

TABLE 3-1: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact Statement	Mitigation Measure	Significance	
		Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
4.1 Hydrology and Water Quality			
4.2-1: POTENTIAL CHANGES TO GROUNDWATER QUALITY – Injection Water	No mitigation is required.	LTS	LTS
4.2-2:POTENTIAL CHANGES TO DRINKING WATER QUALITY – Extracted Water .	No mitigation is required.	LTS	LTS
4.2-3: POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS FROM GROUNDWATER USE Effects to Taste, Odor and Aesthetics (Secondary Drinking Water Standards)	ASR water would meet all primary potable water quality standards for public water systems. While customers may notice a decrease in aesthetic, or secondary standards, these would be considered adverse but less than significant impact as the secondary standards are not enforceable, but rather are guidelines for predicting consumer acceptance. Therefore, the potential for decreased secondary standards would be considered adverse, but would not trigger a CEQA threshold that would be categorized as a significant impact.	LTS	LTS

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Impact Statement	Mitigation Measure	Significance	
		Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
Noise			
<p>4.3-1: Short Term Drilling Noise Levels at Nearest Residences.</p> <p>Implementation of the proposed project would result in well drilling noise in the vicinity of the Woodcreek West, Del Webb, <u>Hayden Parkway</u> and Hewlett Packard well sites. The predicted noise levels at the adjacent residences range between 75 dB and 78 dB Leq. Therefore, the noise levels would exceed the nighttime noise level standard of 45 dB Leq by approximately 30 dB. Although well drilling activities are temporary (expected to occur for no more than one to two weeks) the noise levels would be substantial and would be a cause for annoyance. This is considered to be a potentially significant impact.</p>	<p>4.2-1: Use of sound attenuation measures during well drilling operations. One such method to reduce noise levels is to erect a temporary sound barrier on the sides facing the residences. An example would be barriers such as noise blanket panels mounted to steel framing. Noise blanket panels can be mounted horizontally or vertically and attached to vertical steel I-beam supports. Such barriers can reduce overall noise levels by approximately 17 dB.</p> <p>4.2-2: Under §9.24.140 of the City of Roseville Noise Ordinance, the City Council can, by resolution, adopt a temporary noise level standard of 50 dB Leq during the drilling operations. This noise level is adequate to allow a reasonable interior environment for sleeping in urban areas. Based on typical construction, the exterior to interior noise level reduction is expected to be 25 dB, with closed windows and doors. With implementation of MM4.2-1 the interior noise levels are expected to be approximately 43 dB to 46 dB Leq.</p>	PS	SU

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<p>4.3-2: Temporary Construction-Generated Noise Levels at Nearest Residences.</p> <p><u>The City's Noise Ordinance would be enforced and would restrict top-side construction activities between 7 a.m.-7 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8 a.m. – 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, hours that are exempt from applicable noise standards.</u></p> <p>Implementation of the proposed project would result in short term construction activities associated with individual development projects in the Plan area. These construction activities could potentially expose sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of the applicable noise standards and/or result in a noticeable increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, this impact is considered potentially significant.</p>	<p>No mitigation is required. 4.2-3: Short-Term Construction-Generated Noise Levels:</p> <p>Although impacts related to short-term construction-generated noise were considered to be less than significant with implementation of the project, the following mitigation is provided to ensure impacts remain at a less than-significant level.</p> <p>Construction contractors shall implement the following measures during construction activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction equipment shall be properly maintained per manufacturers' specifications and fitted with the best available noise suppression devices (i.e., mufflers, silencers, wraps, etc). Shroud or shield all impact tools, and muffle or shield all intake and exhaust ports on power equipment. Construction operations and related activities associated with the proposed project shall comply with the operational hours outlined in the City of Roseville Municipal Code Noise Ordinance; construction operations shall be limited to between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday and between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Construction equipment should not be idled for extended periods of time in the vicinity of noise sensitive receptors. Locate fixed and/or stationary equipment as far as possible from noise sensitive receptors (e.g., generators, compressors, rock crushers, cement mixers). Shroud or shield all impact tools, and muffle or shield all intake and exhaust ports on powered construction equipment. Where feasible, temporary barriers shall be placed as close to the noise source or as close to the receptor as possible and break the line of sight between the source and receptor where modeled levels exceed applicable standards. Acoustical barriers shall be constructed material having a minimum surface weight of 2 pounds per square foot or greater, and a demonstrated Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of 25 or greater as defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Test Method E90. Placement, orientation, size, and density of acoustical barriers shall be specified by a qualified acoustical consultant. 	LTS	LTS

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<p>4.3-3: Well Pump (Operational) Noise Levels. Implementation of the proposed project would result in increases in stationary source noise associated with the proposed residential and commercial land uses. These stationary noise sources could potentially exceed the City's noise standards (hourly and maximum) and result in a noticeable increase in ambient noise levels. Without attenuation, well pump operational noise levels would exceed the City's nighttime noise level standard of 45 dB leq at residences located nearest to the Woodcreek West, Del Webb, Hewlett Packard and Hayden Parkway well sites, which is considered a potentially significant impact.</p>	<p>4.2-34: Reduce noise levels associated with the well pump by providing a full or partial enclosure. The enclosure can take the form of a block house or surrounding barrier designed to accommodate a pump motor 5-feet in height, and elevated off the ground by 18 inches.</p> <p>A full enclosure with a roof would sufficiently reduce noise levels, however, ventilation openings should be located on the side of the building opposite the nearest residences. If a traditional barrier is constructed around the well site, it would need to be a minimum of 8-feet in height.</p> <p>A variety of suitable sound attenuation options would be available. In order to ensure that sound levels are adequately mitigated, a qualified acoustical expert shall be consulted regarding placement, orientation, size, and density of acoustical barriers.</p>	PS	LTS
<p>4.3-4: Ground-Borne Noise and Vibration Levels at Sensitive Receptors. Implementation of the proposed project could result in exposing sensitive noise-receptors to ground-borne noise and vibration levels during well drilling. These ground-borne noise and vibration levels could result in annoyance or architectural/structural damage. <u>Based on the extent of ground-borne vibration during drilling of previous wells, the distance of adjacent development, and the absence of historic architectural resources.</u> Therefore, this impact is considered potentially less than significant.</p>	<p>No mitigation is required. Based on the extent of ground-borne vibration during drilling of previous wells, the distance of adjacent development, and the absence of historic architectural resources, this impact would be less than significant.</p>	PLTS	LTS

4.3 Impacts Previously Identified as Less than Significant in the NOP/Initial Study (Appendix A)

Aesthetics

- Agricultural Resources
- Air Quality

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Impact Statement	Mitigation Measure	Significance	
		Before Mitigation	After Mitigation
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change			
- Biological Resources			
- Cultural Resources			
- Geology, Soils and Seismicity			
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
- Land Use Planning			
- Mineral Resources			
- Public Services			
- Traffic and Circulation			
- Transportation and Circulation			
- Utilities and Service Systems			

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5.0 CEQA Considerations			
5.2-3. Potentially Growth Inducing Impacts	No Mitigation is required.	PS	PS

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