

FIELD INSPECTION

The building at 736 North Angeleno Avenue is a relatively small (approx. 714 square feet), one-story single-family residence of wood-frame construction. Simple and utilitarian in appearance, it does not demonstrate the character-defining features of any established architectural styles, but exhibits characteristics in materials and design that are consistent to similar residential buildings dating to the early 20th century (Fig. 3).

The residence is built on a generally L-shaped plan, resting on a raised concrete foundation. The medium-pitched front-gable roof over the main mass is covered with dark, greenish gray composition shingles, as are the shed roof of the front porch and the shed and gable roofs over the northern wing. A large lean-to at the rear, probably a later addition, is surmounted by a low-pitched shed roof sheathed with composition sheets of a lighter gray color (Fig. 4). Most of the eaves are narrow and open, with the rafter tails exposed underneath. The rear lean-to, in contrast, sports much wider rake overhangs and an eave that extends into a covered patio, with its roof supported by square wooden posts.

The exterior walls of the house are clad with wide horizontal clapboard, which are painted white in sharp contrast with the dark green trim. The asymmetrical primary façade, facing the street to the west, features a main entrance under the front gable end and a secondary



Figure 3. Residence at 736 North Angeleno Avenue, view to the east. (Photo taken on June 9, 2011).

entrance to the northern wing, each with a shed-roofed open veranda supported by similar square wooden posts to those found at the rear. The secondary entrance is filled with a glazed and paneled wooden door, while the main front door is obscured by a wood-framed screen door. The concrete platform of the veranda at the main entrance is accessed by three concrete steps flanked by wrought iron railings.

Windows observed in the primary façade are wood-framed double-hungs with each sash divided vertically into two panes, and those on the other sides are typically paired, wood-framed casements with single-pane sashes. The residence is accompanied by a well-manicured front yard and two small wooden sheds in the backyard, all surrounded by rusty chain-link fences. The fence in the front runs alongside a neatly trimmed hedge row, and a number of wooden railroad ties are incorporated into the side fence. A small gate opens at the front of the fence line, and another at the rear, leading to a paved alley.



Figure 4. Rear side of the residence, view to the northwest. (Photo taken on June 9, 2011).

The neighborhood in which the residence is located features mostly historic-period single-family residences from the early and mid-20th century, but several apartment buildings of more recent origin are also present, along with the Azusa City Yard, which lies across Angeleno Avenue and occupies a large portion of the neighborhood. To the south of the subject property, across the railroad right-of-way, stand a group of new homes.

As mentioned previously, several of the more substantial residences of early 20th century vintage on the eastern side of the block, facing San Gabriel Avenue, have been designated as "historical properties" by the City of Azusa, but the area as a whole, with its mixed characters, vintages, and property types, does not demonstrate the potential to be considered a historic district.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Archival records indicate that in 1904, George F. Baker was the owner of the strip of land on the eastern side of Angeleno Avenue between Ninth Street and the railroad right-of-way, which was then called the Southern California Railway (County Assessor 1904-1912). An influential financier and philanthropist known nationwide, Baker (1840-1931) also had a prominent role in "half a dozen railroads, several banks, and scores of industrial concerns" (*Time* 1924). Presumably, Baker himself had little personal involvement with this property.

The strip consists of a total of 16 lots in the Azusa townsite subdivision, including Lot 41, the subject property, at the southern end. In 1905, Baker began liquidating this holding, but none of the new owners rushed to build on their property (County Assessor 1904-1912). In 1909, Antonio Ortuno acquired Lots 40 and 41, and then immediately deeded Lot 41 to Peter Gonzales, suggesting the acquisition and split of the two lots was preplanned (*ibid.*).

Construction occurred immediately and simultaneously on each of the two lots, according to archival records (County Assessor 1904-1912). Correspondingly, Sanborn insurance maps showed a residence on each lot by 1912, where none existed in 1906 (Sanborn 1906; 1912). On his property, Gonzales built a square-shaped, one-story house and, behind it, a separate rectangular, one-story "room," both with wood shingle roofs (Sanborn 1912). By 1929, the rear building either had been replaced by new structure of similar size but built further to the east and placed diagonally along the southern property boundary, or was modified and moved to this position (Sanborn 1929).

Peter Gonzales remained the owner of the subject property until around 1924, during which time the cultural heritage of the neighborhood increasingly took on a Hispanic character, reflecting the influx of Mexican immigrants to Azusa in the 1920s, as noted above (County Assessor 1912-1920; 1920-1927; Avila 1995:4). While roughly 8% of the property owners/residents in the neighborhood had Spanish surnames in 1912-1920, that percentage rose sharply to 65% in 1920-1927 (*ibid.*; Directory 1923-1924).

After Gonzales, Joe Pasillas acquired the property, but did not keep it for long (County Assessor 1920-1927). Pedro Contreras, who was listed in local directories as a laborer, a citrus worker, a packinghouse employee, or an employee of the San Marino Disposal, became the owner in 1926 (*ibid.*; Directory 1940; 1950; 1957; 1961-1962; 1963). From then on, Contreras and his wife Alvina retained the property and lived at this address for some 50 years (County Assessor 1920-1964; Directory 1940-1976). Although ownership of the property was transferred in 1969 to Josephine and Socorro Contreras, who remained the owners at least for the next 20 years, Pedro Contreras was listed as the resident at this address until 1976, after which he was no longer found in the local directory (Directory 1940-1988; City of Azusa 1990).

In 1955, Pedro Contreras had a bathroom added to the house (City of Azusa 1955). No other alterations to the building are reflected in the archival records. In 1990, Josephine and Socorro Contreras were cited by the City of Azusa for a dilapidated patio and a substandard structure in the front yard (City of Azusa 1990). It is unclear from available sources when the rear residence on the property, which had its own street address at 738½ or 802½ North Angeleno Avenue, was demolished.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present CRM TECH's conclusion on whether the residence at 736 North Angeleno Avenue meets the official definitions of a "historical resource," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

DEFINITION

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such

resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), "means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution." The City of Azusa's inventory of locally designated "historical properties," in this case, meets the definition of a local register of historical resources.

EVALUATION

In summary, the residence at 736 North Angeleno Avenue was built around 1909, and was owned—and evidently occupied—by the Gonzales, Pasillas, and Contreras families during the historic period. It is notable that all three of these owners/occupants are apparently of Hispanic heritage, and their association with the property coincided with the acceleration of Azusa's long relationship with the Hispanic culture through the influx of Mexican immigrants during the early 20th century. In that sense, the residence is arguably associated with "a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community" (NPS 1991:12).

However, as one of the numerous residential buildings in Azusa that date to that period, this house does not demonstrate a unique or particularly close association with the pattern of events identified above, as required by guidelines adopted for the California Register of Historical Resources (NPS 1991:12). For instance, in terms of design, construction, materials, and general appearance, this house is typical of modest residences in the U.S. that date to the early 20th century, and exhibits no Hispanic influence in its exterior characters. In comparison to the other buildings of similar vintage in Azusa, its association with the Hispanic theme in local history does not appear to be of any special significance, nor is there any evidence that it is associated with a specific event of importance.

Among the identified owners/occupants, Peter Gonzales, who built the house in or around 1909, and Pedro and Alvina Contreras, who lived in it approximately from 1926 to 1976, are probably more closely associated with the property than Joe Pasillas, who owned the

property for no more than a year or two. None of them, however, is known to have attained recognized historic significance, nor were there any prominent architects, designers, or builders identified in association with the residence. In terms of architectural or aesthetic merits, this building cannot be considered an important or notable example of any architectural style, property type, period, region, or method of construction, and does not express any particular aesthetic ideals or design concepts.

Furthermore, as stated above, this residence is not currently listed in a local register of historical resources. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present study concludes that the residence at 736 North Angeleno Avenue does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not qualify as a "historical resource," as defined by CEQA.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

The present study has concluded that the residence at 736 North Angeleno Avenue does not meet the State of California's official definition of a "historical resource," as provided in CEQA and associated regulations. Based on that conclusion, and pursuant to PRC §21084.1, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the MGLFECA:

- The potential impact of the proposed project on the residence at 736 North Angeleno Avenue would not constitute "a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource."
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary on this building.

REFERENCES

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City of Azusa

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NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1991 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; revised edition.
National Register Bulletin No. 15. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Sanborn (Sanborn Map Company)

- 1906 Insurance Map of Azusa, California; Sheet 2. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
1912 Insurance Map of Azusa, California; Sheet 4. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
1929 Insurance Map of Azusa, California; Sheet 8. Sanborn Map Company, New York.

Time

- 1924 Business and Finance: Banker Baker. April 14. [Http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,718210,00.html](http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,718210,00.html).

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- 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
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1981 Map: Baldwin Park, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1966 edition photorevised in 1981.
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- 1921 *Azusa: Old and New, 1841-1921, Its First 80 Years*. Azusa Foot-Hill Citrus Company. Reprinted by M. Keith Molsberry, Azusa, 1970.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History / Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 2000 "Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the
Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/ Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation,
Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 "Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 "Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 "Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 "Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists.
Society for American Archaeology.
Society for California Archaeology.
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

2003- Historian/ Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology /Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
• Surveys, excavations, mapping, and records searches.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

Appendix C: Geological and Hazardous Materials Analysis





August 23, 2011

LA-01341-01

Hill International
18100 Von Karman Ave., Ste. 700
Irvine, CA 92612

Attention: Mr. John Skoury, Vice President

Subject: **MTA Gold Line Foothill Extension, Phase 2A
Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) No. 2
Geology and Hazardous Materials Evaluations
Michillinda TPSS Alternatives A, B and C
Duarte Station Parking Location Alternatives A and B
Single Family Dwelling – Vibration Mitigation**

References: Gold Line Phase II Pasadena to Montclair – Foothill Extension Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), (SCH No. 200361157), by Los Angeles to Pasadena Metro Blue Line Construction Authority/Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension Construction Authority, dated February 2007.

Gold Line Phase II Pasadena to Montclair – Foothill Extension Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), (SCH No. 200361157), by Metro Gold Line Foothill Extension Authority, dated December 2010.

INTRODUCTION

As requested, Earth Systems Southern California (ESSC) reviewed the three subject sites to observe geologic/geotechnical conditions and conditions relating to hazardous materials as part of the MTA Gold Line Foothill Extension – Phase 2A project preparation of the Supplemental No. 2 Environmental Impact Report (SEIR No. 2) which will follow the 2007 Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) and the 2011 Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). The specific locations reviewed are:

Site 1. Traction Power Substation (TPSS) at Michillinda Avenue.

Three optional locations are currently proposed. None of the three locations are situated within the proposed rail corridor right-of-way.

- Alternative A at approximate station 865+00 at 3865 Arboleda Ave. in Pasadena, California. North of the Foothill (I-210) freeway. Currently a single family residence.
- Alternative B at approximate station 866+00 at 3869 Arboleda Ave. in Pasadena, California. North of the Foothill (I-210) freeway. Currently a parking lot.
- Alternative C at approximate station 860+00 in Pasadena, California. South of the Foothill (I-210) freeway. Currently landscaped freeway median area.

Site 2. Duarte Station Parking Lot in Duarte, California

The FEIR addressed parking north of approximate station 1177+00 for Duarte station parking south of the Foothill (I-210) Freeway about 1,000 feet west of Highland Avenue. Two options at an alternate location are currently proposed north of approximate station 1187+00. Neither of the two current optional configurations at the alternate location nor the originally proposed parking location are situated within the proposed rail corridor right-of-way.

- Alternative A north of the rail alignment between approximate stations 1186+00 to 1188+00 at the southwest corner of Highland Avenue and Business Center Drive in Duarte, California (north-south configuration)
- Alternative B at north of the rail alignment between approximate station 1186+00 to 1188+00 at the southwest corner of Highland Ave. and Business Center Drive in Duarte, California (east-west configuration)

Site 3. Residence Vibration Mitigation at 736 North Angeleno Avenue.

This site is a single family residence situated adjacent to the north side of (but not within) the proposed rail corridor right-of-way. The site is situated approximately at Gold Line alignment station 1367+00 in Azusa, California

It is ESSC's understanding that the Michillinda TPSS sites, the currently proposed Duarte Station parking areas, and the residence at 736 N. Angeleno Avenue were **not** specifically addressed during preparation of either the 2007 Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) or the 2010 Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). Maps of the sites (see attached) were provided by Jacobs Inc. in advance of ESSC's review and site visits. ESSC conducted a site reconnaissance at the Duarte parking sites on February 17, 2011, at the 736 N. Angeleno Ave. site on June 20, 2011, and at the Michillinda TPSS sites on August 19, 2011. The findings from site visits and file reviews are summarized in the following section.

FINDINGS**Site 1A: Michillinda Traction Power Substation (TPSS) Alternative A**

Gold Line alignment approximate station 865+00
3865 Arboleda Ave., Pasadena, California

The site is currently occupied by a one-story wood frame single family dwelling that was originally built in 1948 according to the Los Angeles County Assessor.



The property is identified by the Los Angeles County Assessor as parcel number 5757-025-015 with legal description: "Tract #9562, Lot 17, Block B." A detached garage and built-in swimming pool are present in the rear yard. A concrete driveway enters the property from the street and an alley is present behind the parcel. The front yard is covered in irrigated landscaping. A masonry block wall marks the perimeter of the property on the east and north sides.

Geologic Conditions – Michillinda TPSS Alternative A: Based on topography, some past earthwork may have occurred at the site for leveling up to a few feet thick. The site is primarily underlain by Quaternary alluvium. The site does not fall within a liquefaction or seismic slope hazard zone or within an earthquake fault rupture hazard zone. No significant variations to the geologic site conditions described in the FEIR or SEIR were noted.

Site 1B: Michillinda Traction Power Substation (TPSS) Alternative B

Gold Line alignment approximate station 866+00

3869 Arboleda Ave., Pasadena, California

The TPSS Alternative B site is currently occupied by a paved parking lot with perimeter curbs, retaining walls, and landscaping. The site is bounded by two streets, a commercial shopping center, and residential property. The property is identified by the Los Angeles County Assessor as parcel number 5757-025-032 with legal description: "Tract #9562, Ex of Alley Lot 16."



Geologic Conditions – Michillinda TPSS Alternative B: Based on topography, some past earthwork likely occurred at the site for leveling and retaining wall backfill up to a few feet thick. The site is underlain by fill and Quaternary alluvium. The site does not fall within a liquefaction or seismic slope hazard zone or within an earthquake fault rupture hazard zone. No significant variations to the geologic site conditions described in the FEIR or SEIR were noted.

Site 1C: Michillinda Traction Power Substation (TPSS) Alternative C

Gold Line alignment approximate station 860+00 - Pasadena, California

The TPSS Alternative C site is the triangular space between two on-ramps and an off-ramp for the east-bound Foothill (I-210) Freeway and is currently covered by irrigated landscaping. The site is raised above surrounding grades and contains several sizable trees.



Geologic Conditions - Michillinda TPSS Alternative C: Based on topography, this site is likely occupied by a thick embankment of compacted fill placed during the construction of the Foothill (I-210) freeway. Quaternary alluvium underlies the fill. The site does not fall within a liquefaction or seismic slope hazard zone or within an earthquake fault rupture hazard zone. No significant variations to the geologic site conditions described in the FEIR or SEIR were noted.

Environmental Conditions – Michillinda TPSS Alternatives A, B, and C:

A cursory search of databases for local regulatory agencies was accomplished by use of the “Geotracker” and “Envirostor” internet web sites. A more exhaustive agency database search was not authorized for these sites. The web sites showed two properties of potential concern within approximately 500 feet of the any of the three alternative TPSS sites:

- Chevron service station #9-3926 4000 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, CA leaking underground storage tanks – soil contamination only, case closed.
- Unocal service station #5929 3880 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, CA - leaking underground storage tanks – soil contamination only, case closed.

The phase I environmental site assessment (ESA) report (Leighton, 2003) and the phase II ESA (Leighton, 2005) for the Gold Line Foothill Extension project did not identify evidence of hazardous materials at any of the three Michillinda TPSS site alternatives. Other issues of concern regarding hazardous materials were not identified at these sites.

The TPSS Alternative A site is an existing single family residence with a swimming pool. Use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials was not observed at this site. Areas of staining or stressed vegetation were not observed. The residential structure may contain asbestos and lead-based paint based on the age of the building. Also, small quantities of typical household

hazardous materials such as pesticides, herbicides, paints, fuels, pool disinfectants, and others may be present on the site.

The TPSS Alternative B site is an existing parking lot. Use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials was not observed at this site. Areas of staining or stressed vegetation were not observed.

The TPSS Alternative C is a vacant freeway median. The cover of a monitoring well was observed on the site and it is presumed that a groundwater monitoring well was installed there associated with one of the two service stations mentioned above and remains in place. It is not known if the well is still being monitored or if contaminants have ever been detected in groundwater in that well. The well should be completely abandoned/removed in accordance with state regulations if no longer in use. Various trash and litter were observed on site including three open plastic five-gallon buckets. One of the buckets was labeled as chlorinating tablets (as for a swimming pool), however the contents appeared to be simply mud based on visual observation. Prior to construction, the buckets should be removed and disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste contractor. No other use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials was observed at this site. Areas of staining or stressed vegetation were not observed.

Site 2: Duarte Station Parking Lot

Gold Line alignment approximate stations 1186+00 to 1188+00 Duarte, California

The site is currently occupied by a paved parking lot that serves the existing adjacent industrial and commercial buildings. The site includes perimeter curbs, retaining walls, and landscaping. The site is bounded by two streets, a commercial building, and an industrial building with residential property across the street to the north.



Geologic Conditions – Duarte Station Parking Alternatives A and B: Based on typical construction practices, some minor earthwork likely occurred at the site for leveling during the parking lot construction. The site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium. The site does not fall within a liquefaction or seismic slope hazard zone or within an earthquake fault rupture hazard zone. No significant variations to the geologic site conditions described in the FEIR or SEIR were noted.