (sand source sites) with deposits becoming relatively high and moving from the sand source sites to the streets, public access points and parking lots (sand removal areas), resulting in slippery and unsafe conditions for pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists.

The City of Oxnard PWD will be applying for a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from the City of Oxnard Planning Department and appealable to the California Coastal Commission (CCC). A draft Project Description was presented to the CCC on September 13, 2021 and the CCC provided the City of Oxnard PWD the following comment relating to water quality:

Sand that is removed from the roadways can potentially contain contaminants and trash/debris. How does the City propose to address this issue? Will the collected sand be tested to ensure that there are no contaminants and that the material is suitable for placement back on the beach?

The City of Oxnard PWD proposes to proactively relocate sand from public streets and public access points to provide safe access for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians. Immediately after the sand has been redeposited at the sand placement areas of the beach, a tractor with a sand cleaning attachment and groom will be used to remove any debris or trash. A street sweeper may be utilized along the sand removal areas, and all material collected will be transported to a landfill.

To address the specific comment regarding contaminants, the City of Oxnard PWD proposed a Sand Contamination Study (Sand Assessment) including a site reconnaissance survey and sand sampling event. The intent of sampling the sand was to evaluate the presence of potential contaminants of concern (COC) and determine if the sand that accumulates has COCs at concentrations that would prevent it from being suitable for placement back on the beach due to a potential impact to human health.

The City of Oxnard PWD plans to remove sand that has accumulated on the streets from the following project areas (sand removal areas):

1. Fifth to Seabreeze
2. Seabreeze to Oxnard Beach Park
3. Oxnard Beach Park to Channel Islands MHP
4. La Granada Street to Harbor Channel

This Sand Assessment scope of work has been conducted to address the specific CCC comment regarding potential COCs in the sand removal areas.

Figure 1 Sand Removal Area 1 - Fifth to Seabreeze



Figure 2 Sand Removal Area 2-Seabreeze to Oxnard Beach Park

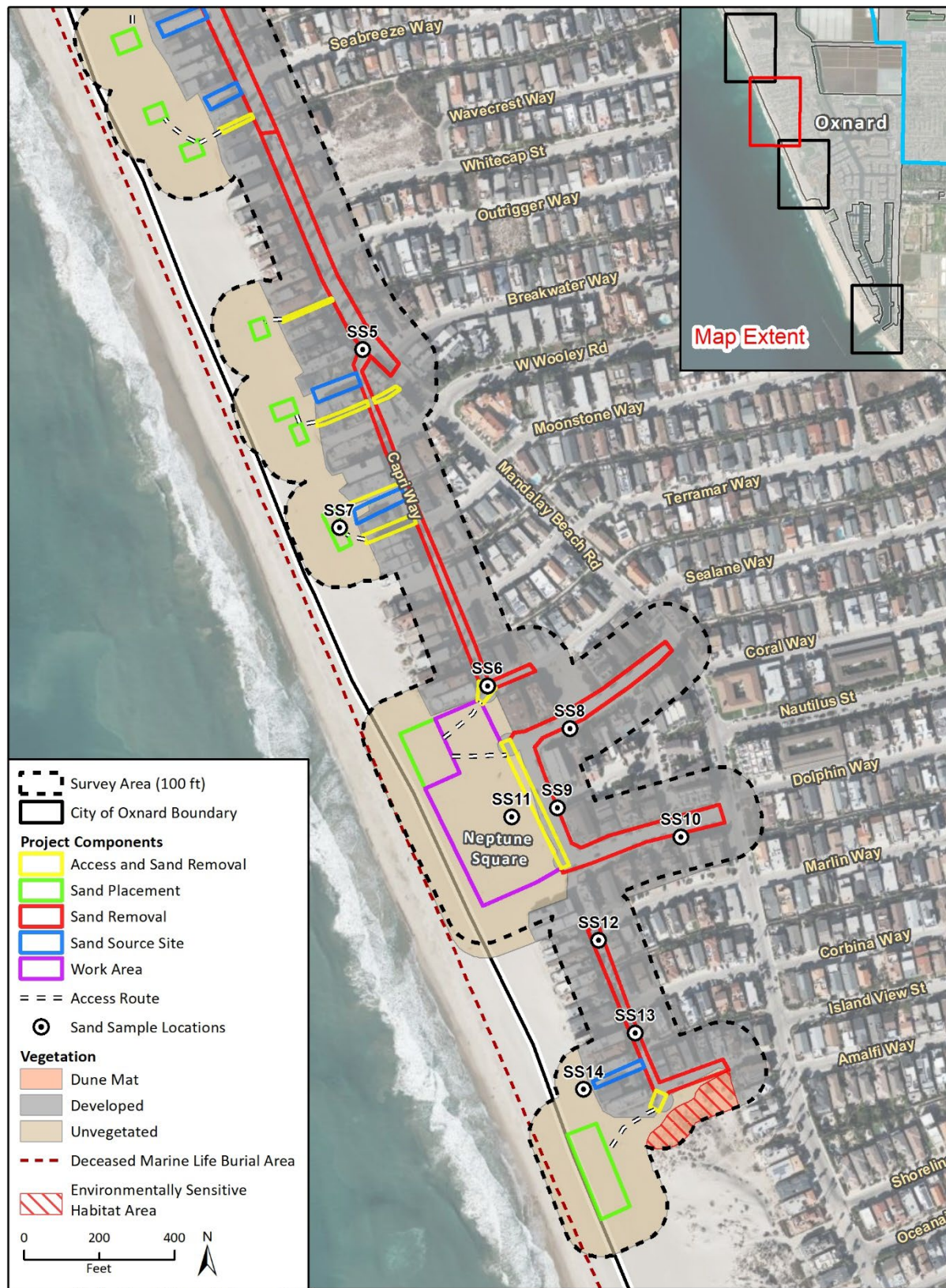
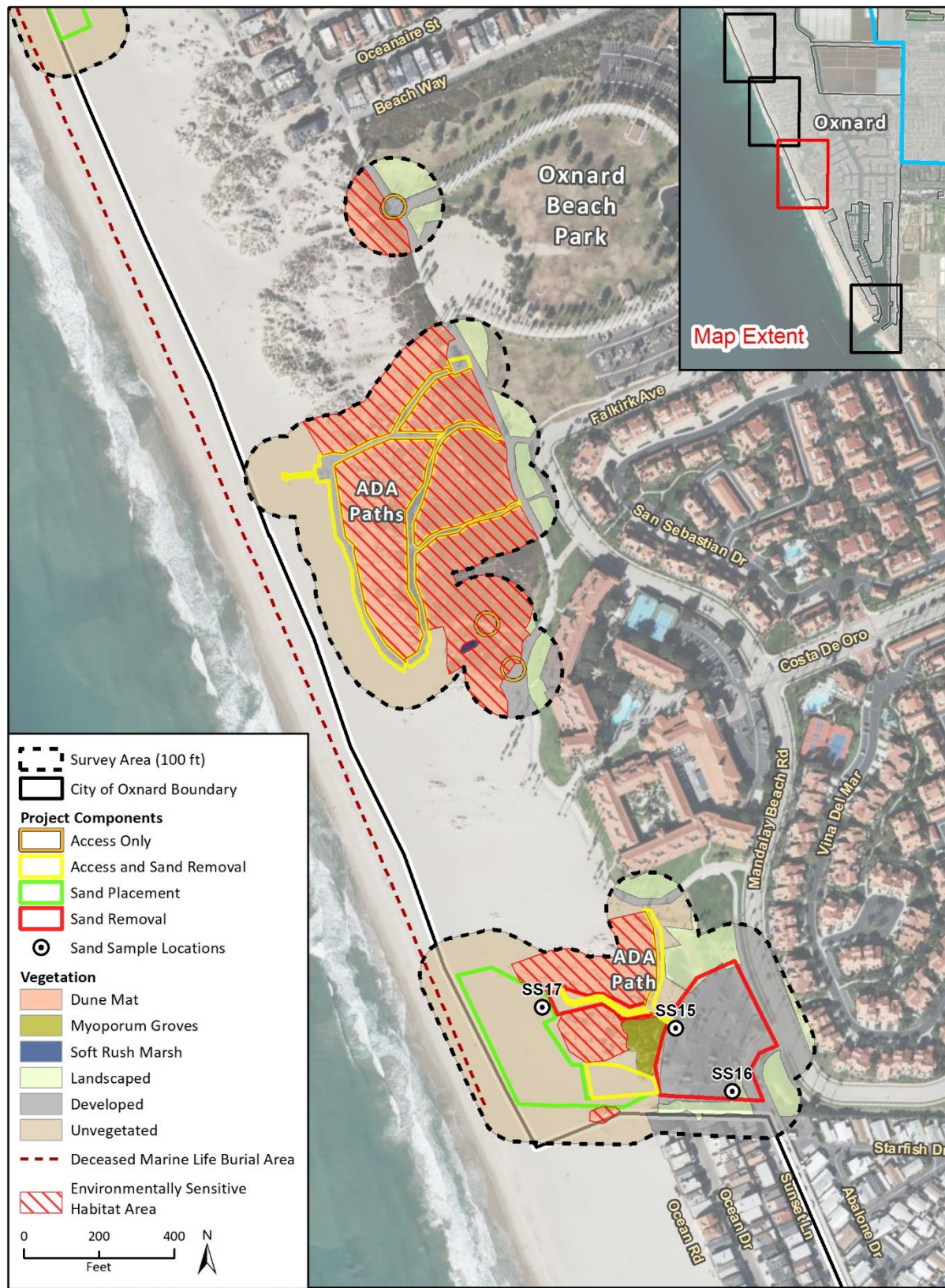


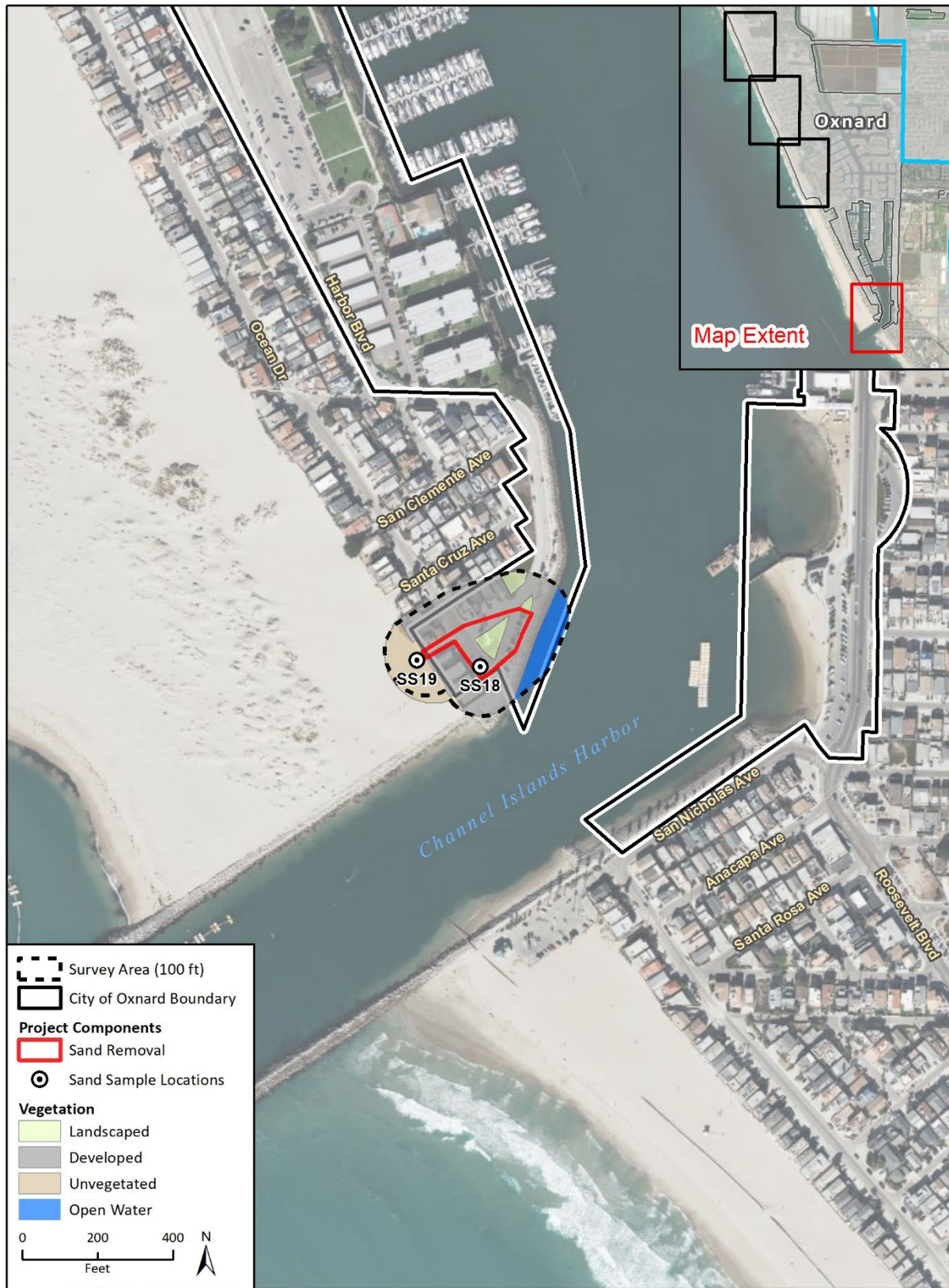
Figure 3 Sand Removal Area 3 - Oxnard Beach Park to Channel Islands MHP



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FigX Project Site Map

Figure 4 Sand Removal Area 4 - La Granada Street to Harbor Channel



Purpose and Scope

Purpose

The intent of sampling the sand is to evaluate the presence of potential COCs in wind-blown sand that has accumulated on public streets and public access points, and to determine if the sand that accumulates has COCs at concentrations that would prevent it from being suitable for placement back on the beach due to a potential impact to human health.

Scope

The scope of work associated with the Sand Assessment included the following:

- Prepare a site-specific Health & Safety Plan (HASP)
- Conduct a site reconnaissance to identify sand sampling locations from the following sand removal areas:
 1. Fifth to Seabreeze
 2. Seabreeze to Oxnard Beach Park
 3. Oxnard Beach Park to Channel Islands MHP
 4. La Granada Street to Harbor Channel
- Identify the sand source sites and sampling locations within these sand source sites during the site reconnaissance.
- Collect 13 sand samples from the sand removal areas (SS1-SS3, SS5-SS6, SS8-SS10, SS12-SS13, SS15-SS16, and SS18) and six sand samples from the sand source sites (SS4, SS7, SS11, SS14, SS17, and SS19) directly into glass containers provided by the analytical laboratory at the locations shown on Figures 1-4.
- Analyze sand samples for the following COCs:
 - Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)
 - CAM metals (CCR Title 22 metals)
 - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
 - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNAs)
 - Organochlorine pesticides (OCPs)
- Evaluate laboratory analytical results and comparing analyte concentrations to applicable human health Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) established by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB), Screening Levels (SLs) established by the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), and effects range low (ERL) and effects range median (ERM) used to evaluate the toxicity in marine sediment. ¹
- Report findings of the Sand Assessment investigation

¹ Analytical results were compared to San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFB RWQCB) Tier 1 ESLs, revised July 2019, as well as Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) residential exposure Screening Levels (SLs), revised June 2020, and Long, et al, 1995, effects range low (ERL) and effects range median (ERM) used to evaluate the toxicity in marine sediment

Sand Assessment

Site Reconnaissance

Prior to collecting sand samples at the proposed sand removal areas and sand source sites on March 16, 2022, a site reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify suitable sampling locations, such as areas with large sand deposits, low lying areas that could accumulate contaminants, potential sediment source areas (storm drains, etc.), and other areas that may accumulate contaminants such as intersections or where idling or parked vehicles may be located.

During the site reconnaissance, accumulated sand was observed in the following sand removal areas:

1. Fifth to Seabreeze
2. Seabreeze to Oxnard Beach Park
3. Oxnard Beach Park to Channel Islands MHP
4. La Granada Street to Harbor Channel

Sand Sampling and Analysis Methodology

On March 16, 2022, 13 sand samples were collected from the sand removal areas (SS1-SS3, SS5-SS6, SS8-SS10, SS12-SS13, SS15-SS16, and SS18) and six sand samples were collected from the sand source sites (SS4, SS7, SS11, SS14, SS17, and SS19) at the locations shown on Figures 1-4 and summarized on Table I below. Sand samples were collected from the areas identified during the site reconnaissance as follows:

- Thirteen samples were collected from the sand removal areas.
- Six samples were collected from vacant lots or beach areas adjacent to the removal sites (sand source area) to serve as base-line samples.

A total of 19 sand samples were collected.

Table I Sand Removal Areas and Sand Source Areas -Sampling Locations / Analytes

Sand Removal Area	Sand Sample Location	Sample ID	Analytes
Sand Removal Area 1 - Fifth to Seabreeze			
1	Sand Removal Area: Southside of West 5th Street, 600 feet west of Harbor	SS1	
1	Sand Removal Area: Mandalay Beach Road between West 5th Street and Seabreeze Way	SS2, SS3	
1	Sand Source Area: on beach near empty lot on westside of Mandalay Beach Road between West 5th Street and Channel Way (683 Mandalay Beach Road)	SS4	

Sand Removal Area	Sand Sample Location	Sample ID	Analytes
Sand Removal Area 2 - Seabreeze to Oxnard Beach Park			
2	Sand Removal Area: Westside of Capri Street between Seabreeze Way and Neptune Square	SS5, SS6	
2	Sand Removal Area: within Neptune Square	SS8, SS9, SS10	TPH by EPA Method 8015M
2	Sand Source Area: Empty lot on westside of Capri Way between West Wooley Road and Moonstone Way (between 1135 and 1145 Capri Way)	SS7, SS11	Title 22 Metals by EPA Method 6010B/7471A PCBs by EPA Method 8082
2	Sand Removal Area: Marina Way between Marlin Way and Amalfi Way	SS12, SS13	PNAs by EPA Method 8270C SIM
2	Sand Source Area: on beach near empty lot on westside of Marina Way between Corbina Way and Amalfi Way (between 1455 and 1461 Marina Way)	SS14	OCPS by EPA Method 8081A
Sand Removal Area 3 - Oxnard Beach Park to Channel Islands MHP			
3	Sand Removal Area: Westside of Sunset Lane and Mandalay Beach Drive (parking lot)	SS15, SS16	
3	Sand Source Area: Oxnard Shores (west of parking lot and ADA path)	SS17	
Sand Removal Area 4 - La Granada Street to Harbor Channel			
4	Sand Removal Area: Parking lot between Santa Cruz Avenue and Channel Islands Harbor	SS18	
4	Sand Source Area: on beach west of parking lot between Santa Cruz Avenue and Channel Islands Harbor	SS19	

Once the sampling locations were identified, sand samples were collected directly into glass containers provided by the analytical laboratory. The samples were placed in a sterile, labeled container, sealed with Teflon, stored in a cooler chilled to 4 degrees Celsius, pending transportation to the State of California certified analytical laboratory. Sample collection was performed in conformance with the current revision of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), SW-846 guidance document *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste*. This is the appropriate testing protocol for sand or soil sampling and analysis.

Observations made in the field were recorded on a field log and each collection location was photographed (Photographs 1-8). The field notes include a description of where the sample was collected and a description of any discoloration or odors noted in the sample.

The sand samples were field screened for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photoionization detector (PID) calibrated to an isobutylene standard. A small volume of the sand sample was placed into a zip-lock baggie and allowed at least 5 minutes for VOCs to volatilize. The baggie then was opened slightly, and the PID probe tip was placed within one-eighth inch of the sand sample. PID readings were recorded on the field notes. No PID readings were measured during the sand assessment.

Sand sampling was performed under the oversight of a California Professional Geologist or Engineer.

Laboratory Analysis

Sand samples were transported, following chain-of-custody protocol, to Pace Analytical, a State-certified analytical laboratory in Bakersfield California. Analytical methods for each COC are summarized in Table 1. Pace Analytical is certified by the California Department of Health Services Lab Accreditation Program/ Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) # 1186.

Photographs 1-4

Photograph 1. View of Sand Removal Area 1 between West 5th Street and Seabreeze Way, facing north.



Photograph 2. View of Sand Removal Area 2, between Seabreeze Way and Neptune Square, facing south.



Photograph 3. View of sample collection of Source Area 2, between Seabreeze Way and Neptune Square, facing east.



Photograph 4. View of Sand Removal Area 2, between Neptune Square and Oxnard Beach Park, facing west.

Photographs 5-8

Photograph 5. View of Sand Source Area 2, between Neptune Square and Oxnard Beach Park, facing east.



Photograph 6. View of sample collection of Sand Removal Area 3, between Oxnard Beach Park to Oxnard Shores, facing east.



Photograph 7. View of sample collection of Sand Removal Area 4, between Santa Cruz Avenue and Channel Islands Harbor, facing north.



Photograph 8. View of sample collection of Sand Source Area 4, between Santa Cruz Avenue and Channel Islands Harbor, facing east.

Regulatory Setting and Screening Levels

Analytical results were compared to the following risk-based screening levels:

- DTSC SLs
- SFBRWQCB ESLs
- ERL and ERM values
- Regional Background Concentrations (for Metals)

DTSC SLs: Detected concentrations were compared to DTSC SLs, if they have been provided in the Human and Ecological Risk Office (HERO) Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Note 3 (DTSC 2020). If DTSC SLs have not been established, concentrations were compared to SFBRWQCB ESLs.

SFBRWQCB ESLs: Detected concentrations were also compared to SFBRWQCB Tier 1 Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) (SFBRWQCB 2019). The ESLs have been established by the SFBRWQCB for chemicals commonly found in soil, groundwater, soil vapor, and air at sites where releases of hazardous chemicals may have occurred. ESLs are considered to be health-conservative concentration thresholds designed to be protective of the environment and human health and, even though they were prepared by SFBRWQCB staff, the ESLs are commonly applied at sites throughout California. Under most circumstances, the presence of a chemical in soil, soil vapor, groundwater, or ambient air at concentrations below the ESL corresponding to the site's exposure scenario (commercial/industrial, residential, etc.) can be assumed to not pose a significant, long term (chronic) threat to human health or the environment.

ERL/ERM Values: Results were compared to effects range low (ERL) and effects range median (ERM) values developed by Long et al. (1995) used to evaluate toxicity in marine sediment. In some instances, ERL and ERM values did not exist for certain detected COCs. The ERL and ERM values establish the range of contaminant concentrations used to evaluate potential beneficial reuse and disposal options. The ERL indicates the lowest concentration below which toxic effects are rarely observed. The ERM indicates the concentration above which effects are generally observed. These values are for screening sediments for trace metals and organic contaminants, and therefore, not all detected COCs have established ERL and ERM values. The ERL and ERM values are screening levels and are not regulatory thresholds.

Regional Background Concentrations (Metals): Because metals can be naturally occurring at elevated concentrations in the environment, metals are compared to Regional Background Concentrations when detected concentrations exceed risk-based screening levels. A commonly used reference that lists estimates of naturally occurring concentrations of metals in California soil is a Kearney Foundation of Soil Science, *Background Concentrations of Trace and Major Elements in California Soils* (Kearney 1996).

Analytical Results

Sand Sample Analytical Results

As discussed previously, analytical results for sand samples were compared to Tier 1 ESLs, DTSC residential SLs, and the ERL and ERM values. Summaries of the sand sample analytical data are included in Tables 1 and 2. A copy of the laboratory analytical report is included in Appendix A.

CCR Title 22 Metals

Metals were detected in each of the 19 sand samples analyzed (Table 2). All of the detected metals in the sand samples were reported within typical background concentrations established for California soil (Kearney Foundation 1996). With the exception of arsenic, none of the detected metals exceed any of the screening levels to which they were compared.

Arsenic

As shown in Table II, arsenic was detected in all 19 sand samples at concentrations that exceed the Tier 1 ESL and the DTSC SL which are based on the direct exposure human health risk levels for arsenic in residential soil. The detected concentrations of arsenic do not exceed the ERL or ERM values for arsenic in marine sediment, and are within naturally occurring background concentration ranges in California soil (Kearney Foundation 1996). In addition, the detected concentrations of arsenic in the Sand Source Area samples were similar concentrations as those detected in the Sand Removal Area samples.

Table II Summary of Detected Concentrations of Arsenic

Constituent	Number of Detections (Out of 19 Samples Analyzed)	Range of Detected concentrations (mg/kg)	SL, ESL, ERL, ERM (mg/kg)	Background Concentration (mg/kg)
Arsenic	19	0.91J - 2.1	0.067 (ESL) 0.11 (SL) 8.2 (ERL) 70 (ERM)	0.6 - 11

J – Laboratory flag indicating estimated value (constituent detected at a concentration between method detection limit and reporting limit)

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Total petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in three of the sand samples analyzed (Table III). TPH-g was not detected above the method detection limits during this sampling event. None of the sand samples analyzed for TPH had concentrations that exceeded their respective ESLs for TPH in soil. Table III summarizes TPH detections in the sand samples.

Table III Summary of Detected Concentrations of TPH

Constituent	Number of Detections (Out of 19 Samples Analyzed)	Samples Exceeding ESL	Maximum Detected Concentration (mg/kg)	ESL (mg/kg)
TPH-d	1	None	15 (SS13)	260 (ESL)
TPH-o	3	None	170 (SS18)	1,600 ESL

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PCBs were not detected above the method detection limits during this sampling event (Table 2).

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PNAs were not detected above the method detection limits during this sampling event (Table 2).

Organochlorine Pesticides

Table IV summarizes OCP detections in the sand samples; OCPs not listed below were not detected above the method detection limits during this sampling event (Table 2).

Table IV Summary of Detected Concentrations of OCPs

Constituent	Number of Detections (Out of 19 Samples Analyzed)	Samples Exceeding SL/ESL/ERL/ERM	Maximum Detected Concentration (mg/kg)	SL/ESL/ERL/ERM (mg/kg) Exceeded
4,4'-DDD	1	None	0.0026J (SS18)	2.7 (ESL), 1.9 (SL), 2.0 (ERL), 20 (ERM) Not Exceeded
4,4'-DDE	1	None	0.0013J (SS18)	0.33 (ESL) 2.0 (SL), 2.2 (ERL), 27 (ERM) Not Exceeded
4,4'-DDT	1	SS18	0.0013J (SS18)	0.0011 (ESL) , 1.9 (SL) 1.0 (ERL), 7.0 (ERM) Exceeds Tier 1 ESL

J – Laboratory flag indicating estimated value (constituent detected at a concentration between method detection limit and reporting limit)

The detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in SS18 slightly exceeds the Tier 1 ESL, which is based on the protection of terrestrial habitats with significantly vegetated areas (such as parkland or single-family homes with yards). For comparison, the direct exposure human health risk level for 4,4'-DDT in residential soil is 1.9 mg/kg, and the ESL for 4,4'-DDT in terrestrial habitats with minimally vegetated areas (such as high density residential or commercial industrial areas) is 7.8 mg/kg. The detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in SS18 does not exceed the residential ESL or SL, or the ERL or ERM values. The concentration also does not exceed the California and federal hazardous waste characterization trigger levels which are based on the Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTL) threshold for California hazardous waste of 1 mg/kg for 4,4-DDT. Note that during sample collection, vegetation debris and organics from the vegetation within the parking lot were observed in the area where the sample was collected.

Conclusions

This Sand Assessment scope of work has been conducted to address the specific CCC comment regarding potential COCs in the sand removal areas.

Detected metals in the sand samples are within typical background concentrations established for California soil (Kearney Foundation 1996) and do not exceed any of the screening levels to which they have been compared, except for arsenic.

Detected concentrations of arsenic are within naturally occurring background concentration ranges and do not exceed the ERL or ERM values for arsenic in marine sediment. In addition, the detected concentrations of arsenic in the Sand Source Area samples are similar to the concentrations detected in the Sand Removal Area samples. Therefore, arsenic appears to be typical of naturally occurring background concentrations and is not considered a COC.

PCBs and PNAs were not detected above the method detection limits during this sampling event.

TPH was either not detected above the method detection limits or was detected at concentrations below their respective Tier 1 ESLs for residential soil, direct exposure scenario.

The detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in SS18 (0.0013 mg/kg) slightly exceeds the Tier 1 ESL (0.0011 mg/kg), which is based on the protection of terrestrial habitats with significantly vegetated areas (such as parkland or single-family homes with yards). The detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in SS18 does not exceed the residential ESL or SL, or the ERL value or the ERM value. Because the detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT was only slightly above the conservative Tier 1 ESL and since the detected concentration does not exceed the ERM or ERL values for 4,4'-DDT which are used to evaluate the toxicity in marine sediment, the detected concentration of 4,4'-DDT in SS18 is not considered a COC of concern.

Recommendations

This Sand Assessment scope of work has been conducted to address the specific CCC comment regarding potential COCs in the sand removal areas. Based on the results of the Sand Assessment, the sand samples collected and analyzed during this assessment do not have COCs at concentrations that would adversely impact human health and, therefore, the wind-blown sand that has accumulated on public streets and public access points appears to be suitable for placement back on the beach.

Based on the results of the Sand Assessment, the City of Oxnard PWD's approach to relocating sand from the sand removal areas to the sand placement areas is recommended as follows: immediately after the sand has been redeposited at the sand placement areas on the beach, a tractor with a sand cleaning attachment and groom shall be used to remove any debris or trash. All debris and trash collected shall be transported to a landfill.

Limitations

This report has been prepared for and is intended for the exclusive use of the City of Oxnard. The contents of this report should not be relied upon by any other party without the written consent of Rincon.

Our conclusions regarding the site are based on observations of existing conditions at the site and the results of a limited sampling program. The results of this evaluation are qualified by the fact that only limited sampling and analytical testing was conducted during this assessment.

This scope was not intended to completely establish the quantities and distribution of contaminants present at the site. The concentrations of contaminants measured at any given location may not be representative of conditions at other locations. Furthermore, conditions may change at any particular location as a function of time in response to natural conditions, chemical reactions, and other events. Conclusions regarding the condition of the site do not represent a warranty that all areas within the site are similar to those sampled.

References

- DTSC. 2020. Human and Ecological Risk Office (HERO) Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Note 3, DTSC-modified Screening Levels. June. Accessible online:
<https://dtsc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2019/04/HHRA-Note-3-June-2020-A.pdf>
- Kearney Foundation. 1996. *Background Concentrations of Trace and Major Elements in California Soils*. Kearney Foundation of Soil Science, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California. March.
- Long, E.R., D.D. MacDonald, S.L. Smith, and F.D. Calder. 1995. *Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within Ranges of Chemical Concentrations in Marine and Estuarine Sediments*. Environmental Management. Vol.19, No. 1, pp: 81-97.
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFB RWQCB). 2019. *Environmental Screening Levels*. July.

Tables

Table 1: Sand Sample Analytical Results - Metals

Sand Sample ID	Sample Date	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium	Cobalt	Copper	Lead	Mercury	Molybdenum	Nickel	Selenium	Silver	Thallium	Vanadium	Zinc
		mg/kg																
SS1	3/16/2022	<0.33	1.3	9.0	0.054 J	<0.052	3.0	0.59 J	2.0	1.3 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.3	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	3.8	6.8
SS2		<0.33	1.1	7.6	<0.047	0.064 J	2.0	0.46 J	0.93 J	0.96 J	0.022 J	<0.050	2.0	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	3.0	4.1
SS3		<0.33	1.2	10	0.063 J	0.059 J	3.4	0.88 J	2.7	1.4 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.5	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	4.5	7.0
SS4		<0.33	1.8	22	0.083 J	0.056 J	3.7	0.82 J	1.8	1.6 J	<0.016	<0.050	3.1	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	6.1	7.3
SS5		<0.33	1.5	17	0.070 J	0.097 J	3.9	0.72 J	2.5	1.5 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.5	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	6.2	10
SS6		<0.33	1.6	19	0.071 J	0.092 J	3.0	0.77 J	4.9	1.9 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.8	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	5.7	12
SS7		<0.33	1.8	26	0.078 J	0.098 J	4.3	1.0 J	1.7	1.8 J	<0.016	<0.050	3.6	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	7.5	7.4
SS8		<0.33	1.2	11	0.060 J	0.063 J	2.7	0.68 J	1.5	1.3 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.4	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	4.7	6.3
SS9		<0.33	1.4	8.8	0.047 J	<0.052	2.8	0.55 J	0.98 J	1.1 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.3	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	3.7	4.9
SS10		<0.33	1.2	6.6	0.049 J	0.056 J	2.3	0.50 J	0.96 J	0.88 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.1	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	3.6	5.4
SS11		<0.33	2.0	69	0.094 J	0.069 J	8.1	1.4 J	2.1	2.1 J	<0.016	<0.050	4.0	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	15	8.6
SS12		<0.33	1.4	19	0.074 J	0.054 J	4.2	0.93 J	36	1.6 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.9	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	6.8	15
SS13		<0.33	0.91 J	8.6	0.061 J	0.067 J	3.1	0.56 J	2.4	0.99 J	<0.016	<0.050	2.4	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	3.5	5.9
SS14		<0.33	2.1	16	0.081 J	0.088 J	3.7	1.0 J	1.6	1.4 J	<0.016	<0.050	3.6	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	5.7	7.5
SS15		<0.33	1.4	15	0.062 J	0.063 J	3.9	0.82 J	1.3	1.2 J	0.021 J	<0.050	2.8	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	5.7	6.1
SS16		<0.33	1.2	24	0.071 J	0.067 J	3.2	0.83 J	1.6	1.5 J	0.038 J	<0.050	2.7	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	5.9	7.3
SS17		<0.33	1.6	34	0.085 J	0.063 J	4.9	0.92 J	1.7	2.0 J	<0.016	<0.050	3.3	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	8.3	7.3
SS18		<0.33	1.5	45	0.083 J	0.10 J	5.2	1.2 J	12	8.1	<0.016	<0.050	3.8	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	9.4	30
SS19		<0.33	1.6	22	0.066 J	<0.052	2.7	0.89 J	1.7	1.4 J	<0.016	0.16 J	3.2	<0.98	<0.067	<0.64	5.3	7.4
Tier 1 ESLs		11	0.067	390	5	1.9	160	23	180	32	13	6.9	86	2.4	25	0.78	18	340
DTSC Residential SLs		NE	0.11	NE	16	71	NE	NE	NE	80	1	NE	820	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
ERL value		NE	8.2	NE	NE	1.2	81	NE	NE	46.7	0.15	NE	20.9	NE	1	NE	NE	150
ERM value		NE	70	NE	NE	9.6	370	NE	NE	218	0.71	NE	51.6	NE	3.7	NE	NE	410
Background Concentration		0.15 - 1.95	0.6 - 11	133 - 1,400	0.25 - 2.70	0.05 - 1.70	23 - 1,579	2.7 - 46.9	9.1 - 96.4	12.4 - 97.1	0.05 - 0.90	0.1 - 9.6	9.0 - 509	0.015 - 0.430	0.10 - 8.3	0.17 - 1.1	39 - 288	88 - 236

Definitions

bold - Analyte detected above method detection limit

- Concentrations detected above Tier 1 ESLs

< - not detected above the method detection limit (MDL)

mg/kg - milligrams per kilogram

NE - not established

J -Estimated value detected between the MDL and Reporting Limit

Screening Levels

DTSC SL - California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Screening Levels (SL) , June 2020, Cancer Risk or Non-Cancer Hazard (lower value selected) for residential land use scenario

ESLs - Environmental Screening Levels, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, July 2019, Revision 2. Tier 1 ESLs - ESLs for unrestricted land use at most sites

ERL- effects range low (ERL) values used to evaluate toxicity in marine sediment. Long, et al. 1995. Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within Ranges of Chemical Concentrations in Marine and Estuarine Sediments.

ERM - effects range median (ERM) values used to evaluate toxicity in marine sediment. Long, et al. 1995. Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within Ranges of Chemical Concentrations in Marine and Estuarine Sediments.

Background Concentration - Kearney. 1996. Background Concentrations of Trace and Major Elements in California Soils, University of California, 1996



Table 2: Soil Sample Analytical Results - TPH, OCPs, PCBs and PNAs

Sand Sample ID	Sample Date	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons			OCPs				PCBs	PNAs
		Gasoline Range	Diesel Range	Motor Oil Range	4,4'-DDD	4,4'-DDE	4,4'-DDT	Other OCPs		
		mg/kg								
SS1	3/16/2022	<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	< various	< various
SS2		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS3		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS4		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS5		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS6		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.00064	<0.00095	<0.00040	<various	<various	<various
SS7		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS8		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS9		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS10		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS11		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS12		<0.20	<2.2	15 J, A57	<0.00064	<0.00095	<0.00040	<various	<various	<various
SS13		<0.20	15 A52	25 A57	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS14		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS15		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS16		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS17		<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various
SS18		<0.20	<2.2	170 A57	0.0026 J, A10	0.0013 J, A10	0.0013 J, A10	<various	<various	<various
SS19	<0.20	<2.2	<7.0	<0.000064	<0.000095	<0.000040	<various	<various	<various	
Tier 1 ESLs		100	260	1,600	2.7	0.33	0.0011	Various	Various	Various
DTSC Residential SLs		NE	NE	NE	1.9	2	1.9	Various	Various	Various
ERL		NE	NE	NE	2	2.2	1.0	Various	Various	Various
ERM		NE	NE	NE	20	27	7.0	Various	Various	Various

Definitions

bold - Analyte detected above method detection limit

 - Concentrations detected above Tier 1 ESLs

< - not detected above the method detection limit

mg/kg - milligrams per kilogram

J - Estimated value detected between the MDL and Reporting Limit

A10 - Detection and quantitation limits were raised due to matrix interference

A57 - Chromatogram not typical of motor oil

A52 - Chromatogram not typical of diesel

DDD - dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane

DDE - dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene

DDT - dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

OCPs - organochlorine pesticides

PCBs - polychlorinated biphenyls

PNAs- polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons

NE - not established

Screening Levels

ESLs - Environmental Screening Levels, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, July 2019, Revision 2. Tier 1 ESLs - ESLs for unrestricted land use at most sites

DTSC SL - California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Screening Levels (SL) , June 2020, Cancer Risk or Non-Cancer Hazard (lower value selected) for residential land use scenario

ERL- effects range low (ERL) values used to evaluate toxicity in marine sediment. Long, et al. 1995. Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within Ranges of Chemical Concentrations in Marine and Estuarine Sediments.

ERM - effects range median (ERM) values used to evaluate toxicity in marine sediment. Long, et al. 1995. Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within Ranges of Chemical Concentrations in Marine and Estuarine Sediments.

Appendix A

Laboratory Analytical Report



Date of Report: 03/28/2022

Scott English

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Client Project: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
BCL Project: Soil Samples
BCL Work Order: 2206102
Invoice ID: B444782

Enclosed are the results of analyses for samples received by the laboratory on 3/16/2022. If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eli Velazquez", is positioned above a horizontal line.

Contact Person: Eli Velazquez
Client Service Rep

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stuart Buttram", is positioned above a horizontal line.

Stuart Buttram
Operations Manager

Certifications: CA ELAP #1186; NV #CA00014; OR ELAP #4032-001; AK UST101

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.
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ANALYTICAL SERVICES

4100 Atlas Ct. - Bakersfield, CA 93308 - 661.327.4911 - Fax: 661.327.1918 - www.pacelabs.com

Chain of Custody Form

Report To: **Client:** Rincon Consultants, Inc
Attn: Scott English
Street Address: 180 N Ashwood Ave
City, State, Zip: Ventura, CA 93003
Phone: (805) 947-4848 **Fax:** -
Email: SEnglish@rinconconsultants.com
Work Order #: 22-06102

Project #: 21-1153

Project Name: Oxnard Sand Study

BID#

Sampler(s) Name
Printed: Marissa DeHoyos

Analysis Requested

Page 1 of 2

Comments:

RUSH!

Sample #	Description	Date Sampled	Time Sampled
-1	SS1	03/16/22	0937
-2	SS2	03/16/22	1007
-3	SS3	03/16/22	1025
-4	SS4	03/16/22	1010
-5	SS5	03/16/22	1043
-6	SS6	03/16/22	1057
-7	SS7	03/16/22	1050
-8	SS8	03/16/22	1110
-9	SS9	03/16/22	1117
-10	SS10	03/16/22	1122
-11	SS11	03/16/22	1127
-12	SS12	03/16/22	1148
-13	SS13	03/16/22	1201
-14	SS14	03/16/22	1153

TPH by 8015M/5/10
 CHL 17 Metals by 81108/4/11
 PCBs by 80822
 PNAS by 8270C
 organo-chloride pesticides by 80822

Sample Matrix
 Soil
 Sludge
 Drinking Water
 Ground Water
 Waste Water
 Other

Result Request **Surcharge
☒ STD ☐ 5 Day** ☐ 4 Day**
☐ 3 Day** ☐ 2 Day** ☐ 1 Day**
 Rush requests must be approved

Notes

includes 3 jars

CHK BY **plg**
zcl DISTRIBUTION
 SUB OUT ☐

Billing

☒ Same as above

Client:
Address:
City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____
Attn:
P.O. #:

System #
(Needed for CLP)GIS/Key ☐ Well Star ☐

EDF Required Geotracker

☐ Yes ☐ No

Global ID

1. Relinquished By

Date

Time

1. Received By

Date

Time

2. Relinquished By

Date

Time

2. Received By

Date

Time

3. Relinquished By

Date

Time

3. Received By

Date

Time

Pace Analytical Bakersfield does not accept samples containing radioactive material above background levels. Samples containing radioactive material must be disclosed prior to receipt. Any samples suspected of containing radioactive material above background levels will not be accepted and will be returned to client.

REV 12/2021



4100 Atlas Ct. – Bakersfield, CA 93308 – 661.327.4911 – Fax: 661.327.1918 – www.pacelabs.com

Chain of Custody Form

Page 2 of 2

Report To: Client: Rincon Consultants, inc.	Project #: 21-11153
Attn: Scott English	Project Name: Oknard Sand Study
Street Address: 180 N Ashwood Ave	BID#
City, State, Zip: Ventura, CA 93003	Sampler(s) Name Printed: Marissa Deltrios
Phone: (805) 947-4646 Fax: -	
Email: SEnglish@rinconconsultants.com	
Work Order #: 22-06102	

Analysis Requested

Comments

ents. **RUSH**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Billing		☒ Same as above
Client: _____		
Address: _____		
City: _____	State _____	Zip _____
Attn: _____		
P.O. #: _____		

System # (Needed for CLIP) GIS/Key ☐ Well Star ☐	EDF Required Geotracker ☐ Yes ☐ No Global ID	
	1. Relinquished By	Date Time
		03/16/22 1430
	2. Relinquished By	Date Time
		03/16/22 1500
	3. Relinquished By	Date Time
		03-16-22 1745

Received By	Date	Time
Alm	3/16/22	16
Received By	Date	Time
1230	3/16/22	17
Received By	Date	Time
	3/16/22	1945

Pace Analytical Bakersfield does not accept samples containing radioactive material above background levels. Samples containing radioactive material must be disclosed prior to receipt. Any samples suspected of containing radioactive material above background levels will not be accepted and will be returned to client.

REV 12/2021

Chain of Custody and Cooler Receipt Form for 2206102 Page 3 of 5

BC LABORATORIES INC.		COOLER RECEIPT FORM		Page 1 of 3							
Submission #: <u>22-06102</u>											
SHIPPING INFORMATION Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ GSO / GLS ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ BC Lab Field Service ☒ Other ☐ (Specify) _____			SHIPPING CONTAINER Ice Chest ☒ None ☐ Box ☐ Other ☐ (Specify) _____		FREE LIQUID YES ☐ NO ☒ W / S						
Refrigerant: Ice ☒ Blue Ice ☐ None ☐ Other ☐ Comments:											
Custody Seals: Ice Chest ☐ Containers ☐ None ☒ Comments:											
Intact? Yes ☐ No ☐ Intact? Yes ☐ No ☐											
All samples received? Yes ☒ No ☐ All samples containers intact? Yes ☒ No ☐ Description(s) match COC? Yes ☒ No ☐											
COC Received ☒ YES ☐ NO		Emissivity: <u>0.97</u> Container: <u>Clev 61638</u> Thermometer ID: <u>274</u>		Date/Time <u>3/16/22</u> 1845							
		Temperature: (A) <u>12.4</u> °C / (C) <u>12.4</u> °C		Analyst Init <u>PRE</u>							
SAMPLE CONTAINERS		SAMPLE NUMBERS									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QT PE UNPRES											
4oz / 8oz / 16oz PE UNPRES											
2oz Cr ⁶											
QT INORGANIC CHEMICAL METALS											
INORGANIC CHEMICAL METALS 4oz / 8oz / 16oz											
PT CYANIDE											
PT NITROGEN FORMS											
PT TOTAL SULFIDE											
2oz. NITRATE / NITRITE											
PT TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON											
PT CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND											
PIA PHENOLICS											
40ml VOA VIAL TRAVEL BLANK											
40ml VOA VIAL											
QT EPA 1664B											
PT ODOR											
RADIOLOGICAL											
BACTERIOLOGICAL											
40 ml VOA VIAL- 504											
QT EPA 505/608.3/8081A											
QT EPA 515.1/8151A											
QT EPA 525.2											
QT EPA 525.2 TRAVEL BLANK											
40ml EPA 547											
40ml EPA 531.1											
8oz EPA 548.1											
QT EPA 549.2											
QT EPA 5015M											
QT EPA 8270C											
8oz / 16oz / 32oz AMBER											
8oz / 16oz / 32oz JAR		A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C
SOIL SLEEVE											
PCB VIAL											
PLASTIC BAG											
TEDLAR BAG											
FERROUS IRON											
ENCORE											
SMART KIT											
SUMMA CANISTER											

Comments:

Sample Numbering Completed By:

A = Actual / C = Corrected

Date/Time:

1955

Rev 22 04/13/21

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Chain of Custody and Cooler Receipt Form for 2206102 Page 4 of 5

BC LABORATORIES INC.		COOLER RECEIPT FORM		Page <u>2</u> Of <u>3</u>							
Submission #: <u>22-06102</u>											
SHIPPING INFORMATION Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ GSO / GLS ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ BC Lab Field Service ☒ Other ☐ (Specify) _____			SHIPPING CONTAINER Ice Chest ☒ None ☐ Box ☐ Other ☐ (Specify) _____		FREE LIQUID YES ☐ NO ☒ W / S						
Refrigerant: Ice ☒ Blue Ice ☐ None ☐ Other ☐ Comments: _____											
Custody Seals Ice Chest ☐ Containers ☐ None ☒ Comments: _____ Intact? Yes ☐ No ☐ Intact? Yes ☐ No ☐											
All samples received? Yes ☒ No ☐ All samples containers intact? Yes ☒ No ☐ Description(s) match COC? Yes ☒ No ☐											
COC Received ☒ YES ☐ NO		Emissivity: <u>0.97</u> Container: <u>Clev 6.455</u> Thermometer ID: <u>274</u> Temperature: (A) <u>12.4</u> °C / (C) <u>12.4</u> °C		Date/Time <u>3/16/22 1845</u> Analyst Init <u>PRE</u>							
SAMPLE CONTAINERS		SAMPLE NUMBERS									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QT PE UNPRES											
4oz / 8oz / 16oz PE UNPRES											
2oz Cr ⁶⁺											
QT INORGANIC CHEMICAL METALS											
INORGANIC CHEMICAL METALS 4oz / 8oz / 16oz											
PT CYANIDE											
PT NITROGEN FORMS											
PT TOTAL SULFIDE											
2oz NITRATE / NITRITE											
PT TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON											
PT CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND											
PcA PHENOLICS											
40ml VOA VIAL TRAVEL BLANK											
40ml VOA VIAL											
QT EPA 1664B											
PT ODOR											
RADIOLOGICAL											
BACTERIOLOGICAL											
40 ml VOA VIAL- 504											
QT EPA 503/608.3/8081A											
QT EPA 515.1/8151A											
QT EPA 525.2											
QT EPA 525.2 TRAVEL BLANK											
40ml EPA 547											
40ml EPA 531.1											
8oz EPA 548.1											
QT EPA 549.3											
QT EPA 8015M											
QT EPA 8270C											
8oz / 16oz / 32oz AMBER											
<u>8oz / 16oz / 32oz JAR</u>		A-C	A-C								
SOIL SLEEVE											
PCB VIAL											
PLASTIC BAG											
TEDLAR BAG											
FERROUS IRON											
ENCORE											
SMART KIT											
SUMMA CANISTER											

Comments:

Sample Numbering Completed By: PRE

Date/Time: 3/17/22 1955

Rev 22 04/13/21

A = Actual / C = Corrected

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Chain of Custody and Cooler Receipt Form for 2206102 Page 5 of 5

BC LABORATORIES INC.		COOLER RECEIPT FORM		Page <u>3</u> of <u>3</u>	
Submission #: <u>22-06102</u>					
SHIPPING INFORMATION Fed Ex ☐ UPS ☐ GSO / GLS ☐ Hand Delivery ☐ BC Lab Field Service ☒ Other ☐ (Specify) _____			SHIPPING CONTAINER Ice Chest ☒ None ☐ Box ☐ Other ☐ (Specify) _____		FREE LIQUID YES ☐ NO ☒ W / S
Refrigerant: Ice ☒ Blue Ice ☐ None ☐ Other ☐ Comments: _____					
Custody Seals: Ice Chest ☐ Containers ☐ None ☒ Comments: _____					
Intact? Yes ☐ No ☐ Intact? Yes ☐ No ☐					
All samples received? Yes ☒ No ☐ All samples containers intact? Yes ☒ No ☐ Description(s) match COC? Yes ☒ No ☐					
COC Received ☒ YES ☐ NO		Emissivity: <u>0.97</u> Container: <u>Clev 6455</u> Thermometer ID: <u>274</u>		Date/Time <u>3/16/22</u> <u>1845</u>	
Temperature: (A) <u>12.3</u> °C / (C) <u>12.3</u> °C		Analyst Init <u>PRE</u>			

SAMPLE CONTAINERS	SAMPLE NUMBERS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
QT PE UNPRES										
4oz / 8oz / 16oz PE UNPRES										
2oz Cy ⁴										
QT INORGANIC CHEMICAL METALS										
INORGANIC CHEMICAL METALS 4oz / 8oz / 16oz										
PT CYANIDE										
PT NITROGEN FORMS										
PT TOTAL SULFIDE										
2oz NITRATE / NITRITE										
PT TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON										
PT CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND										
PTA PHENOLICS										
40ml VOA VIAL TRAVEL BLANK										
40ml VOA VIAL										
QT EPA 1664B										
PT ODOR										
RADIOLOGICAL										
BACTERIOLOGICAL										
40 ml VOA VIAL- 504										
QT EPA 505/608.3/8051A										
QT EPA 515.1/8151A										
QT EPA 525.2										
QT EPA 525.2 TRAVEL BLANK										
40ml EPA 547										
40ml EPA 531.1										
8oz EPA 545.1										
QT EPA 549.2										
QT EPA 8015M										
QT EPA 8276C										
8oz / 16oz / 32oz AMBER										
8oz / 16oz / 32oz JAR			A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	A-C	
SOIL SLEEVE										
PCB VIAL										
PLASTIC BAG										
TEDLAR BAG										
FERROUS IRON										
ENCORE										
SMART KIT										
SUMMA CANISTER										

Comments:

Sample Numbering Completed By:

A = Actual / C = Corrected

PRE

Date/Time: 3/17/22
1955

Rev 22 04/13/21

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Laboratory / Client Sample Cross Reference

Laboratory	Client Sample Information			
2206102-01	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 09:37
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS1	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-02	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 10:07
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS2	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-03	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 10:25
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS3	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-04	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 10:10
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS4	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-05	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 10:43
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS5	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-06	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 10:57
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS6	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-07	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 10:50
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS7	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Laboratory / Client Sample Cross Reference

Laboratory	Client Sample Information			
2206102-08	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 11:10
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS8	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-09	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 11:17
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS9	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-10	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 11:22
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS10	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-11	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 11:27
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS11	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-12	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 11:48
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS12	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-13	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 12:01
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS13	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-14	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 11:53
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS14	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Laboratory / Client Sample Cross Reference

Laboratory	Client Sample Information			
2206102-15	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 12:17
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS15	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-16	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 12:20
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS16	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-17	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 12:40
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS17	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-18	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 13:01
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS18	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil
2206102-19	COC Number:	---	Receive Date:	03/16/2022 18:45
	Project Number:	---	Sampling Date:	03/16/2022 13:08
	Sampling Location:	---	Sample Depth:	---
	Sampling Point:	SS19	Lab Matrix:	Solids
	Sampled By:	---	Sample Type:	Soil

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-01		Client Sample Name: SS1, 3/16/2022 9:37:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	92.7	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	101	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 15:13	RSM	GC-17	1.003	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-01	Client Sample Name:	SS1, 3/16/2022 9:37:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN	
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1	
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1	
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1	
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1	
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1	
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1	
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1	
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1	
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	125	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1	

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 10:00	RSM	GC-14	0.997	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-01		Client Sample Name: SS1, 3/16/2022 9:37:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	68.3	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	62.6	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	84.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 12:32	OLH	MS-B4	0.987	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-01	Client Sample Name:	SS1, 3/16/2022 9:37:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	80.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 18:44		HP1	GC-V8	1.004	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-01	Client Sample Name:	SS1, 3/16/2022 9:37:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	101	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/22/22 23:58	BUP	GC-2	1.014	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-01		Client Sample Name: SS1, 3/16/2022 9:37:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.3	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	9.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.054	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100		1
Chromium	3.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.59	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	2.0	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.3	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	3.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	6.8	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC		Prep Method
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID		
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:20	AK1	PE-OP4	1	B134839		EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:20	TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135015		EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-02		Client Sample Name: SS2, 3/16/2022 10:07:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	94.4	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	97.1	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 15:29	RSM	GC-17	0.993	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-02		Client Sample Name: SS2, 3/16/2022 10:07:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	125	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 10:11	RSM	GC-14	0.990	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-02		Client Sample Name: SS2, 3/16/2022 10:07:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	102	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	86.3	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	105	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 12:55	OLH	MS-B4	0.957	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-02	Client Sample Name:	SS2, 3/16/2022 10:07:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	85.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 19:08		HP1	GC-V8	0.992	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-02	Client Sample Name:	SS2, 3/16/2022 10:07:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	105	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 00:21	BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-02		Client Sample Name: SS2, 3/16/2022 10:07:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.1	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	7.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75		1
Cadmium	0.064	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	2.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.46	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	0.93	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500	J	1
Lead	0.96	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	0.022	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20	J	2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	3.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	4.1	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:37	AK1	PE-OP4	0.962	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:22	TMT	CETAC3	0.992	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-03		Client Sample Name: SS3, 3/16/2022 10:25:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	94.8	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	101	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 15:46	RSM	GC-17	1.014	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-03		Client Sample Name: SS3, 3/16/2022 10:25:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.012	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.016	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.013	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0075	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.010	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0080	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0090	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.025	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	158	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		A10,S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 10:23	RSM	GC-14	4.950	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-03		Client Sample Name: SS3, 3/16/2022 10:25:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	102	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	85.1	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	104	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 13:19	OLH	MS-B4	0.983	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-03	Client Sample Name:	SS3, 3/16/2022 10:25:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	82.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 19:33	HP1	GC-V8	0.984	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-03	Client Sample Name:	SS3, 3/16/2022 10:25:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	77.5	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 00:44	BUP	GC-2	1.014	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLIC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-03		Client Sample Name: SS3, 3/16/2022 10:25:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLIC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.2	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	10	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.063	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.059	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.4	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.88	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	2.7	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.5	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	4.5	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.0	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:40	AK1	PE-OP4	0.952	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:24	TMT	CETAC3	0.962	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-04		Client Sample Name: SS4, 3/16/2022 10:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	112	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	116	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 16:02	RSM	GC-17	0.997	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-04		Client Sample Name: SS4, 3/16/2022 10:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	127	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 10:34	RSM	GC-14	0.990	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-04		Client Sample Name: SS4, 3/16/2022 10:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	115	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	94.5	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	116	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 13:42	OLH	MS-B4	1.007	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-04	Client Sample Name:	SS4, 3/16/2022 10:10:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	82.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 19:57		HP1	GC-V8	0.984	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-04	Client Sample Name:	SS4, 3/16/2022 10:10:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	101	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 01:06	BUP	GC-2	1.010	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-04		Client Sample Name: SS4, 3/16/2022 10:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.8	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	22	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.083	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.056	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.82	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.8	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.6	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	3.1	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	6.1	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.3	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:41	AK1	PE-OP4	0.980	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:27	TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-05		Client Sample Name: SS5, 3/16/2022 10:43:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	105	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	112	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 11:31	RSM	GC-17	1.017	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-05		Client Sample Name: SS5, 3/16/2022 10:43:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.023	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.033	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.026	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.015	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.021	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.016	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.018	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.050	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	133	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		A10,S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 10:46	RSM	GC-14	9.868	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-05		Client Sample Name: SS5, 3/16/2022 10:43:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	67.6	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	60.0	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	76.7	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 14:06	OLH	MS-B4	0.977	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-05	Client Sample Name:	SS5, 3/16/2022 10:43:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 20:21		HP1	GC-V8	1.010	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-05	Client Sample Name:	SS5, 3/16/2022 10:43:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	83.0	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 01:29	BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-05		Client Sample Name: SS5, 3/16/2022 10:43:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.5	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	17	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.070	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.097	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.9	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.72	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	2.5	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.5	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.5	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	6.2	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	10	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:43	AK1	PE-OP4	0.943	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:29	TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-06		Client Sample Name: SS6, 3/16/2022 10:57:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A	1.4	A10	1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00038	EPA-8081A		A10	1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00048	EPA-8081A		A10	1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00037	EPA-8081A		A10	1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A	4.0	A10	1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.010	EPA-8081A	2.5	A10	1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00064	EPA-8081A	1.0	A10	1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00095	EPA-8081A	1.0	A10	1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00040	EPA-8081A	1.0	A10	1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00036	EPA-8081A	8.0	A10	1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00020	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00034	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00026	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00065	EPA-8081A	0.2	A10	1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00086	EPA-8081A	4.7	A10	1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00017	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00094	EPA-8081A	100	A10	1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.014	EPA-8081A	5	A10	1
TCMX (Surrogate)	141	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		A10,S09	1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	147	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		A10,S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 12:38	RSM	GC-17	9.967	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-06		Client Sample Name: SS6, 3/16/2022 10:57:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	140	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 15:11	RSM	GC-14	1.010	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-06		Client Sample Name: SS6, 3/16/2022 10:57:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	76.9	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	67.9	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	83.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 14:30	OLH	MS-B4	0.967	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-06	Client Sample Name:	SS6, 3/16/2022 10:57:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	82.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 21:59	HP1	GC-V8	1.008	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-06	Client Sample Name:	SS6, 3/16/2022 10:57:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	78.3	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 01:52	BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-06		Client Sample Name: SS6, 3/16/2022 10:57:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.6	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	19	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.071	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.092	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.77	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	4.9	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.9	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	5.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	12	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:48	AK1	PE-OP4	0.990	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:31	TMT	CETAC3	0.992	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-07		Client Sample Name: SS7, 3/16/2022 10:50:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	106	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	127	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 16:19	RSM	GC-17	0.997	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-07	Client Sample Name:	SS7, 3/16/2022 10:50:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	147	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 11:34	RSM	GC-14	0.990	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-07		Client Sample Name: SS7, 3/16/2022 10:50:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	98.1	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	83.6	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	103	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 14:53	OLH	MS-B4	0.963	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-07	Client Sample Name:	SS7, 3/16/2022 10:50:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 22:23	HP1	GC-V8	1.008	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-07	Client Sample Name:	SS7, 3/16/2022 10:50:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN	
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1	
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1	
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	98.5	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1	

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 03:22		BUP	GC-2	1.014	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLIC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-07		Client Sample Name: SS7, 3/16/2022 10:50:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLIC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.8	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	26	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.078	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.098	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	4.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	1.0	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.7	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.8	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	3.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	7.5	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:50	AK1	PE-OP4	0.926	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:33	TMT	CETAC3	1.008	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-08		Client Sample Name: SS8, 3/16/2022 11:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	110	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	124	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 16:36	RSM	GC-17	1.017	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-08		Client Sample Name: SS8, 3/16/2022 11:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	153	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 11:46	RSM	GC-14	1.017	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-08		Client Sample Name: SS8, 3/16/2022 11:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	86.5	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	72.8	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	93.3	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 15:17	OLH	MS-B4	0.993	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-08	Client Sample Name:	SS8, 3/16/2022 11:10:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	80.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 22:48	HP1	GC-V8	1.014	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-08	Client Sample Name:	SS8, 3/16/2022 11:10:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	102	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 03:45	BUP	GC-2	1.010	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-08		Client Sample Name: SS8, 3/16/2022 11:10:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.2	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	11	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.060	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.063	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	2.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.68	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.5	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.3	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.4	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	4.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	6.3	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:52	AK1	PE-OP4	0.909	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:39	TMT	CETAC3	0.962	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-09		Client Sample Name: SS9, 3/16/2022 11:17:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	103	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	114	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 16:52	RSM	GC-17	0.997	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-09	Client Sample Name:	SS9, 3/16/2022 11:17:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	168	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 11:58	RSM	GC-14	1.007	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-09		Client Sample Name: SS9, 3/16/2022 11:17:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	97.0	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	84.8	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	104	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 15:41	OLH	MS-B4	0.984	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-09	Client Sample Name:	SS9, 3/16/2022 11:17:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	80.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/18/22 23:12		HP1	GC-V8	1	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-09	Client Sample Name:	SS9, 3/16/2022 11:17:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	83.5	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 04:08	BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-09	Client Sample Name:	SS9, 3/16/2022 11:17:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.4	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	8.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.047	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100		1
Chromium	2.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.55	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	0.98	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500	J	1
Lead	1.1	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	3.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	4.9	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:53	AK1	PE-OP4	0.926	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:41	TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-10		Client Sample Name: SS10, 3/16/2022 11:22:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	113	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	111	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 17:58	RSM	GC-17	1.010	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-10	Client Sample Name:	SS10, 3/16/2022 11:22:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	157	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 12:10	RSM	GC-14	0.997	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-10		Client Sample Name: SS10, 3/16/2022 11:22:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	97.3	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	84.3	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	107	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 16:05	OLH	MS-B4	1.010	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-10	Client Sample Name:	SS10, 3/16/2022 11:22:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	80.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/21/22 12:57	HP1	GC-V8	0.988	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-10		Client Sample Name: SS10, 3/16/2022 11:22:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	90.0	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 04:30		BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-10		Client Sample Name: SS10, 3/16/2022 11:22:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.2	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	6.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.049	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.056	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	2.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.50	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	0.96	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500	J	1
Lead	0.88	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.1	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	3.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	5.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 23:55	AK1	PE-OP4	0.909	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:44	TMT	CETAC3	1.008	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-11		Client Sample Name: SS11, 3/16/2022 11:27:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	109	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	125	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 18:15	RSM	GC-17	1.017	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-11	Client Sample Name: SS11, 3/16/2022 11:27:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	155	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 12:22	RSM	GC-14	1.003	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-11		Client Sample Name: SS11, 3/16/2022 11:27:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	110	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	93.8	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	118	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 16:29	OLH	MS-B4	0.983	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-11	Client Sample Name:	SS11, 3/16/2022 11:27:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 00:01	HP1	GC-V8	0.994	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-11	Client Sample Name:	SS11, 3/16/2022 11:27:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	97.1	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 04:53	BUP	GC-2	0.984	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-11		Client Sample Name: SS11, 3/16/2022 11:27:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	2.0	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	69	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.094	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.069	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	8.1	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	1.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	2.1	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	2.1	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	4.0	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	15	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	8.6	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:19	AK1	PE-OP4	0.935	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:46	TMT	CETAC3	0.992	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-12		Client Sample Name: SS12, 3/16/2022 11:48:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A	1.4	A10	1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00038	EPA-8081A		A10	1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00048	EPA-8081A		A10	1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00037	EPA-8081A		A10	1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A	4.0	A10	1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.010	EPA-8081A	2.5	A10	1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00064	EPA-8081A	1.0	A10	1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00095	EPA-8081A	1.0	A10	1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00040	EPA-8081A	1.0	A10	1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00036	EPA-8081A	8.0	A10	1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00020	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00034	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00026	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00065	EPA-8081A	0.2	A10	1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00086	EPA-8081A	4.7	A10	1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00017	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00094	EPA-8081A	100	A10	1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.014	EPA-8081A	5	A10	1
TCMX (Surrogate)	81.0	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		A10	1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	83.5	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		A10	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 12:54	RSM	GC-17	9.967	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-12		Client Sample Name: SS12, 3/16/2022 11:48:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	128	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 12:35	RSM	GC-14	0.997	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-12		Client Sample Name: SS12, 3/16/2022 11:48:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	78.8	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	71.5	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	86.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 16:53	OLH	MS-B4	0.963	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-12	Client Sample Name:	SS12, 3/16/2022 11:48:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	75.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 00:26	HP1	GC-V8	1.010	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-12	Client Sample Name:	SS12, 3/16/2022 11:48:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	15	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND	J,A57	1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	94.6	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 12:51		BUP	GC-2	0.993	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-12		Client Sample Name: SS12, 3/16/2022 11:48:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.4	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	19	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.074	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.054	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	4.2	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.93	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	36	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.6	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.9	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	6.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	15	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:22		AK1	PE-OP4	0.980	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:48		TMT	CETAC3	1.008	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-13		Client Sample Name: SS13, 3/16/2022 12:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	81.1	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	84.6	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 18:32	RSM	GC-17	1.003	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-13		Client Sample Name: SS13, 3/16/2022 12:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	125	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 12:48	RSM	GC-14	1.017	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-13		Client Sample Name: SS13, 3/16/2022 12:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	77.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	68.4	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	88.1	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 17:17	OLH	MS-B4	0.947	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-13	Client Sample Name:	SS13, 3/16/2022 12:01:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 00:50	HP1	GC-V8	1.018	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-13		Client Sample Name: SS13, 3/16/2022 12:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	15	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND	A52	1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	25	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND	A57	1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	102	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 05:16		BUP	GC-2	1.003	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-13		Client Sample Name: SS13, 3/16/2022 12:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	0.91	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500	J	1
Barium	8.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.061	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.067	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.1	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.56	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	2.4	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	0.99	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.4	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	3.5	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	5.9	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:24		AK1	PE-OP4	0.926	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:50		TMT	CETAC3	0.977	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-14		Client Sample Name: SS14, 3/16/2022 11:53:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTL Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	117	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	133	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 18:48	RSM	GC-17	1.007	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-14		Client Sample Name: SS14, 3/16/2022 11:53:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	123	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 13:01	RSM	GC-14	0.987	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-14		Client Sample Name: SS14, 3/16/2022 11:53:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	112	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	90.3	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	108	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 17:40	OLH	MS-B4	0.990	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-14	Client Sample Name:	SS14, 3/16/2022 11:53:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 01:15	HP1	GC-V8	0.994	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-14	Client Sample Name:	SS14, 3/16/2022 11:53:00AM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	101	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 05:38	BUP	GC-2	0.997	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-14		Client Sample Name: SS14, 3/16/2022 11:53:00AM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	2.1	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	16	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.081	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.088	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	1.0	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.6	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	3.6	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	5.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.5	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:26	AK1	PE-OP4	0.971	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:10	03/22/22 12:52	TMT	CETAC3	0.977	B135015	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-15		Client Sample Name: SS15, 3/16/2022 12:17:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	102	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	103	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 19:05	RSM	GC-17	0.997	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-15		Client Sample Name: SS15, 3/16/2022 12:17:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	150	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 13:14	RSM	GC-14	1.010	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-15		Client Sample Name: SS15, 3/16/2022 12:17:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	98.9	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	86.4	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	105	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 18:04	OLH	MS-B4	0.950	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-15	Client Sample Name:	SS15, 3/16/2022 12:17:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	75.0	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 01:40		HP1	GC-V8	1.018	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-15	Client Sample Name:	SS15, 3/16/2022 12:17:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	110	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 06:01		BUP	GC-2	1.014	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-15		Client Sample Name: SS15, 3/16/2022 12:17:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.4	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	15	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.062	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.063	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.9	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.82	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.3	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.2	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	0.021	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20	J	2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	5.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	6.1	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:27	AK1	PE-OP4	0.990	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:15	03/22/22 13:04	TMT	CETAC3	1.008	B135016	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-16		Client Sample Name: SS16, 3/16/2022 12:20:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	91.3	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	96.7	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 19:21	RSM	GC-17	1.003	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-16	Client Sample Name:	SS16, 3/16/2022 12:20:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	125	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 13:25	RSM	GC-14	1.014	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-16		Client Sample Name: SS16, 3/16/2022 12:20:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	83.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	74.2	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	90.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 18:28	OLH	MS-B4	0.957	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-16	Client Sample Name:	SS16, 3/16/2022 12:20:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 03:18		HP1	GC-V8	1.010	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

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180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-16	Client Sample Name:	SS16, 3/16/2022 12:20:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	101	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 06:24	BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-16		Client Sample Name: SS16, 3/16/2022 12:20:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.2	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	24	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.071	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.067	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	3.2	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.83	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.6	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.5	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	0.038	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20	J	2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	2.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	5.9	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.3	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:29	AK1	PE-OP4	0.971	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:15	03/22/22 13:18	TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135016	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-17		Client Sample Name: SS17, 3/16/2022 12:40:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	87.4	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	90.9	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 19:38	RSM	GC-17	0.997	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-17		Client Sample Name: SS17, 3/16/2022 12:40:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	138	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 14:33	RSM	GC-14	0.990	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-17		Client Sample Name: SS17, 3/16/2022 12:40:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	88.6	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	78.7	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	95.3	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 18:52	OLH	MS-B4	0.983	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-17	Client Sample Name:	SS17, 3/16/2022 12:40:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 03:43	HP1	GC-V8	1.002	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-17	Client Sample Name:	SS17, 3/16/2022 12:40:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	107	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 06:46	BUP	GC-2	1.017	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-17		Client Sample Name: SS17, 3/16/2022 12:40:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.6	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	34	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.085	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.063	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	4.9	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	0.92	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.7	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	2.0	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	3.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	8.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.3	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:31		AK1	PE-OP4	0.943	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:15	03/22/22 13:20		TMT	CETAC3	0.962	B135016	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-18		Client Sample Name: SS18, 3/16/2022 1:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A	1.4	A10	1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00038	EPA-8081A		A10	1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00048	EPA-8081A		A10	1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00037	EPA-8081A		A10	1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A	4.0	A10	1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.010	EPA-8081A	2.5	A10	1
4,4'-DDD	0.0026	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00064	EPA-8081A	1.0	J,A10	1
4,4'-DDE	0.0013	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00095	EPA-8081A	1.0	J,A10	1
4,4'-DDT	0.0013	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00040	EPA-8081A	1.0	J,A10	1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00036	EPA-8081A	8.0	A10	1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00020	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00034	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00026	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00065	EPA-8081A	0.2	A10	1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00018	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00086	EPA-8081A	4.7	A10	1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00017	EPA-8081A		A10	1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.0050	0.00094	EPA-8081A	100	A10	1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.014	EPA-8081A	5	A10	1
TCMX (Surrogate)	72.9	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		A10	1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	70.4	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A		A10	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 13:11	RSM	GC-17	10.135	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-18		Client Sample Name: SS18, 3/16/2022 1:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.023	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.033	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.026	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.015	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.021	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.016	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.018	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.10	0.050	EPA-8082	50	A10	1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	167	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		A10,S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 14:46	RSM	GC-14	10.135	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-18		Client Sample Name: SS18, 3/16/2022 1:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.0086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.030	0.012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND	A10	1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	57.5	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	65.0	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	80.0	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 19:39	OLH	MS-B4	10.169	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-18	Client Sample Name:	SS18, 3/16/2022 1:01:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	77.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/19/22 04:08	HP1	GC-V8	0.980	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-18	Client Sample Name:	SS18, 3/16/2022 1:01:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	20	4.4	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	170	mg/kg	40	14	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND	A57	1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	52.0	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 13:36	BUP	GC-2	1.974	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-18		Client Sample Name: SS18, 3/16/2022 1:01:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.5	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	45	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.083	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	0.10	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100	J	1
Chromium	5.2	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Cobalt	1.2	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	12	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	8.1	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000		1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		2
Molybdenum	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500		1
Nickel	3.8	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	9.4	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	30	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/22/22 00:32		AK1	PE-OP4	0.980	B134839	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:15	03/22/22 13:22		TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135016	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-19		Client Sample Name: SS19, 3/16/2022 1:08:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLT Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Aldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	1.4		1
alpha-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	EPA-8081A			1
beta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	EPA-8081A			1
delta-BHC	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	EPA-8081A			1
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A	4.0		1
Chlordane (Technical)	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	EPA-8081A	2.5		1
4,4'-DDD	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDE	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
4,4'-DDT	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	EPA-8081A	1.0		1
Dieldrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	EPA-8081A	8.0		1
Endosulfan I	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan II	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	EPA-8081A			1
Endosulfan sulfate	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	EPA-8081A			1
Endrin	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	EPA-8081A	0.2		1
Endrin aldehyde	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	EPA-8081A			1
Heptachlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	EPA-8081A	4.7		1
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	EPA-8081A			1
Methoxychlor	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	EPA-8081A	100		1
Toxaphene	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	EPA-8081A	5		1
TCMX (Surrogate)	101	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	105	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8081A			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8081A	03/22/22 10:30	03/23/22 19:55	RSM	GC-17	1.010	B135108	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-19	Client Sample Name:	SS19, 3/16/2022 1:08:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLCLimits	LabQuals	DCN
PCB-1016	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1221	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1232	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1242	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1248	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1254	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	EPA-8082	50		1
PCB-1260	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	EPA-8082	50		1
Total PCB's (Summation)	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	EPA-8082	50		1
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	158	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8082		S09	1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	RunDate/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QCBatch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8082	03/22/22 12:00	03/23/22 14:58	RSM	GC-14	1.017	B135204	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-19		Client Sample Name: SS19, 3/16/2022 1:08:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Acenaphthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Acenaphthylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[a]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Chrysene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluoranthene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Fluorene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Naphthalene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Phenanthrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Pyrene	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	EPA-8270C-SIM	ND		1
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	108	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	89.8	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	106	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8270C-SIM			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8270C-SIM	03/22/22 13:00	03/23/22 19:15	OLH	MS-B4	0.973	B135191	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number



Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID:	2206102-19	Client Sample Name:	SS19, 3/16/2022 1:08:00PM					
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	EPA-8015B	ND		1
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	72.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run Date/Time	Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B	03/18/22 11:42	03/21/22 12:33	HP1	GC-V8	0.990	B134548	EPA 5030 Soil GC

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-19		Client Sample Name: SS19, 3/16/2022 1:08:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	MB Bias	Lab Quals	DCN
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	EPA-8015B/FFP	ND		1
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	102	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		EPA-8015B/FFP			1

DCN	Method	Prep Date	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
			Date/Time					Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-8015B/FFP	03/22/22 14:00	03/23/22 12:28		BUP	GC-2	0.987	B135145	EPA 3550B

DCN = Data Continuation Number

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

BCL Sample ID: 2206102-19		Client Sample Name: SS19, 3/16/2022 1:08:00PM						
Constituent	Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Method	TTLC Limits	Lab Quals	DCN
Antimony	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	EPA-6010B	500		1
Arsenic	1.6	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	EPA-6010B	500		1
Barium	22	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	EPA-6010B	10000		1
Beryllium	0.066	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	EPA-6010B	75	J	1
Cadmium	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	EPA-6010B	100		1
Chromium	2.7	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		2
Cobalt	0.89	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	EPA-6010B	8000	J	1
Copper	1.7	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	EPA-6010B	2500		1
Lead	1.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	EPA-6010B	1000	J	1
Mercury	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	EPA-7471A	20		3
Molybdenum	0.16	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	EPA-6010B	3500	J	1
Nickel	3.2	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	EPA-6010B	2000		1
Selenium	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	EPA-6010B	100		1
Silver	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	EPA-6010B	500		1
Thallium	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	EPA-6010B	700		1
Vanadium	5.3	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	EPA-6010B	2400		1
Zinc	7.4	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	EPA-6010B	5000		1

DCN	Method	Run		Analyst	Instrument	Dilution	QC	
		Prep Date	Date/Time				Batch ID	Prep Method
1	EPA-6010B	03/18/22 18:40	03/21/22 12:58	JCC	PE-OP4	1	B134840	EPA 3050B
2	EPA-6010B	03/25/22 10:30	03/25/22 21:16	AK1	PE-OP3	0.952	B135328	EPA 3050B
3	EPA-7471A	03/22/22 10:15	03/22/22 13:28	TMT	CETAC3	1.025	B135016	EPA 7471A

DCN = Data Continuation Number

Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135108						
Aldrin	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	
alpha-BHC	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000038	
beta-BHC	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000048	
delta-BHC	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000037	
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	
Chlordane (Technical)	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0010	
4,4'-DDD	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000064	
4,4'-DDE	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000095	
4,4'-DDT	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000040	
Dieldrin	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000036	
Endosulfan I	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000020	
Endosulfan II	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000034	
Endosulfan sulfate	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000026	
Endrin	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000065	
Endrin aldehyde	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000018	
Heptachlor	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000086	
Heptachlor epoxide	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000017	
Methoxychlor	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.00050	0.000094	
Toxaphene	B135108-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.050	0.0014	
TCMX (Surrogate)	B135108-BLK1	95.3	%	20 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	B135108-BLK1	103	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

								Control Limits		Lab Quals
Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	
QC Batch ID: B135108										
Aldrin	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.0055589	0.0049342	mg/kg	113		70 - 130		
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.0056079	0.0049342	mg/kg	114		60 - 140		
4,4'-DDT	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.0048263	0.0049342	mg/kg	97.8		60 - 140		
Dieldrin	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.0055740	0.0049342	mg/kg	113		70 - 130		
Endrin	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.0045414	0.0049342	mg/kg	92.0		60 - 140		
Heptachlor	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.0054490	0.0049342	mg/kg	110		60 - 140		
TCMX (Surrogate)	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.011438	0.0098684	mg/kg	116		20 - 130		
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	B135108-BS1	LCS	0.024224	0.019737	mg/kg	123		40 - 130		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Organochlorine Pesticides (EPA Method 8081A)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135108		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS5, 03/16/2022 10:43									
Aldrin	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0054132	0.0050847	mg/kg		106		50 - 140	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0051769	0.0050847	mg/kg	4.5	102	30	50 - 140	
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0046749	0.0050847	mg/kg		91.9		50 - 140	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0044756	0.0050847	mg/kg	4.4	88.0	30	50 - 140	
4,4'-DDT	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0040407	0.0050847	mg/kg		79.5		50 - 140	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0041505	0.0050847	mg/kg	2.7	81.6	30	50 - 140	
Dieldrin	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0043369	0.0050847	mg/kg		85.3		40 - 140	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0041549	0.0050847	mg/kg	4.3	81.7	30	40 - 140	
Endrin	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0045980	0.0050847	mg/kg		90.4		50 - 150	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0045885	0.0050847	mg/kg	0.2	90.2	30	50 - 150	
Heptachlor	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0049190	0.0050847	mg/kg		96.7		60 - 140	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0046447	0.0050847	mg/kg	5.7	91.3	30	60 - 140	
TCMX (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.0070949	0.010169	mg/kg		69.8		20 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.0090278	0.010169	mg/kg	24.0	88.8		20 - 130	
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-05	ND	0.017560	0.020339	mg/kg		86.3		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-05	ND	0.018866	0.020339	mg/kg	7.2	92.8		40 - 130	

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135204						
PCB-1016	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0023	
PCB-1221	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0033	
PCB-1232	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0026	
PCB-1242	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0015	
PCB-1248	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0021	
PCB-1254	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0016	
PCB-1260	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0018	
Total PCB's (Summation)	B135204-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.010	0.0050	
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	B135204-BLK1	112	%	40 - 120 (LCL - UCL)		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
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Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Control Limits		Lab
								Percent Recovery	RPD	
QC Batch ID: B135204										
PCB-1016	B135204-BS1	LCS	0.097966	0.084746	mg/kg	116		60 - 120		
PCB-1260	B135204-BS1	LCS	0.095254	0.084746	mg/kg	112		60 - 120		
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	B135204-BS1	LCS	0.023051	0.020339	mg/kg	113		40 - 120		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
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Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

PCB Analysis (EPA Method 8082)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135204		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS2, 03/16/2022 10:07									
PCB-1016	MS	2206102-02	ND	3.7772	0.082781	mg/kg		4560		60 - 120	A10,Q03
	MSD	2206102-02	ND	1.2372	0.083056	mg/kg	101	1490	30	60 - 120	Q02,Q03
PCB-1260	MS	2206102-02	ND	0.10530	0.082781	mg/kg		127		60 - 120	A10,Q03
	MSD	2206102-02	ND	0.10332	0.083056	mg/kg	1.9	124	30	60 - 120	Q03
Decachlorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-02	ND	0.025497	0.019868	mg/kg		128		40 - 120	A10,S09
	MSD	2206102-02	ND	0.025249	0.019934	mg/kg	1.0	127		40 - 120	S09

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135191						
Acenaphthene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0013	
Acenaphthylene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00092	
Anthracene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00081	
Benzo[a]anthracene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00096	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00079	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	
Benzo[a]pyrene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00078	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00072	
Chrysene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0011	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00048	
Fluoranthene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00075	
Fluorene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00097	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00047	
Naphthalene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00090	
Phenanthrene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.00086	
Pyrene	B135191-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.0030	0.0012	
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	B135191-BLK1	68.8	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	B135191-BLK1	62.6	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	B135191-BLK1	84.2	%	30 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Control Limits		Lab Quals
								Percent Recovery	RPD	
QC Batch ID: B135191										
Acenaphthene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.028013	0.032787	mg/kg	85.4		60 - 130		
Acenaphthylene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.028328	0.032787	mg/kg	86.4		60 - 130		
Anthracene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.029272	0.032787	mg/kg	89.3		60 - 130		
Benzo[a]anthracene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.030846	0.032787	mg/kg	94.1		60 - 130		
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.037456	0.032787	mg/kg	114		50 - 130		
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.031161	0.032787	mg/kg	95.0		60 - 130		
Benzo[a]pyrene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.029272	0.032787	mg/kg	89.3		60 - 130		
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.026754	0.032787	mg/kg	81.6		50 - 130		
Chrysene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.029902	0.032787	mg/kg	91.2		50 - 130		
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.032420	0.032787	mg/kg	98.9		50 - 130		
Fluoranthene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.028643	0.032787	mg/kg	87.4		60 - 130		
Fluorene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.028328	0.032787	mg/kg	86.4		50 - 130		
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.028957	0.032787	mg/kg	88.3		50 - 130		
Naphthalene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.027384	0.032787	mg/kg	83.5		50 - 130		
Phenanthrene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.028643	0.032787	mg/kg	87.4		50 - 130		
Pyrene	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.031790	0.032787	mg/kg	97.0		50 - 130		
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.14762	0.13115	mg/kg	113		30 - 130		
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.12338	0.13115	mg/kg	94.1		40 - 130		
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	B135191-BS1	LCS	0.14384	0.13115	mg/kg	110		30 - 130		

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135191		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS7, 03/16/2022 10:50									
Acenaphthene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.026959	0.033784	mg/kg		79.8		50 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.027905	0.033898	mg/kg	3.4	82.3	30	50 - 130	
Acenaphthylene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.027922	0.033784	mg/kg		82.6		50 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.028569	0.033898	mg/kg	2.3	84.3	30	50 - 130	
Anthracene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.029206	0.033784	mg/kg		86.4		50 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.029234	0.033898	mg/kg	0.1	86.2	30	50 - 130	
Benzo[a]anthracene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.032416	0.033784	mg/kg		95.9		50 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.033553	0.033898	mg/kg	3.4	99.0	30	50 - 130	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.038193	0.033784	mg/kg		113		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.037871	0.033898	mg/kg	0.8	112	30	40 - 130	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.030490	0.033784	mg/kg		90.3		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.031892	0.033898	mg/kg	4.5	94.1	30	40 - 130	
Benzo[a]pyrene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.033378	0.033784	mg/kg		98.8		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.033220	0.033898	mg/kg	0.5	98.0	30	40 - 130	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.027601	0.033784	mg/kg		81.7		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.028569	0.033898	mg/kg	3.4	84.3	30	40 - 130	
Chrysene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.031132	0.033784	mg/kg		92.2		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.032224	0.033898	mg/kg	3.4	95.1	30	40 - 130	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.033699	0.033784	mg/kg		99.7		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.032556	0.033898	mg/kg	3.5	96.0	30	40 - 130	
Fluoranthene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.029527	0.033784	mg/kg		87.4		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.030231	0.033898	mg/kg	2.4	89.2	30	40 - 130	
Fluorene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.027922	0.033784	mg/kg		82.6		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.028569	0.033898	mg/kg	2.3	84.3	30	40 - 130	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.029848	0.033784	mg/kg		88.4		30 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.031227	0.033898	mg/kg	4.5	92.1	30	30 - 130	
Naphthalene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.027280	0.033784	mg/kg		80.7		50 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.027905	0.033898	mg/kg	2.3	82.3	30	50 - 130	
Phenanthrene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.028564	0.033784	mg/kg		84.6		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.029234	0.033898	mg/kg	2.3	86.2	30	40 - 130	
Pyrene	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.034341	0.033784	mg/kg		102		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.034549	0.033898	mg/kg	0.6	102	30	40 - 130	
Nitrobenzene-d5 (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.13961	0.13514	mg/kg		103		30 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.13953	0.13559	mg/kg	0.1	103		30 - 130	
2-Fluorobiphenyl (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.11554	0.13514	mg/kg		85.5		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.11860	0.13559	mg/kg	2.6	87.5		40 - 130	

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (EPA Method 8270C-SIM)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									<u>Control Limits</u>		
Constituent	Type	Source	Source	Result	Spike	Units	RPD	Percent	Percent	Lab	
		Sample ID	Result		Added			Recovery	Recovery	Quals	
QC Batch ID: B135191		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS7, 03/16/2022 10:50									
p-Terphenyl-d14 (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-07	ND	0.14346	0.13514	mg/kg		106	30 - 130		
	MSD	2206102-07	ND	0.14318	0.13559	mg/kg	0.2	106	30 - 130		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134548						
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	B134548-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.20	
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	B134548-BLK1	87.5	%	70 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Control Limits		
								Percent Recovery	RPD	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134548										
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	B134548-BS1	LCS	5.0160	5.0000	mg/kg	100		85 - 115		
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	B134548-BS1	LCS	0.035000	0.040000	mg/kg	87.5		70 - 130		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Purgeable Aromatics and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134548		Used client sample: N									
Gasoline Range Organics (C4 - C12)	MS	2205662-15	ND	4.8180	5.0000	mg/kg		96.4		70 - 130	
	MSD	2205662-15	ND	4.8420	5.0000	mg/kg	0.5	96.8	20	70 - 130	
a,a,a-Trifluorotoluene (FID Surrogate)	MS	2205662-15	ND	0.035000	0.040000	mg/kg		87.5		70 - 130	
	MSD	2205662-15	ND	0.037000	0.040000	mg/kg	5.6	92.5		70 - 130	

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135145						
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	B135145-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	10	2.2	
TPH - Hydraulic Oil / Motor Oil	B135145-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	20	7.0	
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	B135145-BLK1	112	%	40 - 130 (LCL - UCL)		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

								<u>Control Limits</u>		
Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent	RPD	Lab
								Recovery		Quals
QC Batch ID: B135145										
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	B135145-BS1	LCS	70.214	82.237	mg/kg	85.4		64 - 124		
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	B135145-BS1	LCS	3.3650	3.2895	mg/kg	102		40 - 130		

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135145		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS4, 03/16/2022 10:10									
TPH - Diesel (FFP)	MS	2206102-04	ND	61.993	82.237	mg/kg		75.4		52 - 131	
	MSD	2206102-04	ND	62.160	84.746	mg/kg	0.3	73.3	30	52 - 131	
Tetracosane (Surrogate)	MS	2206102-04	ND	3.0773	3.2895	mg/kg		93.5		40 - 130	
	MSD	2206102-04	ND	2.9366	3.3898	mg/kg	4.7	86.6		40 - 130	

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134839						
Antimony	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	
Arsenic	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	
Barium	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	
Beryllium	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	
Cadmium	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	
Chromium	B134839-BLK1	0.079523	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	J
Cobalt	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	
Copper	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	
Lead	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	
Molybdenum	B134839-BLK1	0.14916	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	J
Nickel	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	
Selenium	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	
Silver	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	
Thallium	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	
Vanadium	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	
Zinc	B134839-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	
QC Batch ID: B134840						
Antimony	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.33	
Arsenic	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.40	
Barium	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.18	
Beryllium	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.047	
Cadmium	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.052	
Cobalt	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.098	
Copper	B134840-BLK1	0.067959	mg/kg	1.0	0.050	J
Lead	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.41	
Molybdenum	B134840-BLK1	0.052631	mg/kg	2.5	0.050	J
Nickel	B134840-BLK1	0.25940	mg/kg	0.50	0.15	J
Selenium	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	1.0	0.98	
Silver	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.067	
Thallium	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	5.0	0.64	
Vanadium	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.50	0.11	
Zinc	B134840-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	2.5	0.087	
QC Batch ID: B135015						

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Method Blank Analysis

Constituent	QC Sample ID	MB Result	Units	PQL	MDL	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B135015						
Mercury	B135015-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	
QC Batch ID: B135016						
Mercury	B135016-BLK1	ND	mg/kg	0.16	0.016	
QC Batch ID: B135328						
Chromium	B135328-BLK1	0.11647	mg/kg	0.50	0.050	J

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Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Control Limits		Lab Quals
								Percent Recovery	RPD	
QC Batch ID: B134839										
Antimony	B134839-BS1	LCS	85.581	100.00	mg/kg	85.6		75 - 125		
Arsenic	B134839-BS1	LCS	17.543	20.000	mg/kg	87.7		75 - 125		
Barium	B134839-BS1	LCS	102.50	100.00	mg/kg	102		75 - 125		
Beryllium	B134839-BS1	LCS	9.1878	10.000	mg/kg	91.9		75 - 125		
Cadmium	B134839-BS1	LCS	8.9789	10.000	mg/kg	89.8		75 - 125		
Chromium	B134839-BS1	LCS	103.30	100.00	mg/kg	103		75 - 125		
Cobalt	B134839-BS1	LCS	101.80	100.00	mg/kg	102		75 - 125		
Copper	B134839-BS1	LCS	97.829	100.00	mg/kg	97.8		75 - 125		
Lead	B134839-BS1	LCS	95.397	100.00	mg/kg	95.4		75 - 125		
Molybdenum	B134839-BS1	LCS	96.049	100.00	mg/kg	96.0		75 - 125		
Nickel	B134839-BS1	LCS	102.79	100.00	mg/kg	103		75 - 125		
Selenium	B134839-BS1	LCS	17.976	20.000	mg/kg	89.9		75 - 125		
Silver	B134839-BS1	LCS	9.0918	10.000	mg/kg	90.9		75 - 125		
Thallium	B134839-BS1	LCS	100.68	100.00	mg/kg	101		75 - 125		
Vanadium	B134839-BS1	LCS	101.42	100.00	mg/kg	101		75 - 125		
Zinc	B134839-BS1	LCS	95.186	100.00	mg/kg	95.2		75 - 125		
QC Batch ID: B134840										
Antimony	B134840-BS1	LCS	79.821	100.00	mg/kg	79.8		75 - 125		
Arsenic	B134840-BS1	LCS	16.584	20.000	mg/kg	82.9		75 - 125		
Barium	B134840-BS1	LCS	90.518	100.00	mg/kg	90.5		75 - 125		
Beryllium	B134840-BS1	LCS	8.5246	10.000	mg/kg	85.2		75 - 125		
Cadmium	B134840-BS1	LCS	8.3280	10.000	mg/kg	83.3		75 - 125		
Cobalt	B134840-BS1	LCS	96.455	100.00	mg/kg	96.5		75 - 125		
Copper	B134840-BS1	LCS	87.485	100.00	mg/kg	87.5		75 - 125		
Lead	B134840-BS1	LCS	90.217	100.00	mg/kg	90.2		75 - 125		
Molybdenum	B134840-BS1	LCS	89.338	100.00	mg/kg	89.3		75 - 125		
Nickel	B134840-BS1	LCS	96.704	100.00	mg/kg	96.7		75 - 125		
Selenium	B134840-BS1	LCS	16.754	20.000	mg/kg	83.8		75 - 125		
Silver	B134840-BS1	LCS	8.4012	10.000	mg/kg	84.0		75 - 125		
Thallium	B134840-BS1	LCS	93.644	100.00	mg/kg	93.6		75 - 125		
Vanadium	B134840-BS1	LCS	96.796	100.00	mg/kg	96.8		75 - 125		
Zinc	B134840-BS1	LCS	94.846	100.00	mg/kg	94.8		75 - 125		
QC Batch ID: B135015										

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Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Laboratory Control Sample

Constituent	QC Sample ID	Type	Result	Spike Level	Units	Percent Recovery	RPD	Control Limits		Lab
								Percent Recovery	RPD	
QC Batch ID: B135015										
Mercury	B135015-BS1	LCS	0.86880	0.80000	mg/kg	109		80 - 120		
QC Batch ID: B135016										
Mercury	B135016-BS1	LCS	0.81920	0.80000	mg/kg	102		80 - 120		
QC Batch ID: B135328										
Chromium	B135328-BS1	LCS	94.333	100.00	mg/kg	94.3		75 - 125		

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Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134839		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS1, 03/16/2022 09:37									
Antimony	DUP	2206102-01	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-01	ND	72.973	100.00	mg/kg		73.0		16 - 119	
	MSD	2206102-01	ND	73.092	100.00	mg/kg	0.2	73.1	20	16 - 119	
Arsenic	DUP	2206102-01	1.2966	1.3055		mg/kg	0.7		20		
	MS	2206102-01	1.2966	18.528	20.000	mg/kg		86.2		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	1.2966	17.671	20.000	mg/kg	4.7	81.9	20	75 - 125	
Barium	DUP	2206102-01	9.0317	13.751		mg/kg	41.4		20		A02
	MS	2206102-01	9.0317	103.68	100.00	mg/kg		94.6		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	9.0317	103.78	100.00	mg/kg	0.1	94.8	20	75 - 125	
Beryllium	DUP	2206102-01	0.053861	0.056777		mg/kg	5.3		20		J
	MS	2206102-01	0.053861	8.9132	10.000	mg/kg		88.6		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	0.053861	8.9494	10.000	mg/kg	0.4	89.0	20	75 - 125	
Cadmium	DUP	2206102-01	ND	0.058381		mg/kg			20		J
	MS	2206102-01	ND	8.6622	10.000	mg/kg		86.6		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	ND	8.8184	10.000	mg/kg	1.8	88.2	20	75 - 125	
Chromium	DUP	2206102-01	3.0137	3.1911		mg/kg	5.7		20		
	MS	2206102-01	3.0137	95.293	100.00	mg/kg		92.3		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	3.0137	97.374	100.00	mg/kg	2.2	94.4	20	75 - 125	
Cobalt	DUP	2206102-01	0.58729	0.73837		mg/kg	22.8		20		J,A02
	MS	2206102-01	0.58729	92.970	100.00	mg/kg		92.4		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	0.58729	93.502	100.00	mg/kg	0.6	92.9	20	75 - 125	
Copper	DUP	2206102-01	2.0017	2.4445		mg/kg	19.9		20		
	MS	2206102-01	2.0017	96.793	100.00	mg/kg		94.8		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	2.0017	98.860	100.00	mg/kg	2.1	96.9	20	75 - 125	
Lead	DUP	2206102-01	1.3341	5.6550		mg/kg	124		20		A02
	MS	2206102-01	1.3341	90.326	100.00	mg/kg		89.0		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	1.3341	91.943	100.00	mg/kg	1.8	90.6	20	75 - 125	
Molybdenum	DUP	2206102-01	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-01	ND	88.894	100.00	mg/kg		88.9		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	ND	89.981	100.00	mg/kg	1.2	90.0	20	75 - 125	
Nickel	DUP	2206102-01	2.2546	2.4581		mg/kg	8.6		20		
	MS	2206102-01	2.2546	96.276	100.00	mg/kg		94.0		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	2.2546	97.524	100.00	mg/kg	1.3	95.3	20	75 - 125	
Selenium	DUP	2206102-01	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-01	ND	16.811	20.000	mg/kg		84.1		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	ND	16.882	20.000	mg/kg	0.4	84.4	20	75 - 125	
Silver	DUP	2206102-01	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-01	ND	8.5085	10.000	mg/kg		85.1		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	ND	8.4947	10.000	mg/kg	0.2	84.9	20	75 - 125	

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134839		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS1, 03/16/2022 09:37									
Thallium	DUP	2206102-01	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-01	ND	101.28	100.00	mg/kg		101		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	ND	100.48	100.00	mg/kg	0.8	100	20	75 - 125	
Vanadium	DUP	2206102-01	3.8408	4.7700		mg/kg	21.6		20		
	MS	2206102-01	3.8408	96.587	100.00	mg/kg		92.7		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	3.8408	97.004	100.00	mg/kg	0.4	93.2	20	75 - 125	
Zinc	DUP	2206102-01	6.7800	7.2726		mg/kg	7.0		20		
	MS	2206102-01	6.7800	95.070	100.00	mg/kg		88.3		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-01	6.7800	96.982	100.00	mg/kg	2.0	90.2	20	75 - 125	
QC Batch ID: B134840		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS19, 03/16/2022 13:08									
Antimony	DUP	2206102-19	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-19	ND	64.948	100.00	mg/kg		64.9		16 - 119	
	MSD	2206102-19	ND	62.997	100.00	mg/kg	3.0	63.0	20	16 - 119	
Arsenic	DUP	2206102-19	1.5543	1.3692		mg/kg	12.7		20		
	MS	2206102-19	1.5543	18.726	20.000	mg/kg		85.9		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	1.5543	18.246	20.000	mg/kg	2.6	83.5	20	75 - 125	
Barium	DUP	2206102-19	22.123	18.066		mg/kg	20.2		20		Q01
	MS	2206102-19	22.123	104.44	100.00	mg/kg		82.3		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	22.123	111.67	100.00	mg/kg	6.7	89.5	20	75 - 125	
Beryllium	DUP	2206102-19	0.066099	0.059856		mg/kg	9.9		20		J
	MS	2206102-19	0.066099	8.6913	10.000	mg/kg		86.3		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	0.066099	8.5890	10.000	mg/kg	1.2	85.2	20	75 - 125	
Cadmium	DUP	2206102-19	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-19	ND	8.4716	10.000	mg/kg		84.7		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	ND	8.4085	10.000	mg/kg	0.7	84.1	20	75 - 125	
Cobalt	DUP	2206102-19	0.88893	0.89306		mg/kg	0.5		20		J
	MS	2206102-19	0.88893	91.483	100.00	mg/kg		90.6		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	0.88893	88.982	100.00	mg/kg	2.8	88.1	20	75 - 125	
Copper	DUP	2206102-19	1.7121	1.5644		mg/kg	9.0		20		
	MS	2206102-19	1.7121	92.538	100.00	mg/kg		90.8		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	1.7121	89.144	100.00	mg/kg	3.7	87.4	20	75 - 125	
Lead	DUP	2206102-19	1.3822	1.3966		mg/kg	1.0		20		J
	MS	2206102-19	1.3822	89.490	100.00	mg/kg		88.1		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	1.3822	87.926	100.00	mg/kg	1.8	86.5	20	75 - 125	
Molybdenum	DUP	2206102-19	0.15692	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-19	0.15692	85.279	100.00	mg/kg		85.1		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	0.15692	84.038	100.00	mg/kg	1.5	83.9	20	75 - 125	

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Total Concentrations (TTLC)

Quality Control Report - Precision & Accuracy

									Control Limits		
Constituent	Type	Source Sample ID	Source Result	Result	Spike Added	Units	RPD	Percent Recovery	RPD	Percent Recovery	Lab Quals
QC Batch ID: B134840		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS19, 03/16/2022 13:08									
Nickel	DUP	2206102-19	3.1726	2.9186		mg/kg	8.3		20		
	MS	2206102-19	3.1726	94.790	100.00	mg/kg		91.6		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	3.1726	93.296	100.00	mg/kg	1.6	90.1	20	75 - 125	
Selenium	DUP	2206102-19	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-19	ND	16.782	20.000	mg/kg		83.9		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	ND	16.204	20.000	mg/kg	3.5	81.0	20	75 - 125	
Silver	DUP	2206102-19	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-19	ND	8.1625	10.000	mg/kg		81.6		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	ND	8.0989	10.000	mg/kg	0.8	81.0	20	75 - 125	
Thallium	DUP	2206102-19	ND	ND		mg/kg			20		
	MS	2206102-19	ND	98.262	100.00	mg/kg		98.3		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	ND	95.884	100.00	mg/kg	2.4	95.9	20	75 - 125	
Vanadium	DUP	2206102-19	5.2946	5.1572		mg/kg	2.6		20		
	MS	2206102-19	5.2946	94.670	100.00	mg/kg		89.4		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	5.2946	95.217	100.00	mg/kg	0.6	89.9	20	75 - 125	
Zinc	DUP	2206102-19	7.4314	7.4793		mg/kg	0.6		20		
	MS	2206102-19	7.4314	97.606	100.00	mg/kg		90.2		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206102-19	7.4314	98.121	100.00	mg/kg	0.5	90.7	20	75 - 125	
QC Batch ID: B135015		Used client sample: N									
Mercury	DUP	2206099-10	0.076667	0.078254		mg/kg	2.0		20		J
	MS	2206099-10	0.076667	0.90317	0.79365	mg/kg		104		80 - 120	
	MSD	2206099-10	0.076667	0.89841	0.79365	mg/kg	0.5	104	20	80 - 120	
QC Batch ID: B135016		Used client sample: Y - Description: SS15, 03/16/2022 12:17									
Mercury	DUP	2206102-15	0.021129	0.017097		mg/kg	21.1		20		J,A02
	MS	2206102-15	0.021129	0.77097	0.80645	mg/kg		93.0		80 - 120	
	MSD	2206102-15	0.021129	0.77097	0.80645	mg/kg	0	93.0	20	80 - 120	
QC Batch ID: B135328		Used client sample: N									
Chromium	DUP	2206627-02	0.26261	1.4165		mg/kg	137		20		Q01
	MS	2206627-02	0.26261	95.156	100.00	mg/kg		94.9		75 - 125	
	MSD	2206627-02	0.26261	94.558	100.00	mg/kg	0.6	94.3	20	75 - 125	

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Rincon Consultants-Ventura
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

Reported: 03/28/2022 12:09
Project: Soil Samples
Project Number: 21-11153 Oxnard Sand Study
Project Manager: Scott English

Notes And Definitions

J	Estimated Value (CLP Flag)
MDL	Method Detection Limit
ND	Analyte Not Detected
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
A02	The difference between duplicate readings is less than the quantitation limit.
A10	Detection and quantitation limits were raised due to matrix interference.
A52	Chromatogram not typical of diesel.
A57	Chromatogram not typical of motor oil.
Q01	Sample precision is not within the control limits.
Q02	Matrix spike precision is not within the control limits.
Q03	Matrix spike recovery(s) was(were) not within the control limits.
S09	The surrogate recovery for this compound was not within the control limits.

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NOTICE OF EXEMPTION (NOE)

☐ **To:** Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

From: City of Oxnard
Community Development Department
214 South C Street
Oxnard, CA 93030

☐ **To:** Ventura County Clerk-Recorder &
Registrar of Voters
Hall of Administration, Main Plaza
800 South Victoria Avenue,
Ventura, CA 93009-1260

Project Title: Oxnard Sand Management Plan

Project Applicant: Brian Yanez, Assistant Public Works Director on behalf of the City of Oxnard

Project Location - Specific: West of Harbor Boulevard, South of Fifth Street, North of Channel Islands Boulevard, and approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean, within the City of Oxnard within the County of Ventura

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project: A request for a Coastal Development Permit to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community. The coastal areas in the city of Oxnard experience severe wind events that result in wind-blown beach sand accumulating on vacant private lots and public beach access points (access points). The accumulated sand moves from the vacant lots and access points to streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots resulting in slippery and unsafe conditions for motorists and pedestrians. The project includes collecting wind-blown beach sand from beach access points, sidewalks, streets, and walkways and redepositing the sand back onto the beach at 13 locations. The sand would be redeposited and groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation. The sand placement areas have been identified to accommodate the amount of sand expected to be redeposited. The implementation of the project is anticipated to occur monthly but will depend largely on wind velocity and storm frequency. (City of Oxnard)

Name of Public Agency Approving Project (Lead Agency): City of Oxnard

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project (Applicant): Brian Yanez, Assistant Public Works Director on behalf of the City of Oxnard

Exempt Status: (check one):

- ☐ Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- ☐ Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- ☒ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: __15304 (Minor Alterations to Land)_____
- ☐ Statutory Exemptions. State code number: _____

Reason(s) why project is exempt: In accordance with Section 15304 (Class 4, Minor Alterations to Land) of the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, projects involving “minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes” may be found to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA. This proposed Project meets the requirements of a Class 4 Categorical Exemption because it consists of removal of relatively moderate quantities of sand from existing developed streets, walkways, parking lots, and beach access points within coastal adjacent areas, and redeposited on the beach. Equipment used in the movement of the sand to be deposited will remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water and the placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species. The equipment will use existing beach access points, currently used for other beach maintenance activities, so there is not a need for creation of new access points. A Biological Resources Assessment report was prepared and found that there were no special status plants or wildlife species in the proposed areas of work. No new development or removal of native vegetation is proposed. Training shall be provided to all staff by a qualified biologist to ensure they are aware of the environment and follow all best practices. Based on review of the Biological Resources Assessment, no Exceptions to the Exemptions (Section 15300.2) apply to defeat the Exemption. Therefore, staff has determined that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment

Lead Agency Contact Person: Joe Pearson II, AICP, Planning and Environmental Services Manager, 805-385-8272

Joe Pearson II, AICP
Planning and Environmental Services Manager
City of Oxnard

Date

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OXNARD APPROVING PLANNING AND ZONING PERMIT NO. 22-400-06 (COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT) TO AUTHORIZE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE COASTAL AREAS GENERALLY WITHIN THE OXNARD SHORES COMMUNITY GENERALLY LOCATED WEST OF HARBOR BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF FIFTH STREET, NORTH OF CHANNEL ISLANDS BOULEVARD, AND APPROXIMATELY 400 FEET EAST OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, WITHIN THE CITY OF OXNARD. SUBJECT TO CERTAIN FINDINGS AND CONDITIONS. FILED BY BRIAN YANEZ, ASSISTANT PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF OXNARD.

WHEREAS, on September 12, 2022, Brian Yanez, Assistant Public Works Director on behalf of the City of Oxnard (the “Applicant”), submitted a request for a Coastal Development Permit, to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community generally located West of Harbor Boulevard, South of Fifth Street, North of Channel Islands Boulevard, and approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean, within the City of Oxnard; and

WHEREAS, on October 17, 2024, the Planning Commission of the City of Oxnard (“**Planning Commission**”) conducted a duly noticed public hearing to consider Applicant’s request to approve Planning and Zoning Permit No. 22-400-06 (Coastal Development Permit) to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community generally located West of Harbor Boulevard, South of Fifth Street, North of Channel Islands Boulevard, and approximately 400 feet east of the Pacific Ocean, within the City of Oxnard; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Environmental Services Division has completed a preliminary environmental assessment of the Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and determined that the Project is subject to a Class 4 Categorical Exemption (Section 15304). Further, the project does not trigger any of the Exceptions to the Exemptions (Section 15300.2) to defeat the Exemption:

- (a) **Location. Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located. A project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply to all instances, except where the project may impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.**

The project area generally includes the Oxnard Shores area extending from West 5th Street to the north and West Channel Islands Boulevard to the south within the City of Oxnard Jurisdiction. The project area is generally developed with residential, hotels, parks, public parking, and streets. Due to the overall size of the project area some areas of work are adjacent to sensitive habitats. A Biological Resources Assessment report was prepared and found that there were no special status plants or wildlife species in the proposed areas of work. The project includes conditions to ensure no resources are impacted. Therefore, the project will have no significant impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern.

- (b) Cumulative Impact. All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant.**

The proposed Coastal Development Permit to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community. The accumulated sand moves from the vacant lots and access points to streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots resulting in slippery and unsafe conditions for motorists and pedestrians. The project includes collecting wind-blown beach sand from beach access points, sidewalks, streets, and walkways and redepositing the sand back onto the beach at 13 locations. The sand would be redeposited and groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation. The public access to these areas is consistent with the 2030 General Plan, Local Coastal Plan and the Oxnard City Code. Any projects requiring discretionary approval would be analyzed with the 2030 General, Local Coastal Plan and the Oxnard City Code for consistency and CEQA for any potential impacts. Therefore, the project will have no significant cumulative impact.

- (c) Significant Effect. A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.**

The proposed Coastal Development Permit to implement a Sand Management Plan for the coastal areas generally within the Oxnard Shores community. The accumulated sand moves from the vacant lots and access points to streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots resulting in slippery and unsafe conditions for motorists and pedestrians. The project includes collecting wind-blown beach sand from beach access points, sidewalks, streets, and walkways and redepositing the sand back onto the beach at 13 locations. The sand would be redeposited and groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation. The collection of sand from streets, walkways, and parking lots and redepositing them into the designated areas will not result in an unusual circumstance that would cause the project to have a

significant effect on the environment. The project will not alter the character of the surrounding area and the area of works does not contain any unusual environmental characteristics as the project does not include any new developments. Therefore, the project will not have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

- (d) Scenic Highways. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This does not apply to improvements, which are required as mitigation by an adopted negative declaration or certified EIR.**

The project is not located in or adjacent to a state designated scenic highway.

- (e) Hazardous Waste Sites. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site, which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.**

The proposed project site is not included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code as confirmed by staff on October 1, 2024.

- (f) Historical Resources. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project, which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.**

The project site is relatively flat and contains mostly developed/disturbed areas and sandy beach, such as existing public roads, parking lots, paved walking paths, and public beaches. The project only includes the intermittent removal and redepositing of sand. No permanent changes to the landscape of the area or structures are proposed. The project does not have the potential to impact any resources considered historical, or any existing or potential landmark, point of interest, or historic resource, and it is not located within an existing, proposed, or potential Historic District. Therefore, the proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF OXNARD:

SECTION 1. Based on the entire record before the Planning Commission and all written and oral evidence presented, including the Planning Commission staff report and all attachments thereto, the Planning Commission finds:

- (1) **The proposed use is conditionally permitted within the subject coastal zones and conforms with all of the applicable provisions of this chapter.**

The proposed Sand Management Plan for managing windblown sand transport issues along public streets, parking lots, and access ways within the city is subject to the policies of the Coastal Land Use Plan. Due to consistent natural causes, such as wind, king tides, and severe storms, the City has determined the need for beach sand relocation and placement. The project will consist of sand removal activities from roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, pathways, trails, and public access points, and will redeposit sand in designated placement areas. Sand removal, sand placement, access routes, additional work areas for grooming and litter removal are included as part of the project. Pursuant to Section 17-57(B)(5) (Coastal Permit Procedures) of the Coastal Zoning Code, the proposed project is appealable to the California Coastal Commission, and is thus subject to the Planning Commission's approval of a Coastal Development Permit. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new buildings or structures. The implementation of a sand management plan is subject to the policies of the coastal zoning ordinance. While no new uses or developments are proposed the management plan is consistent with the intent of the Coastal Recreation (RC) coastal zone, which is the area in which most of the proposed work would be taking place. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. As conditioned, the Project is consistent with the Coastal Act policies and Local Coastal Plan policies that are applicable to the project..

- (2) **The proposed use will not impair the integrity and character of the subject sub-zone.**

The proposed project does not include the construction of any new buildings or structures. The implementation of a sand management plan is subject to the policies of the coastal zoning ordinance. While no new uses or developments are proposed the management plan is consistent with the intent of the Coastal Recreation (RC) coastal zone, which is the area in which most of the proposed work would be taking place. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. As conditioned, the

Project is consistent with the Coastal Act policies and Local Coastal Plan policies that are applicable to the project. As outlined in the staff report, the Project also complies with the Coastal Act and Local Coastal Plan. As proposed and conditioned, the Project is not expected to negatively affect the integrity or character of the RC zone, adjacent zones, or immediate vicinity.

(3) The location and intensity of use of the subject site would be physically suitable and would protect and maintain adjacent coastal resources.

The Project site is generally surrounded by existing energy facilities and native vegetation. The Local Coastal Program planned for this lot to be developed with coastal energy facility uses. The lot is not adjacent to a beach public access way and the proposed removal of equipment will not further prevent beach access.

As discussed in the staff report, the proposed Project and use are consistent with Coastal Zoning Ordinance. While no new uses or developments are proposed the management plan is consistent with the intent of the Coastal Recreation (RC) coastal zone, which is the area in which most of the proposed work would be taking place. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. Therefore, the location and proposed intensity of the Project is suitable for the site and implementation would not significantly impact coastal resources.

(4) The proposed use would be compatible with the land uses presently on the subject site.

While no new uses or developments are proposed the management plan is consistent with the intent of the Coastal Recreation (RC) coastal zone, which is the area in which most of the proposed work would be taking place. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. No changes to the use of these areas are proposed.

(5) The proposed use would be compatible with existing and future land uses within the sub-zone and the general area in which the proposed use would be located.

No new uses or developments are proposed; the management plan is intended to clear existing public access areas. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas.

The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. The site will remain compatible with the surrounding open space and future land uses within the subzone and general area in which the proposed project would be located.

- (6) **There are adequate public services for the proposed use, including, but not limited to fire and police protection, water, sanitation and public utilities and services to ensure that the proposed use will not be detrimental to public health and safety.**

No new uses or developments are proposed; the management plan is intended to clear existing public access areas. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. There will be no impact to public services.

- (7) **The Proposed use will provide a type and level of public access consistent with the access policies and standards of the certified Oxnard Coastal Land Use Plan.**

Implementation of the proposed Project will not affect existing public access to the beach as the subject site is not located adjacent to a beach public access way, and the activities within the recreational areas will only improve beach access by ensuring access ways, parking areas, and streets used to access that area are cleared of sand. Therefore, present public access to the beach would remain unchanged and would be improved by this Project.

- (8) **The proposed use will be appropriate in light of an established need, based upon the underlying goals and objectives of specific Oxnard Coastal Land Use Plan policies, applicable to the proposed location.**

No new uses or developments are proposed; the management plan is intended to clear existing public access areas. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. Therefore, the proposed use is appropriate in light of established need, based upon the goals and objectives in the LCP.

- (9) **The proposed use would be consistent with all the applicable policies of the certified Oxnard Coastal Land Use Plan.**

No new uses or developments are proposed; the management plan is intended to clear existing public access areas. The RC zone is to provide open space for various forms of outdoor recreation of either a public or private nature. The intent is to encourage outdoor recreational uses which will protect and enhance areas which have both active and passive recreation potential. The implementation of this Sand Management plan would implement the intent of the RC zone by ensuring that public access is maintained via the coastal streets, pedestrian paths, and parking areas, to allow for the intended use of these areas. The Project would not adversely impact public access to the beach. As discussed in the staff report, the Project complies with the zoning standards and adheres to both General Plan and certified LCP policies.

SECTION 2. The Planning Commission, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), determines that the Project will not have a significant impact on the environment and is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to Article 19, Section 15304 (Class 4, Minor Alterations to Land) of the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, projects involving “minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes” may be found to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA. This proposed Project meets the requirements of a Class 4 Categorical Exemption because it consists of removal of relatively moderate quantities of sand from existing developed streets, walkways, parking lots, and beach access points within coastal adjacent areas, and redeposited on the beach. Equipment used in the movement of the sand to be deposited will remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water and the placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species. The equipment will use existing beach access points, currently used for other beach maintenance activities, so there is not a need for creation of new access points. A

Biological Resources Assessment report was prepared and found that there were no special status plants or wildlife species in the proposed areas of work. No new development or removal of native vegetation is proposed. Training shall be provided to all staff by a qualified biologist to ensure they are aware of the environment and follow all best practices. Based on review of the Biological Resources Assessment, no Exceptions to the Exemptions (Section 15300.2) apply to defeat the Exemption. Therefore, staff has determined that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and recommends that the Planning Commission direct the Planning & Environmental Services Manager to file the Notice of Exemption (Attachment C) with the Ventura County Clerk pursuant to Section 15062 of the State CEQA Guidelines within five (5) working days of passage, approval and adoption of the project.

SECTION 3. Based on the findings set forth herein, the Planning Commission hereby approves Planning and Zoning Permit No. 22-400-06 (Coastal Development Permit), subject to the attached conditions of approval.

SECTION 4. The decision of the Planning Commission shall be final unless an appeal of the action is filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 17-58 of the Oxnard City Code.

SECTION 5. The Secretary shall certify the adoption of this Resolution.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR LAND USE PERMITS

Note: The abbreviations below identify the City department or division responsible for determining compliance with these standard conditions. The first department or division listed has responsibility for compliance at plan check, the second during inspection and the third at final inspection, prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy, or at a later date, as specified in the condition. If more than one department or division is listed, the first will check the plans or inspect the project before the second confirms compliance with the condition. The italicized code at the end of each condition provides internal information on the source of each condition: Some are standard permit conditions (e.g. *G-1*) while some are taken from environmental documents (e.g. *MND-S2*).

DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS

CA	City Attorney	PL	Planning Division
DS	Dev Services/Eng Dev/Inspectors	TR	Traffic Division
PD	Police Department	B	Building Plan Checker
SC	Source Control	FD	Fire Department
PK	Landscape Design	CE	Code Compliance

GENERAL PROJECT CONDITIONS

1. This permit is granted for the property described in the application on file with the Planning Division, and may not be transferred from one property to another. (PL, G-1).
2. By commencing any activity related to the Project or using any structure authorized by this permit, Applicant accepts all of the conditions and obligations imposed by this permit and waives any challenge to the validity of the conditions and obligations stated therein. (CA, G-5)
3. Applicants shall not permit any materials classified as flammable, combustible, radioactive, carcinogenic or otherwise potentially hazardous to human health to be handled, stored or used on the Project property, except as provided in a permit issued by the Fire Chief. (FD, G-13)
4. The subject Coastal Development Permit shall become effective after 10 working days have elapsed without appeal to the Coastal Commission following the proper receipt by the Coastal Commission's Executive Director of the notice of permit issuance pursuant to Section 13316 of the Coastal Commission Code of Regulations or after 21 calendar days following the final city action. Notice to the Coastal Commission shall be given by Planning Division staff as described by Sections 17-58 H through J of the Oxnard City Code. (PL, G-17)

PLANNING DIVISION SPECIAL CONDITION

5. This permit is granted for the Sand Management Plan approved October 17, 2024, on file with the Planning Division. The project shall conform to the plans, except as otherwise specified in these conditions. Minor updates to the plan may be made to address changes to development in the coastal areas and/or changes to the sand movement areas. Minor changes shall be reviewed and approved by the Community Development Department, Public Works Department, and Coastal Commission Staff.
6. All sand management activities shall occur only between the hours of 7:00am to 6:00 pm Monday through Saturday in accordance with Section 7-188(D) of the Oxnard City Code, unless it is determined by the Public Works Director, or Designee, that there is an emergency and which may have an imminent threat on life and/or property.

7. Heavy equipment shall remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water. The placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species.
8. Redeposited sand shall be groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation.
9. Sand removal areas may be modified as needed to address changes to the sand movement. Redeposit areas shall be consistent with the approved Sand Management Plan, except as modified in consultation with the Community Development Department, Public Works Department, and Coastal Commission Staff.
10. During construction, Applicant shall control dust by the following activities:
 - a. All trucks hauling graded or excavated material offsite shall be required to cover their loads as required by California Vehicle Code §23114, with special attention to Sections 23114(b)(F), (e)(2) and (e)(4) as amended, regarding the prevention of such material spilling onto public streets and roads.
 - b. All graded and excavated material, exposed soils areas, and active portions of the construction site, including unpaved onsite roadways, shall be treated to prevent fugitive dust. Treatment shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, periodic watering, application of environmentally-safe soil stabilization materials, and/or roll-compaction as appropriate. Watering shall be done as often as necessary and reclaimed water shall be used whenever possible. (MND, C-4)
11. Applicant shall comply with the following avoidance and minimization measures:
 - a. Prior to initiation of all project activities (including staging and mobilization), all personnel associated with the project should attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, to assist workers in recognizing special status biological resources with the potential to occur in the project site. This training will include information about California legless lizard, western snowy plover, California least tern, ESHA, as well as other special status species potentially occurring in the project site. This training shall be recorded for viewing by all new personnel involved in Sand Management Activities. A fact sheet conveying this information will also be prepared for distribution to all personnel involved with construction of the project. All personnel will sign a form provided by the trainer documenting they attended the WEAP and understand the information presented.

The specifics of this program will include identification of special status species and habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of special status resources, and review of the limits of construction and measures required to avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources within the project site.

- b. General Best Management Practices: The following general requirements shall be followed by all construction personnel:
 - i. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps generated during proposed project should be disposed of in closed containers only and removed daily from the project site.
 - ii. Sand placement will not occur below the highest high tide line and will avoid placement on wrack.
 - iii. No deliberate feeding of wildlife should be allowed.
 - iv. No pets should be allowed on the project site.
 - v. No firearms should be allowed on the project site.
 - vi. If vehicle or equipment maintenance is necessary, it should be performed in the designated staging areas at least 100 ft from ESHA.
 - vii. During project activities, heavy equipment should be operated in accordance with standard Best Management Practices (BMPs). All equipment used on-site should be properly maintained to avoid leaks of oil, fuel, or residues. Provisions should be in place to remediate any accidental spills.
 - viii. While encounters with special status species are not likely or anticipated, any personnel who inadvertently injure or kill a special status species or find one dead, injured, or entrapped should immediately report the incident to the City. The City should coordinate with a qualified biologist to determine species and if appropriate, the City should follow up with written notification to USFWS and/or CDFW within five working days of the incident.
- c. To avoid disturbance to nesting and special status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC 3503, activities related to the project including, but not limited to, the use of heavy equipment in beach areas and ground disturbance will occur outside of the bird breeding season for migratory birds (generally February 1 through August 31), as feasible. If the project activities must be conducted during the breeding season, then a pre-activity nesting bird survey will be conducted no more than seven days prior to the use of heavy equipment in beach areas or ground disturbing activities.

If nests are found, an avoidance buffer (dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site) should be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, or other means to mark the boundary. All project personnel should be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground-disturbing activities should occur inside this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed breeding/ nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer should occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

- d. When project equipment enters the beach or ESHA, the following should be followed by project personnel.
 - Vehicles shall avoid operating in ESHA, with the exception of activities such as trash pick-up. Any trash pick-up within ESHA will be done by hand.
 - Project activities will avoid ESHA, and vehicles should remain below a maximum 10 miles per hours speed limit and if western snowy plovers are encountered, the driver should back up at least 50 feet and/or alter their route to avoid flushing plovers.
 - If active nests are observed, a refuge area should be created using symbolic fencing or another barrier deemed suitable. The fencing should be erected in a 300-ft diameter around the traditional center of the plover's roosting area and signage should be placed on the barrier.
 - Any wrack encountered on the beach should be left in place.
- e. During project activities, the project areas would be clearly delineated in the field to prevent direct impacts outside of designated areas and at minimum a 10-foot buffer will be maintained from any vegetated area or areas exhibiting dune morphology, as feasible.
- f. Pre-construction Briefing: The Environmental Requirements document must be kept on site. The Environmental Requirements will be read to the construction personnel to ensure requirements and the following processes are understood by all construction personnel prior to starting work. If construction personnel finds any requirements within this document are infeasible given a safety or scope concern, construction personnel shall contact the qualified biologist to review the requirements and project implementation.
- g. Spill Release/Prevention: Vehicles/equipment use on the beach must be inspected for leaks (e.g., fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, etc.) and repaired prior to work. Fueling Shall not be conducted near a drainage feature. Spill kits/absorbent clean-up materials shall be available on-site and if used, disposed of properly. Contact 1-844-GOT-SPIL for any potential hazardous material or spills that cannot be cleaned up by spill kits alone.

[signatures on following page]

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Planning Commission of the City of Oxnard on this 7th day of October 2021.

Ronald Arruejo, Chair

Resolution No. 2024-XX (PZ 22-400-06 (CDP) Oxnard Sand Management Plan)
Planning Commission Hearing Date: October 17, 2024
Page 13 of 13

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution adopted by the Planning Commission of the City of Oxnard at a meeting held this 17th day of October 2024, and carried by the following vote:

AYES: Commissioner(s):

NOES: Commissioner(s):

ABSENT: Commissioner(s):

ABSTAIN: Commissioner(s):

RECUSED: Commissioner(s):

Joe Pearson II, AICP, Secretary

Oxnard Sand Management Plan

Planning & Zoning Permit No. 22-400-06
(Coastal Development Permit)

Applicant: Brian Yanez, Assistant Public Works Director on behalf of the City of Oxnard

Joe Pearson II, Planning and Environmental Services Manager

Planning Commission
October 17, 2024



Project Request

- A Coastal Development Permit to implement a Sand Management Plan:
 - Collection of wind-blown beach sand from beach access points, sidewalks, streets, and walkways and redepositing the sand back onto the beach at 13 locations.
 - The sand would be redeposited and groomed over the entire sand placement area to a maximum depth of less than six inches above the existing elevation

Background

- The City Public Works Department (PW) has historically removed wind-blown sand from streets, sidewalks, walkways, and parking lots and trucked to an off-site landfill. The amount of sand removed from public areas varies from season to season due to natural causes, such as wind, king tides and severe storms.
- In the first quarter of 2022 (January through March), the City tracked the amount of sand removed from streets, sidewalks, walkways, parking lots, and access points and the total sand removed. Based on that tracking it is estimated that the City is removing between 3,000 and 5,000 cubic yards.

Location Map



Project Area Photos



Photograph 1. View of sand removal area at corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Road in Area One.



Photograph 2. View of sand placement area at corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Road in Area One.



Photograph 3. View of access and sand removal area west of Reef Way in Area One.



Photograph 4. View of sand source site west of Seabreeze Way in Area One.



Photograph 5. View of access and sand removal area along Capri Way in Area Two.



Photograph 6. View of sand placement area west of Neptune Square in Area Two.

Project Area Photos



Photograph 7. View of work area at Neptune Square in Area Two.



Photograph 8. View of access and sand removal area at end of Marine Way in Area Three.



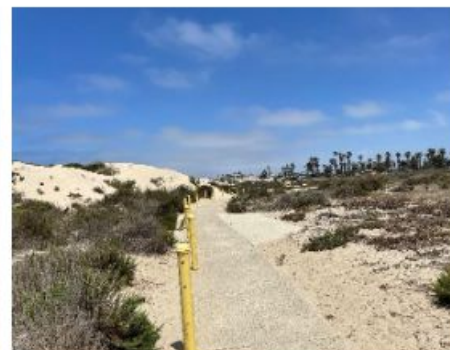
Photograph 9. View of sand placement area in Area Three.



Photograph 10. View of access point at Oxnard Beach Park in Area Three.



Photograph 11. View of access and sand removal area along ADA paths in Oxnard Beach Park in Area Three.



Photograph 12. View of access and sand removal area along ADA paths in Oxnard Beach Park in Area Three.

Project Area Photos



Photograph 13. View of sand removal area in Oxnard Shore parking lot in Area Four.



Photograph 14. View of sand removal area in Oxnard Shore parking lot in Area Four.



Photograph 15. View of access and sand removal area along ADA paths in Area Four.



Photograph 16. View of sand placement area in Area Four.

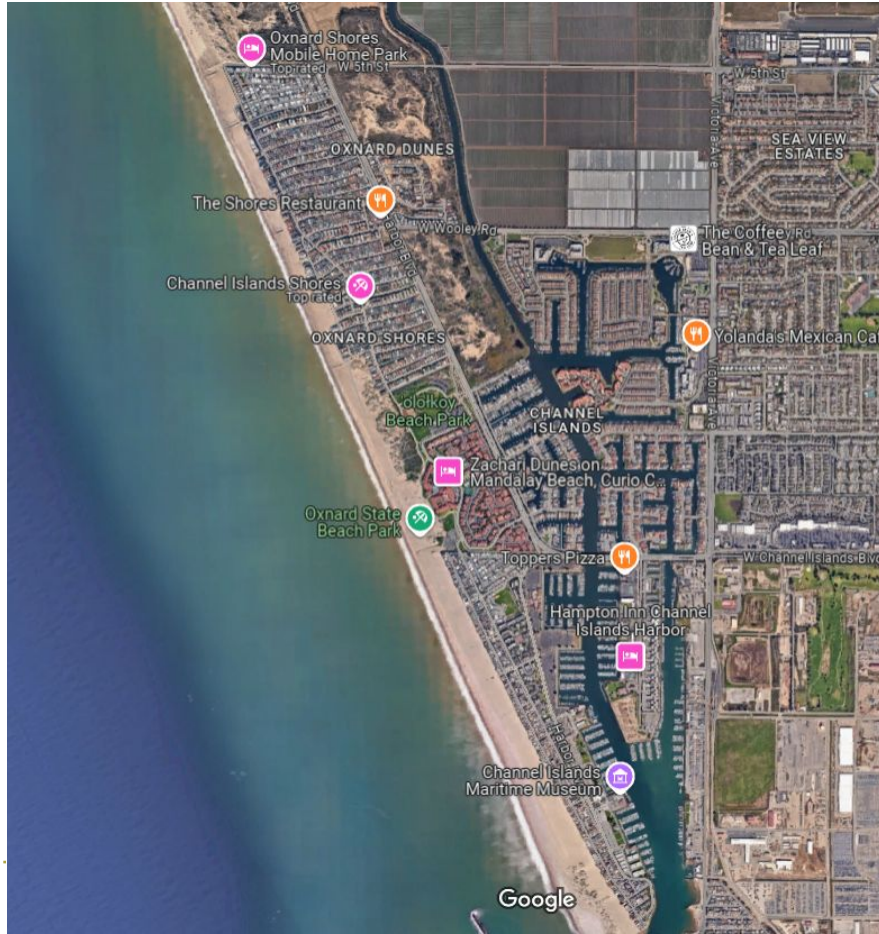


Photograph 17. View of sand removal area at Channel View parking lot in Area Five.



Photograph 18. View of BEACHTECH 3000 beach cleaner.

Surrounding Uses



Sand Management Plan Summary

- The City is proposing a Sand Management Plan for managing windblown sand transport issues along public streets, parking lots, and access ways within the city.
- Sand removal, sand placement, access routes, additional work areas for grooming and litter removal are included as part of the project.
- Once the sand is removed from the street or public beach access points, the sand will then be redeposited back onto the beach at up to 13 locations.
- Access to the sand placement areas may include up to 14 separate access points to gain access onto the beach and an additional three locations at 'oloʻkoy (Oxnard) Beach Park for access only to provide trash service.

Project Area 1



West 5th Street to Seabreeze Way - The most northern segment of the project includes the main public streets of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road; a large undeveloped section of sandy beach adjacent to Mandalay Beach Road; six sand placement areas west of four access points; and two undeveloped private lots (sand sources sites).

Project Area 2

Seabreeze Way to Neptune Square - Area Two consists of Mandalay Beach Road south of Seabreeze way and includes Capri Way where the street dead ends at Neptune Square. This area includes four sand placement areas west of four access points, and one placement area west of two access points associated with Neptune Square. Two sand source sites are in this area adjacent to Capri way.



Project Area 3

Neptune Square to 'oloŋkoy (Oxnard) Beach Park - Area Three is south of Neptune Square to Oxnard Beach Park. This area consists of Marine Way, two sand placement areas, one sand source site, two access points, and three access points for trash service only associated with Oxnard Beach Park.



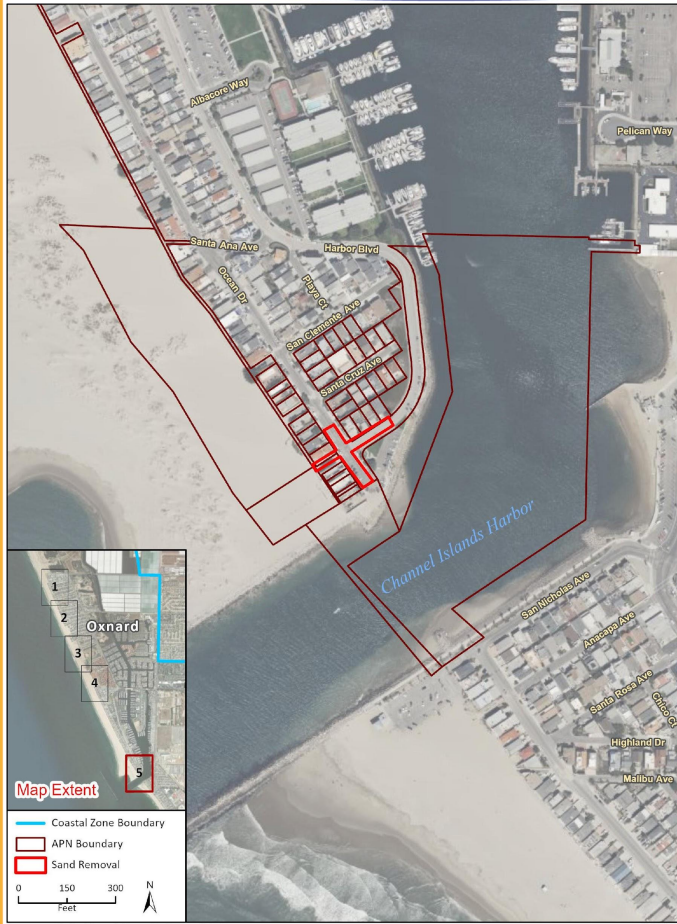
Project Area 4



'ololokoy (Oxnard) Beach Park to Oxnard Shores - Area Four consists of Oxnard Shores parking lot, ADA paths, one sand placement area, and two access points. Sand removal will occur in the Oxnard Shores parking lot, along the ADA paths, and at an access point to the beach. The sand will be redeposited at a sand placement area adjacent to the ADA paths. Sand accumulates along the ADA paths on a frequent basis and proactive sweeping is proposed in this area to limit the extreme buildup of sand on the pathways limiting public access to the beach. Approximately 300 to 500 cubic yards of sand will be redeposited in these areas.

Project Area 5

La Granada to Channel Islands Harbor - The most southern area includes the parking lot adjacent to Channel Islands Harbor entrance. Sand accumulated in the parking lot and sidewalks will be redeposited at the sand placement area at the corner of West 5th Street and Mandalay Beach Road.



Consistency with Standards

- The project is consistent with all applicable standards:
 - General Plan
 - Local Coastal Program
 - Coastal Zoning Ordinance

Community Input

- The Project site is generally located within the Oxnard Shores Neighborhood. On October 17, 2022, the Project was presented to the public during the City's Community Workshop meeting. Notices were mailed out to property owners. Approximately 2,000 meeting notices were mailed by the city, and the Project area was posted in two locations with Project details and Community Workshop information.
- Onsite posting, Newspaper Ad, and Public notices sent for the Planning Commission hearing.

Environmental Review

Exempt for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):

1. Section 15304, “Minor Alterations to Land”;
2. Project consists of removal of relatively moderate quantities of sand from existing developed streets, walkways, parking lots, and beach access points within coastal adjacent areas, and redeposited on the beach;
3. Equipment used in the movement of the sand to be deposited will remain above the high tide line and will not enter the water and the placement of sand will avoid disturbing beach wrack and avoid impacts to dune habitat and roosting, foraging, and nesting sensitive species;
4. A Biological Resources Assessment report was prepared and found that there were no special status plants or wildlife species in the proposed areas of work. No new development or removal of native vegetation is proposed;
5. As proposed Project will not have significant environmental impacts;
6. No Exceptions to the Exemption apply.

Recommendation

That the Planning Commission:

- a) Find the Project to be Categorically Exempt from environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15304 (Class 4, Minor Alterations to Land); and
- b) Adopt Resolution 2024-XX approving Planning and Zoning Permit No. 22-400-06 (Coastal Development Permit), subject to certain findings and conditions.



**PLANNING COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT**

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Kathleen Mallory, AICP, Planning and Environmental Services Manager
Heather Davis, Project Planner

DATE: October 17, 2024

SUBJECT: Study Session: Update to the City of Oxnard, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Threshold Guidelines.

- 1) Recommendation:** That the Planning Commission conduct a study session on the Draft updated CEQA Threshold Guidelines (herein referred to as CEQA Threshold Guidelines). Consultants will provide a presentation at the study session to explain the updates to the CEQA Threshold Guidelines and participate in an interactive discussion with the Planning Commission and the public.
- 2) Project Description and Applicant:** The proposed project is an update of the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines that were adopted by the City Council on June 27, 2017. The proposed CEQA Threshold Guidelines are consistent with the current (2024) State CEQA Statute & Guidelines. The applicant is the City of Oxnard, Community Development Department, 214 South C Street, Oxnard.
- 3) Background Information:** CEQA was enacted by the State of California in 1970 to ensure the long-term protection of the environment and requires that public agencies analyze and disclose the physical effects of their actions on the environment. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research develops updates to the CEQA Statute & Guidelines to implement changes in response to changing legislation and legal actions and decisions. The CEQA Statutes & Guidelines are then implemented through an Initial Study checklist document. Completion of the Initial Study document for a project informs the type of environmental document to be prepared (known as the City's Initial Study Checklist form).

From time to time the State updates the State CEQA Statutes & Guidelines. It is common practice for a jurisdiction to take the State Statutes & Guidelines and adopt these locally, with augmentation to address unique environmental conditions in the local jurisdiction. The CEQA Threshold Guidelines provide guidance to staff, consultants, and the development community in preparing environmental documents for development projects. The City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines implement and supplement the State CEQA Statute & Guidelines and are used within the City's Initial Study and Environmental Review Checklist. The Environmental Review Checklist covers various environmental topics.

Consistent with State law, the CEQA Threshold Guideline amendments adopted by the City Council on June 27, 2017 added items in compliance with State law and added a process flow chart to assist City planners and the community in understanding and navigating the CEQA environmental review process. The proposed update to the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines is to align the City's Guidelines with State Statutes & Guidelines.

- 4) Environmental Determination:** This project is Exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA in California Code of Regulations Section 15061(b)(3), which states that *“Where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment, the activity is not subject to CEQA.”* (also known as the Common Sense Exemption). A Notice of Exemption will be attached to the hearing staff report.

5) Analysis:

a) General Discussion: The proposed CEQA Threshold Guidelines are intended to provide clear direction regarding how to carry out the CEQA environmental review process and what constitutes a significant environmental impact for projects in Oxnard. The proposed CEQA Threshold Guidelines are aligned with the current (2024) State Guidelines (CEQA Initial Study Checklist - Appendix G of the State CEQA Statute & Guidelines) but differ in some instances to reflect local conditions and issues and provide additional clarity and specificity with respect to analytical methodologies and standards to be used.

b) Organization: Threshold Guidelines implement and supplement the State CEQA Statute & Guidelines and are used within the City's Initial Study and Environmental Review Checklist. The Threshold Guidelines address the following environmental topics, which correlate with the environmental topic areas in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guideline as identified by number reference in parentheses:

1. Aesthetics and Urban Design
2. Agricultural Resources
3. Air Quality
4. Biological Resources
5. Cultural Resources
6. Energy
7. Geology and Soils
8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials
10. Hydrology and Water Quality
11. Land Use and Planning
12. Mineral Resources
13. Noise
14. Population, Education, and Housing
15. Public Services and Recreation
16. Transportation and Circulation
17. Tribal Cultural Resources

- 18. Utilities
- 19. Wildfire

For each environmental topic area, the following information is provided:

- **Background.** This section summarizes key resources found in the City and identifies references or background information that may be consulted for more descriptions. As a general framework, the goals and policy statements from the 2030 General Plan, which apply to each environmental topic, are listed.
- **Significance Thresholds.** This section describes the criteria for each environmental issue area that can be used to determine whether a project impact could be significant.
- **Methods.** This section describes possible evaluation methodologies and other factors to assist in the determination of a significant impact.

The thresholds and methods contained in City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines are aimed primarily at "project-level" environmental reviews that address specific private development projects or City projects. In some cases, project-level thresholds and methods may not apply to program-level environmental reviews and may need to be adjusted as appropriate on a case-by-case basis. City staff will maintain discretion over the use of thresholds contained herein on program-level reviews.

c) Key Changes: As noted above, the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines represent a comprehensive update of the City's current threshold guidelines that were adopted in 2017. Some of the most important changes are:

- Consideration of the current State CEQA environmental checklist, which includes new or substantially revised topics (such as Transportation & Circulation) and reflects updated significance thresholds; and
- Incorporation of updated CEQA thresholds of significance that reflect current federal, state, and local requirements and that are clear and, when feasible, measurable; and
- Inclusion of specific methodologies to be used for the analysis of each environmental issue area.

A summary of the revisions to each environmental issue/topic from the 2017 CEQA Threshold Guidelines is provided in Attachment A. Most of the revisions are minor in nature and brought about for consistency with the State CEQA Statutes and Guidelines, reorganization to align with State environmental issue area placement, or minor revisions to a threshold question. The following is a more detailed discussion on some of the larger changes to topic areas.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

The most notable change to the CEQA Threshold Guidelines is an update to the thresholds and methodology used to determine Transportation & Circulation environmental impacts. Senate Bill (SB) 743 required agencies to change the way transportation impact studies are conducted in CEQA documents. Under SB 743, lead agencies are required to assess changes in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) rather than motorist delay and level of service (LOS) as the metric for CEQA impact determination. VMT is defined as the product of the number of

daily trips generated by a new development and the distance those trips travel to their destinations. Generally projects located in a low VMT area are presumed to have a less than significant impact on VMT and may be screened from requiring further VMT analysis. Affordable housing units in infill locations can be presumed to have a less than significant impact on VMT, absent substantial evidence to the contrary, and can be screened from requiring further VMT analysis. SB 743 does not prevent a city from continuing to analyze LOS as part of development review, General Plan conformance, or on-going network monitoring, but LOS will no longer constitute the basis for assessing CEQA impacts. Accordingly, the City CEQA Threshold Guidelines reflect a methodology for assessing VMT for development review within the City.

Energy

Energy is a new Section in the 2024 State CEQA Initial Study Checklist (Appendix G of the State CEQA Statute & Guidelines) and therefore is considered a substantial change to the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines. However, in 2017 the City proactively added threshold questions regarding Energy to the Utilities Section of the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines. This addition addressed a requirement within Appendix F (Energy Conservation) of the State CEQA Guidelines to include a discussion of the potential energy consumption and/or conservation impacts of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. The 2017 City Threshold Guidelines included four questions on energy to determine if a development had a potentially significant impact. The 2024 State Checklist reduces the number of threshold questions to two questions that focus on impacts from inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources and if the project conflicts with a State or local renewable energy plan. The City CEQA Threshold Guidelines mirror these two questions and include methodology to determine if a project creates a significant impact due to energy inefficiency or overconsumption, or if the project conflicts with the City Council approved Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP approved in 2022).

GreenHouse Gas (GHG)

This section was titled "Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions" in the City's 2017 CEQA Threshold Guidelines. The section title was changed to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist and minor changes were made to the threshold questions to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist. With adoption of the City's CAAP, the methods section has been rewritten. The State CEQA Statutes & Guidelines generally address GHG emissions as a cumulative impact due to the global nature of climate change. [Pub. Resources Code, § 21083 (b)(2)]. As discussed in the GHG Methods section of the City CEQA Threshold Guidelines, the City will evaluate the significance of land use development projects' potential impacts with regard to GHG emissions and climate change solely on consistency with any plan, regulation or policy adopted for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change. Consistent with a best practice in how to evaluate GHG in CEQA, a table of "Key Project Attributes that Reduce GHG" from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Scoping Plan has been added to the Methods section to evaluate project impacts. Projects that incorporate some of the key project attributes are consistent with the State's climate goal and can be assumed to have a less than significant impact from GHG emissions.

Wildfire

Wildfire is a new section in the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines to be consistent with the 2024 State CEQA Checklist. Fire hazard was formerly addressed under the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section of the City's Initial Study Checklist form. Notably the City is not located in a very high fire hazard severity zone and therefore may rarely identify a project with a potentially significant Wildfire impact. Nevertheless, recent years have shown wildfire risk in urban areas to be increasing. Additionally, surrounding communities, including undeveloped hillsides areas north and east of the City, are within high or very high fire hazard severity zones. Therefore, Wildfire has been added to the City's CEQA Threshold Guidelines. The methodology discusses how to assess Wildfire hazard for a project.

Attachments:

- A. Summary of Revisions to Environmental Issue Areas
- B. Draft Oxnard CEQA Threshold Guidelines

Prepared by:

HD

Approved by:

KM

ATTACHMENT A

Revisions to Oxnard CEQA Threshold Guidelines - October 2024

The following matrix lists the Environmental Issue Sections addressed in the Draft Oxnard CEQA Threshold Guidelines document, the corresponding section numbers (in parentheses) to the Environmental Checklist FORM in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, and the primary revisions to each Environmental Issue Section from the existing Oxnard CEQA Threshold Guidelines that were last updated in 2017.

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
1. Aesthetics and Urban Design (I)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • The 2024 State CEQA Checklist (Appendix G of State CEQA Guidelines) reworded one threshold to distinguish between visual impact to public views in non-urbanized vs urbanized areas. The draft City Threshold Guidelines implement this change • Method was added for evaluating light/ glare <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
2. Agricultural Resources (II)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • The 2024 State CEQA Checklist Section II covers Agriculture and Forestry resources. An explanation has been include to the Background discussion on why Forestry analysis is not applicable in Oxnard • An existing significance threshold question regarding prime & unique farmland was expanded to match the 2024 State Checklist <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
3. Air Quality (III)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • The 2024 State Checklist removed a threshold question on if the project would violate federal or state air quality standards. The draft City Threshold Guidelines implement this change • The 2024 State Checklist slightly reworded three thresholds. The draft City Threshold Guidelines implement this change <u>Major Revisions</u> • None

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
4. Biological Resources (IV)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> - Habitat conservation plan compatibility was moved from the Land Use and Planning Section [Section 11. Land Use and Planning (XI)], consistent with the 2024 State Checklist. The Methods Section includes additional analysis on if the project complies with OCC 17.31 Habitat Areas and 17.34 Wetland Restoration <u>Major Revisions</u> - None
5. Cultural Resources (V)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> - The 2024 State Checklist moved Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) to its own section [See Chapter 17. Tribal Cultural Resources (XVIII)]. The draft City Threshold Guidelines implement this change. Background and method regarding TRC have also been moved - The 2024 State Checklist moved Paleontological Resources to Geology and Soils (Chapter 7). Background and method regarding paleontological resources have also been moved <u>Major Revisions</u> - None
6. Energy (VI) – New Section	<u>Major Revisions</u> - This is a new Section in the 2024 State CEQA Checklist. However, in 2017 the City proactively added threshold questions regarding Energy to the Utilities Section to address a requirement within Appendix F (Energy Conservation) of the State CEQA Guidelines. Energy analysis has therefore been moved to this new section - The 2024 State Checklist only includes two threshold questions rather than the four questions on Energy that the City had included in the Utilities Section of the City’s 2017 CEQA Thresholds Guidelines. The draft City Threshold Guidelines implement this change

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
7. Geology and Soils (VII)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • The 2024 State Checklist moved Paleontological Resources to this Section from Cultural Resources (Chapter 5). Background and method regarding paleontological resources have also been moved • Tsunami impact analysis was moved from this chapter to Hydrology and Water Quality (Chapter 10), consistent with the 2017 and 2024 State Checklist <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (VIII) – Renamed Section	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • This section was titled “Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions” in the City’s 2017 CEQA threshold guidelines. The section title was changed to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist • The two thresholds were reworded slightly to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist • The following City threshold from the 2017 guidelines was removed to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist: 2. Would the project contribute or be subject to potential secondary effects of climate change (e.g., sea level rise, increased fire hazard)? <u>Major Revisions</u> • The methods section has been rewritten. A table of key project attributes that reduce GHG from the California Air Resources Board Scoping Plan has been added. Projects that incorporate some of the key project attributes are consistent with the State’s climate goal and can be assumed to have a less than significant impact from GHG emissions
9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (IX)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • Wildfire analysis was moved to a new Wildfire section [See Section 19. Wildfire (XX)], consistent with the 2024 State Checklist

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
	• Airport analysis was moved from the Land Use and Planning section [Section 10. Land Use and Planning (XI)] to Hazards and Hazardous Material, consistent with 2024 State Checklist • The Methods section was updated to include discussion on airports, human health hazards and emergency response plans <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
10. Hydrology and Water Quality (X)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • Three threshold questions on violation of water quality standards, groundwater supply and drainage were reworded to match the State 2024 checklist • 2024 State Checklist added a threshold on obstructing implementation of a water quality control plan. Staff is recommending revision to the threshold question to be more specific to Oxnard by requiring compliance with the water quality basin plan for Oxnard in the LA regional Basin Plan for Coastal Watersheds of LA and Ventura County • Review of tsunamis risk was moved from Hazards to Hydrology, consistent with the State 2024 Checklist. The risk focuses on release of pollutants due to development in tsunami zone <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
11. Land Use and Planning (XI)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • Airport analysis was moved to the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section [See Section 9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (IX)], consistent with 2024 State Checklist. Background discussion and method regarding airport land use has also been moved • Habitat conservation plan compatibility was to the Biologic Resources Section [See Section 4. Biologic Resources (IV)], consistent with the 2024 State Checklist. Background and method regarding habitat conservation has also been moved

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
	- The two remaining Land Use threshold questions have not changed <u>Major Revisions</u> - None
12. Mineral Resources (XII)	<u>Minor/ Major Revisions</u> None
13. Noise (XIII)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> - The following threshold questions that were in the City's 2017 Threshold Guidelines were removed to be consistent with 2024 State Checklist: - Would the project generate a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? - Would the project generate a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? - Would the project expose non-human species to excessive noise? - In the Methods section, a table on "Significance of Changes in Operational Roadway Noise Exposure" was removed, consistent with changes to the threshold questions <u>Major Revisions</u> - None
14. Population and Housing (XIV)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> - Threshold question on impact to Schools/Education resources was moved to the Public Services (Section 15) consistent with the 2024 State Checklist - The following threshold questions from the 2017 Guidelines were removed to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist: - Would the project involve a General Plan amendment that could result in an increase in population beyond that projected in the 2030 General Plan that may result in one or more significant physical environmental effects? - Would the project result in a substantial (15 single-family or 25 multi-family dwelling units – about one-half block) net loss of housing

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
	units through demolition, conversion, or other means that may necessitate the development of replacement housing? • Addition of government code citations to clarify a housing definition
15. Public Services and Recreation (XV, XVI)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • Schools/Education threshold was moved from Population and Housing (Section 14) to this Section to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist. Background and method regarding Schools/Education has also been moved • Recreation thresholds were expanded to differentiate impacts from increase in use of existing parks vs. impacts from construction of new recreational facilities, consistent with the 2024 State Checklist • Methods text has an expanded discussion on Fire and emergency response <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
16. Transportation and Circulation (XVII) – Substantially Revised	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • In Background, added new discussion on Senate Bill No. 743 • Existing threshold question on if project conflicts with plans and programs was revised slightly to be consistent with 2024 State Checklist • No change to existing threshold questions regarding emergency access <u>Major Revisions</u> • New Threshold question regarding Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) (consistency with CEQA 15064.3) was added, consistent with 2024 State Checklist • Methodology substantially revised to focus on VMT rather than Level of Service (LOS)

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
17. Tribal Cultural Resources (XVIII) – New Section	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • This is a new Section in the 2024 State CEQA Checklist. However, in 2017 the City included threshold questions regarding Tribal Cultural Resources (TRC) in a Section Titled “Cultural Resources and Tribal Resources” to address the requirements of AB 52. Analysis of impacts to TRC has therefore been moved to this new section. Background and method regarding TRC have also been moved • The significance threshold question regarding TRC was revised to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
18. Utilities and Service Systems (XIX)	<u>Minor Revisions</u> • Energy analysis was moved to a stand-alone Energy section [See Section 6, Energy (VI)] consistent with the 2024 State Checklist. Background and method regarding Energy have also been moved • The wording on significance thresholds for water supply and construction of expanded utilities was minorly revised to be consistent with the 2024 State Checklist • A new significance threshold was added regarding non-residential wastewater discharge, consistent with 2024 State Checklist • A discussion on the City’s existing water neutrality policy was added to the Method section <u>Major Revisions</u> • None
19. Wildfire (XX) – New Section	<u>Major Revisions</u> • This is a new Section to be consistent with the 2024 State CEQA Checklist. Wildfire analysis was formerly addressed under the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section. The State has not classified the City as in a very high fire hazard severity zone. Nevertheless, recent years have

Environmental Issue Sections*	Revisions from the Existing 2017 City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines
	shown wildfire risk in urban areas to be increasing. Therefore Wildfire is a stand-alone section under CEQA • The new Section includes four new significance threshold questions that are consistent with the 2024 State Checklist. The significance thresholds consider consistency with emergency plans, site conditions or improvements that might exacerbate wildfire risk, and exposure of people to wildfire risk



City of Oxnard CEQA Significance Threshold Guidelines

October 2024

CEQA THRESHOLD GUIDELINES

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Attachment A CEQA Initial Study Checklist	
Attachment B City of Oxnard General Plan Goals and Policies Related to CEQA Sections	
Attachment C SB 743 VMT Implementation in Oxnard Memorandum - Methods and approach only	

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AB	Assembly Bill
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BAU	Business as Usual
BEACON	Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT	Climate Action Team
CCR	California Code or Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CMWD	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DOF	Department of Finance

EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FCGMA	Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPD	Gallons per Day
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HPMS	Highway Performance Monitoring System
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
IS	Initial Study
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
LOS	Level of Service
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MAC	Mobile Activity Center
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
ND	Negative Declaration
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOC	Notice of Completion
NOD	Notice of Determination
NOE	Notice of Exemption
NOI	Notice of Intent

NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OCC	Oxnard City Code
OWWTP	Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant
OPL	Oxnard Public Library
PAL	Police Activities League
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
RECS	Recognized Environmental Conditions
ROC	Reactive Organic Compounds
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SHPO	State Office of Historic Preservation
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TRC	Tribal Cultural Resource
UAS	Upper Aquifer System
U.S.	United States
UWCD	United Water Conservation District
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WSA	Water Supply Assessment

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INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION OF DOCUMENT

LEGAL BACKGROUND

The City of Oxnard (City) California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Significance Threshold Guidelines (Threshold Guidelines) inform the public, project applicants, consultants, and City staff of the threshold criteria and methodologies used in determining whether a project (individually or cumulatively with other projects) could have a significant effect on the environment. These Threshold Guidelines also provide direction for completing an Initial Study (IS) and determining the environmental documentation process for individual projects subject to CEQA. CEQA is more fully described in Sections 21000-21189 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) and the *CEQA Guidelines* (Section 15000-15387 of Title 14, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations; CCR), both of which are incorporated by reference into the Threshold Guidelines.

According to Section 15022(a) of the *CEQA Guidelines*, each public agency shall adopt objectives, criteria and specific procedures consistent with CEQA and the *CEQA Guidelines* for administering its responsibilities under CEQA. The City's Threshold Guidelines contained within this document are to be used in conjunction with the *CEQA Guidelines*. If there is a conflict between the *CEQA Guidelines* and the Threshold Guidelines, the more specific criteria or procedure shall apply. The Threshold Guidelines comply with CEQA requirements in that they establish methodologies and thresholds to be used in the preparation of negative declarations/mitigated negative declarations (ND/MND), draft and final environmental impact reports (EIR), responding to comments, filing of documents, and providing time periods for performing functions under CEQA.

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the Threshold Guidelines is to identify the specific procedures and provisions adopted by the City of Oxnard to implement and comply with the requirements of CEQA, consistent with the *CEQA Guidelines*.

CEQA requires the analysis of discretionary projects to disclose their potential effects on the environment and to allow public participation in the environmental review process. Figure 1 provides a generalized flow chart of the environmental review process. Of primary importance during the implementation of CEQA is the identification of "significant" or "potentially significant" impacts which would occur as a result of a proposed project, as this determines the level of review required and the need for mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate significant adverse project impacts. Figure 2 is a process checklist which corresponds to the flow chart, providing detailed guidance regarding the project-specific environmental review process.

For projects needing discretionary approval from the City, the department granting the primary approval generally prepares the CEQA documentation and administers the CEQA process. The "City of Oxnard" is named as the Lead Agency on behalf of all CEQA documents prepared by the City. Technical oversight of the CEQA process is typically provided by the Planning Division of the Community Development Department. The City may also be a Responsible Agency and/or provide comments on CEQA documents prepared by other agencies. Therefore, the Threshold Guidelines may be also considered in preparing comments on CEQA documents prepared by other agencies.

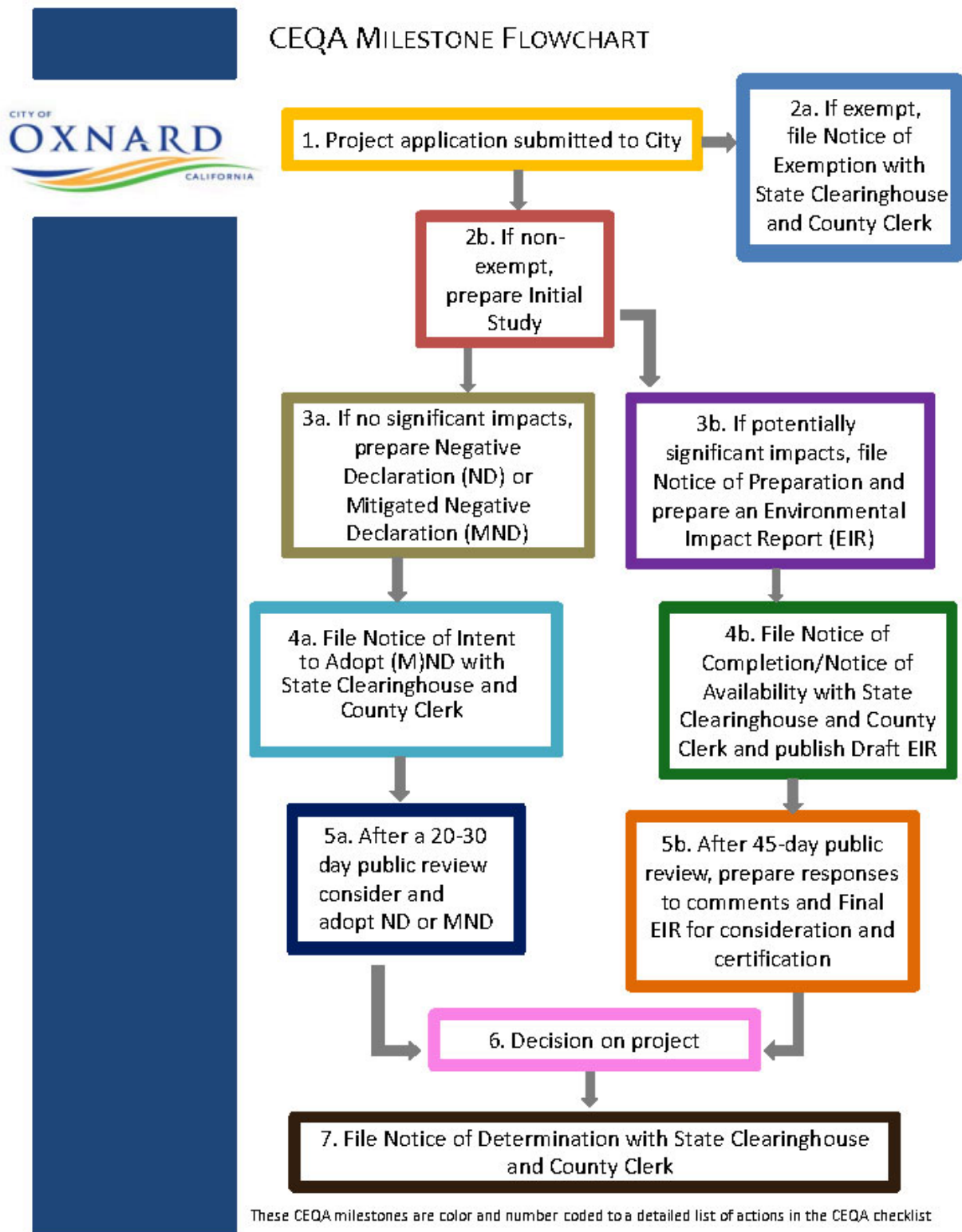
Figure 1 Environmental Review Process Flowchart

Figure 2 City of Oxnard CEQA Process Checklist

		Yes No Complete N/ A				Notes
		Yes	No	Complete	N/ A	
1	Project application submitted to City					
	- Evaluate CEQA requirements and incorporate CEQA timelines into your project early! - Inform applicants of CEQA requirements and potential schedule and budget considerations as soon as determined so they can incorporate into their expectations					
	Does the project require discretionary action? Does the City have the authority to deny the requested permit or approval?					
2a.	Is this a project under CEQA: 1) an activity directly undertaken by the City, 2) an activity supported in whole or in part through contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from the City, or 3) an activity that involves the issuance by the City to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement? (PRC Section 21065).					
	Is the project exempt from CEQA?					
	Exempt by statute (CEQA Guidelines Section 15260 to 15285)?					
	Categorically exempt (CEQA Guidelines Section 15300 to 15333)?					
	Does an exception to an exempt category apply to the project? (CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2)? If yes, prepare an IS per Step 2b.					
	For CEQA-exempt projects, electronically file Notice of Exemption (NOE) with the State Clearinghouse (SCH) and County Clerk upon project approval. Filing of the NOE starts a 35-day statute of limitations.					
	For some CEQA-exempt projects, including those that are particularly controversial, those that have substantial community or decision-maker interest, or in the instance when the eligibility for an exemption or applicability of an exception to exemption are unclear, staff or a consultant can prepare an exemption report providing documentation of the specific environmental impacts relevant to an exemption or exception. An example is the common Class 32 Exemption report which analyzes each of the					

CEQA Threshold Guidelines

Yes No Complete N/A Notes

	topics listed under that exemption (CEQA Guidelines Section 15332).					
2b.	If non-exempt, prepare IS Staff decides whether the IS and subsequent CEQA documentation will be prepared in-house or by a consultant. If the latter, staff drafts a request for proposals, either for a specific consultant or several consultants to submit competing bids. If the need for EIR is clear, the IS may be skipped (but may be performed optionally). Proceed to Step 3b. When the need for the IS is determined, begin informal consultation, if deemed necessary, with all Responsible Agencies and Trustee Agencies for recommendations on whether to prepare an EIR or Negative Declaration (CEQA Guidelines Section 15063). Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52, commence Tribal Consultation. If the project qualifies for streamlining as a non-exempt Infill Project, prepare Infill Checklist (CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.3). For non-infill projects, prepare IS using the City's CEQA IS Checklist (See Attachment A) Select appropriate determination in the City's CEQA IS Checklist (ND, MND, EIR, focused EIR, or no further documentation).					
3a.	If no significant impacts, prepare a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration Based on the findings of the IS (i.e., the project would not have a significant effect on the environment or the project as revised [including through the incorporation of mitigation] would not have a significant effect on the environment), prepare ND or MND (CEQA Guidelines Section 15070). Prepare ND or MND using City template, attach IS (CEQA Guidelines Section 15071).					
3b.	If potentially significant impacts, file Notice of Preparation and prepare EIR					

Yes No Complete N/A Notes

	Based on the findings of the IS (i.e., the project would have a potentially significant and unmitigable effect on the environment) or if a decision was made by the City to forego preparation of an IS, staff or consultant prepares a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft EIR using City template. Project Planner reviews NOP.							
	Project Planner or consultant to file NOP with SCH and County Clerk (CEQA Guidelines Section 15082; PRC Sections 21080.4 and 21092.3). Send NOP to Responsible, Trustee agencies, interested Tribes, and, if desired, other interested agencies or groups and members of the public. For SCH, file NOP along with the Notice of Completion (NOC), the SCH Summary Form (Form F), and the IS digitally on CEQA Submit. City staff or consultant will mail NOP to additional optional recipients (e.g., property owners/residents).							
	Send NOP via certified mail, email, or other equivalent method (e.g. CEQA Submit) that provides a record of receipt to SCH, County Clerk, and other interested local and state agencies (PRC Section 21080.4). NOPs must be posted to Oxnard's website ¹ (PRC Section 21092(b)(3)) Keep receipts in the project's administrative record. Certified mail not required for additional optional recipients.							
	Consultant or Project Planner begins preparation of EIR using City of Oxnard thresholds.							
	Within 30 days of receipt of NOP, each responsible and trustee agency and the Office of Planning and Research may respond to the City with specific detail about the scope and content of the EIR as it pertains to each agency's area of statutory responsibility. Staff must save these in the project's administrative record and provide to the consultant as applicable for inclusion in EIR appendix and consideration in EIR preparation.							
	For projects of statewide, regional, or areawide significance (defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15206), conduct at least one scoping meeting. For projects of statewide, regional, or areawide significance, notice of the required scoping meeting must be sent to bordering cities and counties, responsible agencies,							

¹ Local agencies must comply with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements related to the Americans with Disabilities Act for documents posted and made available on internet websites

		Yes No Complete N/A				Notes
	<i>public agencies with jurisdiction by law with respect to the project, transportation planning agencies (if highways or other DOT facilities would be affected), and any organization or individual who has filed a written request for the notice (PRC Section 21083.9).</i> Scoping meeting is optional, but recommended for projects not meeting the definition of statewide, regional, or areawide significance. If a scoping meeting is required, Project Planner to mail notice of the scoping meeting to radius circulation list and other interested parties, if not already noticed in the NOP (preferred). City staff or consultant to schedule a meeting room for a public scoping meeting. If a consultant is preparing the EIR, Project Planner emails NOP responses to the consultant as they arrive for inclusion in Draft EIR.					
4a.	File Notice of Intent to Adopt ND/MND with SCH and County Clerk Prepare Notice of Intent to Adopt a ND or MND (NOI) using City template. Staff or consultant will prepare the NOI. - Notify public through one or more of the following means: - publish notice in local newspaper with general circulation, 2) post notice on- and off-site, or 3) direct mail notice to owners and occupants of all contiguous property. Project Planner prepares newspaper advertisement consistent with NOI language using the advertisement template and sends it to City staff or consultant five business days prior to publication. Advertisement must include a link to the NOI and IS/ND/MND on the City website. The NOI and IS/ND/MND must be posted to the City's website prior to the newspaper advertisement being published. Project Planner provides NOI and circulation list (including 600-foot radius list) to City staff or consultant. City staff or consultant mails NOI to circulation/radius list, including State agencies and interested Tribes. Staff mails NOI to the last known name and address of all organizations and individuals who have previously requested such notice in writing. - File Notice of Intent with County Clerk and SCH, which starts a minimum 20-day public review period, or a minimum of 30 days if the state agency is lead, responsible, or trustee agency or has jurisdiction by law, or the project is of statewide, regional, or areawide					

		Yes	No	Complete	N/A	Notes
	significance. Consultant or staff files NOI with the County Clerk. File NOI/IS/ND/MND along with NOC/Document Transmittal Form digitally on CEQA Submit (CEQA Guidelines Section 15073(d)). Filing NOI with the SCH starts a 20 or 30-day public review period (see bullet point above for difference). For projects that have regional or areawide environmental significance, send NOI/IS/ND/MND to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG; CEQA Guidelines Section 15206(a)(1)).					
4b.	File Notice of Completion and Notice of Availability (NOA) with SCH and County Clerk and publish Draft EIR Publish and File NOA and NOC: - File NOC using City template with Draft EIR with SCH on CEQA Submit. Filing the NOC with the SCH begins a minimum 30-day public review period, or minimum 45-day public review period if the state agency is the lead, responsible, or trustee agency, the state agency has jurisdiction by law with respect to the project, or the project is of sufficient statewide, regional, or areawide significance. - File NOA of Draft EIR with County Clerk. - Distribute the NOA to the public through one of the following means: 1) publish notice in local newspaper with general circulation, 2) post notice on- and off-site, or 3) direct mail notice to owners and occupants of all contiguous property (CEQA Guidelines Section 15087). - Publish Draft EIR and make copies of the Draft EIR and NOA available at City Planning offices and other City approved distribution locations, including the City website. - Public hearings on the Draft EIR are encouraged but not required (CEQA Guidelines Section 15087(i)).					
5a.	After a 20–30-day public review, consider and adopt Final ND or MND Prepare adoption findings for the decision maker(s) (that the City finds on the basis of the whole record before it that there is no substantial evidence that the project will					

Yes No Complete N/A Notes

	have a significant effect on the environment) (CEQA Guidelines Section 15074).				
	Decision-makers consider the ND or MND together with any comments received during the public review process. Include all comments on the ND or MND and responses to those comments, if applicable, in the final ND or MND, or otherwise include as part of the project's administrative record. Though not required, responding to comments is recommended. Specify in the project administrative record the location and custodian of the documents that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the decision is based (PRC Section 21167.6).				
	When adopting an ND/MND, also prepare and adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) using the City template (CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(d)). The MMRP can be an appendix to the ND/MND or can be presented to decision-makers as a stand-alone document.				
	Adoption of an ND/MND may happen at a prior hearing or at the same hearing as the decision in the project itself.				
5b.	After 45-day public review, prepare responses to comments and Final EIR for consideration and certification				
	Evaluate comments on environmental issues received from persons who reviewed the Draft EIR and prepare a written response. Responses to comments may take the form of revisions to the Draft EIR, a separate section in the Final EIR, or both: • Provide a written proposed response to public agencies on comments made by that agency at least 10 days prior to certifying the EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15088(b)). Keep a copy of certified mail or digital read receipts in the project administrative record. • Prepare Final EIR, prepare Findings (CEQA Guidelines Section 15091), and, if applicable, a Statement of Overriding Considerations (CEQA Guidelines Section 15093), and provide Final EIR with Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations, if applicable, to decision-makers for consideration and certification.				

		Yes	No	Complete	N/A	Notes
	Prepare and adopt MMRP to accompany Final EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15097). Certification of an EIR may happen at a prior hearing or at the same hearing for which the decision regarding the project is considered.					
6	Decision on a Project Decisionmakers determine whether or how to approve or carry out a project.					
7	File Notice of Determination (NOD) with SCH and County Clerk - File NOD using City template with County Clerk within 5 working days after deciding to carry out or approve the project. - Post NOD on the City website. File NOD with SCH. Filing the NOD starts a 30-day statute of limitations. - Pay California Department of Fish and Wildlife filing fee or provide Certificate of Fee Exemption					

The Threshold Guidelines apply only to those non-exempt projects subject to CEQA that require an IS, ND, MND, or EIR. The Threshold Guidelines apply to both public and private residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and infrastructure projects. Most screening criteria and significance thresholds also apply to broader planning-related activities or master-planned developments, specific plans, and zone changes.

The Threshold Guidelines are presumed to be authoritative with exceptions allowed based on evidence in the record where: 1) the preponderance of qualified expert independent judgment relevant to the project at hand conclusively establishes an alternative threshold; 2) new substantive and authoritative information would lead to updating the threshold; or 3) a legislative or pre-emptive threshold supersedes the present Threshold Guideline(s). These Threshold Guidelines, the *CEQA Guidelines*, and other references describe the requirements of the CEQA process for projects in the City and should be consulted as part of the CEQA review of all projects in the City.

OVERVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

As previously described, Figure 1 generally summarizes the environmental review process. Any activity that meets the criteria for a project as defined by the *CEQA Guidelines* (Section 15378) and is either directly undertaken by or will need a discretionary approval from a public agency must undergo the environmental review process (unless exempt from CEQA).

DOES CEQA APPLY TO MY PROJECT?

As a preliminary step in the environmental review process, a proposed project is reviewed to determine whether CEQA applies. CEQA does not apply to, and therefore no environmental document is required for, an activity that:

- Is not considered a “project” as defined in the *CEQA Guidelines* (Section 15378),
- Is exempt from CEQA by statute or categorical exemption (Section 15260 – 15333),
- Is of such a type or scope that one can see with certainty there is no possibility that the project will have a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15061(b)(3)),
- Does not involve the exercise of discretionary powers by a public agency (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15060 (c)(1)), or
- Will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15060 (c)(2)).

If preliminary review indicates CEQA applies, the proposed project must undergo further environmental review, including one or more of the following activities.

Assess Potential Significant Impacts

Once it has been determined CEQA applies to a proposed action, the CEQA environmental review process continues with the preparation of an IS using the City’s *CEQA Guidelines*, the IS checklist (Attachment A to these Guidelines) to determine whether the proposed project would result in a significant effect on the environment. If the IS determines the proposed project would not have a significant impact on the environment, a ND can be prepared. If the IS determines the proposed project could have a significant impact on the environment, but all identified potentially significant adverse environmental impacts could be avoided or reduced to a less-than-significant level through modifications

in the project description and/or the adoption of mitigation measures as conditions of approval for the project, then a MND is prepared and the project proponent agrees to revisions and/or mitigation measures in writing. Conversely, if the project proponent disagrees with these project revisions and/or mitigation measures or if the IS results in a determination there is substantial evidence the project, individually or cumulatively, would or may cause a significant effect on the environment, then an EIR is required.

The City of Oxnard adopted the 2030 General Plan in October 2011, which was last updated in October 2021. The 2030 General Plan EIR was certified in October 2011. The EIR provides a programmatic environmental review of the 2030 General Plan which serves as a first-tier environmental document for projects within the City that are consistent with the 2030 General Plan. To the degree feasible, the 2030 General Plan EIR can be used to wholly or partially meet the CEQA environmental review requirements for individual projects. In instances where a project is entirely consistent with the 2030 General Plan and would not have any site-specific environmental impacts not identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR, the City may determine additional CEQA review is not required. In instances where a project only involves “minor technical changes” from what is envisioned in the 2030 General Plan and the project would not have any new significant impacts or increased the severity of previously identified significant impacts, an Addendum to the Final EIR may be prepared in accordance with Section 15164 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. In instances where a project would or may have site-specific significant environmental impacts not identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR, a supplemental or subsequent MND or EIR would typically be required in accordance with Section 15162 and 15163 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. The Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted for the 2030 General Plan can be used for future projects, which are consistent with the General Plan, when the project’s impacts are part of the unavoidably significant impact identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

Prepare Appropriate Environmental Document

For projects where an Addendum is to be prepared, the City will prepare (or oversee the preparation of) a document which describes the nature of the minor technical changes to the previously approved project, describes how the changed project would not have any new or increased severity significant impacts, and briefly explains the decision not to prepare a supplemental or subsequent MND or EIR. The Addendum does not need to be circulated for public review, but must be considered by City decision-makers alongside the original environmental document, pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15164(d), prior to making a decision on the project.

For projects where an ND or MND is to be prepared, the City will prepare (or oversee the preparation of) a document that includes:

1. A brief description of the project
2. The location of the project and the name of the project proponent
3. A statement explaining why the project would not have a significant impact on the environment
4. An attached copy of the completed CEQA IS Checklist
5. Changes in the project description and/or mitigation measures, if any, included in the project to avoid potentially significant effects (MND only).

If an EIR is required, the City will prepare (or oversee the preparation of) a document describing all potentially significant environmental effects of the proposed project and the mitigation measures and

alternatives considered to lessen or avoid those effects (consistent with the *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15084). The EIR must include all of the components described in Article 9 of the *CEQA Guidelines*.

Public Review of Environmental Document and Final Document

Upon completion of a draft ND/MND or EIR, copies are circulated to all interested public agencies and private individuals for review and comment. Typical review periods are 20-30 days for a ND or MND and 30-45 days for an EIR. Upon completion of the public review period, the City is responsible for compiling all written comments in accordance with the *CEQA Guidelines*, preliminarily determining whether the environmental document contains all the necessary elements and analysis as set forth in the *CEQA Guidelines* and complies with other procedural and substantive CEQA requirements, drafting the necessary findings for each of the significant impacts, and finalizing the EIR document. In the case of an ND/MND, written responses to written comments are recommended but are not required, and City decision-makers must consider the comments received. For EIRs, written responses must be prepared for all written comments received during the public review period for the Draft EIR.

The final environmental document is submitted to the advisory body required by statute or ordinance to review the project, if any, and then to the decision-making body, as well as all responsible agencies, for consideration during the approval phase of the project. The decision-making body must certify that it has reviewed and considered the information contained in the environmental document and, if it is the lead agency, that the document has been prepared in compliance with CEQA. The decision-making body must make certain findings related to the environmental document (*CEQA Guidelines* Sections 15074, 15090, 15091, and 15093) before it can approve or carry out a project.

ORGANIZATION OF DOCUMENT

The Threshold Guidelines are arranged by issue area, generally in the same order in which the issues appear in the *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G IS Checklist. The environmental issues addressed in this document and the corresponding section numbers from the Appendix G IS Checklist are listed below.

1. Aesthetics and Urban Design (I)	11. Land Use and Planning (XI)
2. Agricultural Resources (II)	12. Mineral Resources (XII)
3. Air Quality (III)	13. Noise (XIII)
4. Biological Resources (IV)	14. Population and Housing (XIV)
5. Cultural Resources (V)	15. Public Services and Recreation (XV, XVI)
6. Energy (VI)	16. Transportation and Circulation (XVII)
7. Geology and Soils (VII)	17. Tribal Cultural Resources (XVIII)
8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (VIII)	18. Utilities and Service Systems (XIX)
9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (IX)	19. Wildfire (XX)
10. Hydrology and Water Quality (X)	20. Cumulative Impacts and Mandatory Findings

For each environmental issue area, the following information is provided:

- **Background.** This section summarizes key resources for the topic and identifies references or background information that may be consulted for more information. The goals and policy statements from the 2030 General Plan that apply to each environmental topic are listed in Attachment B.
- **Significance Thresholds.** This section describes the criteria for each environmental issue area that can be used to determine whether a project impact could be significant.

- **Methods.** This section describes possible evaluation methodologies and other factors to assist in the determination of a significant impact.

The thresholds and methods contained herein are aimed primarily at “project-level” environmental reviews that address specific private projects or City projects. In some cases, project-level thresholds and methods may not apply to program-level environmental reviews and may need to be adjusted as appropriate on a case-by-case basis. City staff will maintain discretion over the use of thresholds contained herein on program-level reviews.

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1. AESTHETICS AND URBAN DESIGN

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies document identifies three broad categories of aesthetic resources (in Section 1.7, *City Overview*):

- **Local Waterways.** The primary waterway in the City is the Santa Clara River, which forms part of the northern boundary of the City. Over 4,000 acres of high-quality riparian habitat are present along the entire length of the river, whose large sediment deposits contribute to Pacific Ocean beaches. Smaller waterways and drainage channels traverse the City, providing natural scenery and wildlife habitat. Many of these local waterways are visible from several viewpoints along local roadways.
- **Agricultural Greenbelts.** The Oxnard-Camarillo Greenbelt and the Oxnard-Ventura Greenbelt largely define the City's northern, eastern, and western boundaries. These areas are intended for long-term agricultural use and generally cannot convert to urban development without voter approval.
- **Beaches and Coastline.** Beaches and coastline are recognized as the City's primary natural scenic resource, with two State beaches located within the City: McGrath State Beach and Mandalay Beach State Park. City, County, and State beaches provide views of the Pacific Ocean and the offshore Channel Islands on clear days. Other visual resources in the Coastal Zone include tall sand dunes near Mandalay Beach and the wetlands in the Ormond Beach area. In order to preserve the aesthetic quality of the City's coastline, the City's Coastal Land Use Plan guides development along the Coastal Zone.

With respect to scenic highways, the General Plan Background Report notes there are no California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Designated Scenic Routes in the City. The General Plan Background Report lists several other roadway segments that:

"...the City, in conjunction with Ventura County and the City of Port Hueneme has selected routes for the City's Scenic Highway System." (City of Oxnard General Plan Background Report, 2006: 5-26, 5-41)

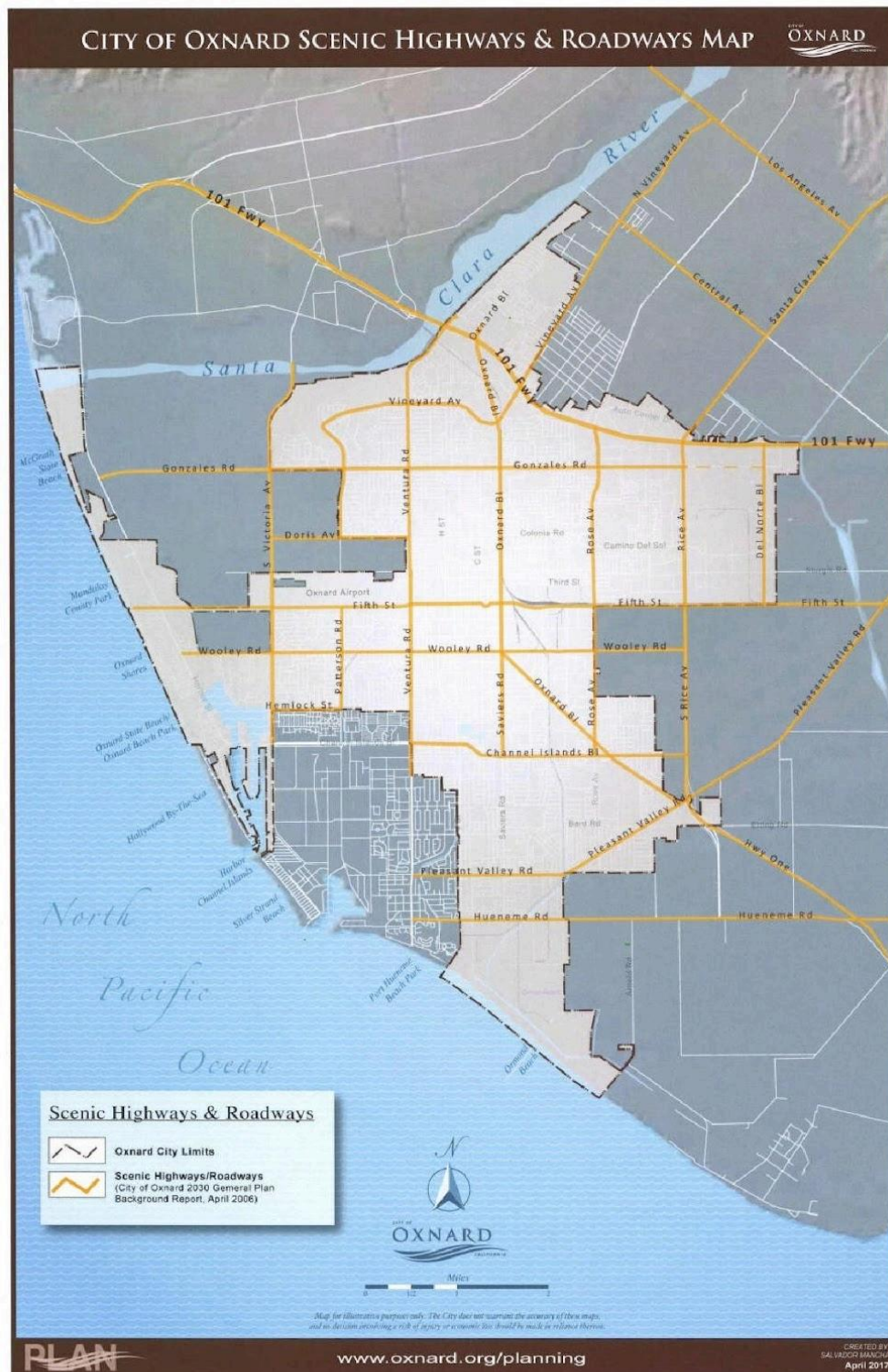
Most of these routes have scenic value because they allow views into the regionally important scenic resources – waterways, agricultural greenbelts, beaches and coastline. Other routes are also identified as important view corridors by virtue of providing important access routes in the community (City of Oxnard General Plan Background Report, 2006: 5-25). The routes identified as scenic are shown in Figure 3 and listed below.

- Los Angeles Avenue through Oxnard's City limits
- Vineyard Avenue between Los Angeles Avenue and Patterson Road

- Oxnard Boulevard between U.S. Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) and Point Mugu
- Victoria Avenue between the Santa Clara River and Channel Islands Boulevard, continuing east on Channel Islands Boulevard to Victoria Avenue
- U.S. Route 101 through Oxnard's City limits
- Fifth Street between Mandalay Beach Road and Revolon Slough
- Central Avenue between Vineyard Avenue and Santa Clara Avenue
- Santa Clara Avenue between U.S. Route 101 and the City limit's boundary
- Gonzales Road between Harbor Boulevard and Del Norte Boulevard
- Wooley Road between Harbor Boulevard and Rice Avenue
- Channel Islands Boulevard between Ventura Road and Rice Avenue
- Pleasant Valley Road between Port Hueneme city limits and State Route 1
- Hueneme Road between Port Hueneme city limits and State Route 1
- Del Norte Boulevard between U.S. Route 101 and Fifth Street
- Rose Avenue between U.S. Route 101 and State Route 1
- Rice Avenue between U.S. Route 101 and State Route 1
- Saviers Road between Oxnard Boulevard and Channel Islands Boulevard
- Ventura Road between U.S. Route 101 and Teakwood Street
- Patterson Road between Fifth Street and Hemlock Street and between Vineyard Avenue and Doris Avenue
- Doris Avenue between Victoria Avenue and Patterson Road

Urban landscape areas are also considered an important visual resource; particularly where neighborhoods have retained many of their original buildings and architectural features and where park or plaza features provide open space (City of Oxnard General Plan Background Report 2006: 5-41, 5-42, Figure 5-7, 5-8).

Policies from the 2030 General Plan that relate to maintaining and enhancing scenic resources are found throughout the various chapters in the 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies. Those relating to the evaluation of aesthetic resources are summarized in Table 1 of Attachment B.

Figure 3 City of Oxnard Scenic Routes

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant aesthetic impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates that there would be no significant impact with respect to aesthetics.

1. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista such as an ocean or mountain view from an important view corridor or location as identified in the 2030 General Plan or other City planning documents?
2. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway, or route identified as scenic by the County of Ventura or City of Oxnard?
3. In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings such as by creating new development of other physical changes that are visually incompatible with surrounding areas? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, such as visual resource policies contained in the 2030 General Plan or other City planning document?
4. Would the project add to or compound an existing negative visual character associated with the project site?
5. Would the project create a source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Note that pursuant to the PRC, aesthetic impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site within a transit priority area are not considered significant impacts on the environment. Transit priority areas are those areas within one-half mile of an existing or planned Major Transit Stop, which are defined as “an existing rail or bus rapid transit station; a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service; or, the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods,” pursuant to PRC Section 21064.3.

1.3 METHODS

Include a discussion of the effect of the proposed project on scenic resources, and evaluation to determine whether the effect would be significant. Several systems for evaluating visual resources are used by various agencies. Depending on the nature of the resource and the complexity of the project, these systems can range from simple informal evaluations to complex analyses. They all involve describing three essential items or components of the visual resource analysis:

- **The nature and quality of the visual resource.** Any of the significant visual resources, as identified in the 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies or in the General Plan Background Report, that may be affected by the proposed project should be noted and described. This would include local waterways, agricultural greenbelts, beaches and coastlines, scenic roadways, and well-preserved urban landscapes associated with historic neighborhoods and parks and open plazas.

- **The viewpoint and the identity of the viewers and their sensitivity to changes in the view.**

Viewers who would be the most sensitive to alterations in the landscape or existing views would be residents or visitors enjoying the recreational uses in open spaces, beaches, coastal areas, or scenic roadways viewing these areas. People using smaller parks, open spaces, or plazas within urban areas would also be sensitive to the views of urban landscapes in the area.

- **The effect of the proposed project in altering the nature of the view.** A project component that introduces a man-made feature that contrasts strongly with the existing natural or cultural landscape affecting sensitive viewers would normally have a significant impact. The impact may be project-specific if the project is inharmonious or discordant with the existing landscape, or if it would introduce a feature that blocks views of important resources, even if the view is already partially blocked. The effect may also be part of a cumulative impact if it occurs in combination with similar projects or man-made features that adversely affect the same visual resource.

- **Analysis on the proposed project creating a source of substantial light or glare.** For a project that introduces a new lighting source or glare such as from new, shiny surfaces like galvanized metal and other materials. This would require evaluation of a proposed project to determine if the project would create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Would the project be inconsistent with City's Lighting Standards?

2. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

2.1 BACKGROUND

Ventura County is recognized as one of the principal agricultural counties in the state, with annual gross revenues from the sales of agricultural commodities of approximately two billion dollars (County of Ventura 2011, County of Ventura 2021). Ventura County consistently ranks among the highest in agricultural revenues of the 58 counties in the state. Agriculture generates a substantial number of jobs ranging from crop production to processing, shipping and other related industries.

The seasonal row crop production pattern throughout western Ventura County is divided into two general categories: cool season and warm season crops. The cool season crops are generally harvested from fall through spring or early summer and include: broccoli, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and spinach. The warm season crops are harvested from mid-summer through fall and include: Fordhook green lima beans, snap beans, cucumbers, peppers, and tomatoes. Year around crops include: cabbage (all year), strawberries (early spring to early summer), and lemons (January to mid-June). Fruit and nut crops and vegetable crops comprise the most valuable crop groups. Strawberries are consistently among the leading crops in revenue. Other high value crops include citrus fruits, raspberries, and nursery stock. Based on information in the General Plan Background Report (City of Oxnard 2006: Table 3-5), over 24,500 acres within the City was designated for Agricultural use, which is just over half of the entire City.

The California Department of Conservation prepares maps of important farmland throughout the state, based on categories of agricultural land defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, and regularly reports on the conversion of farmland to other uses (pursuant to Government Code Section 65570). The categories of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance designations are often referred to collectively as "Important Farmlands". The General Plan Background Report (City of Oxnard 2006, Table 5-7) indicates there are approximately 23,000 acres of land meeting this definition within Oxnard .

The 2030 General Plan EIR concluded the ultimate development of land, consistent with the land use designations of the 2030 General Plan, would result in the conversion of 2,215 acres of Important Farmlands to other uses (City of Oxnard General Plan EIR, 2009: 2.3-2, Table 5-1, Figure 5-1). This anticipated conversion of land was identified as a significant impact (Impact 5.5-1). Several aspects of the 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies were identified as contributing to the preservation of agricultural lands. Even with implementation of these goals and policies, however, the 2030 General Plan EIR concluded the conversion of important farmland to non-agricultural uses would have a significant and unmitigable impact.

The 2030 General Plan EIR analyzed several other issues related to the preservation of agricultural lands and concluded for each of these issues there would be a less than significant impact associated with implementing the 2030 General Plan. The conclusion is based primarily on implementation of policies within the 2030 General Plan, and associated requirements of the zoning ordinance and other programs designed to minimize conflicts between other land uses and agriculture and to address the planned conversion of agricultural lands to other uses within the structure of land use planning in Oxnard.

The Agricultural Greenbelts between Oxnard and Camarillo to the east, and between Oxnard and the unincorporated areas of Ventura County, factor prominently in growth management, land use planning, and other resource values described in the 2030 General Plan. Goals and policies from the 2030 General Plan that relate to agricultural resources and their preservation are listed in Table 2 of Attachment B.

The *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G IS Checklist also includes an assessment of forestry resources with two significance thresholds related to forestry. However, there are no forestry resources within the City, as the City is either classified as Urban and Built-Up or Farmland (California Department of Conservation 2016). Therefore, forestry resources are not discussed further in this document and are not required to be assessed as part of CEQA documents prepared in Oxnard.

2.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant agricultural resource impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates that there would be no significant impact to agricultural resources.

1. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?
2. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or an existing Williamson Act contract?
3. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of off-site farmland to non-agricultural use?

INVOLVE OTHER CHANGES IN THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT WHICH, DUE TO THEIR LOCATION OR NATURE, COULD RESULT IN CONVERSION OF FARMLAND TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USE? 2.3

METHODS

A project may have direct and/or indirect effects related to the conversion of agricultural land to other uses. Direct effects would occur if the project would occur on existing farmland and would result in the development of a different use such as a residential neighborhood or shopping center. The identification of important farmland should be based on City mapping (City of Oxnard 2009: Figure 5-1) or on mapping available from the California Department of Conservation

(<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Ventura.aspx>; <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/>).

The determination of whether a specific project would have a significant and unmitigable impact relative to the direct conversion of important farmland requires judgment and the consideration of factors unique to the specific project. For most projects – those consistent with the 2030 General Plan land use designations – no new analysis or discussion will be necessary. Reference may be made to the following 2030 General Plan EIR conclusion:

Impact 5.5-1 The Project would result in the conversion of important farmland to non-agricultural uses, which was determined to be a significant and unmitigable impact at the General Plan level

If the project site is within a Williamson Act contract preserve, then development is not possible without removing the property from the preserve status. The 2030 General Plan EIR assumes the normal regulatory procedures for ending preserve status under the Williamson Act would be followed and, in that case, no additional mitigation would be necessary, and the potential impact would be less than significant.

Indirect effects that may lead to conversion of nearby farmlands to developed uses are usually caused by land use compatibility issues. Policies from the 2030 General Plan intended to reduce such incompatibility include CD-6.1 and ER-12.11, related to providing adequate agricultural buffer areas, and ER-12.2 that involves supporting right-to-farm policies in Ventura County. Examples of measures that could be used to help minimize the potential for incompatibility with agricultural uses may be found in the County of Ventura Agricultural/Urban Buffer Policy (County of Ventura 2006) and in the Ventura County right-to-farm ordinance (Ordinance No. 4151 adopted in 1997).

3. AIR QUALITY

3.1 BACKGROUND

Background information regarding air quality and the regulation of air pollutants is provided in the General Plan Background Report (City of Oxnard 2006: Section 5.7), the most recent Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) (VCAPCD 2022), and the Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (VCAPCD 2003: Sections 1 and 2). For regulatory purposes, air pollutants are generally divided into two categories: those for which federal and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) have been established (known as criteria air pollutants), and those for which no specific numerical standards are established, but which are known to cause acute or chronic health effects (toxic air contaminants, or TAC). For criteria pollutants, each air basin in the state, including Ventura County, is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment” with respect to the various federal and California AAQS. The purpose of the AQMP is to identify the strategy and measures intended to achieve attainment with the applicable federal ozone standard, and to document other compliance efforts as required by both the federal and California Clean Air Acts.

The criteria pollutants ozone and particulate matter are of most concern in California. Ozone is an oxidant that can directly affect the lungs causing respiratory irritation and possible changes in lung function and can also damage vegetation and other materials. It is formed in the atmosphere by precursors emitted primarily from man-made sources. Vehicle exhaust is a substantial source of ozone precursors, including nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and reactive organic compounds (ROC).

Particulate matter includes dust and other small particles originating from man-made and natural sources. It is further classified by size: PM₁₀ includes particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 microns and PM_{2.5} refers to dust/particulates that are 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller.

For the major pollutants of concern, the most recent (2023) status of the South Central Coast Air Basin – in terms of attaining the federal and California ambient air quality standards – is summarized as follows:

Level of Compliance with Federal Ambient Air Quality standard:

Major Pollutants of Concern	Compliance with Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards
8-hour Ozone	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Unclassified
PM _{2.5}	Unclassified/Attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Unclassified/Attainment
NO _x	Unclassified/Attainment

Level of Compliance with State Ambient Air Quality standard:

Major Pollutants of Concern	Compliance with State Ambient Air Quality Standards
Ozone	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment
NO _x	Attainment

As of 2023, the South Central Coast Air Basin is in attainment with, or is unclassified with respect to, all other federal and State ambient air quality standards, except Ozone and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). [VCAPCD - Air Quality Standards](#) or California Air Resources Board (CARB) [Maps of State and Federal Area Designations](#) should be consulted for updated information. Current designations are maintained by CARB at: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>.

Sources of air pollution are divided into two main categories: stationary and mobile. Stationary sources are those emission sources, such as industrial processes, burning crop residuals, and exposed soils/minerals (source of dust or PM₁₀) that are fixed in place. Within Oxnard, stationary-source pollutants include ozone precursors associated with local industrial processes and PM₁₀ emissions associated with road dust, burning, construction and demolition activities, and fuel combustion (at stationary locations, such as industry and residences). Wildfires are natural sources of PM₁₀ emissions. Many stationary sources are subject to permit requirements under federal and State law, and in Oxnard these permits are administered by VCAPCD. Refer to the most recent version of VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines for a listing of common equipment and processes that require permit review by VCAPCD.

The primary source of mobile emissions is vehicles (automobiles, passenger trucks, trucks, and buses). Vehicle exhaust is a major source of ozone precursors and is regulated by federal and State laws governing vehicle emissions. Review procedures and planning programs are designed to assure vehicle use and travel distances are minimized, as a way of minimizing vehicle emissions.

The 2030 General Plan Program EIR concluded buildout of the 2030 General Plan land use designations, and traffic volumes as predicted in the modeling performed for the 2030 General Plan, would have a significant and unavoidable impact with respect to two air quality issues:

Impact 5.7-2 The Project would result in a cumulative increase of criteria pollutants in a non-attainment basin.

Impact 5.7-4 The Project could expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Other potential air quality effects considered in the 2030 General Plan EIR but considered less than significant with the application of routine mitigation measures included the exposure of sensitive land uses to construction-related air quality emissions (Impact 5.7-1), potential conflict with implementation

of the applicable air quality plan (Impact 5.7-3), and the potential to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people (Impact 5.7-5).

The 2030 General Plan contains policy statements related directly or indirectly to reducing emissions of air pollutants. Policies related to minimizing energy consumption and to developing alternative energy sources are considered part of the overall approach to reducing air pollution. The same is true for policies designed to reduce vehicle trips and to minimize vehicle trip distances. Many of these policies are intended primarily to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also help to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants as well. These policies are listed in Table 3 of Attachment B.

3.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a significant air quality impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to utilities.

1. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Ventura County AQMP?
2. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria air pollutant in excess of quantitative thresholds recommended by VCAPCD?
3. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?
4. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

3.3 METHODS

Additional guidance in determining the potential significance of air emissions from a project is provided by VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Section 3.3). Specific numerical criteria applicable to the City and other guidance in determining significance are summarized below.

Ozone and Ozone Precursors

For both Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), VCAPCD recommends use of a threshold of 25 pounds per day for operational emissions. An emissions inventory program (such as the latest version of the California Emissions Estimator Model [CalEEMod]) should be used to estimate the amounts of pollutants associated with a project. As a screening tool, VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines provide a listing of project sizes likely to result in emissions above the 25 pounds per day thresholds. For example, a development involving single family detached housing for the year 2025 with 284 dwelling units or more would likely exceed the threshold. The screening limits for other land uses and for future years are found in Appendix F of the most recent version of VCAPCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines.

Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative effect of a project with respect to compliance with the ozone standard is based on a determination of project-specific AQMP Consistency. The general approach is described in VCAPCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (page 3-3) as follows:

A project with emissions of two pounds per day or greater of ROC, or two pounds per day or greater of NO_x that is found to be inconsistent with the AQMP will have a significant cumulative adverse air

quality impact. A project with emissions below two pounds per day of ROC, and below two pounds per day of NO_x, is not required to assess consistency with the AQMP.

Guidance for determining consistency with the AQMP is also provided in VCAPCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Section 4.2). For projects located in the City, which is one of the "growth areas" identified in the Air Quality Assessment Guidelines, this determination occurs in two steps:

1. Determine whether the project conforms to the General Plan.
2. Determine the estimated population of the City and compare this estimate with the population "target" used in the most recent AQMP Population Forecasts. Regional forecasts for the City population, which are used for transportation and air quality planning purposes, may be a more current example. These forecasts are available from the SCAG at <https://scag.ca.gov/growth-forecasting>.

Fugitive Dust

VCAPCD has not recommended a specific numerical criterion for fugitive dust. The qualitative threshold is described in VCAPCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Section 3.3.2):

A project that may be reasonably expected to generate fugitive dust emissions in such quantities as to cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which may endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such person or the public, or which may cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property (see California Health and Safety Code, Division 26, §41700) will have a significant adverse air quality impact.

Most of the concern regarding fugitive dust focuses on construction activities, and measures to minimize dust generation from grading and construction. More information is provided in VCAPCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Sections 6.2 and 7.4.1).

San Joaquin Valley Fever

From VCAPCD's Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Section 6.3):

VCAPCD has not recommended a quantitative threshold for a significant San Joaquin Valley Fever impact. However, listed below are factors that may indicate a project's potential to create significant Valley Fever impacts:

- *Disturbance of the topsoil of undeveloped land (to a depth of about 12 inches)*
- *Dry, alkaline, sandy soils*
- *Virgin, undisturbed, non-urban areas*
- *Windy areas*
- *Archaeological resources probable or known to exist in the area (Native American midden sites)*

- *Special events (fairs, concerts) and motorized activities (motocross track, All Terrain Vehicle activities) on unvegetated soil (non-grass)*
- *Non-native population (i.e., out-of-area construction workers)*

The lead agency should consider the factors above that are applicable to the project or the project site.

Asbestos

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of California list asbestos as a TAC. Potential exposure to asbestos is most likely to occur in conjunction with the demolition of buildings constructed before 1979. Demolition or renovation activities involving asbestos materials are subject to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants regulations. Rule 62.7 in VCAPCD Rules and Regulations relates to demolition and renovation activities involving asbestos.

Other Toxic Air Contaminants

Most projects will not involve a substantial source of TAC. Those that would emit TAC are likely subject to the permit authority of VCAPCD and the analysis of any TAC and their potential impact should be coordinated with VCAPCD permit requirements. One source of TAC not directly regulated by VCAPCD is diesel exhaust from heavy trucks. If a project would create a major concentration of heavy truck traffic for a long period of time or involves sensitive receptors that may be exposed to substantial concentrations of truck traffic or other sources of TAC (e.g., within 500 feet of U.S. Route 101), then the toxic effects of diesel particulate matter or aerial-based lead may be of concern. If TACs are a concern, then a health risk assessment (HRA) may be needed. An HRA involves the use of an air quality dispersion model and procedures and input values approved by VCAPCD. The following criteria are used to determine the significance of a potential health risk impact:

- For cancer causing contaminants: a lifetime probability of contracting cancer is greater than 10 in one million as identified in the HRA.
- For non-carcinogenic pollutants: a Hazard Index of greater than 1, as identified in the HRA.

Odors

VCAPCD has not recommended a specific numerical criterion or procedure for odors. The qualitative threshold is described in VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Section 3.3.2):

A qualitative assessment indicating that a project may reasonably be expected to generate odorous emissions in such quantities as to cause detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which may endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such person or the public, or which may cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property (see California Health and Safety Code, Division 26, §41700) will have a significant adverse air quality impact.

VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines provide a definition of significant odor impact in terms of the numbers of complaints received – but this is of no predictive value in assessing new projects. There is a tabulation of “screening distances” in the Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Table 6-3) for various

odorous land uses that may cause an odor impact at receptor locations. The distances are all one or two miles, and are associated with a wide variety of industrial, agricultural, and waste management facilities.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.1 BACKGROUND

Oxnard contains a variety of biological communities that provide habitat for both rare and common species. These habitats are mostly human-modified habitats, with the vast majority of the City including mostly urban, industrial, or agricultural production areas. In some areas (especially in the northern part of the City), a series of industrial oil fields within agricultural lands exists. Native habitats exist mostly on the edges of the City (e.g., Santa Clara River, coastal areas).

For the purposes of these guidelines, a sensitive biological resource is defined as follows:

- A plant or animal currently listed by a State or federal agency(ies) as endangered, threatened, rare, protected, sensitive or a Species of Special Concern or federally listed critical habitat;
- A plant or animal currently listed by a State or federal agency(ies) as a candidate species or proposed for State or federal listing;
- A habitat under the jurisdiction of a State or federal resource agency that is responsible for resource protection (e.g., California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service); or
- A locally designated or recognized species or habitat.

The 2030 General Plan includes policies that address avoiding impacts to the sensitive biological resources in the City. These are listed in Table 4 of Attachment B.

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant biological resource impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact to biological resources.

1. Would the project 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
2. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations adopted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
3. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected waters of the U.S. (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, and coastal wetlands) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

4. Would the project 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?
5. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
6. Would the project conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

4.3 METHODS

A physical description of the project site should be provided, including acreage, topography, presence of sensitive features (e.g., wetlands, flowing, standing or ephemeral water sources, rock outcroppings, caves, etc.), major habitats and vegetation communities present, potential presence of wildlife populations, sensitive resources, migration corridors, and relationship to the surrounding land should be included in the analysis. This should include the following:

- In marine environments, description of the presence or absence of tidal wetlands, the bottom topography and depth, access to open ocean systems, information on existing biota, and the existence of movement or migration corridors of marine mammals
- Description of the potential for existing sensitive resources, based upon review of current biological reference documents, including the California Natural Diversity Database, federal and State agency lists, regulatory statutes, and applicable City documents
- Preparation of or reference to baseline assessments of potential occurrence of sensitive resources (from literature and existing resource databases) and conduct a field reconnaissance survey, as needed

Surveys should be performed during appropriate seasons, and should include all significant resource elements, including corridor and habitat linkages, with an assessment of the nature of their occurrence (e.g., resident, transient, migratory, etc.). Species inventories should include organisms observed during surveys, along with those reasonably expected to occur over time, with a listing of sensitive biological resources and their agency status, including federal, State, and local sensitivity listing.

The following questions should be considered as part of the analysis:

- Do known individuals or populations of a sensitive species use or inhabit the site during one or more seasons of the year, according to readily available published accounts, the project proponent and/or property owner?
- Is the project site immediately adjacent to undeveloped natural open space containing native vegetation or does the site appear to serve as a buffer between existing development and more natural habitat areas? Could it be part of a movement corridor or habitat linkage system?
- Is a natural water source, such as a lake, river, vernal pool, ephemeral stream, marsh, or the ocean present on or adjacent to the site?

- Is the project site relatively undisturbed or undeveloped, that is, free of structures, agricultural fields, pavement, etc.? Is it free of regular maintenance activities such as disking or clearing, maintenance and repair of linear utilities, maintenance or repair of roads, or maintenance and repair of municipal reservoirs and associated infrastructure?
- Does the project comply with City ordinances, specifically Oxnard City Code (OCC) Section 17.31, Habitat Areas, and Section 17.34, Wetland Restoration Plan, if applicable?

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 BACKGROUND

The earliest residents of the region were the Chumash Indians, known for their well-constructed canoes, fine basket work, and one of the most complex hunter-gatherer cultures. The Ventureño Chumash occupied the area from Topanga Canyon northwest to San Luis Obispo. European presence began in 1542 when Portuguese explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed into Point Mugu lagoon and described the area as “the land of everlasting summers.” After a number of Spanish explorations, Mission San Buenaventura was established in 1782 as a midway point between the San Diego and Monterey Missions. Additional background on Tribal Cultural Resources is provided in Chapter 17.

By the late 19th century, the agriculture potential of the Oxnard Plain became more and more evident. More crops were rotated in with lima beans, including sugar beets, barley, and citrus. In addition, this success in the sugar beet industry led to the construction of the American Sugar Beet Factory in La Colonia. The local farming industry quickly reoriented to focus on the sugar beet industry, which created unprecedented economic growth.

A town quickly developed near the beet factory to provide services for the factory and its workers. The Oxnard Improvement Company was created in 1898 to design the townsite, focused around a town square called “the Plaza” (presently Plaza Park). Businesses and residences were constructed around the town square, followed by schools and churches. Incorporated in 1903, the City of Oxnard took its name from the Oxnard Brothers who founded the local sugar beet factory.

Cultural Resource Regulation

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The California Register helps government agencies identify, evaluate, and protect California’s historical resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The California Register is administered through the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO), which is part of the California State Parks system.

A cultural resource is evaluated under four California Register criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant at the local, State, or national level in accordance with one or more of the following criteria set forth in the *CEQA Guidelines* at Section 15064.5(a)(3):

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires sufficient time must have passed to allow a “scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” Fifty years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a resource according to SHPO publications. The California Register also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” Archaeological resources can sometimes qualify as “historical resources” [*CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15064.5(c)(1)]. In addition, PRC Section 5024 requires consultation with SHPO when a project may impact historical resources located on State-owned land.

Two other programs are administered by the State: California Historical Landmarks and California “Points of Historical Interest.” California Historical Landmarks are buildings, sites, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other historical value. California Points of Historical Interest are buildings, sites, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other historical value.

Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification. Please see Chapter 17, Tribal Cultural Resources for human remains that are of Native American origin. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or applicant), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

CEQA

CEQA requires historical resources and unique archaeological resources be taken into consideration during the CEQA review process (PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided, or significant effects mitigated (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5[b][4]).

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (PRC Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (*CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

According to CEQA, all buildings constructed over 50 years ago and that possess architectural or historical significance may be considered potential historical resources. Most resources must meet the 50-year threshold for historic significance; however, resources less than 50 years in age may be eligible

for listing on the California Register if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand their historical importance.

2030 General Plan

Policies from the 2030 General Plan designed to preserve and maintain City historic places and neighborhoods are listed in Table 5 of Attachment B.

5.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant cultural resource impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact to cultural resources.

1. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5?
2. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5?
3. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

5.3 METHODS

Questions that should be considered in developing responses to the above thresholds include:

- Would the proposed project occur in an area with archaeological resources, human remains having archaeological associations, an archaeological study area, and involve grading, excavation, accelerated erosion, or other activities or changes to the site that could affect archaeological resources?
- Are there historical resources on the project site or in the vicinity that would be adversely impacted by the project through, for example, demolition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, relocation, or alteration?
- Is the resource included on the California Register maintained by the SHPO and ranked with an evaluation code of 1 (National Register listed resource) or 2 (determined eligible for listing in the National Register)?
- Is the resource subject to other federal, State, or local preservation guidelines or restrictions?
- Does the resource have known associations with an architect, master builder or person or event important in history such that the resource may be of exceptional importance?
- Is the resource over 50 years old and a substantially intact example of an architectural style significant in Oxnard?

Archaeological Resources

The following sources may assist in identifying the presence or potential presence of archaeological resources:

- New or existing archaeological surveys and documented historical accounts
- South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Caltrans
- United States Army Corps of Engineers
- California State Parks
- National Register of Historic Places
- Local, county, and State landmarks lists
- Sanborn Fire Insurance maps

Where sufficient information or research is not available to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources, consider whether features of the area would create a favorable environment for prehistoric or historical use, such as:

- A water source, travel corridor, native plants or animals, or sources of rock for construction, making tools, or artwork; or
- Location in an area with unusual views, a defensive position or other values for ceremonial, ritual, or astronomical observances.

Evaluate the degree of disturbance to the project site. Consider if the site has been vacant or covered by surfaces that required little or no excavation or grading, such that there has been little surface or subsurface disturbance (sites from which native topsoil has been removed, such as landfills, are unlikely to retain archaeological resource potential).

Historic Resources

Review the description of the proposed project and determine the type of activities proposed during site preparation, construction, and operation. Projects that affect historical resources, such as demolition, relocation, rehabilitation, conversion, alteration, or construction, may have a significant impact if the project results in a substantial adverse change which would impair historical significance. Insensitive rehabilitation, conversion, alteration, or construction may also result in a significant impact. Projects should also be reviewed to determine if construction activity would result in potential direct or indirect impacts to adjacent historical structures.

Human Remains

Evaluate the degree of disturbance to the project site. Consider if the site is in proximity to a cemetery or other burial ground. Generally, compliance with the procedure outlined in Section 7050.5 of the

California Health and Safety Code would result in a less than significant impact related to human remains. Please see Chapter 17, Tribal Resources for human remains that are of Native American origin.

6. ENERGY

6.1 BACKGROUND

Oxnard has a long history of supporting local efforts to promote energy efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy. Achieving efficient use of energy means decreasing overall per capita energy consumption, decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil, and increasing reliance on renewable energy (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and nuclear) sources.

Oxnard's energy uses consist of electricity and natural gas. Electricity in Oxnard is provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) and the Clean Power Alliance (CPA). Natural gas is provided by the Southern California Gas Company; these organizations are considered Investor Owned Utilities (IOU's). Both energy sources are consumed by the built environment for lighting, appliances, heating and cooling systems, fireplaces, and other uses such as industrial processes and alternative fuel vehicles.

An assessment of energy conservation revolves around the key question of whether the proposed project would result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy or construct new or retrofitted buildings that would have excessive energy requirements for daily operation.

State

California is one of the lowest per capita energy users in the United States, ranked 48th among all states, due to its energy efficiency programs and mild climate (United States Energy Information Administration [EIA] 2021). As of 2022, California's primary power mix included 54% of energy from renewable resources and 36% of energy from natural gas (CEC 2022).

Additionally, development in California is subject to the energy conservation requirements of the California Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations, California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings) and the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen, Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations). The California Energy Code provides energy conservation standards for all new and renovated commercial and residential buildings constructed in California. This Code applies to lighting, insulation, windows, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and provides guidance on construction techniques to maximize energy conservation. CALGreen sets targets for energy efficiency, along with, water consumption; diversion of construction waste from landfills; and use of environmentally sensitive materials in construction and design.

Local

Oxnard's 2030 General Plan contains goals and policies that support ongoing efforts to conserve energy. Those goals and policies are listed in Table 6 of Attachment B.

In 2013, the City adopted an Energy Action Plan (EAP) (City of Oxnard 2013), which evaluates the City's energy consumption and identifies energy conservation and production programs consistent with the 2030 General Plan goals and policies, utility company programs, and State and Federal legislation and

initiatives. The EAP includes a feasible target of a 10 percent reduction in total energy use of existing residential, commercial, and municipal buildings.

In 2023, the City adopted the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP), which establishes a target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, consistent with State law. The document presents an inventory of city-wide GHG emissions, and sets forth strategies and actions to reduce emissions and help the community adapt to a changing climate. In alignment with the EAP and the 2030 General Plan, the CAAP includes a 10 percent reduction in city-wide energy use of existing residential, commercial, and municipal buildings and 95% customer participation in CPA's 100% Green energy tier as primary strategies to achieving overall GHG reduction targets.

6.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant energy impact. A "no" response to all questions indicates that there would be no significant impact to energy.

1. Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?
2. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

6.3 METHODS

Questions that should be considered in developing responses to the above thresholds include:

- Does the project conform to current energy conservation standards of Title 24 of the California Building Code, including the California Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations, California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings) and the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen, Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations), or other applicable regulations?
- What are the total energy requirements of the project? Energy use can be estimated using CalEEMod or demand factors from energy providers. See further discussion below.
- Has the project been designed to minimize energy consumption through siting, orientation or design features? Does the project include energy conservation equipment? Project features should consider the energy efficiency of building designs, procurement of renewable energy from CPA or SCE, and be cross referenced with applicable programs within the City's CAAP to ensure consistency.
- Does the project reduce the need for personal vehicles through pedestrian or bicycle facilities, or mixed-use development?

To determine if a project would result in potentially wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, energy use can be estimated using CalEEMod or demand factors from energy providers and compared as a percentage of Ventura County and/or the energy provider's energy demand. For construction energy use, the total consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel can be estimated using the construction equipment used and their associated energy factors. For operational energy use,

CalEEMod contains estimates of electricity use and natural gas use, which can be converted to thermal units to determine energy consumption for projects. CalEEMod results from the Air Quality analysis can be used. To assist in obtaining electricity, natural gas, and diesel consumption estimates, consult the following databases as appropriate:

- California Energy Commission's California Energy Consumption Database
<http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/Default.aspx>
- California Energy Commission's California Retail Fuel Outlet Annual Reporting (CEC-A15) Results
<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/transportation-energy/california-retail-fuel-outlet-annual-reporting>

To determine if a project would conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, a project should be evaluated for consistency with energy reduction policies in the City's CAAP. To be consistent with the energy reduction policies of the City's 2022 CAAP, a project would need to demonstrate consistency with the following CAAP strategies:

- **B2– Electrify Buildings:** Adhere to Title 24 requirements for electrification of new buildings.
- **T1 – Expand Zero-Emissions-Vehicle (ZEV) Charging and Fueling Infrastructure:** Include EV-ready parking spaces.

Additionally, the analysis should identify if a project would provide alternative transportation facilities or be located in proximity to these facilities (i.e., bicycle lanes, sidewalks, transit stops), as a reduction in single occupancy vehicle trips results in less energy use. Check the project's proximity to Oxnard Transit Center or Gold Coast Transit bus stops. Determine availability of sidewalks and bicycle lanes, utilizing the City of Oxnard Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Master Plan.

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7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

7.1 BACKGROUND

Oxnard is situated on the Oxnard Plain which is located near the western edge of the Transverse Range Province. The Coastal Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Range are located to the north and the peninsular ranges to the south. Local geologic conditions consist of coastal lowland areas that range in elevation from sea level to about 115 feet above sea level. These areas are comprised of alluvial deposits of silt, sands, and gravel, which extend to a depth of approximately 500 feet beneath the City. The history of alluviation is related to the Santa Clara River and its flood patterns. Beneath the alluvium lies the San Pedro formation (approximately 4,000 feet thick beneath the City), which consists of moderately indurated sandstones and conglomerates. The potential earthquake-induced hazards that may affect the City consist of fault rupture and strong ground motions, and the secondary effects of ground motion, such as liquefaction.

Coastal Wave and Beach Erosion

Development and shoreline use from Point Mugu to Point Conception have been attributed to the loss of natural sand beaches and resulting beach erosion problems. Man made structures such as breakwalls, piers, and oil platforms interrupt the natural cycle of sand being eroded and deposited along the shoreline. In response to the widespread impacts of beach erosion along the entire length of Southern California, the Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment (BEACON) was formed. BEACON is a California Joint Powers agency established to deal with coastal erosion and beach problems on the Central Coast of California. Member agencies include the Cities of Carpinteria, Goleta, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, and the Counties of Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Damage to Oxnard Shores, Oxnard's beachfront homes, flooding, as well as loss of beach sand and formation of extensive dunes due to blowing sand are some of the problems associated with beach erosion in the City.

Excessive soil erosion (both beach and upland) can lead to damage of building foundations, roadways, dam embankments, and result in increased sedimentation to local drainage ways. Several locations within Oxnard are identified as areas easily susceptible to erosion processes. However, the development of structures consistent with local building regulations and the implementation of a variety of commonly used post-construction best management practices minimize the negative effects of erosion.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources (fossils) are the remains and/or traces of prehistoric life. Fossils are typically preserved in layered sedimentary rocks and the distribution of fossils is a result of the sedimentary history of the geologic units within which they occur. Fossils occur in a non-continuous and often unpredictable distribution within some sedimentary units, and the potential for fossils to occur within sedimentary units depends on several factors. Although it is not possible to determine whether a fossil will occur in any specific location, it is possible to evaluate the potential for geologic units to contain

scientifically significant paleontological resources, and therefore evaluate the potential for impacts to those resources and provide mitigation for paleontological resources if they do occur during construction.

PRC Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site...or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the State or any City, county, district, authority or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

Policies from the 2030 General Plan that relate to geology and soils are listed in Table 7 of Attachment B.

7.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates potentially significant geologic or soil impacts. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact related to geology or soils.

1. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - a. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.
 - b. Strong seismic ground shaking?
 - c. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?
 - d. Landslides?
2. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?
3. Would the project 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?
4. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?
5. Would the project 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?
6. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

7.3 METHODS

Review the description of the proposed project, project site, and surrounding area. To assist in determining whether the project is located in an area of known or suspected geologic hazards, including landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse, or contains paleontological resources, consult the following maps and databases as appropriate:

- California Department of Conservation's California Earthquake Hazard Zone Application
<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geohazards/eq-zapp>
- California Department of Conservation's Oil and Gas Maps
<https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/oilgas/>
- Figure 6-1 of the General Plan Background Report
- Project-specific geotechnical report
- United States Geological Survey's Interactive U.S. Quaternary Fault Map
<https://www.usgs.gov/tools/interactive-us-fault-map>
- University of California Museum of Paleontology online collections database
<https://ucmp.berkeley.edu/collections/databases/>

Using the above information, conduct field research, published reports, or other appropriate maps or studies, as available, assess whether the project is located in an area susceptible to geologic hazards. Consider past episodes on site or in the surrounding area; steepness/height of slopes; physical properties of the soil; the presence of fill; or extraction of resources below the surface. Indications of high and very high levels of erosion hazard indicate known or suspected erosion hazard. Determine whether the project includes grading, clearing or excavation activities that could result in sedimentation and erosion impacts.

Considerations in determining the significance of impacts include:

- Is the project located in an area susceptible to unusual geologic hazards as designated on official maps and databases; historic episodes on site or in the surrounding area; or physical properties of the site prone to geologic hazard conditions?
- Would the project result in grading, clearing or excavation of more than 20,000 cubic yards of material on a slope of ten percent or more?
- Does the project include grading, clearing, or excavation activities in an area of known or suspected erosion hazard (based upon designation on official maps and databases)?
- Does the project site contain any distinct or prominent geologic or physical features that may be physically altered by project implementation?
- Is the site vacant or covered by surfaces that required little or no excavation or grading, such that there has been little surface or subsurface disturbance?
- How much grading, excavation, erosion, and increased human activity (e.g., opening of previously closed lands, new access routes) through sensitive areas would occur as part of the project?
- Could implementation of the project result in the disturbance of surface or subsurface fossils, either through site preparation, construction, or operational activities, or through an increase in

human activities at or near the fossil site?

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8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

8.1 BACKGROUND

Over the last century, human activities have released carbon dioxide and other GHGs faster than the ocean and plant life can absorb them. This increase in GHGs has affected the earth's energy balance and is a primary cause of global warming and climate change. While climate change is global, the effects and responses occur substantially at the local level and on a cumulative basis. The impacts of climate change pose an immediate and growing threat to Oxnard's public health, environment, and economy. Without appropriate actions, Oxnard will continue to experience increased likelihood of droughts, flooding, wildfires, heat waves, and air pollution. As such, it's essential for Oxnard to respond to climate change both through policies that promote adaptation and resilience and by significantly reducing GHG emissions.

GHG emissions are produced primarily from the burning of fossil fuels for energy production and for powering motor vehicles. The State of California, through both Executive Orders by the Governor and through legislation, has adopted a number of policies and programs intended to reduce GHG emissions, promoting Carbon Neutrality by 2045. These policies involve actions in a number of areas, including energy conservation and efficiency of building designs, increased use of renewable energy, and measures to reduce the use of motor vehicles through land use and transportation strategies that promote alternative means of travel.

CEQA acknowledges the role of long-range plans, such as general plans and climate action plans in addressing city-wide greenhouse gas emissions, and global climate change.

The City of Oxnard's 2030 General Plan includes a Sustainable Community chapter and contains numerous statements of goals, policies, and implementation measures that comply with the state direction to respond to the issue of GHG emissions and climate change. Policies are directed at improving energy conservation, and at reducing the consumption of energy for vehicle travel and other common urban purposes (i.e., the provision of water service, management of solid waste). In addition, the 2030 General Plan includes several policies to address the need for updated coastal planning in response to anticipated sea level rise.

The 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that development of Oxnard consistent with the land uses and policies in the General Plan would have a significant and unavoidable impact relative to the issue of GHG emissions and climate change. The impact statement is as follows:

Impact 5.7-6 The Project would potentially conflict with implementation of state goals for reducing greenhouse emissions.

Many of the goals and policies related to reducing GHG emissions through energy conservation and minimizing vehicle use also relate to reducing air pollution in general. The additional policies identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR, which apply to the issue of GHG emissions and climate change, are summarized in Table 8 of the City of Oxnard General Plan Goals and Policies (Attachment B).

The City of Oxnard adopted a CAAP in late 2022, which builds on the General Plan's climate and sustainability goals and policies. The CAAP identifies that climate change will impact Oxnard in terms of

extreme heat days, worsened air quality, extreme precipitation events, intense droughts, and sea level rise. The CAAP establishes the target to reduce GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, consistent with state law (SB 32). It also propels the City along a path to achieving deeper reductions consistent with the long-term goals represented by Governor's Orders S-3-05 in 2005 (80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050) and B-55-18 in 2018 (achieve statewide carbon neutrality by 2045). The CAAP presents an inventory of GHG emissions originating from the City, and sets forth strategies and actions to reduce emissions to help the community adapt to a changing climate. Utilizing GHG emissions data from 2018, 44 percent came from on-road transportation, while electricity, natural gas, and solid waste comprised an additional 51 percent of emissions. The remaining 5% includes emissions from off-road equipment and wastewater. Oxnard's goal for 2030 is to reduce community-wide GHG emissions to 499,894 MTCO₂e per year by 2030, which would occur as a result of both local actions and state measures. The CAAP includes strategies and implementation actions regarding clean energy, green buildings, transportation, land use, water conservation and reuse, water reduction and recycling, and nature-based solutions.

8.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to both of the following questions indicates a potentially significant impact with respect to GHG emissions. A "no" response to both questions indicates that there would be no significant impact with respect to GHG emissions.

1. Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
2. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG?

8.3 METHODS

The vast majority of individual projects do not generate sufficient GHG emissions to directly influence climate change. However, physical changes caused by a project can contribute incrementally to significant cumulative effects, even if individual changes resulting from a project are limited. As a result, the issue of climate change typically involves an analysis of whether a project's contribution towards an impact would be cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[h][1]).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 recommends that lead agencies describe, calculate, or estimate GHG emissions of projects and consider several other factors that may be used in the determination of significance of GHG emissions from a project, including the extent to which the project may increase or reduce GHG emissions; whether a project exceeds an applicable significance threshold; and the extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 does not establish a threshold of significance. Lead agencies have the discretion to establish significance thresholds for their respective jurisdictions, and in establishing those thresholds, a lead agency may appropriately look to thresholds developed by other public agencies or suggested by other experts, as long as any threshold chosen is supported by substantial evidence (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7[c]). The CEQA Guidelines also clarify that the effects of GHG emissions

are cumulative and should be analyzed in the context of CEQA's requirements for cumulative impact analysis (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15130[f]).

No applicable State regional agency has adopted a numerical significance threshold for assessing GHG emissions that is applicable to the project. Therefore, the City evaluates the significance of land use development projects' potential impacts with regard to GHG emissions and climate change solely on consistency with plans and policies adopted for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change.

In evaluating if a project could have a potentially significant impact from GHG emissions, the State recommends determining whether a proposed development would align with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2022 Scoping Plan by assessing if the project is consistent with the key project attributes identified in Table 3 of Appendix D of the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan. According to the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan, "projects that have all the key project attributes should accommodate growth in a manner consistent with State GHG reduction and equity prioritization goals." These attributes are detailed below.

Table 1 Key Project Attributes that Reduce GHG²	
Priority Areas	Key Project Attribute
Transportation Electrification	Provides EV charging infrastructure that, at minimum, meets the most ambitious voluntary standard in the California Green Building Standards Code at the time of project approval
VMT Reduction	Is located on infill sites that are surrounded by existing urban uses and reuses or redevelops previously undeveloped or underutilized land that is presently served by existing utilities and essential public services (e.g., transit, streets, water, sewer)
	Does not result in the loss or conversion of natural and working lands
	Consists of transit-supportive densities (minimum of 20 residential dwelling units per acre), <u>or</u> Is in proximity to existing transit stops (within a half mile), <u>or</u> Satisfies more detailed and stringent criteria specified in the region's Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)

² California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2022 Scoping Plan, Appendix D

	Reduces parking requirements by: Eliminating parking requirements or including maximum allowable parking ratios (i.e., the ratio of parking spaces to residential units or square feet); <u>or</u> Providing residential parking supply at a ratio of less than one parking space per dwelling unit; <u>or</u> For multifamily residential development, requiring parking costs to be unbundled from costs to rent or own a residential unit
	At least 20 percent of units included are affordable to lower-income residents
	Results in no net loss of existing affordable units
Building Decarbonization	Uses all-electric appliances without any natural gas connections and does not use propane or other fossil fuels for space heating, water heating, or indoor cooking

The key attributes are geared towards mixed-use and residential projects; however, many of the key attributes would also apply to other uses. The CARB 2022 Scoping Plan states that “lead agencies may determine, with adequate additional supporting evidence, that projects that incorporate some, but not all, of the key project attributes are consistent with the State’s climate goal.” Therefore, the City may use discretion in determining the key attributes that are applicable to non-mixed use or residential uses. This may include providing alternative GHG reduction measures that result in similar or greater GHG reductions as compared to attributes not applicable to the project. Projects that are consistent with the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan’s key attributes can be assumed to have a less than significant impact from GHG emissions. If inconsistencies are identified, the project could have a potentially significant impact from GHG emissions.

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

9.1 BACKGROUND

Background and methodology on addressing potential impacts related to wildland fires are discussed in Chapter 19, *Wildfire*.

Hazardous wastes generated by both residents and businesses within the City contribute to environmental and human health hazards. However, proper waste management and disposal practices can minimize public concern over toxicity and the contamination of soils, water, and the air. Locations known to contain hazardous materials or conditions include those facilities with operations that incorporate the use of underground or aboveground storage tanks. Additional facilities within the City include historical landfills, transfer stations, material recovery facilities, transformation facilities, waste tire sites, unpermitted dumps, and closed disposal facilities. The Halaco Superfund Site is located in the southwestern corner of Oxnard, along the Pacific coast. Remediation of the site is in process.

The City of Oxnard Fire Department administers the Certified Unified Program Agency / Hazardous Materials Ordinance and has regulatory authority over the local Underground Storage Tank Program. The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Incident Report contains an inventory of reported leaking underground tank incidents and is compiled from data provided by the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System. LUST sites are predominately clustered around the City's primary transportation corridors, including Oxnard Boulevard, 5th Street, and Saviers Road and are predominantly associated with retail and commercial uses (e.g., gas stations, convenience stores, car washes). Additional sites are associated with local industrial and agricultural uses.

Airports within and in proximity to Oxnard include the Oxnard Airport and the Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu. Oxnard Airport is situated on 216 acres of land located west of Ventura Road and north of West Fifth Street. Oxnard Airport is served primarily by general aviation and commuter aircraft. As of 2019, Oxnard Airport was base to approximately 140 aircraft and 73,798 annual operations (Ventura County Department of Airports 2019). Development standards for projects located within the safety zones established by the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update for Ventura County (Ventura County Airport Land Use Commission 2000), are enforced in order to limit potential safety hazards from new developments in proximity to these airports.

Other potential hazards affecting the City include earthquake, geologic, flooding, tsunamis, coastal waves, noise, hazardous materials and potential terrorist acts. These hazards require an emergency response to inform the public and often generally redirect or evacuate residents to safer locations. City policies for safety and the evacuation of residents during a large-scale incident are managed through the Oxnard Fire Department. Transportation hazards involving Interstate Highways or California maintained facilities, such as State Routes, are managed through by Caltrans District 7, located in Los Angeles, with the California Highway Patrol usually the first to respond to the location of the hazard.

Key 2030 General Plan goals and policies are listed in Table 9 of Attachment B.

9.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant hazards or hazardous materials impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to hazards or hazardous materials.

1. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
2. Would the project create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?
3. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?
4. Would the project be located on a site that 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 substantial hazard to the public or environment?
5. 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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?
6. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency operations plan or Ventura County Operation Area Response Protocol or City of Oxnard emergency evacuation protocols?
7. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

“Substantial” hazards related to chronic health risks (e.g., exposure to ongoing emissions of TAC) will normally include, but not necessarily be limited to exceedance of VCAPCD health risk public notification thresholds (Ten excess cancer cases in one million for cancer risk and a Hazard Index of more than 1.0 for non-cancer risk)

“Substantial” risk of upset hazards (e.g., a chemical spill) is defined by the criteria described in Table 2 through Table 4. Table 2 and Table 3 describe the criticality and frequency of potential upset hazards, while Table 4 uses these factors to determine whether a particular upset risk is significant. As indicated in Table 4, a significant risk would depend upon both the criticality and frequency of a potential event. The potential for minor events may not pose a substantial risk even if the potential frequency is relatively high, while the potential for more severe events may pose a substantial risk even if the potential for such events is rare.

Table 2 Criticality Classifications of Upset Hazards

Classification	Description of Public Safety Hazard
Negligible	No significant risk to the public, with no minor injuries
Minor	One or more minor injury, up to 3 severe injuries
Major	Up to 10 severe injuries

Severe	Up to 100 severe injuries or up to 10 fatalities
Disastrous	More than 100 severe injuries or more than 10 fatalities

Table 3 Frequency Classifications of Upset Hazards

Classification	Frequency and Description of the Event
Extraordinary	Has never occurred but could occur
Rare	Occurred on a worldwide basis, but only a few times
Unlikely	Is not expected to occur during the project lifetime
Likely	Would probably occur during the project lifetime
Frequent	Would occur once in a year on average

Table 4 Substantial Risk Matrix of Upset Hazards

Consequences	Classification				
	Extraordinary	Rare	Unlikely	Likely	Frequent
Disastrous (> 100 severe injuries or 10 fatalities)					
Severe (up to 100 severe injuries or 10 fatalities)					
Major (up to 10 severe injuries)					
Minor (> 1 minor injury, up to 3 severe injuries)					
Negligible (no minor injuries)					

Note: Incidents that fall in the shaded area of the risk matrix could be classified as significant.

9.3 METHODS

Review the description of the proposed project. Determine whether operation or construction would involve the use, generation, disposal, transport, or management of potentially hazardous or explosive substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in sufficient quantities to

cause a potential hazard. If so, determine whether a quantified HRA or risk of upset evaluation is warranted. Emergency response and evacuation plans are required for businesses that use hazardous materials or involve a potential threatened release of acutely hazardous materials during operation or construction.

The following factors should be considered in developing a determination of significance related to risk of upset/emergency preparedness:

- If a project involves the use, manufacture or storage of toxic, readily combustible, or otherwise hazardous materials;
- The probable frequency and severity of consequences to people or property because of a potential accidental release or explosion of a hazardous substance;
- The degree to which the project may require a new, or interfere with an existing, emergency response or evacuation plan, and the severity of the consequences;
- The regulatory framework for the risk of upset/emergency preparedness;
- The degree to which project design would reduce the frequency or severity of a potential accidental release or explosion of a hazardous substance;
- The number of resources required to mitigate an emergency within the project;
- The probable frequency and severity of consequences to people from exposure to the health hazard; and
- The degree to which project design would reduce the frequency of exposure or severity of consequences of exposure to the health hazard.

The following factors should be considered in developing a determination of significance for impacts related to human health hazards:

- The regulatory framework for the health hazard;
- The probable frequency and severity of consequences to people from exposure to the health hazard; and
- The degree to which project design would reduce the frequency of exposure or severity of consequences of exposure to the health hazard.

A determination on if a site is located on the list of hazardous materials sites can be made by checking the following databases:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency CERCLIS Superfund Site Search
<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/CurSites/srchsites.cfm>
- State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker: <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database:
<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>

A database search of hazardous materials sites can also be obtained from a company that compiles and maintains records of hazardous materials sites. For projects involving sites where it is suspected hazardous materials may be present in soil or groundwater, preparation of a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) may be warranted in support of the environmental documentation. If a Phase I ESA identifies recognized environmental conditions (RECs), preparation of Phase II soil or groundwater sampling may be warranted to identify the extent of potential hazards and feasible methods to remediate any identified hazards.

For projects involving the generation of airborne hazards or that may be subject to airborne hazards, preparation of a HRA may be warranted. Such a study would typically quantify the extent of the potential health hazard and compare the identified hazard to City thresholds, as discussed in Section 3, *Air Quality*.

To assess if the project would result in an airport safety hazard or excessive noise related to airport proximity, the project site location should be compared to the Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update for Ventura County (2000) to determine if the project would be located in an airport safety zone. Consider if the project is subject to Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 and review by the Federal Aviation Administration. If the project is subject to Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 and/or review by the Federal Aviation Administration, the project must comply with the design requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 and/or the Federal Aviation Administration.

For Threshold 6, To determine if a project would impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, consult the most recent iteration of the Ventura County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Plan. Also consider whether the project would result in road closures, and if these road closures would occur on a route designated as an evacuation route by the Oxnard Fire Department or other emergency service provider. In addition, consider whether additional vehicle trips generated by the project would have the potential to interfere with emergency evacuation or response.

Wildland fires are discussed in Section 19, *Wildfire*.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This section addresses hydrological and water quality. Water supply is addressed below in Section 18, Utilities and Energy.

10.1 BACKGROUND

The City falls within the Santa Clara River's 1,600 square mile watershed. The Santa Clara River is the primary surface water feature in the City and the longest free-flowing river in Southern California. The river is also one of the few remaining rivers in the area that remains in a relatively natural state. The total river length is approximately 70 miles, extending from its headwaters at Mount Pinos to the Santa Clara River Estuary adjacent to McGrath State Beach. The City is within the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the region. The Basin Plan provides long-term standards and program guidance..

The City is located above the Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin, Oxnard Plain Subbasin (Subbasin). The Subbasin is composed of two aquifer systems known as the Upper Aquifer System (UAS) and the Lower Aquifer System (LAS). The UAS consists of the Oxnard Aquifer and the Mugu Aquifer. The LAS is comprised of the Hueneme, Fox Canyon, and Grimes Canyon Aquifers. The majority of recharge that replenishes the Subbasin comes from surface water diversions of the Santa Clara River, which are directed to spreading basins in the Oxnard Forebay operated by the United Water Conservation District (UWCD). Water that recharges in the Forebay migrates throughout the Subbasin.

The Subbasin contains approximately 1,140 wells, of which 68 are water supply wells. Groundwater provides approximately 67 percent of the Subbasin's water supply (Groundwater Exchange 2020). The Subbasin was given a high prioritization due to long-term groundwater overdraft, saltwater intrusion, and subsidence. The Fox Canyon Groundwater Management Agency (FCGMA) developed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in December 2019 for the Subbasin to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (FCGMA 2019).

Due to its low land profile, the City became a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The City also adopted a Master Plan of Drainage (2003) and a Floodplain Management Ordinance (OCC Chapter 18) to protect its residents and businesses, the southeastern areas, and central and north-central areas. Flooding in Oxnard caused by rainwater is most likely to occur in the winter months when Ventura County receives most of its precipitation. In general, most of Oxnard's rain falls between late January and mid-March. On average, rainfall in the Oxnard area increases sharply in early November and does not decrease until mid/late-March. High winds or tides can cause seawater surges resulting in coastal flooding beyond the high tide line. Wave action can directly impact seaside homes and infrastructure. Indirectly, wave action can cause beach and bluff erosion resulting in damage to seaside homes and infrastructure.

Given its location along the Pacific Ocean coastline, Oxnard could potentially be struck or impacted by a tsunami. A tsunami is a rapidly moving ocean wave or series of waves caused by earthquakes or undersea landslides. However, the 2022 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for Ventura County, California considers this a low-risk hazard to pose a remote threat to life and property in Ventura County

due to the low likelihood of occurrence. Since 1946, only seven major tsunamis have impacted the California coast, the most recent in 2011, which originated in Japan. Areas that are affected by flooding are also at risk for tsunamis. Oxnard's projected tsunami impact area extends inland from the shoreline approximately one mile.

The City's Channel Islands Harbor and Mandalay Bay could potentially be impacted by seiches. Seiches are oscillating waves in enclosed or partially enclosed bodies of water (e.g., lakes, bays, or gulfs) for varying lengths of time as a result of seismic or atmospheric disturbances.

Several dams are located at least 35 miles to the east and northeast of Oxnard within Ventura and Los Angeles counties. These include the Santa Felicia Dam at Lake Piru, the Castaic Lake Dam and the Pyramid Lake Dam. Oxnard is upstream along the Santa Clara River corridor, an area which is subject to inundation in the event of dam failure. Although the potential for a dam failure is considered low, should one or more of these dams fail, the entire City is located within the Dam Inundation Zone, also called Dam Failure Hazard Area. Damage to the City could be in the form of a wall of fast-moving water, mud, and debris. Residential and commercial buildings as well as critical facilities could be impacted by a dam failure.

The City is a participant with other local governments in the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Plan. This is a comprehensive regional effort to implement federal and State requirements for reducing water pollution from uncontrolled stormwater runoff. This program defines the Best Management Practices applicable to management of stormwater runoff, and the prevention of dry weather runoff. It also establishes the design requirements for Low Impact Development to minimize the volume of stormwater discharge and pollutant levels originating from newly developed areas. Compliance with these principles by construction and land development projects that may affect stormwater quality in the City stormwater drainage system is a requirement of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS004004, Regional Permit Order No. R4-2021-0105, issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region in 2021.

Discussions and background information related to hydrology and water quality are found in two chapters of the 2030 General Plan EIR. The Infrastructure and Community Services chapter addresses water quality issues that may be associated with wastewater treatment discharges or other discharges that may involve water pollution, including the management of stormwater discharges. The Safety and Hazards chapter addresses hydrology issues associated with flooding, affecting the 100-year flood plain, and potential development in these areas. For all issues within this topic, it was determined the application of existing statutory and regulatory requirements and compliance with existing City and agency programs would address potential significant impacts.

Policies from the 2030 General Plan that address issues related to hydrology and water quality are listed in Table 10 of Attachment B.

10.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a significant hydrologic or water quality impact. A "no" response to all questions indicates there would be no significant hydrology or water quality impact.

1. Would the project cause a violation of any adopted water quality standards or waste discharge or treatment requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

2. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?
3. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would:
 - a. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?
 - b. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?
 - c. 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?
 - d. Impede or redirect flood flows?
4. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?
5. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the water quality basin plan for Oxnard in the "Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties", NPDES permits and associated local standards, or the FCGMA GSP for sustainable groundwater management?

10.3 METHODS

The key potential impact to water quality for most projects will relate to how a project complies with applicable stormwater Best Management Practices and Low Impact Development principles. Guidance from the Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program identifies measures and requirements that apply to different kinds of projects (Ventura County Stormwater Quality Management Program 2018). Applicable federal, State, and local standards will typically be described and information demonstrating compliance with standards will be provided. Compliance with applicable NPDES permits and associated local standards and requirements will normally suffice to reduce water quality impacts to below a level of significance.

Impacts to hydrological and storm drain systems will also consider NPDES and associated local requirements pertaining to limiting increases in surface runoff. Again, compliance with applicable requirements needs to be demonstrated. For smaller infill projects that would not substantially increase impervious surface area, citing of requirements may suffice. For larger projects involving substantial changes in surface runoff and the need for on-site detention/retention, a preliminary hydrological study will normally be needed in support of the CEQA document.

Impacts to groundwater and consistency with the FCGMA GSP should be evaluated. The GSP can be found at the link below:

- <https://fcgma.org/groundwater-sustainability-plans-gsps/>

Estimated water use for a proposed project should be compared with the Oxnard Subbasin's groundwater storage, as well as the capacity for pile driving during construction to encounter and displace groundwater. Groundwater levels of the project site should be evaluated to determine whether groundwater dewatering would be required during construction. Construction and operation of a

proposed project should be quantitatively demonstrated to not substantially deplete groundwater or interfere with groundwater recharge.

The potential for flooding may be evaluated with the relevant FEMA FIRMs. Most recent FEMA FIRMs, updated in January 2021 show that significant portions of Oxnard, especially along the coast and Santa Clara River, face a one percent annual chance of flood discharge. In addition, Figure 2-1 in the 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies shows the approximate extent of the 100-year flood level in the beach and coastal areas, and how that level may change with rising sea level. Projects within the 100-year flood zone, tsunami hazard area, and seiche hazard area typically require flood insurance unless a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) is approved by FEMA. The following websites provide information to determine whether a project site is in a hazard area:

- FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer:
<https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/national-flood-hazard-layer>
- California Department of Conservation's Tsunami Maps:
<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps>

If a project would be located in a flood hazard area, tsunami hazard area, or seiche hazard area, the analysis should address project design features that would be implemented in order to reduce the potential for project inundation and release of pollutants. These design features should include minimum flood design requirements set forth by OCC Chapter 18, Article IV, *Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction*.

Impacts related to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan are generally related to how a project complies with applicable stormwater Best Management Practices and Low Impact Development principles, and if a project's groundwater use would be substantial. The water quality control plan (basin plan) for Oxnard is the *Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*, which can be accessed at the link below:

- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

Similar to Threshold 1, compliance with applicable NPDES permits and associated local standards and requirements will normally suffice to be in compliance with a water quality control plan. Similar to Threshold 2, consistency with the FCGMA GSP should be evaluated to determine if the project would conflict with a sustainable groundwater management plan.

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

11.1 BACKGROUND

Oxnard's historical land use pattern reflects the City's central location in the Oxnard plain with surrounding agriculture, as Oxnard grew in all directions from the original small town. Land within the City limits is currently classified into one of five broad categories: residential, commercial, industrial, open space, and other. Each of these categories is further subdivided into uses correlated with specific standards. With the exception of several high-rise buildings in north Oxnard, the City is characterized by one or two story residential and commercial buildings and several industrial areas. Most of the City's higher intensity development lies adjacent to primary thoroughfares such as U.S. Route 101, Gonzales Road, Rose Avenue, Rice Avenue, Oxnard Boulevard, Hueneme Road, Ventura Road, Victoria Avenue, Saviers Road, and in the central business district.

Beginning in the 1980s, the City planned its larger expansions by use of specific plans. Specific Plans in Oxnard are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Adopted and Proposed Specific Plans (as of 2024)

Specific Plan	Acreage	Land Use Mix
Northfield/ Seagate Business Park	252	Light Industrial, Limited Industrial
Mandalay Bay	220	Residential and Coastal Visitor Service
Rose-Santa Clara Corridor	204	Auto Sales and Service, Business Park, Retail Commercial, Commercial/ Manufacturing
Northwest Community	255	Residential, Golf Course
McInnes Ranch Business Park	235	Industrial, Business / Research, Industrial Service Centers
Northwest Golf Course Community	323	Golf course, Institutional, Residential, Public School
Northeast Community	856	Residential, Industrial, Commercial, Schools, Park, and Hospital
Riverpark	702	Residential, Commercial, Parks, Open Space, Schools
Camino Real Business Park	40	Business and Research, Light Industrial
The Village (Wagon Wheel)	63	Residential, Mixed Use, Commercial, Parks
Teal Club (proposed)	150	Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Park
Sakioka Farms	430	Business and Research, Light Industrial
Total	3,730	

Source: City of Oxnard Specific Plans 2024; Oxnard Community Development Department Staff 2024
[Specific Plan Map 11x17, Updated 03/12/24 \(oxnard.gov\)](#)

Key land use policies related to environmental protection are listed in Table 11 of Attachment B. Additional policies throughout the 2030 General Plan also related to land use decisions may apply on a case-by-case basis.

11.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a significant land use impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to land use.

1. Would the project physically divide an established community?
2. Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating a significant environmental effect?

With respect to Threshold 1, formally adopted land use plans, policies, and regulations must be considered and inconsistencies with adopted policies may be considered significant environmental effects. Consistency with draft plans, policies, and regulations not yet adopted may also be discussed in CEQA documents for informational purposes, but inconsistencies with such plans, policies, and regulations typically would not be considered significant effects.

11.3 METHODS

Review the proposed project for consistency with the 2030 General Plan and other adopted environmental goals and policies. Potential areas of inconsistency include but are not limited to: land use type; height, bulk, design or density; waste or wastewater generation; resource consumption or degradation; and other plan policies relating to the physical environment. Use the most recent specific plan maps or zoning data to identify ordinances and plan areas pertaining to the project site. As appropriate, evaluate the 2030 General Plan and its elements, specific plans, LCP, Zoning Code, utility plans, and resource management plans. Consider whether policies are mandatory or guidance, and which agency has primary jurisdiction.

Review the description of the proposed project, including the proposed land use or activity, and the size, density and intensity of the operation. Noise, odor, signage, safety hazards, traffic or other impacts may indicate an incompatibility with existing adjacent or surrounding land uses or current zoning for those sites, if vacant. Also, consider the types of land uses surrounding the project site and the typical activities that occur at these sites compared to those that would occur at the project site. Indicate the presence or lack of buffers between the project site and adjacent land uses of other types. Note that a zone change required to implement the project may indicate a potential incompatibility with adjacent existing land uses. Review specific plans for urban design compatibility programs or regulations and their relevance to project design.

If the project includes elements such as a roadway, aboveground infrastructure or an easement, identify the existing land uses that would be removed or would be adjacent to the new infrastructure. Determine the duration of any disruption of the physical arrangement of an established neighborhood or community.

The following factors should be considered:

- Whether the proposed project is inconsistent with the adopted land use/density designation in the redevelopment plan or specific plan for the site
- Whether the proposed project is inconsistent with the 2030 General Plan or adopted environmental goals or policies contained in other applicable plans

- The extent of the area that would be impacted, the nature and degree of impacts, and the type of land uses within that area
- The extent to which existing neighborhoods, communities, or land uses would be disrupted, divided or isolated, and the duration of the disruptions
- The number, degree, and type of secondary impacts to surrounding land uses that could result from implementation of the proposed project

12. MINERAL RESOURCES

12.1 BACKGROUND

Important mineral/sand/gravel deposits are primarily located along the Santa Clara River channel, along U.S. Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) corridor and along the eastern edge of the City extending as far west as Oxnard Boulevard in several areas. Additional important mineral resources include oil and gas fields. The General Plan Background Report (City of Oxnard 2006: Section 5.6) contains an explanation of mineral resources, terms, and regulations that apply to mineral resources.

Areas of significant mineral deposits within the City are identified as MRZ-2 and MRZ-3 areas. MRZ-2 areas encompass the course of the Santa Clara River through the City and also a corridor of land along U.S. Route 101 from the Santa Clara River eastward to approximately Del Norte Avenue. MRZ-3 areas are located south of the Santa Clara River (west of U.S. Route 101) and a large area bordering State Route 1 through the center of the City.

Four oil and gas fields are located within the City. The West Montalvo Field includes the area along the coastline and upstream from the mouth of the Santa Clara River and currently contains 19 active wells, 55 idle wells, and 81 plugged and abandoned wells. The West Montalvo Field is the only local field to increase the number of active wells in recent years. The Santa Clara Avenue Field, located near Nyeland Acres, contains approximately 7 active oil and gas wells, 26 idle wells, and 4 plugged and abandoned wells. The Oxnard Field contains two active oil and gas wells, 120 idle wells, and 237 plugged and abandoned wells. The El Rio Field is located at the crossing of Ventura Freeway and the Santa Clara River and is entirely abandoned (DOC 2022).

The 2030 General Plan EIR did not identify any significant impacts related to mineral resources in the City. Policies from the General Plan that apply to mineral resources are listed in Table 12 of Attachment B.

12.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant mineral resource impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant mineral resource impact.

1. Would the project 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?
2. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the Oxnard 2030 General Plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

12.3 METHODS

In considering how the above issues apply to a proposed project, use maps showing the locations of identified mineral resources (for example, the General Plan Background Report, Figure 5-16). If a project

would occur within, or block access to, an area classified as MRZ-2 (areas that contain identified mineral resources) or known other potential mineral resource areas then it may have a significant impact

13. NOISE

13.1 BACKGROUND

The General Plan Background Report (City of Oxnard 2006: Section 6.4) provides overview and definitions related to noise and presents information on noise regulations and standards.

The main noise generators within the City consist of vehicular traffic along U.S. Route 101, other major roadways, the Oxnard Airport, the Union Pacific Railroad line, and a variety of stationary noise sources. Each of these noise sources is described in greater detail below.

Noise levels are commonly measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA). The A-weighting scale is an adjustment to the actual sound pressure levels so they are consistent with the human hearing response. Decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale that quantifies sound intensity in a manner similar to the Richter scale used to measure earthquake magnitudes. A doubling of the energy of a noise source, such as doubling of traffic volume, would increase the noise level by 3 dB; dividing the energy in half would result in a 3 dB noise reduction (Caltrans 2013).

Human perception of noise has no simple correlation with sound energy: the perception of sound is not linear in terms of dBA or in terms of sound energy. Two sources do not “sound twice as loud” as one source. It is widely accepted the average healthy ear can barely perceive changes of 3 dBA, increase or decrease (i.e., twice the sound energy); a change of 5 dBA is readily perceptible (8 times the sound energy); and an increase (or decrease) of 10 dBA sounds twice (half) as loud (10.5 times the sound energy) (Caltrans 2013).

Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures; the amount of attenuation provided by this “shielding” depends on the size of the object and the frequencies of the noise levels. Natural terrain features such as hills and dense woods, and man-made features such as buildings and walls, can significantly alter noise levels. Generally, any large structure blocking the line of sight will provide at least a 5-dBA reduction in source noise levels at the receiver (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] 2017). Structures can substantially reduce exposure to noise as well. FHWA’s guidelines indicate modern building construction generally provides an exterior-to-interior noise level reduction of 20 to 35 dBA with closed windows.

Vehicle Noise

As in most typical urbanized areas, the most pervasive noise sources in the City are motor vehicles, including automobiles, trucks, buses, and motorcycles. The noise generated from vehicles using roads within the City is governed primarily by the number of vehicles, type of vehicles (mix of automobiles, trucks, and other large vehicles), and their speed.

The highest noise levels are adjacent to U.S. Route 101. Noise levels that would affect noise sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, and hospitals also occur along major arterials including Victoria Avenue, Channel Islands Boulevard, Ventura Road, and Oxnard Boulevard.

Railroad Noise

The Union Pacific Railroad line running across the City is the only railroad line utilized on a regular basis. The line enters the City at its eastern boundary, runs west along East Fifth Street to the Transportation Center where it turns north and runs adjacent to Oxnard Boulevard, and eventually crosses the northern City boundary at U.S. Route 101.

Several factors combine to produce railroad noises, including length of train, speed, grade, type of track, number of engines, and number of trips. The Union Pacific Railroad line operates approximately six trains in the City within a 24-hour period. Four trains are scheduled Amtrak passenger trains and the other two are non-scheduled freight trains that could pass through the City anytime during a 24-hour period. Ventura County Railroad Company operates an additional two trains that pass through the city within a 24-hour period. The older residential neighborhoods within the central portion of the City are subject to the greatest noise effects from local railroad activity, particularly the nighttime freight trains.

Aircraft or Airport

The greatest potential for noise intrusion occurs when aircraft land, take off, or run their engines while on the ground. There are three primary sources of noise in a jet engine: the exhaust, the turbo machinery, and the fan. The noise associated with general aviation propeller aircraft (piston and turbo-prop) is produced primarily by the propellers and secondarily from the engine and exhaust.

Aircraft noise affecting the City is primarily generated by Oxnard Airport and Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu. Oxnard Airport is situated upon 216 acres of land located west of Ventura Road and north of West Fifth Street. Oxnard Airport is served primarily by general aviation and commuter aircraft. As of 2019, the last year for which figures are available, Oxnard Airport was the base for approximately 140 aircraft and 73,798 annual operations (Ventura County Department of Airports, Oxnard Airport Economic Benefit Analysis, May 2019 -Oxnard Airport. <https://oxr-noise-study.airportstudy.net/>). As of October 2024, the Ventura County Department of Airports is in the process of preparing a Part 150 Noise Compatibility Study for the Oxnard Airport (OXR) in accordance with Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 150 (14 CFR Part 150). This study is a cooperative effort between the Ventura County Department of Airports and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). This Part 150 study, which is funded by a grant from the FAA, will include Noise Exposure Maps and a Part 150 Noise Compatibility Program for Oxnard Airport.

Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County of Ventura. The property is also located within the Oxnard Planning Area. While no major established flight patterns pass over the City, infrequently used patterns do pass over residential areas of the City.

Camarillo Airport is also located within Ventura County. Camarillo Airport does not have any flight paths over the City (Ventura County Department of Airports 2011). However, the northeast portion of the City may experience noise generated by Camarillo Airport operations.

The 2030 General Plan EIR concluded buildout of the City in a pattern consistent with the 2030 General Plan would result in some instances where noise and related impacts would be significant and unavoidable. These include the following impacts:

Impact 6.4-2 The 2030 Plan could expose a variety of noise-sensitive land uses to traffic noise.

Impact 6.4-3 The Project could expose a variety of noise-sensitive land uses to railroad noise.

Impact 6.4-6 The Project could expose a variety of noise-sensitive land uses to excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

The 2030 General Plan EIR also concluded other potential noise impacts could be mitigated through the implementation of regulatory controls and measures present in the City Noise Ordinance and other policies. These issues included: Impact 6.4-1 related to temporary construction noise, Impact 6.4-4 related to changes in traffic patterns or locations of noise effects, and Impact 6.4-5 related to stationary noise sources, which are subject to regulation under the City Noise Ordinance.

Goals and policies in the 2030 General Plan related to noise are summarized in Table 13 of Attachment B

13.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a significant noise impact. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant noise impact.

1. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the Oxnard 2030 General Plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?
2. Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
3. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or the airport land use plan for Oxnard Airport or within two miles of Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

13.3 METHODS

Specific numerical noise criteria are not included in the 2030 General Plan but are referenced in the General Plan Background Report. As a general measure of compatibility, the standards presented in the General Plan Background Report (City of Oxnard 2006: Table 6-5) may be used. For residential and other sensitive uses, the maximum exterior Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) considered compatible is 65 dBA. This standard should be used when evaluating noise from normal traffic corridors, railroad operations and airport operations on proposed land uses. Other standards for other uses are provided in the referenced table. General Plan Policy SH-6.7 also calls for the evaluation of peak noise levels along truck routes.

Activities associated with construction are exempt from the specific quantitative limitations in the City Noise Ordinance but are restricted to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays, including Saturdays (OCC Section 7-188[D]). Given the lack of City-defined construction thresholds, construction-related noise would be considered “substantial” when Federal Transit Administration (FTA) construction criteria are exceeded. The FTA provides reasonable criteria for assessing construction noise impacts based on the potential for adverse community reaction in their Transit and Noise Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (FTA 2018). For residential uses, the daytime noise threshold is 80 dBA Leq(8hr) for an 8-hour period. Construction noise would be significant if it exceeds this threshold or occurs outside of the hours specified in the OCC. To address construction-related noise issues, review the

description of the proposed project, including information on construction activities. Consult a map showing the location of noise sensitive uses within 500 feet of the project site when assessing construction noise impacts. Noise sensitive uses include: residences, transient lodgings, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, auditoriums, concert halls, amphitheaters, playgrounds, and parks.

To determine noise impacts from increased trips on roadways basic noise principles should be applied. As stated previously, a doubling of the energy for a noise source would increase the noise level by 3 dB. Therefore, the doubling of traffic volume on a roadway would increase the noise level by 3 dB. Because the average human ear can perceive changes of 3 dBA, if a project results in the doubling of traffic on a roadway there may be an operational noise impact.

Operational activities are subject to the City Noise Ordinance and the exterior noise limits set forth in OCC Section 7-185, shown in Table 6³. If operation of a project would be expected to generate noise in excess of Noise Ordinance limits or introduce a use that may be subject to noise exceeding Noise Ordinance limits, a significant impact may occur.

Table 6 Exterior Sound Standards			
Sound Zone	Type of Land Use	Allowable Exterior Sound Level	
		7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
I	Residential	55	50
II	Commercial	65	60
III	Industrial	70	70
IV	As identified in Figure IX-2 of the 2020 General Plan		

(A) Sound Zone I includes residential properties zoned: R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-B-1, R-W-1, R-W-2, R-2-C, R-3-C, MH-P, MHP-C, R-P-D, CPC, R-BF, CBD, C-O, C-1, C-2, CVC, CNC, BRP, HCI, and any of the above zones with a PD suffix
 Sound Zone II includes commercial properties zoned: C-1, C-2, CBD, CVC, CNC, BRP, RP, RC, HCI, and any of the preceding zones with a PD suffix
 Sound Zone III includes industrial properties zoned: M-L, M-1, M-2, M-P-D, CR, CDI, EC, COD, and any of the preceding zones with a PD suffix
 Sound Zone IV includes all properties within the contours around a roadway, railroad track, or the Oxnard Airport, as identified in Figure IX-2 of the 2020 City of Oxnard General Plan

(B) Each of the sound levels specified shall be reduced by five dBA for impulse sound and simple tone noise, or for sounds consisting of speech or music, provided, however, that if the ambient sound level exceeds the allowable exterior sound level, the ambient sound level shall be the standard.

(C) No person at any location within the City shall create, maintain, cause or allow any sound on property which causes the sound level, when measured on any other property, to exceed:

- (1) The allowable exterior sound level for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour;
- (2) The allowable exterior sound level plus five dBA for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour;
- (3) The allowable exterior sound level plus ten dBA for a cumulative period of more than five minutes in any hour;
- (4) The allowable exterior sound level plus 15 dBA for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
- (5) The allowable exterior sound level plus 20 dBA for any period of time.

(D) In the event the ambient sound level exceeds any of the first four sound level categories in subsection

(E) above, the allowable exterior sound level applicable to the category shall be increased to reflect ambient sound level. In the event the ambient sound level exceeds the fifth category, the maximum allowable exterior sound level under the category shall be increased to reflect the maximum ambient sound level.

(F) If the measurement location is on a boundary between two different sound zones, the lower allowable exterior sound level applicable to the sound zone shall apply.

Source: OCC Section 7-185. Exterior Sound Standards

³ Construction noise is exempt from these standards if they occur between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays, including Saturday, per OCC Section 7-188.

In addition to exterior sound standards, interior sound standards apply to all residential properties within all sound zones. In accordance with OCC Section 7-185, the allowable interior sound level from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. is 50 dBA and from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. is 45 dBA. There are additional standards relating to both exterior and interior sound standards regarding impulse and simple tone noise, cumulative periods of time, locations on a boundary between sound zones, and continued sound sources.

The Caltrans (2020) *Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual* should be used to determine a potential impact to local land uses from vibration from construction activities. Maximum vibration limits are recommended by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). Based on AASHTO recommendations, limiting vibration levels to below 0.4 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at residential structures would prevent structural damage⁴. These limits are applicable regardless of the frequency of the source. However, potential human annoyance associated with vibration is usually different if it is generated by a steady state or a transient vibration source. The vibration level threshold at which transient vibration sources (such as construction equipment) are considered to be distinctly perceptible is 0.24 inches per second PPV.

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

⁴ Plastered walls are indicative of construction processes that have not been common for over 100 years. Therefore, projects constructed near historic buildings may require additional mitigation to prevent vibratory impacts.

14.1 BACKGROUND

On January 1, 2024, the City of Oxnard had an estimated population of 197,536 and was the 21st most populous city in California with a density of over 5,038 persons per square mile (Department of Finance [DOF] 2024). Table 7 presents summary population and density data for the City and Ventura County. The City's population makes up approximately 24 percent of the overall county population.

Table 7 Population: City of Oxnard and Ventura County

	City of Oxnard	Ventura County
1990 Population (Census Bureau)	142,216	669,016
2010 Population (Census Bureau)	197,899	823,318
2020 Population (Census Bureau)	207,722	845,599
2024 Population (DOF 2024)	197,536	823,863
Percentage Population Change (2020-2024)	- 4.90%	-2.57%
Land (Square Miles)	39.21	2,208
Population Density per Sq. Mile (2024)	5,038	373

Source: City of Oxnard General Plan Background Report, 2006; Ventura County ND; 1995, 2017 and 2020 U.S. Census, and 2024 California Department of Finance E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates

The DOF estimated the City had 57,673 housing units as of January 1, 2024. Of this total, 31,148 were single-family detached (54 percent), 6,139 were single-family attached (11 percent), 3,871 were in structures with 2 to 4 units (7 percent), 14,008 were in structures with five or more units (24 percent), and 2,507 were mobile homes (4 percent). About one percent of the population lives in Group Homes, such as nursing homes.

The 2030 General Plan includes policies related to population and housing, summarized in Table 14 of Attachment B.

14.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions would typically indicate a potentially significant impact. A "no" response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact related to population or housing.

1. Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?
2. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?
3. Would the project result in a net loss of decent, safe and sanitary housing units (as defined under 24 CFR § 880.201) that are restricted to be affordable, through demolition, conversion, or other means, that may necessitate the development of replacement housing or result in impacts

associated with displacement of at-risk households (e.g. overcrowding, exposure to the elements)?

14.3 METHODS

Review the description of the proposed project and the surrounding area. Determine whether the project includes a General Plan amendment and identify the potential to induce substantial growth. General Plan amendments that could result in an increase in population are those for which the population associated with the project site would exceed the population forecast in the 2030 General Plan after buildout to the maximum amount permitted under the General Plan amendment. The potential to induce substantial growth that may have significant physical environmental effects may be indicated by the introduction of a project in an undeveloped area or the extension of major infrastructure. Examples of major infrastructure systems include major roads, highways, or bridges; major utility or service lines; major drainage improvements; or grading that would make accessible a previously inaccessible area. Consider the indirect population growth that could occur from new employment opportunities of a project.

Review the project description and determine the number and type of housing units that would be eliminated and/or added as a result of the project. Calculate the net change in the number of habitable housing units, as well as units affordable to very low- or low-income households. In addition to direct conversion or demolition, affordable units can be lost through conversion to market rate units. Calculate the total population that could be supported by housing that would be added as a result of the project.

The following factors should be considered in making a determination of significance:

- If implementation of the proposed project cause the 2030 General Plan area to exceed the projected growth in population, housing, or employment for the year of project occupancy/build out
- The degree to which the project would cause growth (i.e., new housing or employment generators) or accelerate development in an undeveloped area that exceeds projected/planned levels for the year of project occupancy/build out, and would result in an adverse physical change in the environment
- Whether the project would introduce unplanned infrastructure not previously evaluated in a specific plan area, the 2030 General Plan, or within the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- The extent to which growth would occur without implementation of the project
- The total number of residential units to be demolished, converted to market rate, or removed through other means as a result of the proposed project, in terms of net loss of market-rate and affordable units
- The current and anticipated housing demand and supply of market rate and affordable housing units in the project area
- The land use and demographic characteristics of the project area and the appropriateness of housing in the area

- Whether the project is consistent with City housing goals and policies in the City's adopted Housing Element, including Housing and Neighborhood Conservation and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

15.1 BACKGROUND

Local public services are described below.

Schools

The City of Oxnard is served by four elementary school districts and one high school district. Each school district is described below:

Hueneme Elementary School District

The Hueneme School District educates K-8 students housed in nine elementary schools and two junior high schools. Educational services are provided to Port Hueneme and the southwestern portion of the City. Of the District's 11 facilities, seven are located within the City.

Oxnard School District

The Oxnard School District is an elementary school district serving grades K-8 within central Oxnard. The District operates 16 elementary schools, four middle schools, and one special education facility. The Oxnard School District serves most of the urban portions of the City south of U.S. Route 101 and north of Port Hueneme.

Ocean View School District

The Ocean View School District boundary encompasses 80 square miles from the Pacific Ocean to inland Oxnard and from the Los Angeles County line near Malibu north to Port Hueneme. Providing services in a mostly rural area, the District operates three elementary schools and one middle school. District buses travel more than 750 miles per day, providing transportation for more than 80 percent of the District's enrollment with approximately one-third of the total enrollment residing at Naval Base Ventura County. All facilities within the Ocean View School District are located within the City.

Rio Elementary School District

Serving the northern Oxnard and El Rio areas, Rio Elementary School District facilities include six elementary schools and one junior high school in the City.

Oxnard Union High School District

Providing educational services since 1901, the Oxnard Union High School District serves the cities of Camarillo, Oxnard, and Port Hueneme. The District operates comprehensive high school campuses, one continuation high school, and various alternative educational programs. Seven of the District's facilities are located within Oxnard. The remaining facilities are located in Camarillo.

Fire Prevention and Response

The Oxnard Fire Department provides a full range of emergency and non-emergency services to the community. The mission of the Oxnard Fire Department is to safeguard our community and their interests by providing emergency and community-based service, motivated by compassion and professionalism. The Oxnard Fire Department is currently rated as a Class 2/2X fire department by the Insurance Services Office. The Insurance Services Office rating evaluates the fire department, the City's water system, and the Department's communication capabilities. The Insurance Services Office rating is important to communities since most property insurance companies determine the fire risk portion of property insurance premiums on the City's Insurance Services Office rating. The City was last rated by the Insurance Services Office in 2024. Although commercial businesses might see benefits in a Class 1 rating, residential structures would not (City of Oxnard 2011a). As of 2024, the staffing ratio is one firefighter per approximately 5,447 residents, and the eight fire stations serve approximately 26,000 residents per station. The City's ratio of 0.58 firefighters per 1,000 residents is below the national average of 1.72 firefighters per 1,000 residents and below the State average of 1.0 per 1,000 residents (National Fire Protection Association 2020). As shown in Table 8, the eight fire stations throughout the City consist of daily staff of 40 firefighters. Equipment currently used by the Oxnard Fire Department includes 2 command units, 8 engine company vehicles, 2 truck company vehicles, 2 Rescue Squads, 1 Hazmat, 1 USAR, 1 light and air vehicle, and 1 ocean rescue vehicle.

Table 8 Oxnard Fire Department Station Locations

Fire Station	Address	Equipment	Battalion
81	419 S K St, Oxnard CA 93030	Engine Company, Truck Company	80
62	531 E Pleasant Valley Rd, Oxnard CA 93033	Engine Company	60
63	150 Hill St, Oxnard CA 93033	Engine Company	60
84	230 W Vineyard Ave, Oxnard CA 93036	Engine Company	80
85	1450 Colonia Rd, Oxnard, CA 93030	Engine Company, Light & Air	80
66	2601 Peninsula Rd, Oxnard, CA 93035	Engine Company, Squad, Ocean Rescue	60
87	3300 Turnout Park Cr, Oxnard, CA 93036	Engine Company, Hazmat Battalion Chief	80
68	3000 S Rose Avenue, Oxnard, CA 93033	Engine Company, Truck Company, Squad, USAR Battalion Chief	60

Source: Oxnard Fire Department 2022.

Law Enforcement

Within the City limits, law enforcement and police protection services are provided by the Oxnard Police Department. In the unincorporated area, the Ventura Sheriff's Department provides patrol services, and the California Highway Patrol provides traffic control on U.S. Route 101. As of 2024, 242 sworn officers and 127 civilians provided law enforcement services in the City. The Oxnard Police Department headquarters is located at 251 South S Street.

Parks and Recreation

The City of Oxnard offers a variety of recreational opportunities through the Cultural & Community Services Department and parks and facilities under the Public Works Department. The City of Oxnard Public Works Department currently maintains over 523 acres within the 53 existing parks, along with almost 2 linear miles of beaches. This equals a parkland to population ratio of 8.1 acres/1,000 residents (City of Oxnard Parks & Recreation Master Plan 2021).

In addition, the City offers a wide variety of youth and adult recreational programs designed to meet the needs of residents of all ages. Programs include: After School Program, Mobile Activity Center (MAC), Oxnard Police Activities League (PAL), and the City Corps Program. The City maintains eight community facilities providing a variety of programs and services to the community. The City also provides specialized services for youth and senior residents at its three Youth Centers and three Senior Centers.

Libraries

The Oxnard Public Library (OPL) provides library services throughout the City at three locations: Downtown Main Library, South Oxnard Center Branch Library, and the Colonia Branch Library. Overall, the OPL has nearly 400,000 items in its collection and approximately 95,560 square feet of library space (72,000 square feet at the Downtown Main Library, 23,000 square feet at the South Oxnard Branch Library and 560 square feet at the Colonia Branch Library). The State of California library standards are a goal of 0.5 square feet of library facility per resident. The American Library Association minimum standard for public library space is 1.0 square feet per resident.

Table 15 in Attachment B summarizes the 2030 General Plan goals and policies related to public services and recreation.

15.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant public service or recreation impact. A "no" response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to public services or recreation.

1. Would the project increase demand for fire protection service such that new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?
2. Would the project increase demand for law enforcement service such that new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?

3. Would the project increase demand for schools such that new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?
4. Would the project increase the use of existing park facilities such that new or expanded park facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?
5. Would the project 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?
6. 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?
7. Would the project increase the need for or use of existing libraries or other public facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?

15.3 METHODS

The following questions should be considered in the analysis:

- Is the project site outside the current service area of fire protection/emergency medical response/law enforcement providers?
- Would the project increase the demand for emergency services that would require expansion of existing fire/police facilities?
- Would the project directly affect existing or planned recreation or park services and/or facilities due to the project's proximity to, or expected usage of, those facilities or services?
- Would the project increase demand for parks or recreation facilities/services such that new or expanded facilities/services are needed?
- Would the project increase demand for school services anticipated at the time of project buildout compared to the expected level of service available, considering, as applicable, scheduled improvements to school district services (facilities, equipment and personnel) and the project's proportional contribution to the demand?
- Would accommodation of the increased demand require construction of new facilities, a major reorganization of students or classrooms, major revisions to the school calendar (such as year-round sessions), or other actions which would create a temporary or permanent impact on the school(s)?

With respect to schools, estimate the new students generated by the project based on students/household factors provided by local school districts and compare the number of new students to available school capacity (overall capacity minus current school enrollment). Also, determine whether a project may affect operations at an existing school (e.g., by placing a noise-generating facility near an existing school and disrupting school activities). With respect to schools, Section 65995(h) of the California Government Code states payment of statutory school impact fees "...is deemed to be full and

complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization.” Consequently, even when a project may contribute to an exceedance of local public school capacity, its impact may not be significant under CEQA. Therefore, information about how a project may affect school capacity will normally be provided for informational purposes only.

For emergency medical response/law enforcement, use appropriate service generation factors or input from service providers to determine the anticipated demand of the project for these public services. Determine whether the increase in demand is within the capabilities of existing facilities or whether new or expanded facilities would be needed. The need for new personnel would constitute a potentially significant environmental impact only if the need for new personnel may necessitate the construction of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects. In addition, pursuant to OCC Chapter 15, Article VI, a developer is required to pay the City’s Growth Requirement Capital Fee to fund additional government and public safety facilities.

Fire protection analysis should include the following in relation to the project location: Oxnard Fire Department station locations, Fire Department truck and engine company service areas, Fire Department demand for service, project size and configuration, wildfire hazard areas, fire hydrant service areas, and estimated response times. When determining response distance consider the actual travel distance with a focus on intersections that provide access to the project. Determine areas with inadequate access in consultation with the City Fire Department and City Planning Department. Check the project description for evidence of use, manufacture or storage of toxic, readily combustible, or otherwise hazardous materials. Pursuant to OCC Chapter 15, Article VI, a developer is required to pay the City’s Growth Requirement Capital Fee to fund additional government and public safety facilities. A project would normally have a significant impact on fire protection if it requires the addition of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service.

For recreation and park facilities, estimate demand based on standard factors and/or input from service providers. Compare this demand to the facility capacity and/or established service ratio goals of the 2030 General Plan or the 2021 Parks Master Plan. Based on this information, determine whether new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain or achieve desired service levels. Pursuant to OCC Chapter 15, Article VI, a developer is required to pay the City’s Growth Requirement Capital Fee to fund additional recreational facilities.

For libraries, evaluate if/how many residents facilitated by the proposed project would be accessing the OPL. Developers of a project would be subject to the City’s Growth Requirement Capital Fee, which requires new construction pay fees per dwelling unit or per 1,000 building square feet of non-residential space that would fund improvements and expansions to government facilities and cultural and recreational facilities such as libraries.

16. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

16.1 BACKGROUND

Descriptions of the roadway network, transit service, bicycle path network, and other transportation components are provided in the General Plan Background Report (Section 4.2). This material includes a description and map of the various functional classifications for roadways in the City. Existing traffic Levels of Service (LOS) for many roadways are also listed, along with the identification of those roadways considered to be deficient with respect to their LOS. LOS is not considered for transportation impacts with respect to CEQA. Movement of goods by truck and rail is also addressed in the General Plan Background Report (Section 4.2.3). Passenger rail service (Section 4.2.4) and transit service (Section 4.2.5) are also described.

Non-motorized transportation (bicycle and pedestrian movement) is also described in the General Plan Background Report (Section 4.2.6) and additional information is provided in the City Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities Master Plan.

The 2030 General Plan EIR provides additional information related to traffic and transportation systems, and concluded that implementation of the General Plan would result in significant and unavoidable traffic impacts:

Impact 4.2-1 The Project would result in five intersections operating below LOS C

In all other respects, the 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that traffic and transportation effects would be less than significant.

All of the goals and policies cited in the 2030 General Plan EIR as being related to traffic and circulation are from the Infrastructure and Community Services chapter of the 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies. These are summarized in Table 15 of Attachment B.

On September 27, 2013, Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 743 into law. The primary purpose of SB 743 was to eliminate LOS as a basis for determining significant transportation impacts under CEQA. In response to SB 743, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) selected vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as the appropriate metric for evaluating transportation impacts in accordance with CEQA. VMT is the number of miles driven by a vehicle, typically the total on an average day. The total VMT for a day would include all trips made by a driver in a vehicle. For example, a resident may drive to their job, drive to lunch, drive back to their office, and drive home at the end of the day. Adding all of the miles together for the day would be the daily VMT for that driver. VMT impact analysis consistent with SB 743 ultimately compares the estimated VMT of a project with the average VMT for a broader geographic area (such as a city, county, subregion, or region), and if a project has average VMT that is lower than the region, it may not be considered to have a transportation impact. The 2030 General Plan EIR was certified prior to SB 743 being signed into law, and therefore the 2030 General Plan EIR does not include an analysis of VMT.

Two types of projects, land use development projects and transportation infrastructure projects, are affected by SB 743:

- **Land Use:** Development projects and area plans (e.g., General Plan or Housing Element) will continue to require a transportation impact analysis. However, transportation impact studies conducted as part of the CEQA process will now be required to base project impacts on VMT.
- **Transportation Infrastructure:** Prior to SB 743, transportation projects that had the potential to worsen vehicle delays, such as narrowing a roadway to provide bicycle lanes, may result in an environmental impact under CEQA. With SB 743 in place, transportation projects that promote travel by non-auto modes are no longer considered to result in an environmental impact. Roadway widening projects need to be reviewed for potential impacts from increasing VMT.

16.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant impact related to transportation and circulation. A “no” response to all questions indicates that there would be no significant impact with respect to transportation and circulation.

1. Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?
2. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b) for analyzing transportation impacts?
3. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?
4. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

With respect to consistency with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 (Threshold 2 above), VMT thresholds for projects and plans in the City and example projects that may exceed these thresholds are provided in Table 9.

Table 9 VMT Thresholds of Significance and Example Projects That May Exceed VMT Thresholds

Project Type	Threshold for Determination of Significant VMT Impact	Project Example(s)
Residential Project	Project exceeds 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for home-Based VMT per capita.	Single- or multi-family market rate residential development project located in a high or moderate Home-Based VMT per Capita area. These areas are depicted as the Red or Yellow areas of the current Residential Low VMT screening map. (See Attachment C)

Employment (Commercial or Industrial) Project	Project exceeds 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for Home-Based Work VMT per employee.	Office (general and/or medical/dental) projects, manufacturing and warehousing projects, fulfillment and distribution center projects located in the Red or Yellow area of the most recent Employment VMT screening map. (See Attachment C)
Regional Retail Project	Project results in a net increase in total VMT in comparison to the existing condition.	Retail projects larger than 50,000 square feet, such as malls, big box retail, and large shopping centers.
Mixed-Use Projects	Evaluate each project land use component separately using the criteria above. If either the residential or office/commercial component of a mixed-use project fails to meet any of the VMT screening criteria listed in Table 10, then VMT analysis must be conducted for the project components that cannot be screened.	Mixed-use project featuring residential, office, and/or retail components located in Red or Yellow area of respective current Residential Low VMT screening map or Employment VMT screening map area.
Land Use Plans	Plan exceeds 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for Total VMT per service population.	City of Oxnard Specific Plans or General Plan.
Other Land Use Types	The project applicant should coordinate with the City of Oxnard to determine the appropriate methodology/threshold for analyzing the VMT impacts of land uses not listed above.	Special generators, such as an aquatics center, regional park or amusement park.
Transportation Projects	Project results in a net increase in VMT in the study area in comparison to existing conditions.	Construction of a new roadway or additional vehicle travel lanes.

16.3 METHODS

The Traffic Engineering and Operations section of the Development Services Department has specific requirements for traffic impact studies which are part of determining specific traffic impact fees for new development. Evaluations in an IS or EIR performed for CEQA purposes should be coordinated with the Traffic Engineering and Operations section.

Temporary construction-related traffic impacts are not typically subject to the City's VMT thresholds, but construction traffic may be considered for large projects with the potential to disrupt traffic patterns. For such projects, review project construction plans to determine whether construction activities would result in street closures, blocked access, or the loss or relocation of transit stops. Identify and transportation controls needed to minimize temporary disruption of transportation facilities. Contact the Traffic Engineering and Operations section for assistance.

OPR has provided guidance related to several opportunities for screening out projects from requiring a detailed VMT analysis. Table 10 provides a summary of VMT screening criteria for projects in the City. A project should be reviewed to determine if it satisfies any screening criteria below. A project only needs to satisfy the screening criteria for one of the screening categories to be exempt from requiring further VMT analysis. A project that meets one of the screening criteria below is presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact.

Table 10 VMT Screening Criteria

Screening Criteria	Project Requirements to Meet Screening Criteria
Project Size	A residential or office project that generates 110 or fewer daily trips. See Table 3 in Attachment C for examples of land use that generally generates 110 daily trips or less.
Locally Serving Project	A project that has locally serving retail uses that are 50,000 square feet or less. Locally serving retail is retail development that generally improves the convenience of shopping close to home, such as specialty retail, shopping center, grocery store, pharmacy, day care centers, financial services/banks, fitness center or health club, restaurant, and café. This screening criteria may also include locally serving uses such as locally serving assembly uses (places of worship and community organizations) and locally serving community institutions such as K-12 schools, public libraries, fire stations, local government, local parks and similar uses. For non-retail uses that are local serving, evidence should be provided to City staff to substantiate the local serving nature of a project. If the project contains other land uses such as housing or larger retail centers, those uses need to be considered under one of the other screening criteria below.
Project Located in a Low VMT Area	A residential or office project that is located in an area that is already 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for home-based VMT (residential) or home-based work VMT (employment; See VMT screening maps in Attachment C for residential and employment projects – Zones colored in blue are already 15% or more below the Ventura County Existing VMT). For mixed-use projects that include both residential and office/commercial land uses, all project land uses should be evaluated against both low VMT screening thresholds.
Transit Proximity	A residential, office, or retail project that is located within a ½ mile of the Metrolink station or within a ½ mile of a bus stop with service frequency of 15 minutes or less during commute periods (PRC § 21064.3). In addition, the project shall have all of the following characteristics: ▪ A floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 0.75 or greater ▪ Is consistent with the applicable current SCAG SCS (as determined by the City)

	▪ Does not provide more parking than is required under the City of Oxnard Municipal Code or Specific Plan parking requirements ▪ Does not replace affordable housing units with moderate or high-income residential units
Affordable Housing	A residential project that provides affordable housing units; if part of a larger development, only those units that meet the definition of affordable housing satisfy the screening criteria.
Transportation Facilities	Transportation projects that promote non-auto travel, improve safety, or improve traffic operations at current bottlenecks. Such transportation projects include mass transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, intersection traffic control (e.g., traffic signals or roundabouts), or widening at intersections to provide new turn lanes.

If a project does not meet any of the screening criteria listed in Table 10, a VMT analysis is required. The VMT analysis would rely on the best available data to inform trip generation and trip length. For land use plans (e.g., Specific Plan or General Plan) and projects consisting of residential, office, and retail land uses, the VMT analysis should be conducted using the Ventura County Transportation Model (VCTM) model maintained by the Ventura County Transportation Commission. For other project types, such as a special event venue, the VMT analysis should be customized to determine the unique trip generation and trip length characteristics of the proposed uses in consultation with City staff. The VMT analysis should consider the potential impacts of the project under both existing and future/cumulative conditions as follows:

- **Existing Conditions:** Project-generated VMT should be estimated for the proposed land uses under existing conditions. VMT can be estimated using the VCTM model and should be reported as VMT per capita (residential projects), VMT per employee (office, industrial, or employment-generating projects), or VMT per service population (all other land uses). For land use plans, VMT per service population or Total VMT can be used to determine potential impacts. Net change in total VMT should be used to evaluate regional retail projects larger than 50,000 square feet and transportation projects.
- **Cumulative Conditions:** A less than significant impact under Existing conditions would also result in a less than significant cumulative impact as long as the project is consistent with the SCAG Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS).

If a project would result in VMT that would exceed any of the applicable significance thresholds listed in Table 9, the project would be considered to have a potentially significant impact to VMT, requiring mitigation. The types of mitigations that affect VMT are those that reduce the number of single-occupant vehicles generated by the project. Possible mitigation to reduce potentially significant VMT impacts include, but is not limited to, implementation of a transportation demand management (TDM) strategies or modification of project design. TDM strategies are reductions available from certain types of project site modifications, programming, and operational changes. A comprehensive list of TDM strategies can be found in the current California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) publication, Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities, and Advancing Health and Equity (CAPCOA).

To address potential impacts to non-vehicle-related circulation, individual projects should consider the amount of pedestrian and bicycle activity at project access points; design features/physical configurations that affect the visibility of pedestrians and bicyclists to drivers entering and exiting the site, and the visibility of cars to pedestrians and bicyclists; the type of bicycle facility the project driveway(s) crosses and the level of utilization; and the physical conditions of the site and surrounding area, such as curves, slopes, walls, landscaping or other barriers, that could result in vehicle/pedestrian, vehicle/ bicycle or vehicle/vehicle impacts. For projects in areas of potentially high pedestrian activity, consider performing a pedestrian capacity or level of service analysis. Otherwise, consistency with the programs identified in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Master Plan would ordinarily be used to evaluate the level of impacts.

All of the following questions should be considered in the analysis:

- Would the project prevent implementation of the City's transportation policies or programs, such as the General Plan Circulation Element policies?
- Would the project remove existing bicycle, pedestrian, or transit facilities?
- Would the project be screened from a VMT analysis?
- Would the project construct or alter any road facilities that would result in insufficient line of sight for drivers, pedestrians, or cyclists?
- Would the project's location provide for adequate Oxnard Fire Department access?
- Are there any street intersections near the project site that would adversely impact emergency response time?

17. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

17.1 BACKGROUND

The earliest residents of the region were the Chumash Indians, known for their well-constructed canoes, fine basket work, and one of the most complex hunter-gatherer cultures. The Ventureño Chumash occupied the area from Topanga Canyon northwest to San Luis Obispo.

Prior to the implementation of a project, Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4 require a city or county to consult with local Native American tribes on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission. The purpose is to preserve or mitigate impacts to places, features, and objects described as a tribal cultural resource in PRC Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 (located within a city or county's jurisdiction). A tribal cultural resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe or a resource determined by a lead agency to be significant (*CEQA Guidelines Section 21074*). Examples of tribal cultural resources include Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shines located on public property.

In addition, AB 52 (2014), as codified in PRC Sections 5097, 21073, 21074, 21080, 21082, 21083, and 21084, is intended to:

1. Establish a new classification of resources called Tribal Cultural Resources which considers the value of a resource to tribal cultural traditions, heritages, and identifies;
2. Establish potential mitigation options for Tribal Cultural Resources; and
3. Recognize California Native American tribes have expertise concerning their tribal history and practices.

AB 52 is intended to help identify impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources as early as possible during the CEQA process so appropriate mitigation measures may be developed. Under this legislation, when a project is initiated, the lead agency must formally notify interested tribes that have requested to be on the agency's consultation list. AB 52 consultation should inform the need for a ND, MND, or EIR and must be initiated prior to the release of an ND, MND, or EIR, so it is important to build AB 52 consultation into project schedules.

California Government Code Section 65352.3 (adopted pursuant to the requirements of SB 18) requires local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with tribal organizations prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general or specific plan. The tribal organizations eligible to consult have traditional lands in a local government's jurisdiction, and are identified, upon request, by the Native American Heritage Commission. As noted in the California Office of Planning and Research (2005) Tribal Consultation Guidelines, "The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places."

Tribes must be given written notification by the lead agency within 14 days of the decision by the lead agency themselves to undertake a project or the lead agency's determination a project application is complete for a private project. If a tribe does not respond to a request within a 30-day timeframe, the

agency may move forward with the project having made a good faith effort to open consultation. However, if the tribe(s) responds after 30 days, the lead agency may elect to begin consultation with the tribe(s), despite the passing of the legal deadline. The lead agency can and should make follow-up calls after the consultation letters are sent to try to get responses as soon as possible. If the tribes do not respond to follow-up telephone calls, they must still be afforded the 30-day window to respond.

Table 5 in Attachment B summarizes the 2030 General Plan goals and policies related to tribal cultural resources.

17.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant impact related to tribal cultural resources. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to tribal cultural resources.

1. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
 - a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or
 - b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

17.3 METHODS

The presence and significance of a potential tribal cultural resource is determined through consultation between CEQA lead agencies and local California Native Americans and Sacred Lands Files provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. Impacts to tribal cultural resources are highly dependent on the nature of the resource but, in general, could occur if there is destruction or alteration of the resource and its surroundings, restricted access to the resource, or other disturbances.

The following questions should be considered in the analysis:

- Would the proposed project occur in a Native American sacred place, or involve grading, excavation, accelerated erosion, or other activities or changes to the project site that could affect tribal cultural resources?
- Is the resource included on the California Register maintained by the SHPO and ranked with an evaluation code of 1 (National Register listed resource) or 2 (determined eligible for listing in the National Register)?
- Is the resource subject to other federal, State, or local preservation guidelines or restrictions?
- Did a tribe respond to formal Tribal Consultation? If so, how were their concerns and/or requests addressed during the consultation process?

If there are known tribal cultural resources, then the project should be designed to avoid those known resources. If known resources cannot be avoided the City should consult with Native American representatives to determine appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the tribal cultural resource. Typically, mitigation involves preparation of a tribal cultural resource plan that details various contingencies and mandates the presence of a qualified archaeologist and/or Native American Monitor during ground disturbance and subsequent evaluation in the case of discovery. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of treatment of an unearthed resource, but data recovery excavations are also a potential option if avoidance is not feasible. Mitigation should integrate recommendations from tribal representatives.

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18. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section addresses water, wastewater, solid waste systems, and telecommunications. Pollutants from stormwater runoff are addressed in Section 10, Hydrology and Water Quality. Energy consumption from electricity and natural gas usage is discussed in Section 6, Energy.

18.1 BACKGROUND

Water System

The City of Oxnard owns and operates its own municipal water supply system, which relies on both local groundwater and imported water supplies. Groundwater is pumped from its own wells and groundwater allocation, purchased from United Water Conservation District (UWCD) and purchased from Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD), which obtains water from the State Water Project (SWP) via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC).

The City's water system includes five blending stations where imported water from CMWD is blended with local water, either from UWCD or City wells. Current (2020) water deliveries were 25,885 acre-feet per year (AFY). Deliveries are forecast to grow to 33,384 AFY by 2045. The projected demand distribution is detailed in Table 11.

Table 11 2020 Projected Water Deliveries by Customer Type (Acre Feet per Year)

Customer Class	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family	8,830	9,939	10,091	10,266	10,436	10,604
Multi-Family	3,613	4,067	4,128	4,200	4,269	4,339
Commercial	3,744	4,215	4,279	4,354	4,425	4,497
Industrial	2,227	2,507	2,545	2,590	2,632	2,675
Landscape	2,915	3,282	3,331	3,390	3,445	3,501
Agricultural	1,084	1,221	1,239	1,261	1,281	1,302
Other (e.g., Fire Hydrants)	31	35	35	36	37	37
Losses	2,434	2,636	2,676	2,723	2,768	2,813
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Agencies	1,007	917	1,857	2,704	3,581	3,581
Total	25,885	28,819	30,181	31,524	32,874	33,349
Notes: AFY = Acre-Feet per Year Source: City of Oxnard 2021.						

Wastewater System

The City of Oxnard provides wastewater collection and treatment services through the Public Works Wastewater Division. The Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant (OWTP), located in southwest Oxnard, serves the City, as well as the City of Port Hueneme, Channel Islands Beach Community Services District, Naval Bases Ventura County and Point Mugu, and unincorporated areas of the County. The City owns, operates, and maintains over 400 miles of sewer pipeline and 15 wastewater lift stations.

Solid Waste

The City's Public Works Department, Environmental Resources Division, is responsible for collecting refuse (including trash, recycling, organics and green waste) and recycling solid and organic waste generated by residential, commercial and industrial users. As it relates to residential solid waste collection service, the City provides residents with weekly collection service utilizing a three-bin (or three-stream) system for their combined garbage, recycling, and organic waste. The City also offers cart service to attached multi-family residential units 4 or less. This can include mobile homes, town homes, duplexes, triplexes, and quadruplexes. Along with residential cart collection service, the City provides curbside cart collection service to its nonresidential and commercial customers which varies in the level of service based on demand. The City also offers bin collection service to the non-residential and multi-family greater than four units (>4) receiving commercial-like bin service. The City operates the Del Norte Regional Recycling & Transfer Station which includes a material recovery facility or "MRF," that serves as the central hub of the City's overall solid waste management system and as a regional resource.

As of 2024, the City meets or exceeds State-mandated rates for diversion of solid waste from landfills via waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. The Environmental Resources Division is continuing to reduce waste going to the landfill through Commercial Mandatory Recycling and Short-lived Climate Pollution Programs. These programs increase recycling opportunities and explore new policies and technologies to conserve natural resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 17 in Attachment B summarizes the 2030 General Plan goals and policies related to water supply, wastewater systems, and solid waste.

Electric and Natural Gas Infrastructure

Electric infrastructure is provided to the City by Southern California Edison, and natural gas infrastructure is provided by the Southern California Gas Company. OCC Chapter 21, Article III requires electric energy and service facilities be placed underground.

Telecommunications

The City is provided cable, internet, broadband, cellular, and other telecommunications services by various private companies, such as Verizon, AT&T, and Cox Communications. OCC Chapter 16, Article V, Division 16 provides development standards for wireless communication facilities. OCC Chapter 21, Article III requires electric cable and telephone service facilities be placed underground.

18.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant impact related to utilities. A "no" response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to utilities.

1. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?
2. Would the project have sufficient water supplies and resources available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

3. Would additional wastewater conveyance or treatment capacity be required to serve project demand and existing commitments?
4. Would the project include non-residential wastewater discharges that are subject to local limits and pretreatment requirements?
5. Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
6. Would the project conflict with federal, State, or local management and reduction statutes or regulations related to solid waste?

18.3 METHODS

The following questions should be considered in the analysis:

- Is the project's water accounted for in the 2030 General Plan EIR and/or the current Urban Water Management Plan?
- Is there a predetermined water use or allocation for the project area? If yes, would the proposed project exceed predetermined amount?
- Would the project involve more than 500 dwelling units; a shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space; a commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space; a hotel or motel having more than 500 rooms; an industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area; a mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision; a development that would demand an amount of water equivalent to or greater than the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project? Such projects would require a Water Supply Assessment in accordance with SB 610.
- Would the wastewater generated by the project exceed the capacity of the sewer line(s) that would connect the project to the City's sewer system?
- Would the wastewater generated by the project exceed the capacity of the Oxnard Wastewater Treatment Plant?
- Does the proposed project include a change in land use limitations (such as a zone change, variance or General Plan amendment) that could allow greater average daily wastewater flow or solid waste generation than could be generated under the current land use limitations?
- Would the solid waste generated by the project exceed the capacity of existing landfills, such as the Toland Road Landfill or Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center?
- Would the project generate solid waste that cannot be disposed of at local landfills due to the presence of hazardous materials?

Water

For water supply, determine whether new off-site water infrastructure would be required to meet project needs. Infrastructure could include water mains, storage tanks, reservoirs, treatment plants, pump stations, wells, and other connections or distribution facilities. Forecast water demand for the project based on standard factors and determine whether the increase in demand is within the supply and demand forecasts contained in the most recent version of the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Water demand can be estimated using default values for indoor and outdoor water use by land use category from the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) or other verifiable sources. Confirm water neutrality (i.e., no net increase in water demand) for all projects that are not accounted for in the 2030 General Plan EIR or the latest version of the UWMP), such as projects that involve a zone change or density greater than projected for the site in the General Plan.

The City's water neutrality policy is not codified, which means it may choose to approve a project regardless of its water neutrality status. However, the City has been making planning and permitting decisions pursuant to the water neutrality policy since 2008 and it is therefore assumed a project needs to present a plan for water neutrality. The neutrality policy requires all new development approved in the City must adhere to the calculated water demand allocation as determined in the General Plan. "New development" includes all planned (anticipated in the current General Plan) and any unplanned future development occurring in the City. Under the policy, a development can be water neutral by meeting its projected demand on a citywide scale through existing FCGMA groundwater allocations transferred to the City; contributing to increased efficiency by funding onsite water conservation retrofits; funding offsite water conservation programs; providing additional on-site water supplies; or any combination of these options.

Additional mitigation for projects not meeting water neutrality on a project-specific basis may include improved water efficiency in building systems (i.e., going beyond CAL Green requirements) to reduce baseline water usage; on-site non-potable reuse systems; rainwater and stormwater capture; and funding turf removal or landscape replacement projects at adjacent properties or in the adjacent right of way that reduce outdoor water use.

SB 610 amended State law to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. SB 610 seeks to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. Detailed information regarding water availability is to be provided to the City prior to approval of specified large development projects (California Department of Water Resources 2003).

Under SB 610, water supply assessments must be provided to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain projects (as defined in Water Code 10912 [a]) subject to CEQA. A foundational document for compliance with SB 610 is the UWMP. The UWMP is identified as a planning document that, if properly prepared, can be used by a water supplier to meet the standards set forth in SB 610. Thorough and complete UWMPs will allow water suppliers to use UWMPs as a foundation to fulfill the specific requirements of these two statutes. Cities, counties, water districts, property owners, and developers will all be able to utilize this document when planning for and proposing new projects (California Department of Water Resources 2003). Information about the specific requirements of SB 610 can be found in the Department of Water Resources SB 610 guidebook at http://www.water.ca.gov/pubs/use/sb_610_sb_221_guidebook/guidebook.pdf.

Wastewater

For wastewater system requirements, determine the wastewater generation that would be expected with full implementation of the project based on standard generation factors. Wastewater generation can be estimated based on water demand (typically wastewater generation is from about 80-100% of water demand depending on the use) or other verifiable generation factors. Compare projected average daily flow to the available capacity of the OWTP (overall capacity minus current wastewater flow) to determine whether OWTP project-generated wastewater would exceed plant capacity. Existing sewer main and pump station capacity should be evaluated for ability to handle peak flows from the project. Also determine if new off-site wastewater infrastructure would be required to meet project needs. Infrastructure could include gravity mains, manholes, lift stations, treatment plants, and other connections or collections facilities.

Solid Waste

For solid waste, estimate typical project waste generation using standard generation factors and compare daily solid waste generation to available daily capacity (overall daily capacity minus current daily throughput) at the landfill that serves the project. Determine if all solid waste generated by the project can be processed by a landfill in Ventura County. If the solid waste is hazardous, the waste would need to be transported to a landfill that processes hazardous waste. This would necessitate transporting the hazardous waste outside of Ventura County, and potentially out of the State. Solid waste generation can be estimated using rates from CalEEMod or other verifiable source(s). Determine whether the project would conflict with local or state-mandated requirements.

19. WILDFIRE

19.1 BACKGROUND

Wildfires in California are unplanned, unwanted fires burning in a natural area, such as a forest, grassland, prairie, or brush. The Oxnard 2030 General Plan, Chapter 6, Safety and Hazards, states “dense urban areas do not contain large amounts of continuous surface fuels to feed a wildfire” (City of Oxnard General Plan Background Report 2006). This is the case with Oxnard, which is a densely built, mostly flat urban area, with the City of Ventura to the north, agricultural land to the east, Port Hueneme to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Nonetheless, recent years have shown wildfire risk in urban areas to be increasing, particularly where they are about open space areas. CAL FIRE prepared revised fire hazard severity maps in the wake of recent catastrophic wildfires that burned wildland and urban areas alike, including the 2017 Thomas Fire in Ventura, the seventh-largest wildfire in modern California history (CAL FIRE 2021).

According to CAL FIRE, even though surrounding communities are in high or very high fire hazard severity zones, the City of Oxnard is not in a State Responsibility Area, meaning wildfire risk is the responsibility of local agencies (CAL FIRE 2022). This, in turn, as of 2024 CAL FIRE has not released Fire Hazard Severity Data for the City Oxnard. . Furthermore, the City has not been classified by the State. Undeveloped hillside areas to the north and east of the City, such as the Santa Monica Mountains, Santa Susanna Mountains, and hillside north of Ventura, are classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. Once the Local Response Area maps are released by CALFIRE the City of Oxnard will address the data and take needed actions to reduce the risks to the community.

Table 18 in Attachment B summarizes the 2030 General Plan goals and policies related to emergency response and wildfire.

19.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant impact related to wildfire. A “no” response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to wildfire.

If located in or near lands classified with fire hazard severity zones that require mitigation, would the project:

1. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
2. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?
3. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?
4. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

19.3 METHODS

The City of Oxnard is entirely urban development and does not contain State Responsibility Areas. However, review the location of the project site and determine the distance to fire hazard severity zones. The State fire hazard areas and zones are detailed in CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zones Maps and can be viewed at the website below:

- CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps:
<https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps-2022>

Additionally, review recent wildfires in the area to confirm that none have encroached on the project site. Confirm the project site has adequate access to fire hydrant service. If a project is in proximity to undeveloped lands was recently encroached upon by a wildfire, then project site features such as fuel, weather, topography, and surrounding energy lines should be considered and analyzed in accordance with the California Attorney General Best Practices for Analyzing and Mitigation Wildfire Impacts of Development Projects under CEQA.

20. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MANDATORY FINDINGS

20.1 BACKGROUND

CEQA requires a discussion of cumulative impacts, which are defined as two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or compound or increase other environmental impacts. The cumulative impact from the proposed project is the change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the project when added to the impacts of closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. Similar to cumulative impacts, mandatory findings of significance are included in Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* and require an evaluation of whether impacts are cumulatively considerable. Additionally, mandatory findings of significance thresholds are related to substantial degradation or reduction in fish or wildlife habitat and biological or cultural resources, as discussed in Section 4, *Biological Resources*, and Section 5, *Cultural Resources* of this document.

20.2 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

Generally speaking, the thresholds identified for project impacts will also be used to determine whether a cumulative impact is significant. Whether the proposed project's contribution to a significant cumulative impact is "cumulatively considerable" (and therefore "significant") will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis. A finding that the project's impact would not exceed a particular project-specific threshold would not necessarily mean the project's contribution to a significant cumulative impact would not be "cumulatively considerable" (significant). However, if a project's contribution to a significant cumulative impact would be considered trivial or minor, its contribution to a significant cumulative impact normally would not be considered cumulatively considerable (i.e., the contribution would be "less than significant").

Mandatory findings of significance is the final impact analysis section and requires a determination whether there is substantial evidence that the project may have a significant environmental impact. An affirmative answer to any of the following questions typically indicates a potentially significant impact related to mandatory findings of significance. A "no" response to all questions indicates there would be no significant impact with respect to mandatory findings of significance.

1. Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?
2. 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)?
3. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

20.3 METHODS

Cumulative impact analysis will typically consider either:

- The forecast of future growth considered in the 2030 General Plan EIR
- A list of planned and pending developments in the City, county, or nearby cities focusing on projects in the general vicinity of the project site

In certain cases, it may be appropriate to use a combination of the above methods. The most appropriate approach will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis and will depend on the nature, size, and location of the project and, in some cases, whether it would contribute to cumulative impacts associated with planned growth.

If a list of planned and pending developments approach is utilized, in part or whole, the City shall typically consider a cumulative project to be “planned and pending,” and therefore a reasonably foreseeable “probable future project” pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15065(a)(3), in the following circumstances:

- The cumulative project is under construction;
- The City, or other pertinent agency, has approved the cumulative project even if it has not yet been constructed;
- The City or other pertinent agency is conducting its environmental review of the cumulative project;
- The application for the cumulative project has been received and deemed complete by the City or other pertinent agency at the time the City issues the Notice of Preparation or publishes the Draft IS-MND for the project under review;
- The cumulative project is included in an adopted capital improvements program or in an adopted general, regional, transportation, or other plan;
- The cumulative project is anticipated as a future phase of a previously-approved project; or
- The City or other pertinent agency has devoted significant time and financial resources to prepare for any regulatory review of the cumulative project.

When utilizing a “planned and pending” project list approach, the City will define the “general vicinity” of the area affected by the cumulative impact of the project and provide a reasonable explanation for its determination. In doing so, the City may consider the nature of each environmental resource being examined, the location of the project, and its type.

The following questions should be considered in the analysis:

- Would cumulative impact of the project in combination with the impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects exceed a City significance threshold?
- If so, would the project’s contribution to the significant cumulative impact be cumulatively considerable?

Generally, “cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effect of the proposed project is significant when viewed in connection with the effects of other past, present, and future projects. In practice, past projects are usually part of the existing condition and will be part of the baseline against

which cumulative impacts are analyzed. Exceptions may be projects that have been previously approved, but not yet built and thus are not accounted for in the baseline condition.

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Attachment A

CEQA Initial Study Checklist



CITY OF OXNARD CEQA INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Project Title

**City of Oxnard Contact Person and
Phone Number**

Project Location

Project Sponsor's Name and Address

General Plan Designation

City Zoning

Description of Project

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

**Planned and Pending Projects in the
Site Vicinity**

**Other Public Agencies Whose
Approval is Required**

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

This project would potentially affect the environmental factors checked below, involving at least one impact that is “Potentially Significant” or “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ Aesthetics and Urban Design | ☐ Agricultural Resources | ☐ Air Quality |
| ☐ Biological Resources | ☐ Cultural Resources | ☐ Energy |
| ☐ Geology and Soils | ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions | ☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| ☐ Hydrology and Water Quality | ☐ Land Use and Planning | ☐ Mineral Resources |
| ☐ Noise | ☐ Population and Housing | ☐ Public Services and Recreation |
| ☐ Transportation | ☐ Tribal Cultural Resources | ☐ Utilities and Service Systems |
| ☐ Wildfire | ☐ Cumulative Impacts and Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

DETERMINATION

Based on this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “less than significant with mitigation incorporated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potential significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. When the answer to a checklist question is “yes”, either the “Potentially Significant Impact” or “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated” box will typically be checked. When the answer to a checklist question is “no,” either the “Less than Significant Impact” or “No Impact” box will typically be checked.
2. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project---specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project---specific screening analysis).
3. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
4. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is typically required.
5. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (6) below, may be cross---referenced).
6. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - When earlier analysis is used identify and state where they are available for review.
 - When impacts are adequately addressed in earlier analyses identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site---specific conditions for the project.
7. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
8. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

9. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
10. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

ISSUE TOPICS

AESTHETICS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista such as an ocean or mountain view from an important view corridor or location as identified in the 2030 General Plan or other City planning documents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway, or route identified as scenic by the County of Ventura or City of Oxnard?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings such as by creating new development of other physical changes that are visually incompatible with surrounding areas? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, such as visual resource policies contained in the 2030 General Plan or other City planning document?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project add to or compound an existing negative visual character associated with the project site?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☐

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1.	Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2.	Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3.	Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☐

AIR QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Ventura County AQMP?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria air pollutant in excess of quantitative thresholds recommended by VCAPCD?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☐

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected waters of the U.S. (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Would the project conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

CULTURAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to <i>CEQA Guidelines</i> Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to <i>CEQA Guidelines</i> Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☐

ENERGY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☐

GEOLOGY AND SOILS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
a. 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.	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐

GEOLOGY AND SOILS	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated			
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	
6. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☐

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG?	☐	☐	☐	☐

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. For a project located in 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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency operations plan or Ventura County Operation Area Response Protocol or City of Oxnard emergency evacuation protocols?	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☐

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
a. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. 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; or	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the water quality basin plan for Oxnard in the "Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties," NPDES permits and associated	☐	☐	☐	☐

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
local standards, or the FCGMA GSP for sustainable groundwater management?				

LAND USE AND PLANNING	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☐

MINERAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in the Oxnard 2030 General Plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Noise	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the Oxnard 2030 General Plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or the airport land use plan for Oxnard Airport or within two miles of Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☐

POPULATION AND HOUSING	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project result in a net loss of decent, safe and sanitary housing units (as defined under 24 CFR § 880.201) that are restricted to be affordable, through demolition, conversion, or other means, that may necessitate the development of replacement housing or result in impacts associated with displacement of at-risk households (e.g. overcrowding, exposure to the elements)?	☐	☐	☐	☐

PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project increase demand for fire protection service such that new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project increase demand for law enforcement service such that new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project increase demand for schools such that new or expanded facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project increase the use of existing park facilities such that that new or expanded park facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service levels, the construction of which may have significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Would the project 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Would the project increase the need for or use of existing library or other community facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☐

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) for analyzing transportation impacts?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☐

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.?	☐	☐	☐	☐

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Would additional wastewater conveyance or treatment capacity be required to serve project demand and existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Would the project include non-residential wastewater discharges that are subject to local limits and pretreatment requirements?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☐

WILDFIRE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. If located in or near lands classified with fire hazard severity zones that require mitigation, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. If located in or near lands classified with fire hazard severity zones that require mitigation, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, would the project exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. If located in or near lands classified with fire hazard severity zones that require mitigation, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. If located in or near lands classified with fire hazard severity zones that require mitigation, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☐

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. 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)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Attachment B

*City of Oxnard General Plan Goals and Policies Related to CEQA
Sections*

CITY OF OXNARD GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES RELATED TO CEQA SECTIONS

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Table 1 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Aesthetic Resources**Chapter 3 Community Development**

Goal CD-1 A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.

CD-1.7 Compact Development

Goal CD-3 A city of stable, safe, attractive, and revitalized neighborhoods with adequate parks, schools, infrastructure, and community identity and pride.

CD-3.3 Innovative Redevelopment

CD-3.4 Neighborhood Quality of Life Program

Goal CD-4 Commercial uses compatible with surrounding land uses to meet the present and future needs of Oxnard residents, employees and visitors.

CD-4.3 Urban Village Program and Height Overlay

CD-4.4 Commercial Area Aesthetics

CD-4.5 Commercial Signage

Goal CD-5 Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.

CD-5.4 Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry

Goal CD-7 Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.

CD-7.4 Urban Village Design Guidelines

CD-7.7 Urban Village Streetscapes and Identification

Goal CD-9 A high quality visual image and perception of the City.

CD-9.1 Neighborhood Identity

CD-9.2 Revitalization and Redevelopment

CD-9.3 Gateway Enhancement

CD-9.4 View Corridor Preservation

CD-9.5 Unique Character Preservation

CD-9.6 High Rise Development

Goal CD-14 Expectations of higher quality design.

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services

Goal ICS-2 A transportation system that supports existing, approved, and planned land uses throughout the City while maintaining a level of service "C" at designated intersections unless excepted.

ICS-2.11 Scenic Highway Preservation

ICS-2.12 Gateway Enhancements

Goal ICS-3	Level of service “C” at designated intersections, unless otherwise reduced by City Council direction.
ICS-3.2	Minimum Level of Service C and Exceptions
ICS-3.3	New Development Level of Service C
Chapter 5 Environmental Resources	
Goal ER-6	Protected and enhanced natural setting and scenic resources.
ER-6.1	Incorporate Views in New Development
ER-6.2	Protect and Enhance Major Scenic Resources
ER-6.3	Preserve Views of Small Aesthetic Resources
ER-6.4	Siting of Transmission Lines
ER-6.5	Control of Lighting and Glare
Goal ER-7	Improved aesthetic quality of major roadways and entrances.
ER-7.1	Medians and Parkways
ER-7.2	Design of Sound or Zone Walls
ER-7.3	Design of Transportation Related Structures
Goal ER-8	Protected coastal resources as a significant landscape feature to be experienced by residents and visitors.
ER-8.1	Protect Shoreline
ER-8.2	New Coastal Development
Goal ER-9	Enhanced perceived character and quality of the City of Oxnard
ER-9.1	Enhance Historic Character
ER-9.2	Enhance Neighborhood Diversity
ER-9.3	Residential Street Lighting
ER-9.4	Human Scale Development
Goal ER-10	Enhanced landscape quality with an emphasis on landscape practices, management and plant species that are appropriate to Oxnard and its coastal climate.
ER-10.1	Promote use of Native and Water Wise Plants
ER-10.2	Develop Tree Management Program and Ordinance
ER-10.3	Awareness Program of Importance of Trees
Goal ER-13	Well managed extraction of mineral resources that protects the environment and surrounding land uses from adverse effects of extraction operations.
ER-13.3	Compatibility with Existing Land Uses
Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011a	

Table 2 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Agricultural Land**Chapter 3 Community Development**

Goal CD-6 Continued agriculture use within the Planning Area, Compatible with the community's vision.

CD-6.1 Agricultural Buffers

CD-6.2 Agricultural Preservation

Chapter 5 Environmental Resources

Goal ER-1 Protection of natural and cultural resources, agriculture, and open spaces is well integrated with the built environment and human activities and achieves a symbiotic, mutually-beneficial, sustainable relationship.

ER-1.2 Protect Surrounding Agriculture and Open Space

Goal ER-12 A viable agricultural industry, maintained and enhanced soil resources, reduced erosion, and improved agricultural productivity.

ER-12.1 Sustainable Agricultural Industry

ER-12.2 Support County Initiatives

ER-12.3 Agricultural Partnerships

ER-12.4 Agricultural Economic Contribution

ER-12.5 Soil Conservation and Transfer

ER-12.6 Best Agricultural Practices

ER-12.7 Conservation of Agricultural Open Space

ER-12.8 Greenbelt Policies

ER-12.9 Support Williamson Land Conservation Act Contracts

ER-12.10 Develop and Agriculture Processing and Support Strategic Plan

ER-12.11 Urban / Agriculture Buffer Zones

ER-12.12 Rerouting Roads and Utilities around Agricultural Areas

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 3 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Air Quality**Chapter 2 Sustainable Community**

Goal SC-3 Energy efficiency performance standards and generation from renewable sources.

SC-3.1 New Residential Development

SC-3.2 Develop a City Energy Action Plan

SC-3.3 Develop a Community Energy Action Plan

SC-3.4 Alternative Energy for Public Buildings

SC-3.5 Load Shifting Devices

SC-3.7 Renewable Energy Production Requirement

SC-3.8 Require Use of Passive Energy Conservation Design

SC-3.9 Promote Voluntary Incentive Programs

SC-3.10 Alternatives to Power Plant Generation

SC-3.11 Waste Conversion to Energy Facility

SC-3.12 Encourage Natural Ventilation

Goal SC-4 Implementation of the California Green Building Code.

SC-4.1 Green Building Code Implementation

Chapter 3 Community Development

Goal CD-1 A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.

CD -1.7 Compact Development

CD-1.9 Commute Reduction

Goal CD-5 Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.

CD-5.2 Compatible Land Use

CD-5.4 Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry

CD-5.5 "Green" Major Transportation Routes

Goal CD-8 Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.

CD-8.5 Impact Mitigation

CD-8.9 Jobs/Housing Balance & Sustainable Communities Strategy (SB 375)

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services

Goal ICS-5 A passenger railroad system that serves the needs of the residents, visitors, and workers.

ICS-5.1 Enhanced Passenger Rail Service

ICS-5.2	Passenger Rail Service Expansion
ICS-5.3	Sub Regional Transportation Centers
Goal ICS-6	Public transit system that serves the needs of the residents and workers of Oxnard.
ICS-6.1	Transit Facilities for New Developments
ICS-6.6	Alternative Transit Options
Goal ICS-7	Effective Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs that help achieve air quality goals and minimize congestion.
ICS-7.1	Require Transportation Demand Management Programs (TDM)
ICS-7.2	Reduce Single-Occupancy Automobile Dependency
ICS-7.3	Travel Patterns
ICS-7.4	Park and Ride Lots
Goal ICS-8	Safe bicycle and pedestrian circulation throughout the City.
ICS-8.2	Bicycle Route Plan
ICS-8.4	New Development Requires Bicycle Improvements
ICS-8.5	Public Sidewalks and Pedestrian Orientation
ICS-8.11	Bicycle Parking and Storage
ICS-8.13	Importance of Pedestrian and Bicycle Access in Site Planning
Goal ICS-10	Improved and safe commercial air carrier services.
ICS-10.3	Airport Operations Monitoring
Goal ICS-15	Managed development adjacent to closed landfill areas that mitigate health and safety hazards.
ICS-15.2	Avoiding Sensitive Land Uses in Areas Adjacent to Landfills
Chapter 5 Environmental Resources	
Goal ER-14	Improved air quality and minimized adverse effects of air pollution on human health and the economy.
ER-14.1	Incorporate Ventura County AQMP Mitigations
ER-14.2	Transportation Demand Management (TDM)
ER-14.3	Reducing Carbon Monoxide Exposure at Congested Intersections
ER-14.4	Emission Control Devices
ER-14.5	Reducing Construction Impacts during Smog Season
ER-14.6	Minimizing Dust and Air Emissions through Permitting Requirements
ER-14.7	Mitigation Monitoring
ER-14.8	Regional Cooperation and SB 375
ER-14.9	Participate in Regional Partnerships

ER-14.10	Consultation with Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
ER-14.11	Support Regional Attainment Plans
ER-14.12	Use VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines
ER-14.13	Co-locate Ancillary Services

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 4 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Biological Resources**Chapter 5 Environmental Resources: Policies designed to protect and preserve sensitive habitats (including those associated with the Santa Clara River) in the Planning Area**

ER-1.1	Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources
ER-2.2	Designation and Protection of Sensitive Habitat Areas
ER-3.1	Preservation of Riparian Habitat
ER-4.1	Encourage Protection of Sensitive Habitat
ER-4.2	Limiting Activities in Sensitive Areas
ER-4.3	Designation of Resource Protection Areas
ER-4.4	Loss of Sensitive Habitats
ER-4.5	Planning in Sensitive Areas
ER-4.6	Resource Protection Zoning Policies

Chapter 5 Environmental Resources: Policies designed to protect and preserve unique wetlands, coastal, and ocean resources of the Planning Area

ER-2.1	Restoration of Ormond Beach Wetlands
ER-3.4	Reduce Impact on Harbor, Bay, and Ocean Water Ecology
ER-3.5	Reduce Construction Silt and Sediment
ER-6.2	Protect and Enhance Major Scenic Resources
ER-8.1	Protect Shoreline
ER-8.2	New Coastal Development
ER-8.3	Coastal Sand and Habitat Management

Chapter 5 Environmental Resources: Policies designed to protect agricultural and related open space resources of the Planning Area

ER-1.1	Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources
ER-1.2	Protect Surrounding Agricultural and Open Space
ER-2.3	Promote Areas for Open Space
ER-2.4	Design Review Process
ER-4.2	Limiting Activities in Sensitive Areas
ER-6.6	New Development Private Open Space
ER-12.1	Sustainable Agricultural Industry
ER-12.5	Soil Conservation and Transfer
ER-12.7	Conservation of Agricultural Open Space
ER-12.8	Greenbelt Policies
ER-12.11	Urban/Agricultural Buffer Zones

ER-12.12 Rerouting Roads and Utilities around Agricultural Areas**Chapter 5 Environmental Resources: Policies designed to mitigate the impact of development on key biological resources****ER-2.2** Designation and Protection of Sensitive Habitat Areas**ER-2.4** Design Review Process**ER-3.1** Preservation of Riparian Habitat**ER-3.2** Review of Development Proposals**ER-3.3** Request Mitigation Measures from Other Agencies**ER-3.4** Reduce Impact on Harbor, Bay, and Ocean Water Ecology**ER-3.5** Reduce Construction Silt and Sediment**ER-4.5** Planning in Sensitive Areas**ER-10.2** Develop Tree Management Program and Ordinance**Chapter 7 Military Compatibility****Goal MC-3** Mitigated and/or avoided encroachment associated with land uses and development.**MC-3.3** Protect Mugu and Ormond Beach Wetlands

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 5 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Cultural Resources**Chapter 3 Community Development****CD-3.1** Neighborhood Preservation**Goal CD-7** Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.**CD-7.4** Urban Village Design Guidelines**CD-9.1** Neighborhood Identity**CD-9.5** Unique Character Preservation**Goal CD-11** Protected historic and authentic qualities of Oxnard's traditional neighborhoods and historic districts.**CD-11.1** Promote Existing Historic Areas**CD-11.2** Historical District Expansion**CD-11.3** Protect and Enhance Cultural Resources**CD-11.4** Incorporate Historic Features**Chapter 5 Environmental Resources****Goal ER-1** Protection of natural and cultural resources, agriculture, and open spaces is well integrated with the built environment and human activities and achieves a symbiotic, mutually-beneficial, sustainable relationship.**ER-1.1** Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources**Goal ER-9** Enhanced perceived character and quality of the City of Oxnard.**ER-9.2** Enhance Neighborhood Diversity**Goal ER-11** Identification, protection, and enhancement of the City's archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.**ER-11.1** Archaeological Resource Surveys**ER-11.2** Mitigating the Impact of New Development on Cultural Resources**ER-11.3** Development Applicants to Conduct Research**ER-11.4** Historic Preservation**ER-11.5** State Historic Building Code for Adaptive Reuse**ER-11.6** Identification of Archaeological Resources**ER-12.8** Historical Resource Inventory

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 6 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Energy

Chapter 2 Sustainable Communities	
Goal SC-3	Energy efficiency performance standards and generation from renewable sources.
SC-3.7	Renewable Energy Production Requirement
SC-3.9	Promote Voluntary Incentive Programs
SC-3.10	Alternatives to Power Plan Generation
Goal SC-4	Implementation of the California Green Building Code
SC-4.1	Green Building Code Implementation
Chapter 3 Community Development	
Goal CD-5	Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.
CD-5.3	Available Services
CD-5.4	Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to
	provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.10	Timing of Large-Scale Development
Goal CD-16	Coordinated land use and infrastructure decisions with economic development.
CD-16.4	Evaluate Fiscal Impacts
CD-21.2	Modify non-Coastal Dependent Energy Uses
Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services	
Goal ICS-1	Provision of adequate facilities and services that maintain service levels, with adequate funding.
ICS-1.2	Development Impacts to Existing Infrastructure
Goal ICS-17	Adequate and efficient public utilities that meet the needs of residents of the City.
ICS-17.5	Undergrounding of Utility Lines

Table 7 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Geology and Soils**Chapter 5 Environmental Resources**

- Goal ER-1** Protection of natural and cultural resources, agriculture, and open spaces is well integrated with the built environment and human activities and achieves a symbiotic, mutually-beneficial, sustainable relationship.
- ER-1.1** Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources
- Goal ER-9** Enhanced perceived character and quality of the City of Oxnard.
- ER-9.2** Enhance Neighborhood Diversity
- Goal ER-11** Identification, protection, and enhancement of the City's archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.
- ER-11.1** Archaeological Resource Surveys
- ER-11.3** Development Applicants to Conduct Research
- ER-11.4** Historic Preservation
- ER-11.6** Identification of Archaeological Resources
- ER-12.8** Historical Resource Inventory

Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards

- Goal SH-1** Minimal damage to structures, property, and infrastructure as a result of liquefaction and subsidence.
- SH-1.1** Minimize Liquefaction Risk
- SH-1.2** Minimize Subsidence Trends
- SH-1.3** Building Code Standards
- SH-1.4** Soil, Geologic, and Structural Evaluation Reports
- SH-1.5** Required Geologic Reports
- SH-1.6** Liquefaction Report Waivers
- SH-1.7** Soil Investigations
- SH-1.8** Mitigating Seismic Hazards
- SH-1.9** Financial Assistance for Seismic Upgrades
- Goal SH-2** Preserved coastline and beaches and minimized beach erosion
- SH-2.2** Dredging for Beach Sand Replenishment
- Goal SH-3** New development required to take necessary precautions prior to any construction to mitigate hazards and protect the health and safety of the inhabitants.
- SH-3.1** Location of New Development
- Goal SH-9** Oxnard Airport operations are at an acceptable risk and compatible with surrounding land uses and activities.
- SH-9.1** Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 8 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Chapter 2 Sustainable Community	
Goal SC-1	Supporting and Participating in Global Warming and Climate Change Adaptation analysis and programs.
SC-1.1	Inventory and Monitor GHG Emissions
SC-1.2	Support Statewide Global Warming and Climate Change Mitigation
SC-1.3	Develop a Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) That Supports the Regional SB 375 Sustainable Communities Strategy
Goal SC-2	Sea level rise is routinely considered relative to coastal areas and other City decisions, as relevant.
SC-2.1	Sea-Level Rise and Updating the Local Coastal Program
SC-2.2	Sea Level Monitoring System
SC-2.3	Sea Level Rise Consideration in Decision-Making
SC-2.4	Avoidance of Coastal Armoring or Hardening
Goal SC-3	Energy efficiency performance standards and generation from renewable sources.
SC-3.6	Targets for Zero-Emission Vehicles
SC-3.7	Renewable Energy Production Requirement
SC-3.9	Promote Voluntary Incentive Programs
SC-3.10	Alternatives to Power Plan Generation
Goal SC-4	Implementation of the California Green Building Code
SC-4.1	Green Building Code Implementation
Chapter 3 Community Development	
Goal CD-1	A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.
CD-1.2	Infill Development, Priority to Mixed Use
CD-1.4	Transportation Choices
CD-1.9	Commute Reduction
Goal CD-5	Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.
CD-5.2	Compatible Land Use
CD-5.4	Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry
Goal CD-7	Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.
CD-7.1	Establishment of Urban Villages

CD-7.4	Urban Village Design Guidelines
CD-7.6	Connectivity
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.1	Limiting Development
CD-8.5	Impact Mitigation
CD-8.7	Community Balance
CD-8.9	Jobs/Housing Balance & Sustainable Communities Strategy (SB 375)
Goal CD-10	Neighborhoods and urban villages with a distinct sense of place.
CD-10.1	Human-Scale Development
CD-10.2	Neighborhood Themes
Goal CD-21	An updated Local Coastal Program that includes the restoration of the Ormond Beach wetlands and consideration of climate change issues.
CD-21.2	Modify non-Coastal Dependent Energy Uses
Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services	
Goal ICS-2	A transportation system that supports existing, approved, and planned land uses throughout the City while maintaining a level of service "C" at designated intersections unless excepted.
ICS-2.8	Intelligent Transportation Systems
ICS-2.9	Coordinated Traffic Signal Timing with other Agencies
ICS-2.10	High Capacity Corridors
Goal ICS-3	Level of service "C" at designated intersections, unless otherwise reduced by City Council direction.
ICS-3.4	Roadway Design/101 Freeway Capacity
Goal ICS-6	Public transit system that serves the needs of the residents and workers of Oxnard.
ICS-6.1	Transit Facilities for New Developments
ICS-6.2	Transit Service Provision
ICS-6.3	Paratransit
ICS-6.4	Private Bus Transportation
Goal ICS-7	Effective Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs that help achieve air quality goals and minimize congestion.
ICS-7.1	Require Transportation Demand Management Programs (TDM)
ICS-7.2	Reduce Single-Occupancy Automobile Dependency
ICS-7.3	Travel Patterns
Goal ICS-8	Safe bicycle and pedestrian circulation throughout the City.
ICS-8.4	New Development Requires Bicycle Improvements

ICS-8.5	Public Sidewalks and Pedestrian Orientation
ICS-8.6	Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Handicap Requirements
ICS-8.8	Educational Facilities
ICS-8.9	Street Crossings
ICS-8.12	Roadway Surfacing
Goal ICS-11	Water supply, quality, distribution, and storage adequate for existing and future development.
ICS-11.6	Water Conservation and/or Recycling Connection as Mitigation
ICS-11.7	Water Wise Landscapes
ICS-11.12	Water for Irrigation
Goal ICS-17	Adequate and efficient public utilities that meet the needs of residents of the City.
ICS-17.3	Promoting Renewable Energy Production
Goal-ICS-21	High quality, well maintained school facilities for the residents of Oxnard

Chapter 5 Environmental Resources

Goal ER-14	Improved air quality and minimized adverse effects of air pollution on human health and the economy.
ER-14.1	Incorporate Ventura County AQMP Mitigations
ER-14.2	Transportation Demand Management (TDM)
ER-14.3	Reducing Carbon Monoxide Exposure at Congested Intersections
ER-14.4	Emission Control Devices
ER-14.5	Reducing Construction Impacts during Smog Season
ER-14.6	Minimizing Dust and Air Emissions through Permitting Requirements
ER-14.7	Mitigation Monitoring
ER-14.8	Regional Cooperation and SB 375
ER-14.9	Participate in Regional Partnerships
ER-14.10	Consultation with Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
ER-14.11	Support Regional Attainment Plans
ER-14.12	Use VCAPCD Air Quality Assessment Guidelines
ER-14.13	Co-locate Ancillary Services

Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards

Goal SH-8	Acceptable safety and environmental health risks associated with vehicular transit.
SH-8.1	Planning Programs

Table 9 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials**Chapter 3 Community Development****CD-1.12** Avoiding Encroaching the Oxnard Airport**Goal CD-5** Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.**CD-5.4** Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry**Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services****Goal ICS-10** Improved and safe commercial air carrier services.**ICS-10.2** Oxnard Airport Compatible Land Use**ICS-10.3** Airport Operations Monitoring**Goal ICS-15** Managed development adjacent to closed landfill areas that mitigate health and safety hazards.**ICS-15.1** Environmental and Health Impacts of Closed Landfills**ICS-15.2** Avoiding Sensitive Land Uses in Areas Adjacent to Landfills**ICS-15.3** Development Near Bailard Landfill**Goal ICS-16** Residents and property protected from the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials.**ICS-16.1** Underground Storage Program**ICS-16.2** Hazardous Waste Audits**ICS-16.3** Recycling of Hazardous Materials**Goal ICS-21** High quality, well maintained school facilities for the residents of Oxnard.**ICS-21.7** Buffer Areas Around Schools**Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards****Goal SH-4** Emergency preparedness through the provision of adequate fire and police protection, infrastructure, emergency supply stockpiling, public education, EOC planning and procedures, and outreach programs.**SH-4.4** Location of Private Emergency Response Facilities**SH-4.6** Access and Evacuation Corridors**SH-4.7** Infrastructure Homeland Security Programs**SH-4.8** Hazard Awareness and Preparedness Education**SH-5.6** Compatibility with Oxnard Airport**SH-6.12** Development Near Railroads and Oxnard Airport**Goal SH-7** Minimized risk associated with the transport distribution, use, and storage of hazardous materials.**SH-7.1** Hazardous Waste Minimization Audit Requirements

SH-7.2	Handling of Hazardous Materials
SH-7.3	Designated Hazardous Materials Routes
SH-7.4	Limiting High Risk Land Uses
SH-7.5	Implementing the Ventura County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
SH-7.6	Attraction/Retention of Clean Industries
SH-7.7	Increase Public Awareness
SH-7.9	Sensitive Land Use Planning
SH-7.10	Establishment of Hazardous Waste Facility
SH-7.12	Hazardous Materials Studies

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 10 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Hydrology and Water Quality**Chapter 3 Community Development**

Goal CD-5 Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.

CD-5.3 Available Services

Goal CD-8 Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.

CD-8.10 Timing of Large-Scale Development

Goal CD-16 Coordinated land use and infrastructure decisions with economic development.

CD-16.4 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services

Goal ICS-1 Provision of adequate facilities and services that maintain service levels, with adequate funding.

ICS-1.1 Maintain Existing Service Levels

ICS-1.2 Development Impacts to Existing Infrastructure

ICS-1.4 Infrastructure Conditions of Approval

Goal ICS-11 Water supply, quality, distribution, and storage adequate for existing and future development.

ICS-11.5 Sustainability of Groundwater Supply

ICS-11.8 Channel Islands Harbor and Offshore Water Quality

ICS-11.9 Groundwater Extractions

ICS-11.11 Water Quality

ICS-11.13 Water Neutral Policy and Urban Water Management Plans

Goal ICS-12 Adequate capacity at the City Waste Water Treatment Plant to accommodate existing and future development.

ICS-12.3 Wastewater Discharge Monitoring

ICS-12.4 Wastewater Discharge

ICS-12.5 Sedimentation Control

Goal ICS-13 Adequately sized storm drain systems and discharge treatment, certified levees, and implementation of appropriate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and regulations.

ICS-13.1 100-year Floodplain

ICS-13.2 Adequate Storm Drains and NPDES Discharge Treatment

ICS-13.3 Stormwater Detention Basins

ICS-13.4 Low Impact Development

Chapter 5 Environmental Resources

Goal ER-5	Well managed water supply and wastewater treatment programs that together meet expected demand, prevent groundwater overdraft, and ensure water quality.
ER-5.1	Wastewater Treatment
ER-5.2	208 Wastewater Control Plan
ER-5.3	Reducing Dependence of Groundwater
ER-5.4	Wastewater Monitoring
ER-5.6	208 Groundwater Plan
ER-5.7	Minimizing Paved Surfaces

Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards

Goal SH-1	Minimal damage to structures, property, and infrastructure as a result of liquefaction and subsidence.
SH-1.2	Minimize Subsidence Trends
Goal SH-3	New development required to take necessary precautions prior to any construction to mitigate hazards and protect the health and safety of the inhabitants.
SH-3.1	Location of New Development
SH-3.2	New Development Flood Mitigation
SH-3.3	Updating Flood Insurance Rate Maps
SH-3.4	Avoiding Blockage of Natural Drainage
Goal SH-9	Oxnard Airport operations are at an acceptable risk and compatible with surrounding land uses and activities.
SH-9.1	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 11 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Land Use and Planning**Chapter 3 Community Development**

Goal CD-1	A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.
CD-1.2	Infill Development, Priority to Mixed Use
CD-1.3	Redevelopment to Mixed Use
CD-1.4	Transportation Choices
CD-1.5	Housing Variety
CD-1.6	Public Facilities
CD-1.7	Compact Development
CD-1.8	Natural Resource Conservation
CD-1.9	Commute Reduction
CD-1.10	Jobs-Housing Balance
CD-1.12	Avoiding Encroaching the Oxnard Airport
Goal CD-3	A city of stable, safe, attractive, and revitalized neighborhoods with adequate parks, schools, infrastructure, and community identity and pride.
CD-3.1	Neighborhood Preservation
CD-3.2	Encourage Planned Development Code Provisions for Revitalization
CD-3.3	Innovative Redevelopment
CD-3.6	Barrier-Free Housing and Reasonable Accommodation
CD-3.7	Senior In-Place Housing Opportunities
Goal CD-4	Commercial uses compatible with surrounding land uses to meet the present and future needs of Oxnard residents, employees, and visitors.
CD-4.1	Mitigate Land Use Conflicts
CD-4.2	Commercial Revitalization and Redevelopment
CD-4.3	Urban Village Program and Height Overlay
CD-4.4	Commercial Area Aesthetics
CD-4.5	Commercial Signage
Goal CD-5	Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.
CD-5.1	Industrial Clustering
CD-5.2	Compatible Land Use
CD-5.3	Available Services
CD-5.4	Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry

CD-5.5	"Green" Major Transportation Routes
Goal CD-6	Continued agriculture use within the Planning Area, compatible with the community's vision.
CD-6.1	Agricultural Buffers
CD-6.2	Agricultural Preservation
Goal CD-7	Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.
CD-7.1	Establishment of Urban Villages
CD-7.4	Urban Village Design Guidelines
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.1	Limiting Development
CD-8.2	Services
CD-8.5	Impact Mitigation
CD-8.7	Community Balance
CD-8.8	Public Facility Service Areas
CD-8.10	Timing of Large-Scale Development
Goal CD-10	Neighborhoods and urban villages with a distinct sense of place.
CD-10.1	Human-Scale Development
CD-10.2	Neighborhood Themes
Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services	
Goal ICS-10	Improved and safe commercial air carrier services.
ICS-10.2	Oxnard Airport Compatible Land Use
Chapter 5 Environmental Resources	
Goal ER-3	Protected, restored, and enhanced of water-related habitats and their associated plan and wildlife species.
ER-3.1	Preservation of Riparian Habitat
ER-3.2	Review of Development Proposals
ER-3.3	Request Mitigation Measures from Other Agencies
Goal ER-4	Protected, restored, and enhanced sensitive habitat areas.
ER-4.1	Encourage Protection of Sensitive Habitat
ER-4.4	Loss of Sensitive Habitats
ER-4.5	Planning in Sensitive Areas
Chapter 7 Military Compatibility	
Goal MC-2	Participation of NBVC personnel and their dependents and Oxnard government and

	residents in planning and development decision-making processes that may impact NBVC and/or, conversely, the City and its residents.
MC-2.5	CEQA Notification
Goal MC-3	Mitigated and/or avoided encroachment associated with land uses and development.
MC-3.1	New Development to Protect Operations
MC-3.2	Vertical Obstructions
MC-3.4	Reference the Navy's Military Influence Area Map
Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011	

Table 12 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Mineral Resources**Chapter 5 Environmental Resources**

Goal ER-1	Protection of natural and cultural resources, agriculture, and open spaces is well integrated with the built environment and human activities and achieves a symbiotic, mutually-beneficial, sustainable relationship.
ER-1.1	Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources
Goal ER-13	Well managed extraction of mineral resources that protects the environment and surrounding land uses from adverse effects of extraction operations.
ER-13.1	Monitoring Mining Uses
ER-13.2	Reclamation of Mineral Resources
ER-13.3	Compatibility with Existing Land Uses
ER-13.4	Limiting Special Production Techniques

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 13 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Noise

Chapter 3 Community Development	
Goal CD-4	Commercial uses compatible with surrounding land uses to meet the present and future needs of Oxnard residents, employees and visitors.
CD-4.1	Mitigate Land Use Conflicts
Goal CD-5	Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.
CD-5.1	Industrial Clustering
CD-5.2	Compatible Land Use
CD-5.4	Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.5	Impact Mitigation
Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services	
Goal ICS-10	Improved and safe commercial air carrier services.
ICS-10.2	Oxnard Airport Compatible Land Use
Chapter 5 Environmental Resources	
Goal ER-6	Protected and enhanced natural setting and scenic resources.
ER-6.6	New Development Private Open Space
Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards	
Goal SH-5	A quiet and safe residential and working environment in terms of exposure to and/or generation of noise.
SH-5.1	Noise Abatement Programs
SH-5.2	State Noise Insulation Standards
SH-5.3	Sound Attenuation Measures
SH-5.4	Older Neighborhood Noise Mitigation
SH-5.6	Compatibility with Oxnard Airport
SH-5.7	Monitor Vehicular Exhaust Noise
Goal SH-6	Consideration of noise levels and impacts in the land use planning and development process.
SH-6.1	Construction Noise Control
SH-6.2	Limiting Construction Activities
SH-6.3	Buffering Sensitive Receptors
SH-6.4	New Development Noise Compatibility

SH-6.5	Land Use Compatibility with Noise
SH-6.6	Locating Education Institutions to Avoid Noise Disruption
SH-6.7	Peak Noise Evaluation along Truck Routes
SH-6.8	Noise Contour Maps
SH-6.9	Minimize Noise Exposure to Sensitive Receptors
SH-6.10	Point Mugu NAS (Naval Base, Ventura County at Point Mugu) Awareness
SH-6.11	Exceptions to Noise Standards
SH-6.12	Development Near Railroads and Oxnard Airport
SH-6.13	Noise Acceptable for Open Windows and Patios
Goal SH-8	Acceptable safety and environmental health risks associated with vehicular transit.
SH-8.3	New Roadways and Expanding Existing Streets
Chapter 7 Military Compatibility	
Goal MC-2	Participation of NBVC personnel and their dependents and Oxnard government and residents in planning and development decision-making processes that may impact NBVC and/or, conversely, the City and its residents.
MC-2.3	Development Permitting Process
Goal MC-3	Mitigated and/or avoided encroachment associated with land uses and development.
MC-3.4	Reference the Navy's Military Influence Area Map
Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011	

Table 14 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Population and Housing**Chapter 3 Community Development**

Goal CD-1	A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.
CD-1.5	Housing Variety
CD-1.10	Jobs-Housing Balance
Goal CD-3	A city of stable, safe, attractive, and revitalized neighborhoods with adequate parks, schools, infrastructure, and community identity and pride.
CD-3.1	Neighborhood Preservation
CD-3.2	Encourage Planned Development Code Provisions for Revitalization
CD-3.3	Innovative Redevelopment
Goal CD-4	Commercial uses compatible with surrounding land uses to meet the present and future needs of Oxnard residents, employees, and visitors.
CD-4.2	Commercial Revitalization and Redevelopment
Goal CD-5	Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.
CD-7.1	Establishment of Urban Villages
CD-7.4	Urban Village Design Guidelines
Goal CD-9	A high quality visual image and perception of the City.
CD-9.1	Neighborhood Identity
CD-9.6	High Rise Development

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Service

Goal ICS-21	High quality, well maintained school facilities for the residents of Oxnard.
ICS-21.1	Accommodating City Growth
ICS-21.2	Development Fees
ICS-21.3	Siting of Schools
ICS-21.4	Mitigation of Impacts
ICS-21.5	Expansion of Existing Facilities
ICS-21.6	Monitor Enrollment Needs

Chapter 7 Military Compatibility

Goal MC-4	Continued active status for NBVC should another Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) be established.
MC-4.4	Affordable Housing

Note: See Chapter 8 of the 2030 Oxnard General Plan for the Housing Element, including applicable goals and policies.

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 15 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Public Services and Recreation
Chapter 3 Community Development

Goal CD-1	A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.
CD-1.6	Public Facilities
CD-1.8	Natural Resource Conservation
CD-1.11	Recreation Opportunities
Goal CD-3	A city of stable, safe, attractive, and revitalized neighborhoods with adequate parks, schools, infrastructure, and community identity and pride.
Goal CD-4	Commercial uses compatible with surrounding land uses to meet the present and future needs of Oxnard residents, employees, and visitors.
CD-4.1	Mitigate Land Use Conflicts
Goal CD-7	Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.
CD-7.12	Urban Village Collocation with Schools
CD-7.13	Urban Village Trail and Open Space Connections
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.2	Services
CD-8.8	Public Facility Service Areas
Goal CD-15	A strong economic and fiscal base critical to sustaining long-term prosperity for Oxnard residents and businesses.
CD-15.1	Quality of Life

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Service

Goal ICS-1	Provision of adequate facilities and services that maintain service levels, with adequate funding.
ICS-1.1	Maintain Existing Service Levels
ICS-1.2	Development Impacts to Existing Infrastructure
ICS-1.3	Funding for Public Facilities
ICS-1.4	Infrastructure Conditions of Approval
Goal ICS-13	Adequately sized storm drain systems and discharge treatment, certified levees, and implementation of appropriate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and regulations.
ICS-13.1	100-year Floodplain
ICS-13.3	Stormwater Detention Basins
Goal ICS-19	Adequate and effective law enforcement and the incorporation of crime prevention features in developments.
ICS-19.1	Additional and/or Enlarged Police Facilities

ICS-19.2	Police Review of Development Projects
ICS-19.4	Crime Prevention Device Requirements
ICS-19.5	Incorporating Security Design Principles
ICS-19.7	New Development
ICS-19.8	Response Time
Goal ICS-20	Protected public through effective fire prevention services and the incorporation of fire safety features in new development.
ICS-20.1	Fire Response Time
ICS-20.2	Provision of Fire Station Facilities and Equipment
ICS-20.3	Commercial and Industrial Sprinkler Requirements
ICS-20.4	Fire Prevention Mitigation Fee
ICS-20.5	Fire Services to New Development
ICS-20.7	Adherence to City Standards
ICS-20.8	Development Review
Goal ICS-21	High quality, well maintained school facilities for the residents of Oxnard.
ICS-21.1	Accommodating City Growth
ICS-21.2	Development Fees
ICS-21.3	Siting of Schools
ICS-21.4	Mitigation of Impacts
ICS-21.5	Expansion of Existing Facilities
ICS-21.6	Monitor Enrollment Needs
Goal ICS-22	A full service, high quality public library system.
ICS-22.3	Expansion of Library Services
Goal ICS-23	A full range of recreational facilities and services accessible to all Oxnard residents, workers, and visitors.
ICS-23.1	City Park and Recreation Standards
ICS-23.3	Identifying Additional Parklands
ICS-23.4	Collocation of Parks and Schools
ICS-23.8	Buffering Neighborhood Parks
ICS-23.9	Regional Park Accessibility
ICS-23.10	Park Siting and Design to Maximize Security
Goal ICS-24	Optimized public investment in parks and recreation by reduced costs and funding alternatives.
ICS-24.3	Review Quimby Fee Formula
Chapter 5 Environmental Resources	
Goal ER-2	Maintenance and enhancement of natural resources and open space.

ER-2.3	Promote Areas for Open Space
Goal ER-4	Protected, restored, and enhanced sensitive habitat areas.
ER-4.2	Limiting Activities in Sensitive Areas
Goal ER-12	A viable agricultural industry, maintained and enhanced soil resources, reduced erosion, and improved agricultural productivity.
ER-12.11	Urban/Agricultural Buffer Zones
Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards	
Goal SH-4	Emergency preparedness through the provision of adequate fire and police protection, infrastructure, emergency supply stockpiling, public education, EOC planning and procedures, and outreach programs.

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 16 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Transportation

Chapter 2 Sustainable Communities	
Goal SC-1	Supporting and Participating in Global Warming and Climate Change Adaptation analysis and programs.
SC-1.3	Develop a Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) That Supports the Regional SB 375 Sustainable Communities Strategy
Goal SC-3	Energy efficiency performance standards and generation from renewable sources.
SC-3.6	Targets for Zero-Emission Vehicles
Chapter 3 Community Development	
Goal CD-1	A balanced community consisting of residential, commercial, and employment uses consistent with the character, capacity, and vision of the City.
CD-1.4	Transportation Choices
CD-1.9	Commute Reduction
Goal CD-5	Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.
CD-5.3	Available Services
CD-5.4	Environmentally Friendly and "Green" Industry
CD-5.5	"Green" Major Transportation Routes
Goal CD-7	Development of vibrant mixed-use urban villages characterized by a mix of land uses, transit accessibility, pedestrian orientation, and neighborhood identity.
CD-7.4	Urban Village Design Guidelines
CD-7.5	Pedestrian and Transit Scale
CD-7.6	Connectivity
CD-7.7	Urban Village Streetscapes and Identification
CD-7.8	Road Design
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.1	Limiting Development
CD-8.5	Impact Mitigation
CD-8.7	Community Balance
CD-8.9	Jobs/Housing Balance & Sustainable Communities Strategy (SB 375)
Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services	
Goal ICS-1	Provision of adequate facilities and services that maintain service levels, with adequate funding.
ICS-1.1	Maintain Existing Service Levels

ICS-1.2	Development Impacts to Existing Infrastructure
ICS-1.3	Funding for Public Facilities
ICS-1.4	Infrastructure Conditions of Approval
ICS-2.8	Intelligent Transportation Systems
ICS-2.9	Coordinated Traffic Signal Timing with other Agencies
ICS-2.10	High Capacity Corridors
ICS02.12	Gateway Enhancements
ICS-3.4	Roadway Design/101 Freeway Capacity
ICS-3.8	2030 Circulation System Diagram
Goal ICS-4	A functional and balanced goods movement system that provides timely and efficient transport of goods generated by the Port of Hueneme and agricultural, industrial, and commercial areas.
ICS-4.5	Loading and Unloading
ICS-4.8	Freight Railroad Right of Way for Other Uses
Goal ICS-5	A passenger railroad system that serves the needs of the residents, visitors, and workers.
ICS-5.2	Passenger Rail Service Expansion
ICS-5.3	Sub Regional Transportation Centers
Goal ICS-6	Public transit system that serves the needs of the residents and workers of Oxnard.
ICS-6.1	Transit Facilities for New Developments
Goal ICS-7	Effective Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs that help achieve air quality goals and minimize congestion.
ICS-7.3	Travel Patterns
Goal ICS-8	Safe bicycle and pedestrian circulation throughout the City.
ICS-8.1	Improved Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety
ICS-8.3	Completing Bicycle and Sidewalk Network
ICS-8.4	New Development Requires Bicycle Improvements
ICS-8.5	Public Sidewalks and Pedestrian Orientation
ICS-8.6	Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Handicap Requirements
ICS-8.7	Downtown and Beach Area Bicycle Accessibility
ICS-8.8	Educational Facilities
ICS-8.9	Street Crossings
ICS-8.10	Coastal Trail Development
ICS-8.11	Bicycle Parking and Storage
ICS-2.1	Coordinate with Regional Transportation Planning
ICS-2.2	Improved Port of Hueneme Access

ICS-2.5	Mitigated Impacts on County Roads
ICS-2.6	Reduction of Construction Impacts
ICS-2.7	Consistent Roadway Signage
ICS-8.12	Roadway Surfacing
ICS-8.13	Importance of Pedestrian and Bicycle Access in Site Planning
ICS-8.14	Connecting Facilities
Goal ICS-9	Adequate parking and loading facilities to support residential and commercial parking needs.
ICS-9.1	Beach and Coastal Parking
ICS-9.2	Development Adequate Parking
Goal ICS-10	Improved and safe commercial air carrier services.
Goal ICS-20	Protected public through effective fire protection services and the incorporation of fire safety features in new development.
ICS-20.10	Adequate Emergency Access and Routes

Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards

Goal SH-4	Emergency preparedness through the provision of adequate fire and police protection, infrastructure, emergency supply stockpiling, public education, EOC planning and procedures, and outreach programs.
SH-4.6	Access and Evacuation Corridors
Goal SH-8	Acceptable safety and environmental health risks associated with vehicular transit.
SH-8.2	Reducing Speed on Neighborhood Streets
SH-8.3	New Roadways and Expanding Existing Streets
Goal SH-9	Oxnard Airport operations are at an acceptable risk and compatible with surrounding land uses and activities.
SH-9.1	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 17 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Tribal Cultural Resources**Chapter 3 Community Development****CD-11.3** Protect and Enhance Cultural Resources**CD-11.4** Incorporate Historic Features**Chapter 5 Environmental Resources****Goal ER-1** Protection of natural and cultural resources, agriculture, and open spaces is well integrated with the built environment and human activities and achieves a symbiotic, mutually-beneficial, sustainable relationship.**ER-1.1** Protect Oxnard's Natural and Cultural Resources**Goal ER-11** Identification, protection, and enhancement of the City's archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.**ER-11.1** Archaeological Resource Surveys**ER-11.2** Mitigating the Impact of New Development on Cultural Resources**ER-11.3** Development Applicants to Conduct Research**ER-11.4** Historic Preservation**ER-11.6** Identification of Archaeological Resources**ER-11.7** Native American Remains**ER-12.8** Historical Resource Inventory

Source: City of Oxnard

Table 18 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Utilities and Service Systems
Chapter 3 Community Development

Goal CD-5	Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.
CD-5.3	Available Services
Goal CD-8	Sensible urban development and redevelopment based on the City's ability to provide necessary governmental services and municipal utilities.
CD-8.10	Timing of Large-Scale Development
Goal CD-16	Coordinated land use and infrastructure decisions with economic development.
CD-16.4	Evaluate Fiscal Impacts

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services

Goal ICS-1	Provision of adequate facilities and services that maintain service levels, with adequate funding.
ICS-1.2	Development Impacts to Existing Infrastructure
Goal ICS-11	Water supply, quality, distribution, and storage adequate for existing and future development.
ICS-11.3	GREAT Program Implementation
ICS-11.6	Water Conservation and/or Recycling Connection as Mitigation
ICS-11.7	Water Wise Landscapes
ICS-11.10	Water Supply Finding for Smaller Projects
ICS-11.12	Water for Irrigation
ICS-11.13	Water Neutral Policy and Urban Water Management Plans
Goal ICS-12	Adequate capacity at the City Waste Water Treatment Plant to accommodate existing and future development.
ICS-12.1	Water Recycling and Resource Recovery
ICS-12.3	Wastewater Discharge Monitoring
ICS-12.4	Wastewater Discharge
ICS-12.5	Sedimentation Control
ICS-12.6	Timing of Future Development
Goal ICS-14	Reduced solid waste and increased recycling.
ICS-14.1	Waste Reduction
ICS-14.2	Use of Recycled Materials
ICS-14.3	New Development Requirements

Goal ICS-15	Managed development adjacent to closed landfill areas that mitigate health and safety hazards.
ICS-15.1	Environmental and Health Impacts of Closed Landfills
ICS-15.2	Avoiding Sensitive Land Uses in Areas Adjacent to Landfills
Goal ICS-17	Adequate and efficient public utilities that meet the needs of residents of the City.
ICS-17.5	Undergrounding of Utility Lines
Chapter 5 Environmental Resources	
Goal ER-5	Well managed water supply and wastewater treatment programs that together meet expected demand, prevent groundwater overdraft, and ensure water quality.
ER-5.1	Wastewater Treatment
ER-5.3	Reducing Dependence on Groundwater

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Table 19 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies Related to Wildfire**Chapter 3 Community Development**

Goal CD-5 Development of industrial uses in appropriate areas, assistance in the location of new industry, retention and expansion of existing industry, and maintenance of the City's economic vitality.

Chapter 4 Infrastructure and Community Services

Goal ICS-21 High quality, well maintained school facilities for the residents of Oxnard.

ICS-21.7 Buffer Areas Around Schools

Chapter 6 Safety & Hazards

Goal SH-4 Emergency preparedness through the provision of adequate fire and police protection, infrastructure, emergency supply stockpiling, public education, EOC planning and procedures, and outreach programs.

SH-4.4 Location of Private Emergency Response Facilities

SH-4.6 Access and Evacuation Corridors

SH-4.7 Infrastructure Homeland Security Programs

SH-4.8 Hazard Awareness and Preparedness Education

SH-7.9 Sensitive Land Use Planning

SH-7.10 Establishment of Hazardous Waste Facility

SH-7.12 Hazardous Materials Studies

Source: City of Oxnard 2030 General Plan Goals and Policies 2011

Attachment C

*SB743 VMT Implementation in Oxnard Memorandum
Methods and Approach Only*

Memorandum

Date: July 17, 2024
To: Kathleen Mallory, City of Oxnard Community Development Department
From: John Muggridge & Nico Boyd, Fehr & Peers
Subject: **SB 743 Implementation in Oxnard**

LA21-3261

This memorandum summarizes the process that has been undertaken to study Senate Bill (SB) 743 implementation options for the City of Oxnard. The sections below provide contextual information about SB 743 and describe the development of recommendations for the City's vehicle miles traveled (VMT) metrics, proposed project screening criteria, and thresholds of significance.

Executive Summary

SB 743, signed in 2013, required changes to the way transportation studies are conducted in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents. Under SB 743, lead agencies are required to assess changes in VMT rather than motorist delay and level of service (LOS) as the metric for CEQA impact determination. VMT is defined as the product of the number of daily trips generated by a new development and the distance those trips travel to their destinations. SB 743 does not prevent a city from continuing to analyze LOS as part of development review, General Plan conformance, or on-going network monitoring, but LOS will no longer constitute the basis for assessing CEQA impacts. Accordingly, the City must adopt a methodology for assessing VMT for development review within the City.

The most typical analytical approach recommended by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) for estimating VMT is to use the travel demand forecasting model for a region. The regional Ventura County Transportation Model (VCTM), maintained by the Ventura County Transportation Commission (VCTC), is currently the best available tool to estimate VMT in the City of Oxnard and the surrounding region. For the City of Oxnard, the OPR recommended VMT methodology includes all trips within the VCTM model for the following metrics: Total VMT per Service Population (all vehicles and all trip purposes), Home-Based VMT per Capita (for residential development projects), and Home-Based Work VMT per employee (for commercial development projects).



VMT data was extracted from the VCTM model's Base Year 2016 and Future Year 2040 scenarios and interpolated to estimate 2024 conditions (Table 1 of this report). Based on the VMT estimates for the City and Ventura County, Total VMT per Service Population, Home-Based VMT per Capita, and Home-Based Work VMT per employee are all lower in Oxnard compared to Ventura County. This means that residential, office, and commercial development in the City is less impactful on VMT than if it occurs elsewhere in Ventura County. Given this finding, the current recommendation is that Existing VMT be defined as the average VMT for Ventura County. This means that new development projects in the City will be compared to the Existing VMT in Ventura County to determine if they exceed the City's VMT impact threshold.

OPR has provided guidance related to several opportunities for screening projects from requiring a detailed VMT analysis. This includes considerations regarding project size, locally serving retail, location within a low VMT area, proximity to transit, transportation improvements that promote non-auto travel, or if a project provides affordable housing. Screening opportunities in the City of Oxnard are summarized in Table 2 of this report.

Introduction

What is SB 743?

On September 27, 2013, Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 743 into law. The primary purpose of SB 743 was to eliminate intersection LOS (a measure of vehicular capacity and traffic delay) as a basis for determining significant transportation impacts under CEQA. The law directed OPR to update the CEQA Guidelines to include new performance criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts.

In response to SB 743, OPR selected VMT as the new transportation impact metric. OPR then submitted updates to the CEQA Guidelines, and these updates were certified by the California Natural Resources Agency in December 2018. Lead agencies were granted a grace period until July 1, 2020 to implement a VMT analysis as part of their environmental review process.

To help aid lead agencies with SB 743 implementation, OPR produced a Technical Advisory.¹ The Technical Advisory helps lead agencies think about the variety of implementation questions they face with respect to shifting from an LOS to a VMT metric. However, lead agencies must still make their own specific decisions about VMT methodology, thresholds, and mitigation. These decisions should be consistent with the City's goals as expressed in their General Plan.

¹ *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA*, OPR, December 2018
http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743_Technical_Advisory.pdf



What is VMT?

VMT is simply the number of miles driven by a vehicle, typically the total on an average day. The total VMT for a day would include all trips made by a driver in a vehicle. For example, a resident may drive to their job, drive to lunch, drive back to their office, and drive home at the end of the day. Adding all of the miles together for the day would be the daily VMT for that driver.

VMT impact analysis consistent with SB 743 ultimately compares the estimated VMT of a project with the average VMT for a broader geographic area (such as a city, county, subregion, or region), and if a project has average VMT that is lower than the region, it may not be considered to have a significant transportation impact.

Which Projects are Affected by SB 743?

Two types of projects, land use development projects and transportation infrastructure projects, are affected by SB 743:

- **Land Use** – Development projects and area plans (e.g., General Plan or Housing Element) will continue to require a transportation impact analysis. However, transportation impact studies conducted as part of the CEQA process will now be required to base project impacts on VMT.
- **Transportation Infrastructure** – Prior to SB 743, transportation projects that had the potential to worsen vehicle delay, such as narrowing a roadway to provide bicycle lanes, may result in an environmental impact under CEQA. With SB 743 in place, transportation projects that promote travel by non-auto modes are no longer considered to result in an environmental impact. Roadway widening projects need to consider potential impacts from increasing VMT.

Can Oxnard Still Consider LOS?

Yes. SB 743 does not prevent a city from continuing to utilize LOS as part of development review, General Plan conformance, or on-going network monitoring, but LOS will no longer constitute the basis for determining CEQA impacts. Cities can still use vehicle LOS outside of the CEQA process if they determine it is an important part of their transportation analysis process or needed for a determination of General Plan compliance.

What Decisions Does the City Need to Make to Implement SB 743?

In order to update the City's approach to transportation analysis under CEQA, several decisions will need to be made. As the lead agency for CEQA analysis, the City Council has discretion to make decisions regarding how VMT is evaluated in Oxnard through the following four decision points. Each decision point is summarized briefly below and discussed in more detail in the following sections.



- **VTM Analysis Methodology / Tools** – While a variety of approaches are available, using a regionally adopted travel demand forecasting model is the typical approach.
- **Existing VMT Metrics** – Existing VMT metrics are the average VMT per capita or per employee that a project would be compared to in order to determine whether or not the project would be expected to have a significant impact. The City has the flexibility to choose the geographic area that a project would be compared to, such as the City, the County, or a sub-regional or regional area. This memorandum summarizes the different geographic area options that have been explored for developing this Existing VMT metric as well as the recommended area based on the analytical findings.
- **Screening Criteria** – While the OPR *Technical Advisory* recommends several criteria for determining whether a project should be subject to a VMT impact analysis, the City could consider alternatives to or choose not to adopt screening criteria. Several screening criteria options are described in this memorandum.
- **Thresholds of Significance** – The percentage difference between a project's VMT and the Existing VMT determines whether a project would have a significant transportation impact under CEQA. OPR recommends that a project should generate less VMT than the Existing VMT in order to avoid a significant impact and recommends a threshold of at least 15% less VMT per capita or per employee compared with the Existing VMT in order to avoid a significant transportation impact. However, the City could choose to implement a stricter threshold.

VTM Analysis Methodology

Tools

OPR's *Technical Advisory* details various approaches and tools to estimate VMT, but the most typical analytical tool is to use the travel demand forecasting model for a region. The regional VCTM, maintained by VCTC, is currently the best available tool to estimate VMT in the City of Oxnard and the surrounding region. The most recent version of the VCTM uses a base year of 2016 and a horizon year of 2040. Should the City develop its own travel demand model, this can also be used to determine VMT.

VTM Methodology for Land Use Projects and Plans

Based on input from Fehr & Peers, City staff determine that an origin-destination (OD) VMT methodology would be the appropriate methodology for estimating the VMT of land use projects and plans as guided by SB 743 legislation. The OD VMT method estimates the VMT generated by land uses in a specific geographic area, such as the City or a larger geographic area such as Ventura County. All vehicles traveling to/from the defined geographic area are tracked within the VCTM model and the number of trips and length of trips are used to calculate the OD VMT.



For the City of Oxnard, the VMT methodology includes all trips within the VCTM model for each of the following variable formats:

- **Total VMT per Service Population (all vehicles and all trip purposes):** The total VMT to and from all zones in the geographic area are divided by the total service population (employees + residents) to get the efficiency metric of VMT per service population.
- **Home-Based VMT per capita (automobile only):** All Home-Based auto vehicle trips are traced back to the residence of the trip-maker (Non-Home-Based trips are excluded) and then divided by the population within the geographic area to get the efficiency metric of Home-Based VMT per capita.
- **Home-Based work VMT per employee (automobile only):** All auto vehicle trips between home and work are counted, and then divided by the number of employees within the geographic area to get the efficiency metric of Home-Based Work VMT per employee.

VTM Methodology for Transportation Projects and Plans

The VMT methodology for transportation projects is based on the net change in total VMT. The VCTM model is used to estimate the Existing VMT within the City and then forecast the change in VMT with the project in operation. The VMT will be calculated based on the boundary method which considers all travel on roadways in the study area, including vehicles that are traveling on the roadways but don't have an origin or destination in the area (i.e., pass-through or external trips). The VMT for transportation projects is calculated as defined below.

- **Total Roadway VMT (all vehicles):** The total daily VMT can be measured using the VCTM model by multiplying the daily volume on every roadway segment by the length of every roadway segment.

In addition to VMT changes forecasted by the VCTM model, induced travel demand resulting from increasing roadway capacity (e.g., widening roadways with additional lanes) should be considered.

VTM Analysis Process

For projects that do not meet any of the screening criteria described below, a VMT analysis would be required. The VMT analysis would rely on the best available data to inform trip generation and trip length estimates for the project uses. For land use plans (e.g., Specific Plan or General Plan) and projects consisting of residential, office, and retail land uses, the VMT analysis can be conducted using the VCTM model. For other project types, such as a special event venue, the VMT analysis should be customized to determine the unique trip generation and trip length characteristics of the proposed uses. **Appendix A** presents a flowchart that describes the steps involved in the analysis process.



As required under current practice, the VMT analysis should consider the potential impacts of the project under both existing and future/cumulative conditions as follows:

- **Existing Conditions:** Project-generated VMT should be estimated for the proposed land uses under existing conditions. VMT can be estimated using the VCTM model and should be reported as VMT per capita (residential projects), VMT per employee (office, industrial, or employment-generating projects), or VMT per service population (all other land uses). For land use plans, VMT per service population or Total VMT can be used to determine potential impacts.
- **Cumulative Conditions:** A less than significant impact under Existing conditions would also result in a less than significant cumulative impact as long as the project is consistent with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy(RTP/SCS).

In some cases, the Project-effect on VMT should be estimated under cumulative conditions to determine if VMT in the study area would be higher/lower in the future with the project in place. This analysis would be applicable to large planning efforts that may result in changes to regional travel patterns. To evaluate the project's effect on VMT, the future year travel demand model should be updated to reflect the project and determine if the Citywide VMT increases or not with the project.

Existing VMT Metrics

To understand the VMT trends in the City of Oxnard and the broader area, the VCTM model was used to estimate the Existing VMT metrics. The Existing VMT metrics were developed for Ventura County and the City of Oxnard. The VMT data was based on the Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZs)² in both of these areas for the VCTM model's Base Year 2016 and Future Year 2040 conditions and interpolated to estimate 2024 conditions (when analyzing development projects, the Existing VMT would be estimated for the Notice of Preparation (NOP) year for the project). **Table 1** presents VMT estimates for the City and Ventura County. As shown, Total VMT per Service Population, Home-Based VMT per Capita for residential development, and Home-Based Work VMT per employee are all lower in Oxnard compared to Ventura County. This is likely driven by the fact that people who live in Oxnard generally don't have to travel as far for commute or non-commute trips compared to the broader geography of Ventura County.

² Transportation Analysis Zones are geographic polygons similar to Census block groups used to represent areas of homogenous travel behavior in the SCAG Model.



Table 1. VMT Metrics in Oxnard and Ventura County

VMT Metrics		2016	2024	2040
Total VMT Per Service Population	Ventura County	27.3	26.7	25.7
	Oxnard	20.8	20.4	19.8
Home-Based VMT Per Capita (Residential)	Ventura County	16.5	17.1	18.1
	Oxnard	14.8	15.4	16.3
Home-Based Work VMT Per employee (Employment)	Ventura County	16.3	14.7	12.0
	Oxnard	11.3	9.9	7.5

Given that the City of Oxnard produces less VMT than the broader geography of Ventura County, this means that residential, office, and commercial development in the City is less impactful on VMT than if it occurs elsewhere in Ventura County. Given this finding, the current recommendation is that Existing VMT be defined as the average VMT for Ventura County. This means that new development projects in the City will be compared to the Existing VMT in Ventura County to determine if they exceed the City's VMT impact threshold, described in greater detail below.

VMT Screening Criteria

VMT is heavily dependent on land use and location. For example, a development site located in an urban area will have lower VMT because people have more options to walk, bike, and take transit or drive short distances to nearby destinations in comparison to a suburban development where most people drive longer distances for their everyday work and household needs. Therefore, OPR has provided guidance related to several opportunities for screening projects from requiring a detailed VMT analysis. Screening opportunities in the City of Oxnard are described below.

Table 2 provides a summary of VMT screening criteria for projects in the City of Oxnard. Screening categories are described further after the table. A project only needs to satisfy the screening criteria for one of the screening categories to be exempt from requiring further VMT analysis.



Table 2. VMT Screening Criteria

Screening Criteria	Project Requirements to Meet Screening Criteria
Project Size	A residential or office project that generates 110 or fewer daily trips.
Locally Serving Project	A project that has locally serving retail uses that are 50,000 square feet or less. Locally serving retail is retail development that generally improves the convenience of shopping close to home, such as specialty retail, shopping center, grocery store, pharmacy, day care centers, financial services/banks, fitness center or health club, restaurant, and café. This screening criteria may also include locally serving uses such as locally serving assembly uses (places of worship and community organizations) and locally serving community institutions such as K-12 schools, public libraries, fire stations, local government, local parks and similar uses. For non-retail uses that are local serving, evidence should be provided to City staff to substantiate the local serving nature of a project. If the project contains other land uses such as housing or larger retail centers, those uses need to be considered under one of the other screening criteria below.
Project Located in a Low VMT Area	A residential or office project that is located in an area that is already 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT (See VMT screening maps in Appendix B for residential and employment projects – Zones colored in blue are already 15% or more below the Ventura County Existing VMT). For mixed-use projects that include both residential and office/commercial land uses, all project land uses should be evaluated against both low VMT screening thresholds.
Transit Proximity	A residential, office, or retail project that is located within a ½ mile of the Metrolink station or within a ½ mile of a bus stop with service frequency of 15 minutes or less during commute periods (Public Resource Code § 21064.3). In addition, the project should have all of the following characteristics: • A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 0.75 or greater • Is consistent with the applicable current SCAG SCS (as determined by the City) • Does not provide more parking than is required under the City of Oxnard Municipal Code or Specific Plan parking requirements • Does not replace affordable housing units with moderate or high-income residential units
Affordable Housing	A residential project that provides affordable housing units; if part of a larger development, only those units that meet the definition of affordable housing satisfy the screening criteria.
Transportation Facilities	Transportation projects that promote non-auto travel, improve safety, or improve traffic operations at current bottlenecks. Such transportation projects include mass transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, intersection traffic control (e.g., traffic signals or roundabouts), or widening at intersections to provide new turn lanes.

Project Size

Per OPR guidance, projects that generate less than 110 daily trips may be screened from conducting a VMT analysis. Most jurisdictions are using OPR's guidance with regard to projects that generate



less than 110 daily trips. **Table 3** provides example levels of development that could occur based on various land uses under this screening threshold.

Table 3. Example Land Use Sizes Generating 110 Daily Trips or Less*

	Single Family Residential	Multifamily Residential	Office	Industrial
Project Size	11 Dwelling Units	15 – 24 Dwelling Units	11,000 Square Feet	8,900 – 111,000 Square Feet

**Note: Table 2 is not sufficient for determining whether a proposed project meets the threshold of 110 daily trips or less. All land use projects that are considered for this screening criterion should complete a trip generation analysis to confirm whether the threshold of 110 daily trips or less is met.*

Locally Serving Project

Per OPR's *Technical Advisory*, local serving retail projects that are 50,000 square feet or less may be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary. This is because local serving retail generally improves the convenience of shopping close to home and has the effect of reducing vehicle travel. Locally serving projects also include locally serving assembly uses (places of worship and community organizations), locally serving community institutions (K-12 schools, public libraries, fire stations, local government, local parks) and similar uses that have the effect of reducing vehicle travel.

Projects Located in Low VMT Areas

OPR guidance states that residential and office projects located within a low VMT generating area may be presumed to have a less than significant impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary. A low VMT area generally has higher density, a mix of land uses, and provides opportunities for people to walk to nearby uses instead of always driving. Low VMT areas are defined by OPR as areas that are currently generating VMT that is 15% or more below the City's VMT threshold. Land use development projects qualify for this screening if the project will generate VMT that is similar to the existing land uses in the low VMT area.

OPR recommends that lead agencies select a low VMT area screening threshold that aligns with all three statutory goals listed in Section 21099 of the Public Resources Code: (1) reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; (2) development of multimodal transportation networks; and (3) a diversity of land uses. The State has clear quantitative targets for GHG emissions reduction set forth in law and based on scientific consensus, and the depth of VMT reduction needed to achieve those targets has been quantified. Tying VMT thresholds to GHG reduction also supports the two other statutory goals of promoting land use diversity and providing multimodal travel options. Therefore, to ensure adequate analysis of transportation impacts, OPR recommends using quantitative VMT thresholds linked to GHG reduction targets.



Based on OPR's review of the applicable research, OPR recommends that a per capita or per employee VMT that is 15% below that of existing development in the geographic area (i.e., 15% below the Existing VMT) may be a reasonable threshold.

As discussed, based on input from Fehr & Peers, City staff recommends that Existing VMT be defined as the average VMT in Ventura County for the purpose of setting significance thresholds. As such, the Home-Based VMT per Capita metric for residential development in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, and the significance thresholds recommended by OPR (defined based on the Ventura County VMT metric) are shown in **Table 4**, and the Home-Based Work VMT per employee metrics and significance thresholds for non-residential development are shown in **Table 5**.

Based on the information presented in **Tables 4** and **5**, the recommendation is to define a low VMT area as a TAZ that is 15% lower than the Existing VMT (defined based on the Ventura County VMT metric) to follow OPR guidance. The two maps in **Appendix B** illustrate the Home-Based VMT per Capita for residential development and Home-Based Work VMT per employee for non-residential development in the City of Oxnard in comparison to the Ventura County average. Areas shown in blue are Low VMT areas in which VMT is already 15% or more below the Ventura County Existing VMT. Areas shown in yellow are Moderate VMT areas in which VMT is between 0% and 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT, and areas shown in red are High VMT areas in which VMT exceeds the Ventura County Existing VMT.

Table 4. City of Oxnard Residential VMT (Home-Based VMT) per Capita

VMT Metrics	Ventura County/ Oxnard Average VMT		
	2016 Model	2024 Estimate	2040 Model
Oxnard Home-Based VMT per Capita	14.8	15.4	16.3
Ventura County Home-Based VMT per Capita	16.5	17.1	18.1
15% Below County VMT	14.0	14.5	15.4

Table 5. City of Oxnard Employment VMT (Home-Based Work VMT) per Employee

VMT Metrics	Ventura County/ Oxnard Average VMT		
	2016 Model	2024 Estimate	2040 Model
Oxnard Home-Based Work VMT per employee	11.3	9.9	7.5
Ventura County Home-Based Work VMT per employee	16.3	14.7	12.0
15% Below County VMT	13.9	12.5	10.2



Transit Proximity

Projects located within Transit Priority Areas (TPAs) as defined under Public Resource Code § 21099 or on High Quality Transit Corridors (HQTCs) as defined under Public Resource Code § 21155 may also be exempt from VMT analysis. TPAs are defined in the OPR Technical Advisory as a ½ mile radius around an existing or planned major transit stop, or an existing stop along a high-quality transit corridor (HQTC). HQTCs are defined in the technical advisory as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours.

In addition to transit proximity, OPR also recommends that other project characteristics be considered to determine if TPA screening criteria are satisfied. To be considered for TPA screening, a project should have all of the following characteristics:

- A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 0.75 or greater;
- Is consistent with the applicable SCAG Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) (as determined by the City);
- Does not provide more parking than is required under the City of Oxnard Municipal Code or Specific Plan parking requirements; and
- Does not replace affordable housing units with a smaller number of moderate- or high-income residential units.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is known to generate lower VMT than market-rate housing. In addition, affordable housing in infill areas can shorten commutes by providing housing closer to where people work, thereby reducing VMT. Affordable housing units in infill locations can be presumed to have a less than significant impact on VMT, absent substantial evidence to the contrary, and can be screened from requiring further VMT analysis. The screening can be applied to infill projects containing 100% of housing units as affordable to lower income households or to only those units within a larger or mixed use infill development that meet affordable housing requirements for lower income households.

Transportation Facilities

Transportation projects that promote active transportation, such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, are presumed to generally reduce VMT and can be screened from further analysis. In addition, projects that improve safety or improve traffic operations at current bottlenecks, such as intersection traffic control (e.g., traffic signals or roundabouts), or widening at intersections to provide new turn lanes are not expected to increase VMT. The following transportation projects can be screened from further VMT analysis.



- Rehabilitation, maintenance, replacement, safety, and repair projects designed to improve the condition of existing transportation facilities and do not add additional motor vehicle capacity
- Installation, removal, or reconfiguration of traffic lanes that are not for through traffic, such as left, right, and U-turn pockets, or two-way left turn lanes
- Addition of roadway capacity on local or collector streets provided the project also substantially improves conditions for pedestrians, cyclists, and, if applicable, transit
- Reduction in number of travel lanes
- Installation, removal, or reconfiguration of traffic control devices
- Timing of signals to optimize vehicle, bicycle, or pedestrian flow
- Installation of roundabouts or traffic circles
- Installation or reconfiguration of traffic calming devices

If the City determines that a project would likely lead to a measurable and substantial increase in vehicle travel, the City should conduct an analysis assessing the amount of vehicle travel a project will induce. The following are project types that would likely lead to a measurable increase in vehicle travel:

- Addition of through lanes on existing or new highways, including general purpose lanes, high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, peak period lanes, auxiliary lanes, or lanes through grade-separated interchanges

VMT Impact Thresholds

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7, *Thresholds of Significance*, encourages lead agencies to develop and publish thresholds of significance. Pursuant to Section 15064.7(b), the City can adopt thresholds of significance for VMT by ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation through a public review process supported by substantial evidence. OPR's Technical Advisory has identified 15% below the regional average as the threshold for identifying a significant VMT impact for land use projects and plans. This is based on research conducted to determine the VMT reduction needed in order to help the State achieve its climate goals. Reducing VMT to 15% below existing conditions is a reasonable threshold for new development projects to ensure that projects in Oxnard contribute to the achievement of the State's goals.

OPR guidance is also provided for transportation projects. For roadway widening projects, a significant impact would occur if the project increased the Existing VMT in the study area.

The VMT thresholds for projects and plans in the City of Oxnard, including examples, are summarized below in **Table 6**.



Table 6. VMT Thresholds of Significance and Example Projects that may exceed VMT Threshold

Project Type	Threshold for Determination of Significant VMT Impact	Project Example(s)
Residential Project	Project exceeds 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for home-Based VMT per capita	Single- or multi-family market rate residential development project located in a high Home-Based VMT per Capita area. These areas are depicted as the Red or Yellow areas of Residential Low VMT screening map on Figure 1 in Appendix B.
Employment (Commercial or Industrial) Project	Project exceeds 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for Home-Based Work VMT per employee	Office (general and/or medical/dental) projects, manufacturing and warehousing projects, fulfillment and distribution center projects located in the Red or Yellow area of Employment VMT screening map area on Figure 2 in Appendix B.
Regional Retail Project	Project results in a net increase in total VMT in comparison to the existing condition	Retail projects larger than 50,000 square feet, such as malls, big box retail, and large shopping centers
Mixed-Use Projects	Evaluate each project land use component separately using the criteria above. If either the residential or office/commercial component of a mixed-use project fails to meet any of the VMT screening criteria listed in Table 2, then VMT analysis must be conducted for the project components that cannot be screened.	Mixed-use project featuring residential, office, and/or retail components located in Red or Yellow area of respective Residential Low VMT screening map on Figure 1 or Employment VMT screening map area on Figure 2 in Appendix B.
Land Use Plans	Plan exceeds 15% below the Ventura County Existing VMT for Total VMT per service population	City of Oxnard Specific Plans or General Plan
Other land use types	The project applicant should coordinate with the City of Oxnard to determine the appropriate methodology/threshold for analyzing the VMT impacts of land uses not listed above.	Special generator, such as aquatics center, regional park, amusement park, etc.
Transportation Projects	Project results in a net increase in VMT in the study area in comparison to existing conditions	Construction of a new roadway or additional vehicle travel lanes



Mitigation

The types of mitigations that affect VMT are those that reduce the number of single-occupant vehicles generated by the project. This can be accomplished by changing the land uses being proposed or by implementing Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies. TDM strategies are reductions available from certain types of project site modifications, programming, and operational changes.

The effectiveness of identified TDM strategies is based primarily on research documented in the 2021 California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) publication, *Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities, and Advancing Health and Equity* (CAPCOA, 2021). CAPCOA offers methodology based on the latest science and literature available at the time of publication for each strategy³. For a comprehensive list of available TDM strategies, please refer to the *Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities, and Advancing Health and Equity*, which contains detailed equations to apply TDM reductions given the land use type and built environment context.

Recommendations

The following elements are recommended for adoption in the City of Oxnard:

- **Methodology:** It is recommended that the City of Oxnard utilize the regional VCTM, maintained by VCTC, to estimate VMT in the City of Oxnard and the Oxnard Area of Influence. The most recent version of the VCTM uses a base year of 2016 and a horizon year of 2040. Should the City develop its own travel demand model to utilize instead of the VCTM, this City-specific model can also be used to determine VMT. The VMT methodology should include all trips within the VCTM model for each of the following variable formats, as described in this memorandum:
 - **Total VMT per Service Population (all vehicles and all trip purposes):** This metric should be used to evaluate land use plans.
 - **Home-based VMT per capita for residential development (automobile only):** This metric should be used to evaluate residential land development projects.
 - **Home-based work VMT per employee (automobile only):** This metric should be used to evaluate commercial and industrial land development projects.

³ *Handbook for Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities, and Advancing Health and Equity (Final Draft)*, California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, December 2021



- **Net Change in Total VMT:** This metric should be used to evaluate regional retail projects (larger than 50,000 square feet) and transportation projects.
- **Other:** For land uses that do not conform to the project types listed in **Table 6**, the City can determine the appropriate VMT metric depending on the project description. The project applicant should prepare a methodology for determining VMT impacts of a project, which should be discussed and confirmed with the appropriate City staff member before proceeding with any VMT analysis.
- **Existing VMT:** The average VMT for Ventura County should be set as the existing VMT for the purpose of identifying VMT impacts. The City of Oxnard should update the existing VMT metric on an annual basis.
- **Screening Criteria:** It is recommended that the City of Oxnard adopt all of the screening criteria recommended by OPR, including the project daily trip screening (projects generating 110 daily trips or less), the local-serving retail screening (retail projects that are 50,000 square feet or less), the low VMT area screening (projects located in existing VMT efficient areas), and the transit screening (projects located within Transit Priority Areas or High Quality Transit Corridors). Additionally, it is recommended that the City of Oxnard update the low VMT area screening maps on an annual basis.
- **Significance Thresholds:** It is recommended that the significance thresholds be set at 15% below the applicable Existing VMT metric for Ventura County. For regional retail projects, it is recommended that the significance thresholds be set as a net increase in Total VMT (i.e., any net increase in Total VMT would constitute a significant impact).
- **LOS Analysis:** While LOS is no longer a valid metric under CEQA, the City of Oxnard desires to continue to use this metric to evaluate land development projects outside of CEQA and as required by the City's 2030 General Plan. This should be specified in the City's Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) guidelines.

Appendix A:

VMT Assessment Flowchart

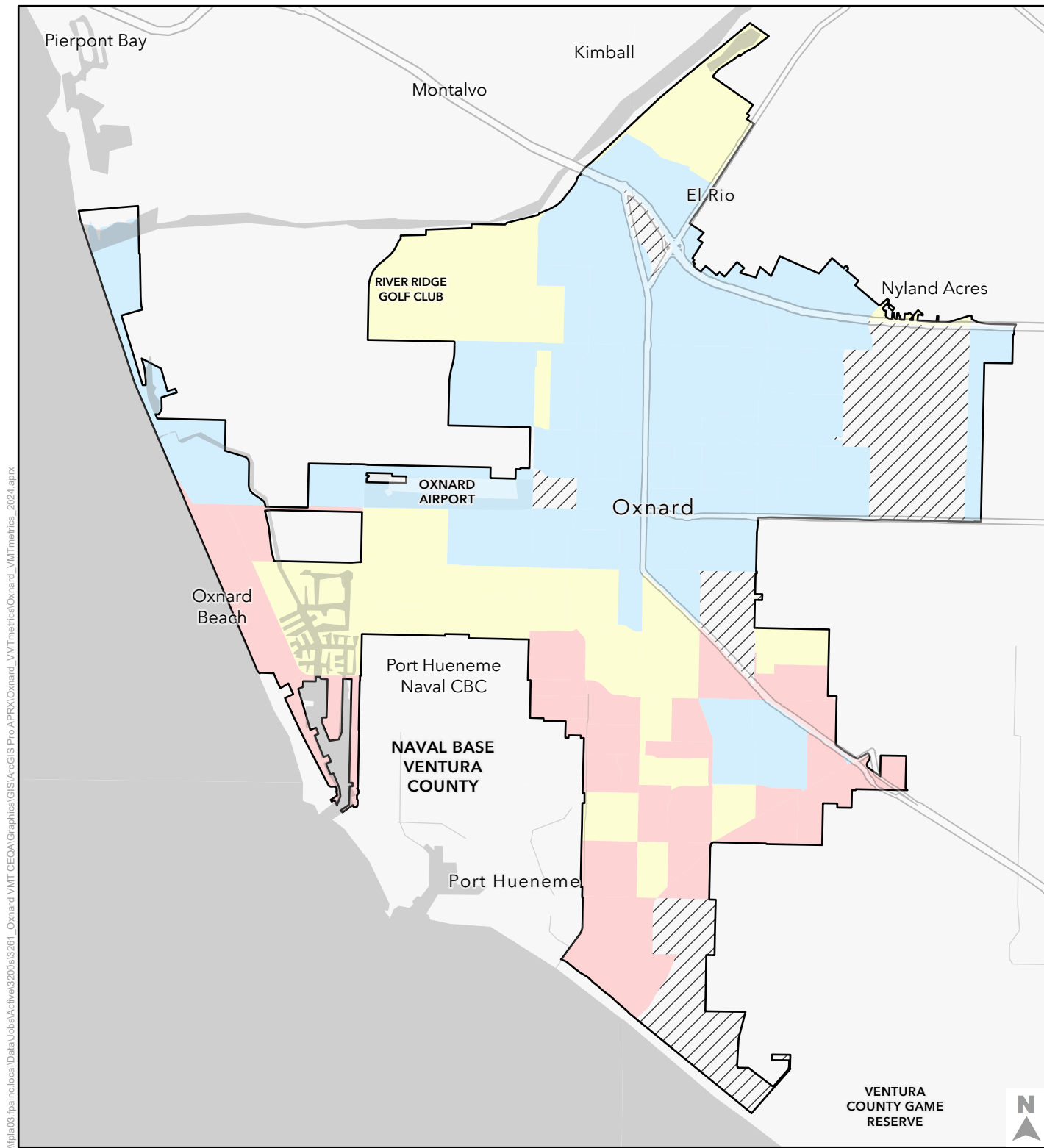
Steps	Project Questions	Procedural Flowchart
		Decision Analytical process or procedural outcome
Step 1 Screening	Type A TPA/HQTC Screening 1. Is the project in a Transit Priority Area or High Quality Transit Corridor? 2. Are all the following requirements met? - Must have a total FAR greater than or equal to 0.75 - Cannot provide more parking than the City Municipal Code Requirement - Must be consistent with SCAG RTP/SCS - Cannot replace affordable units with a smaller number of moderate- or high-income residential units	Decision YES NO Process Complete
Type B Low VMT Area Screening	1. Is the project located in a low VMT area? 2. Are the following requirements met? - The project is composed of similar land use types and of a similar density to the land uses within the project TAZ - The project is expected to generate VMT per person similar to those existing uses	Decision YES NO Process Complete
Type C Project Type Screening	Is the project a local-serving project (as determined by City staff based on review of supporting evidence)? These projects include but are not limited to: - Local serving K-12 schools - Local-serving retail uses 50,000 square feet or less - Community and Religious Assembly Uses - Public Services - Affordable or supportive housing - Projects generating less than 110 daily vehicle trips - Other projects as approved by a Department of Public Works Traffic Engineer or the Planning Manager	Decision YES NO Process Complete
Step 2 VMT Assessment	What is the project-level VMT and its effect on VMT assessment? Does the project have a less than significant impact?	Decision YES NO Process Complete Use latest version of the VCTM model to conduct VMT Assessment. For land uses that do not conform to the land use categories in the VCTM model, a customized approach must be developed in consultation with City staff.
Step 3 Developing Mitigation Measures	What are the options to mitigate VMT impacts? Note: VMT reductions associated with proposed TDM mitigation measures can be estimated with: - GHG Handbook reduction equations - Engineering judgment combined with substantial evidence as presented to and approved by a Department of Public Works Traffic Engineer or the Planning Manager *Please note that a Mitigation Bank or Mitigation Exchange program may not be readily available.	Decision PROJEC MITIGATION TDM Modify the project's built environment characteristics to reduce VMT generated by the project Participate in Mitigation Bank or Mitigation Exchange to offset impact* Implement TDM measures to reduce VMT generated by the project

Abbreviations

FAR = Floor Area Ratio GHG Handbook = Handbook for Analyzing Greehhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Assessing Climate Vulnerabilites, and Advancing Health and Equity PA = Production-Attraction RTP = Regional Transportation Plan	SCAG = Southern California Association of Governments SCS = Sustainable Communities Strategy TDM = Transportation Demand Management TPA = Transit Priority Area VMT = Vehicle Miles Traveled
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Appendix B:

Low VMT Screening Maps

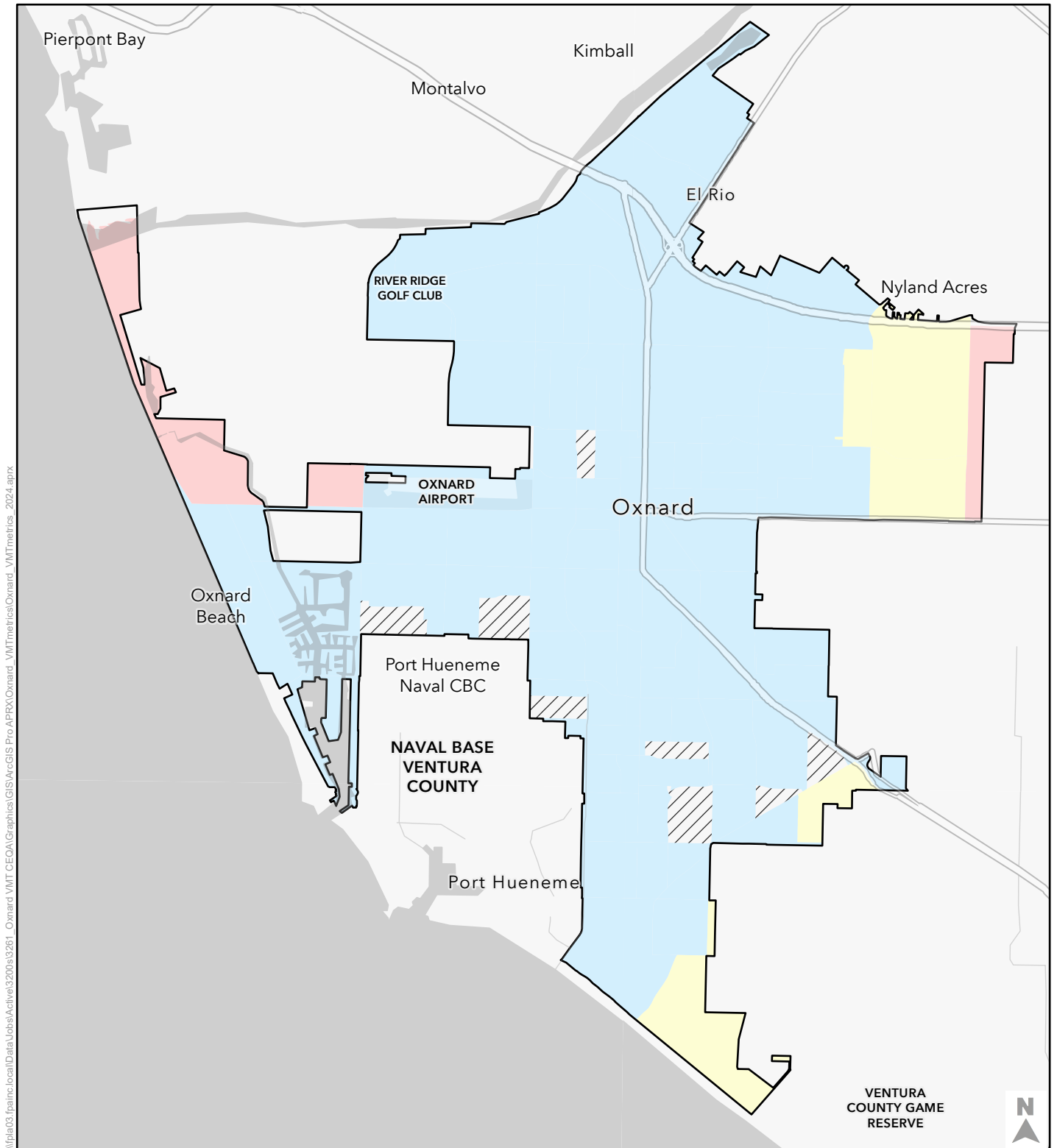


City of Oxnard, California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

- 15% or more below County average
- 0 to 15% below County average
- Above County average
- No Population
- City Boundary



Appendix B, Figure 1
City of Oxnard
 Residential Low VMT Screening
 Comparison to County Average - 2024



15% or more below County average

City Boundary

0 to 15% below County average

Above County average

No Employee

Appendix B, Figure 2

City of Oxnard

Employment Low VMT Screening
Comparison to County Average - 2024

