

City of Petaluma, California CORPORATION YARD TANK DEMO - PHASE 2 840 HOPPER ST.



MAYOR Teresa Barrett

VICE MAYOR
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Mike Healy
Dave King
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CITY MANAGER Peggy Flynn

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES Christopher J. Bolt, P.E.

	SIGNATURE	DATE
CITY ENGINEER		
ENGINEERING MANAGER		
FIRE MARSHAL		
PARKS		
PLANNING		
POLICE		
UTILITY MANAGER		

E66502027



LOCATION MAP

RECORD PLAN

SHEET INDEX

- G1 COVER SHEET
- G2 SURVEY CONTROL
- C1 SITE PLAN
- C2 PRIMARY DIGESTER PLAN
- C3 PRIMARY DIGESTER SECTION AND DETAILS
- C4 SECONDARY DIGESTER PLAN AND ELEVATION
- C5 SECONDARY DIGESTER FLOOR PLAN & SECTION
- C6 SECONDARY DIGESTER STRUCTURAL PLAN
- C7 SECONDARY DIGESTER STRUCTURAL SECTIONS
- C8 SECONDARY DIGESTER STRUCTURAL SECTIONS
- C9 MISC. DETAILS REFERENCE
- C10 CHLORINATION STATION PLAN AND ELEVATIONS
- C11 CHLORINATION STATION STRUCTURAL PLAN
- C12 PLANT EFFLUENT CONTROL BOX PLAN & SECTIONS
- C13 CHLORINATION STATION & EFFLUENT CONTROL BOX ELECTRICAL
- C14 OPERATIONS BUILDING AND LABORATORY FLOOR PLAN
- C15 OPERATIONS BUILDING AND LABORATORY INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
- C16 REFERENCED INTERIM HOUSING PLAN

BUILDING PERMIT REVEIW SET 3/16/2 REVISED FENCE AND PAVING 9/30/21

- ALL PROJECT PLANS HAYE BEEN PREPARED AND REVIEWED TO COMPLY WITH CURRENT AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) REQUIREMENTS AND/OR THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE (CBSC).
- ☐ THESE PROJECT PLANS (ONTAIN ELEMENT(S) THAT ARE NOT
 "TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE" AND/OR CAN'T MEET THE APPLICABLE CBSC
 BECAUSE IT WOULD CREATE AN "UNREASONABLE HARDSHIP." PLEASE SEE
 THE WRITTEN ANALYSIS SUPPORTING THIS DETERMINATION FILED UNDER
 THE PROJECT FILE.

DESIGNED BY

SIGNATURE

DATE

DESIGNED BY:

Josh Minshall P.E. (C80830)

Sr. Civil Engineer

DESIGNED BY: J MINSHALL DRAWN BY: J MINSHALL

PROJECT NO E66502027

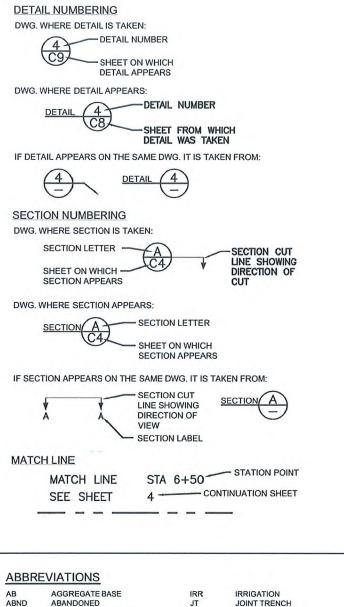


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PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES
POWEI BIND PETALLIMA CALLED BIND BOOKS

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CORPORATION YARD TANK DEMO - PH

G1



ABBR	EVIATIONS		
AB	AGGREGATE BASE	IRR	IRRIGATION
ABND	ABANDONED	JT	JOINT TRENCH
AC	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	LG	LIP OF GUTTER
ACP	ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE	MH	MANHOLE
CDF	CONTROL DENSITY FILL	MON	MONUMENT
CI	CAST IRON	PCC	PORTLAND CEMENT
CIPP	CURED IN PLACE PIPE	CONCRE	TE
CL	CENTERLINE	PL	PLASTIC
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
CO	CLEAN OUT	RC	RELATIVE COMPACTION
CR	CURB RETURN	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE
OIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE	PIPE	
EG	EXISTING GRADE	SS	SANITARY SEWER
EL	ELEVATION	SQFT	SQUARE FEET
ELEC	ELECTRIC	STA	STATION
P	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	STL	STEEL
ΕX	EXISTING	SD	STORM DRAIN
C	FACE OF CURB	SL	STREET LIGHT
DC	FIRE DEPT CONNECTION	TEL	TELEPHONE
G	FINISH GRADE	TC	TOP OF CURB
H	FIRE HYDRANT	TP	TOP OF PIPE
L	FLOW LINE	TV	TV CABLE
0	FIBER OPTIC CABLE	TYP	TYPICAL
3	GAS	UTILP	UTILITY POLE
IDPE	HIGH DENSITY	VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
OLYETH	IYLENE	W	WATER
NV	INVERT	WS	WATER SERVICE

SYMBOLS		
PROPOSED	EXISTING	
	<u>გ</u>	AIR RELIEF VALVE
	0	BLOWOFF
	 `a	FIRE HYDRANT
	─	VALVE
		ZONE VALVE
		REDUCER
		CLEAN OUT
		MANHOLE
		WATER METER
— <u>O</u>	—— <u>IDI</u> —	CATCH BASIN
		CATCH BASIN W/ GALLERY
		INLET
	3	END CAP
		UTILITY POLE
PB	PE	UTILITY BOX
	•	MONUMENT
	4224	ADDRESS
6" SS	6*ss	SEWER MAIN AND LATERAL
	6" ss	SEWER LATERAL TAP ACTIVE
		SEWER LATERAL TAP CAPPED
8" W	8*W	WATER MAIN
12" SD	12"SD	STORM DRAIN
	—— Е ——	ELECTRIC CABLE
	—— G ——	GAS MAIN
	TEL	TELEPHONE CABLE
	—— тv ——	TV CABLE
	SL	STREET LIGHT AND CABLE
♦ C13	¥	CONSTRUCTION SIGN
	RW	RIGHT OF WAY LINE
••••		TO BE ABANDONED
		TO BE REMOVED
	Ø _{B1}	BORE LOCATION
	51	
STRUCTU	JRE DEMOLI	<u>TION</u>
	OLISH STRUCTURE VE GRADE	AND MATERIALS
= DEMO	OLISH FROM GROU ELOW FINISH GRA	
TO S WHER WITH	WITH CLASS 2 AI 20% RELATIVE COI RE PRACTICAL. OT CONTROLLED LO' TRIAL (CLSM). LEA	MPACTION HERWISE FILL W STRENGTH

		NG AND LABORATORY
OPERATION = LABO		DEMOLITION

DESCR		DE	DESCR	SCRIPTI	PTION		BY
DESCH		DE	DESCH	CKIPII	TION		

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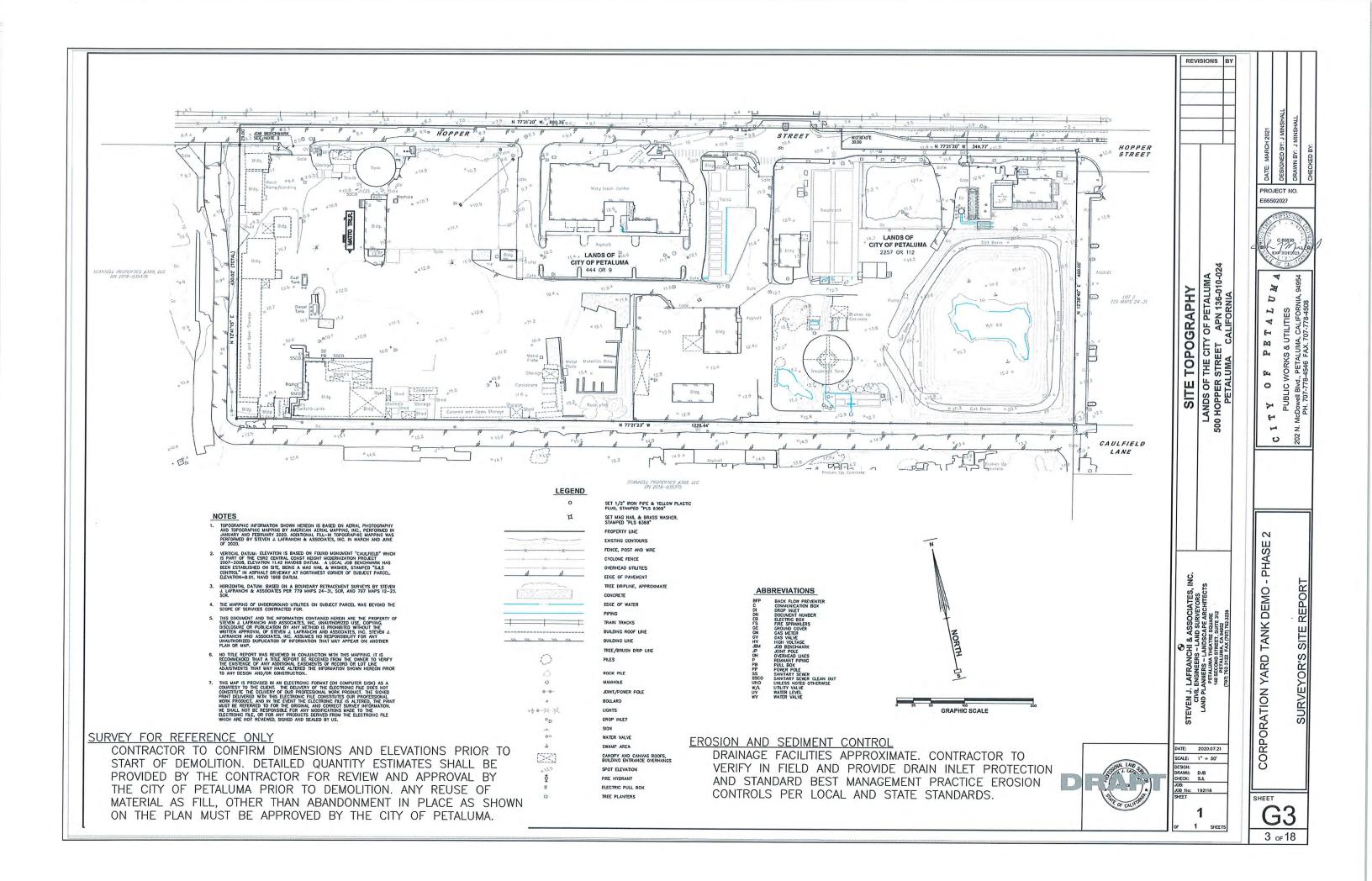
PROJECT NO. E66502027

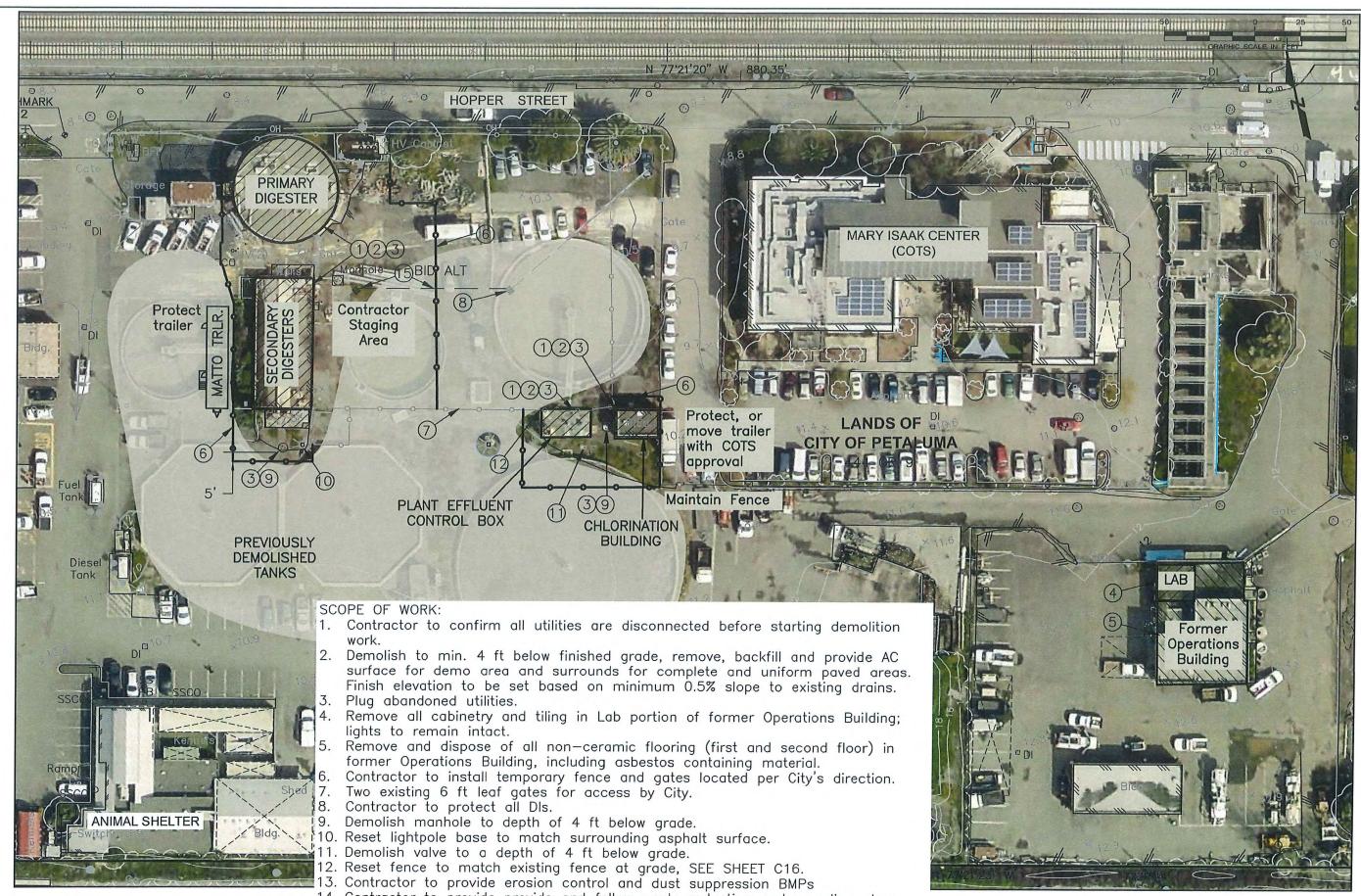
PROJECT RESOURCE DATA (FOR CITY USE) PROJECT START PROJECT END PROJECT CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR'S SUPER. UTILITY CONT. UTILITY CONT. UTILITY CONT. SEWER PIPE, MH, CO STORM DRAIN PIPE, INLET WATER PIPE, VALVES, HDY. PROJECT MANAGER PROJECT INSPECTOR OTHER

SHEET G2

CORPORATION YARD TANK DEMO - PHASE 2

BBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS -





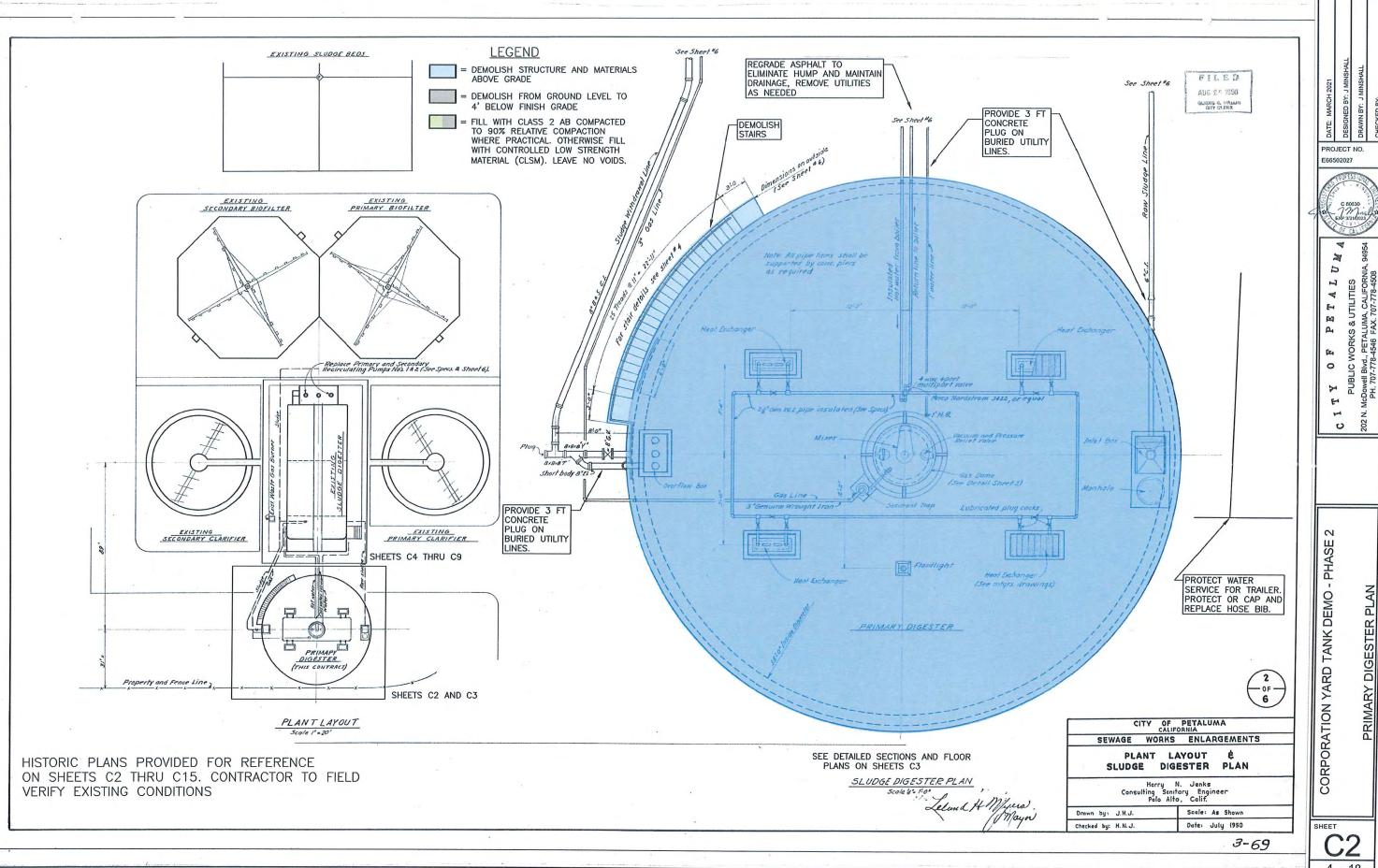
14. Contractor to provide provide and follow waste reduction and recycling plan
15. Bid Alternative: Install 24"x36" DI and 24" HDPE storm drain

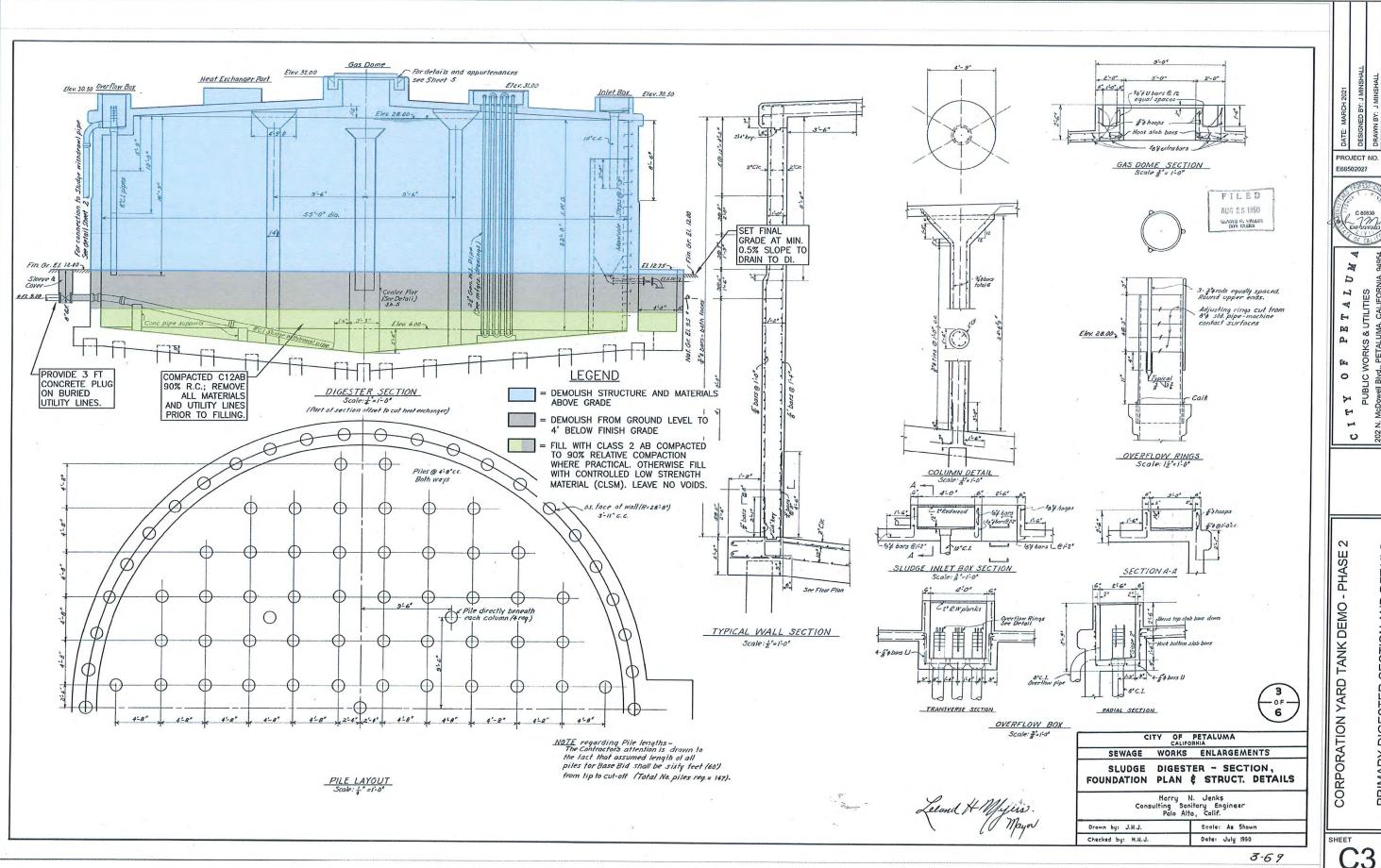
C I I I E DELIC WO 202 N. McDowell Blvd., P

CORPORATION YARD TANK DEMO - P

SHEET 1

3 051





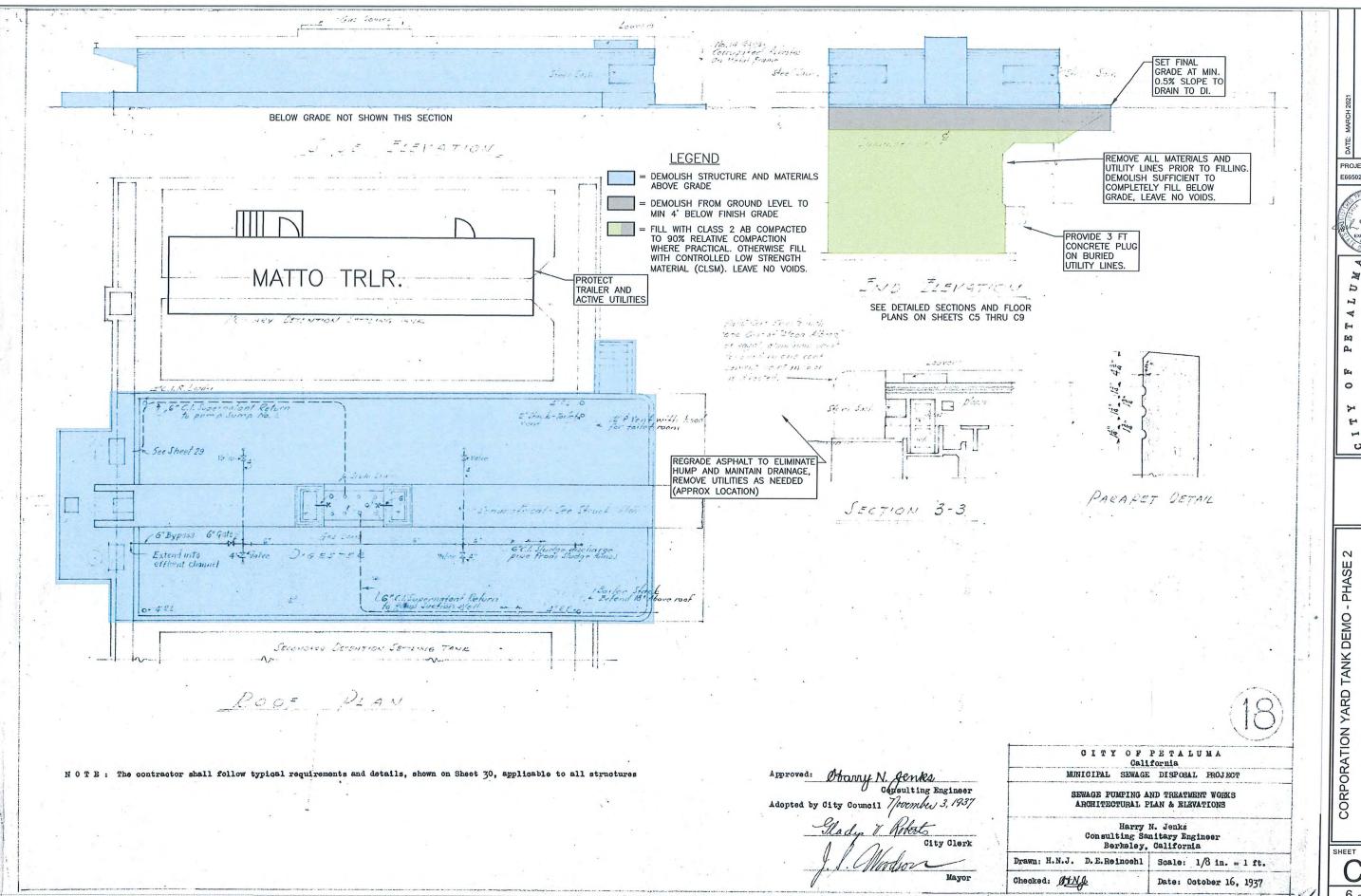
YARD CORPORATION SECTION AND

C 80830

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SHEET C3



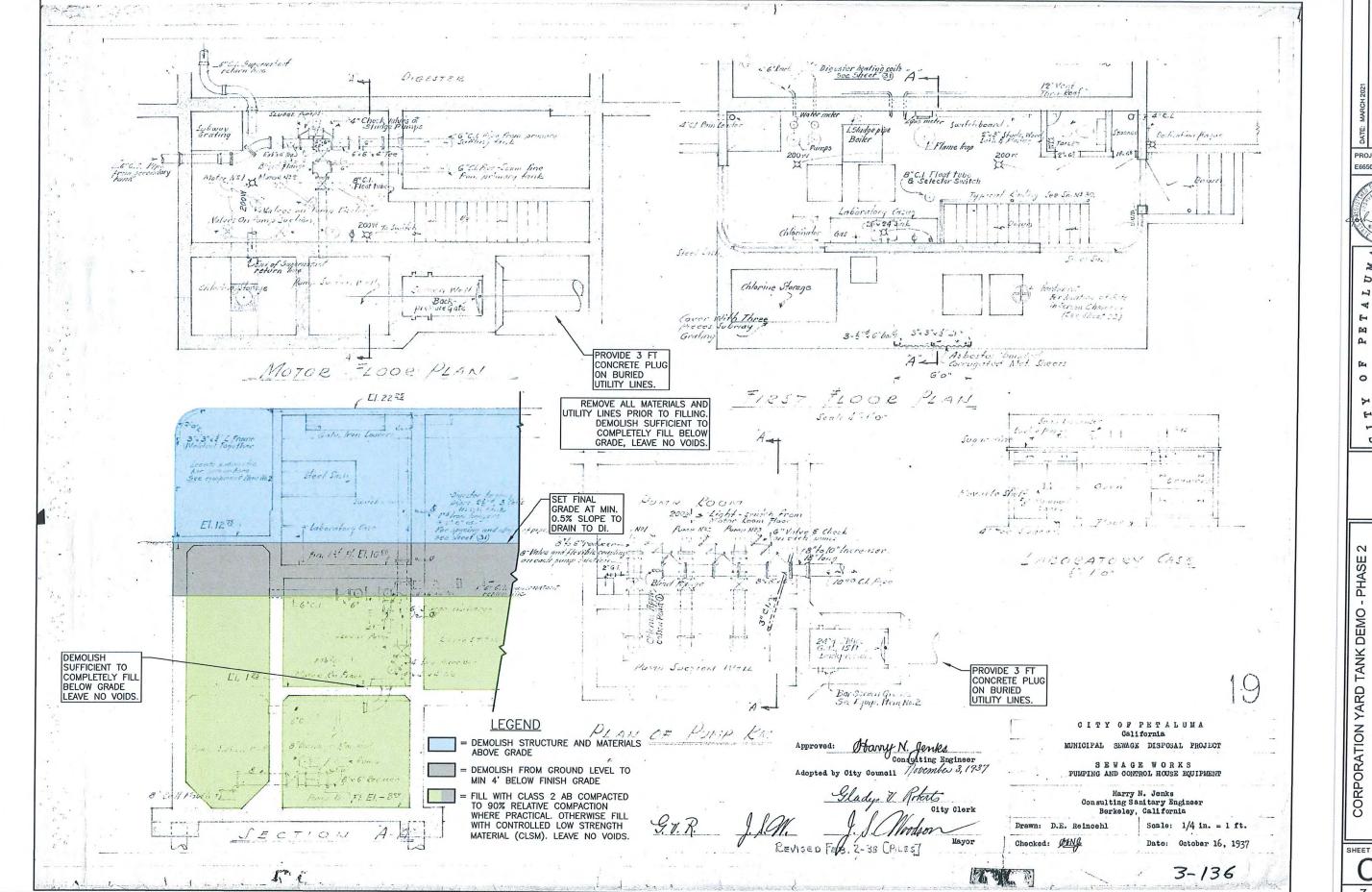
PROJECT NO.



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202 N. O

C4



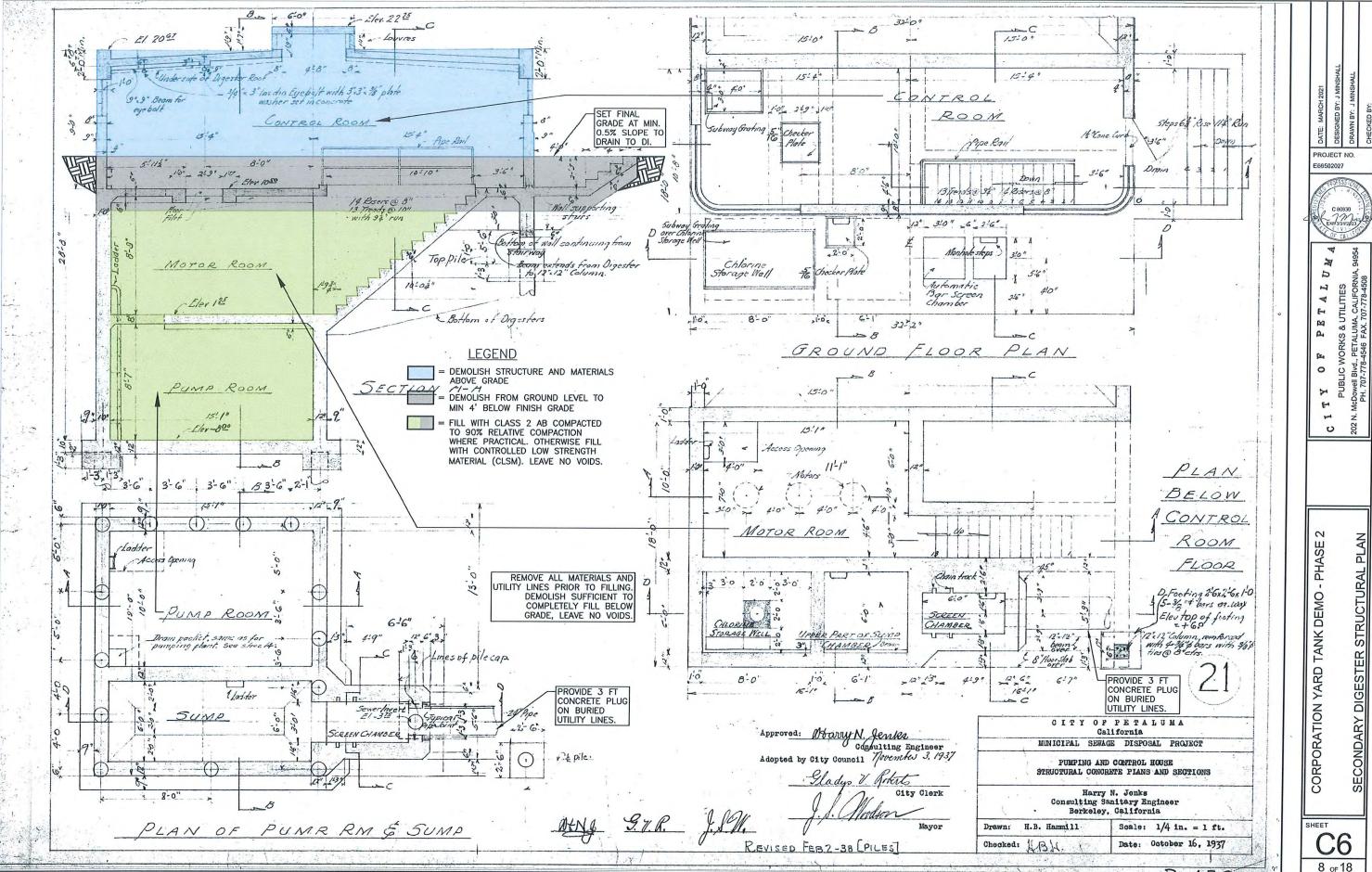
PROJECT NO. E66502027

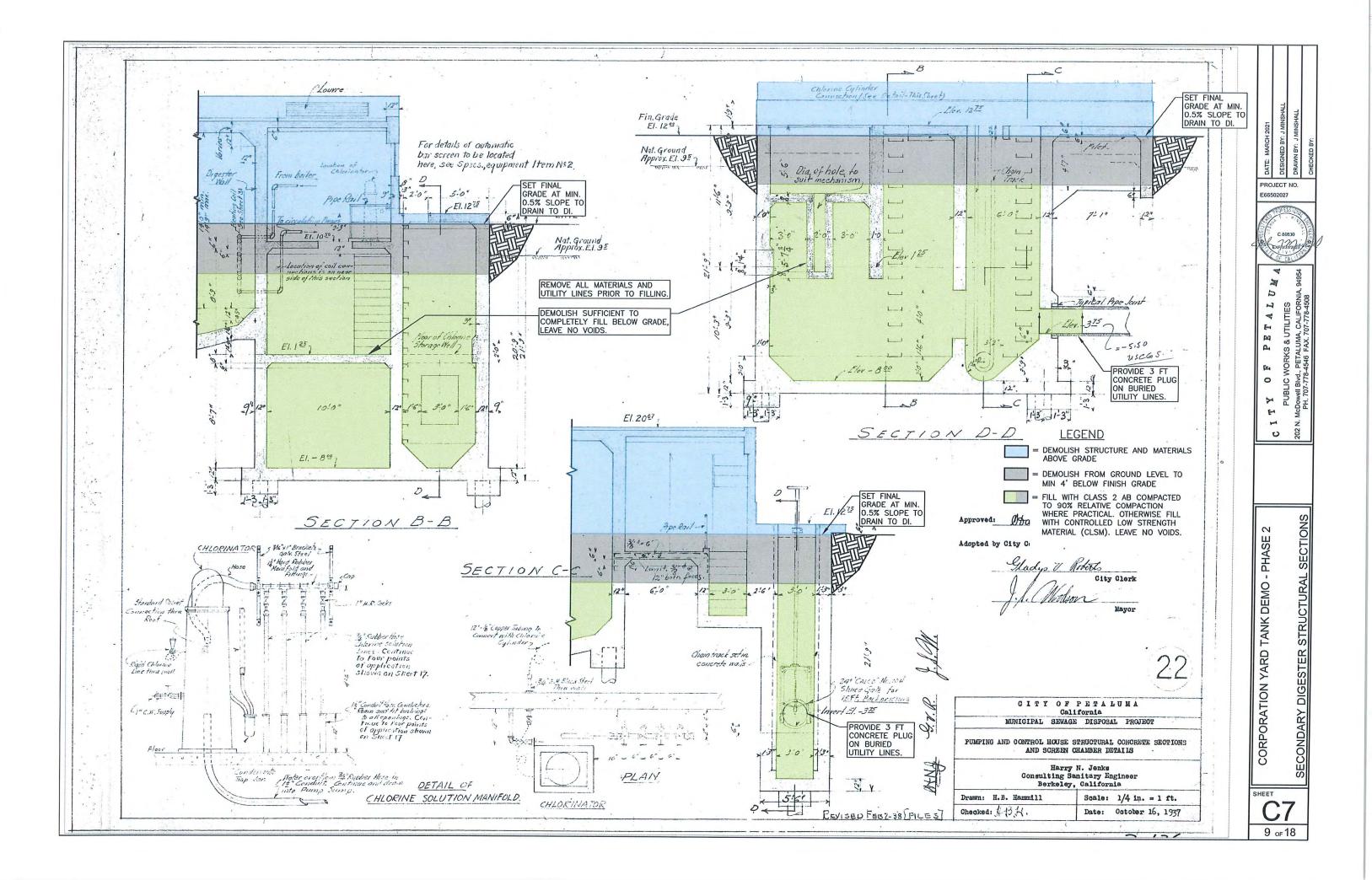


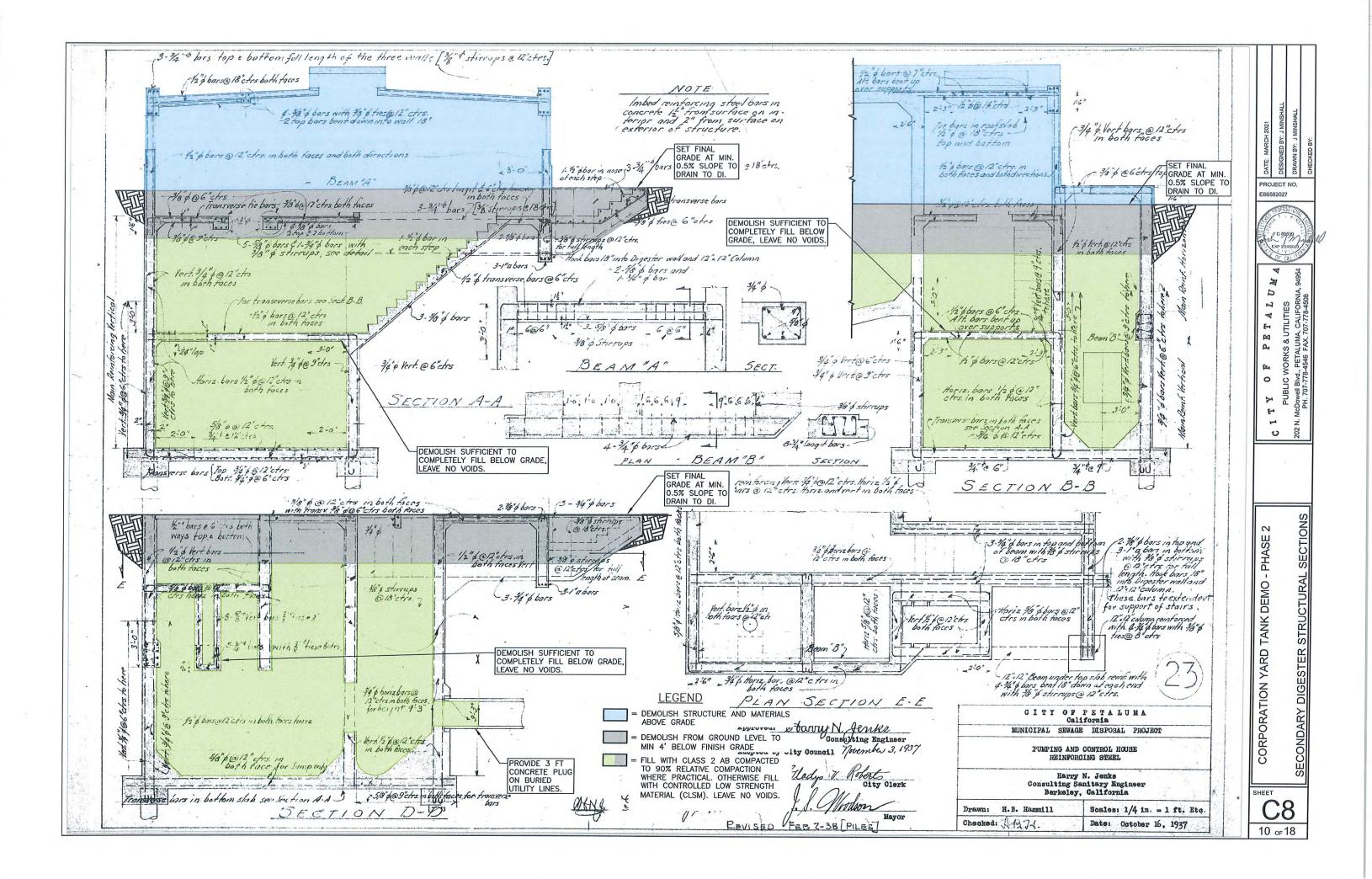
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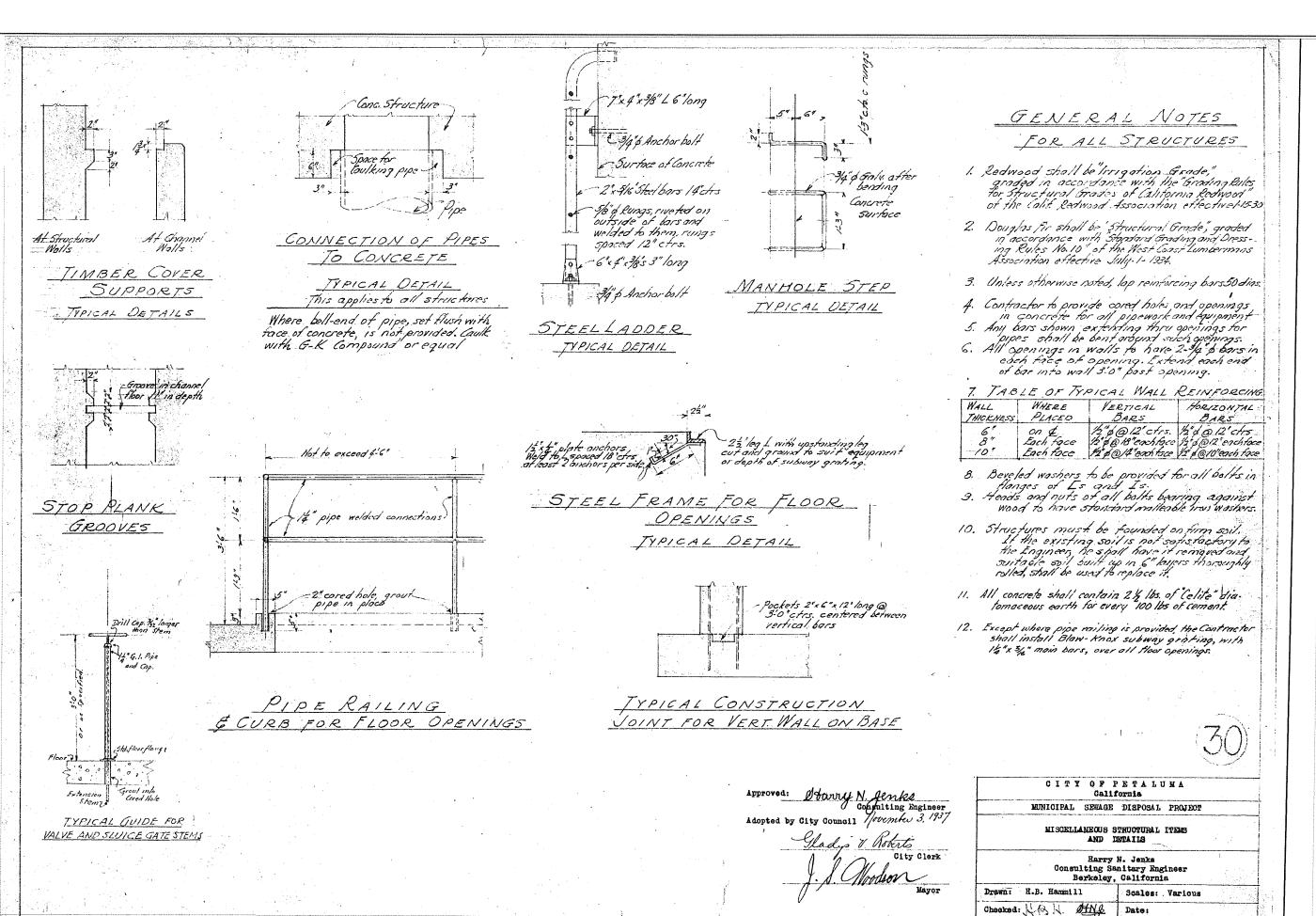
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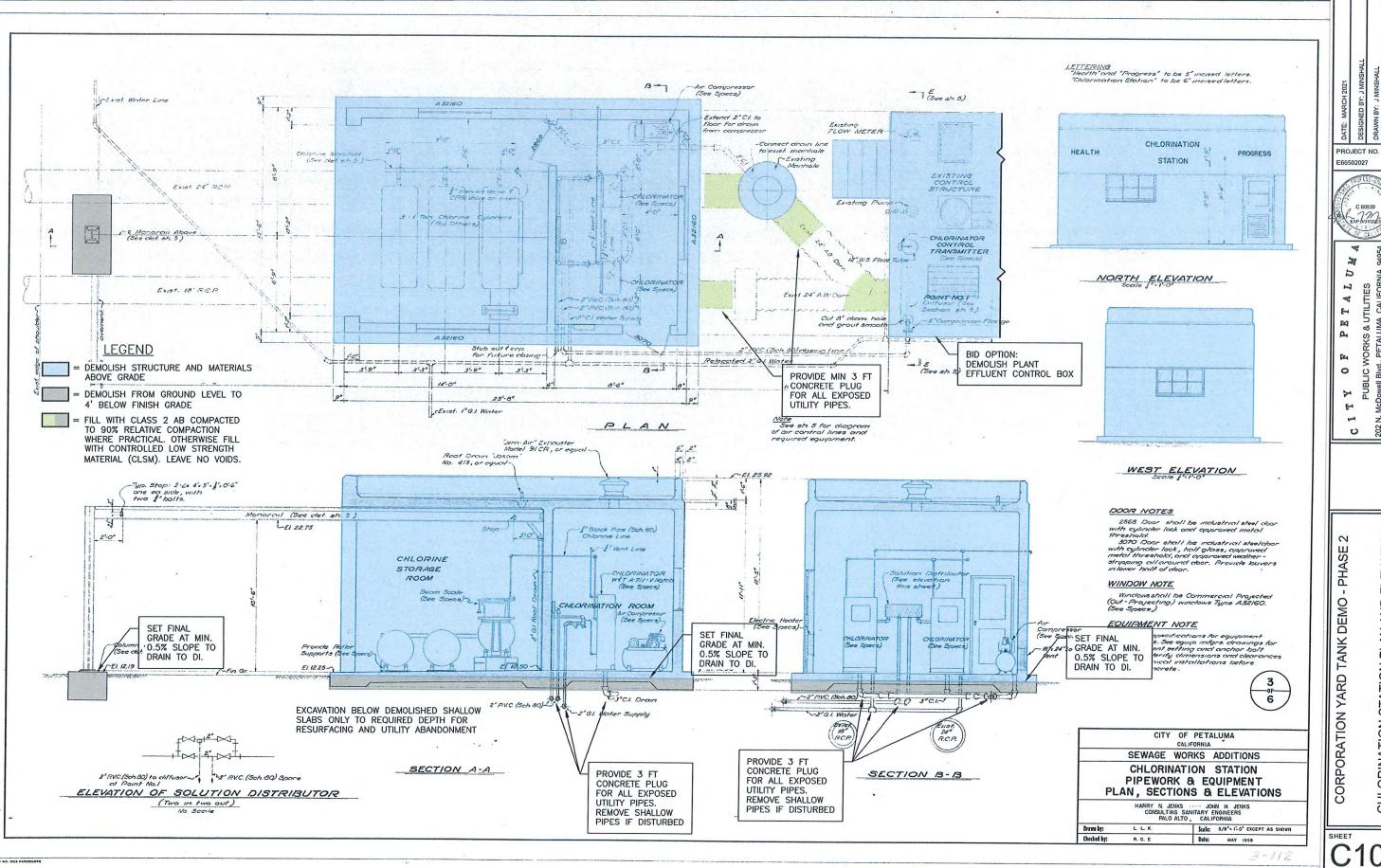
PROJECT NO. E66502027

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PHASE TANK DEMO -YARD CORPORATION

SHEET **C9**



STATION

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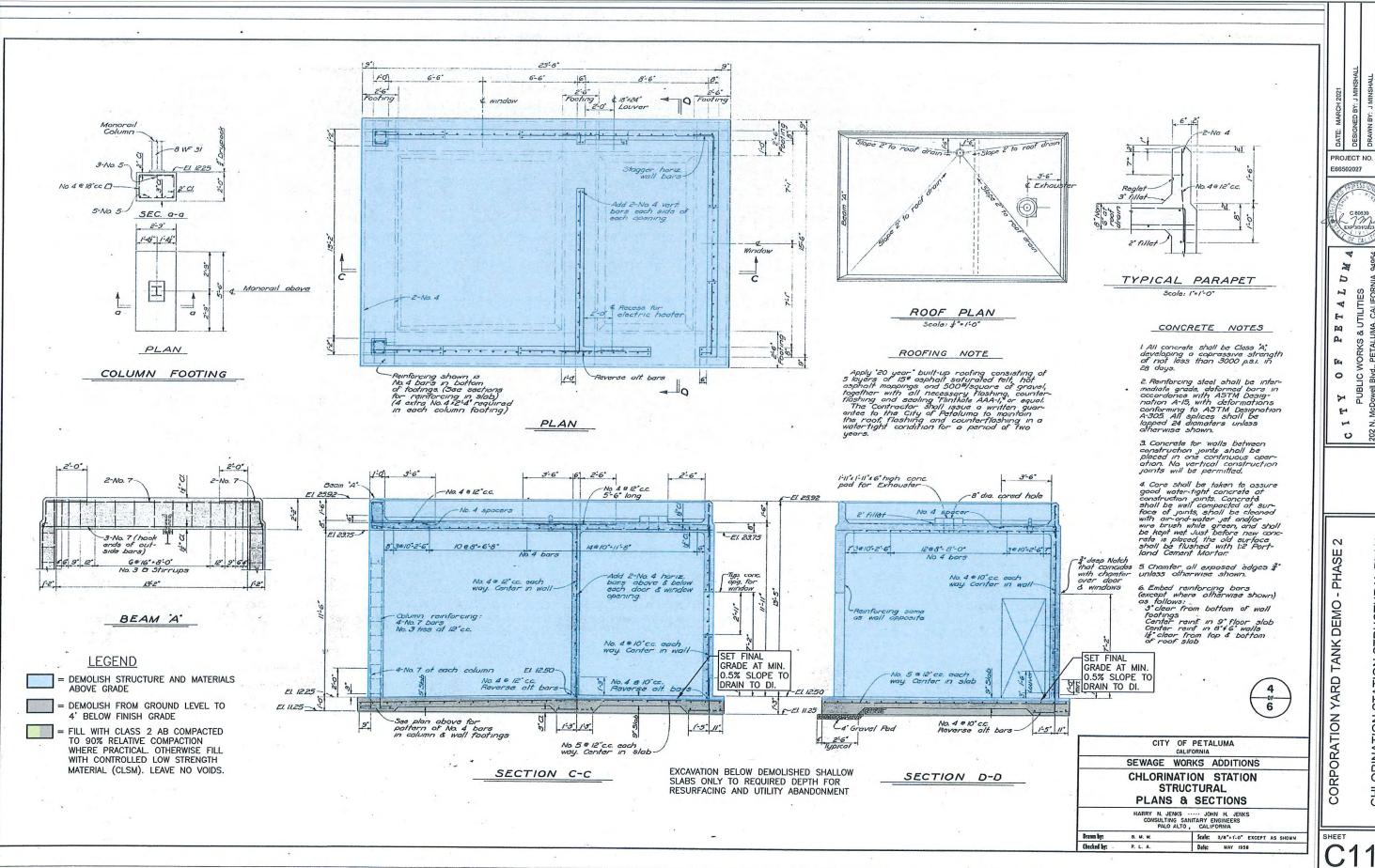
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SHEET C10



STRUCTURAL

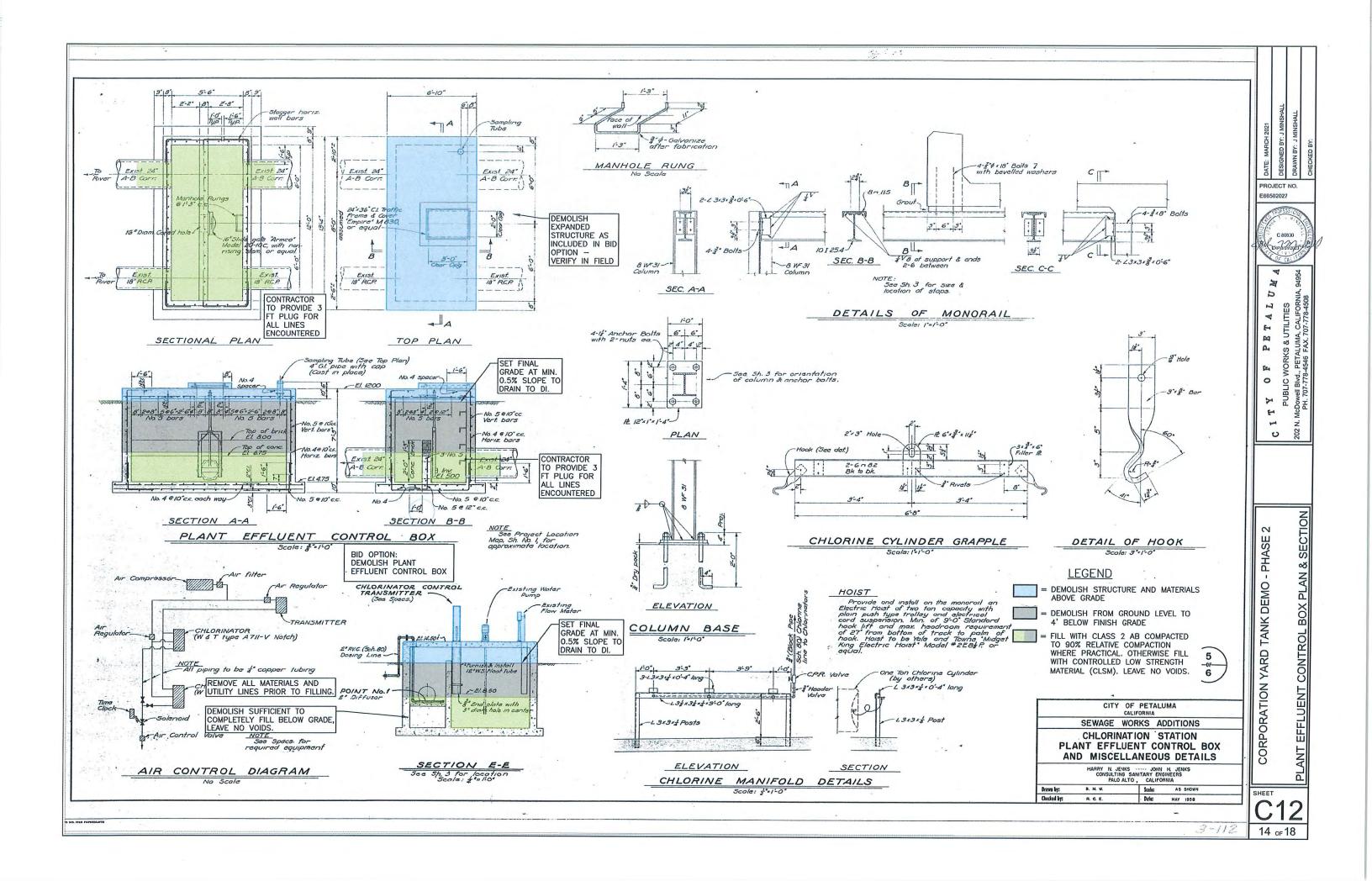
STATION

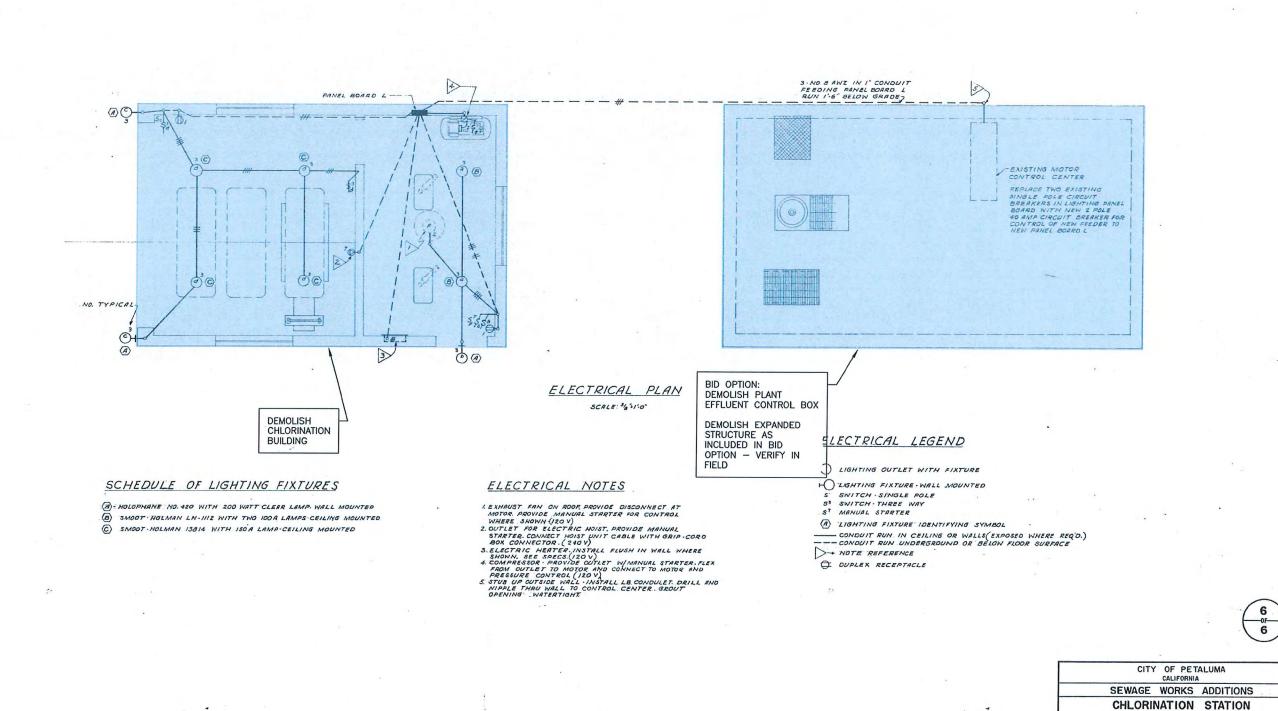
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PHASE DEMO-TANK YARD





PROJECT NO. E66502027



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YARD TANK DEMO - PHASE CORPORATION

ELECTRICAL LAYOUT AND DETAILS

HARRY N. JENKS ···· JOHN H. JENKS CONSULTING SANITARY ENGINEERS PALO ALTO , CALIFORNIA

Scale:

Dafe:

MAY 1958

3-118

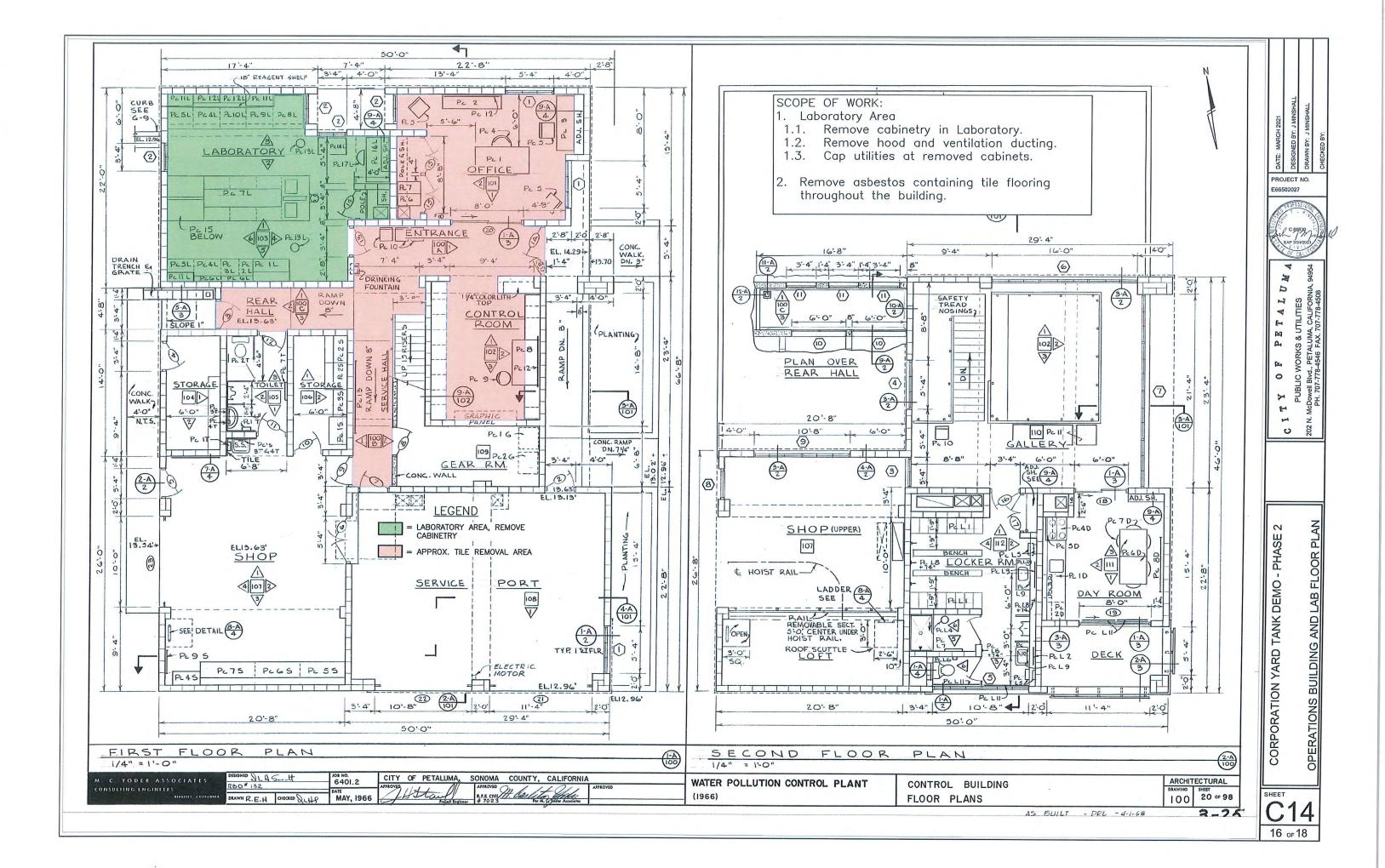
C. C.

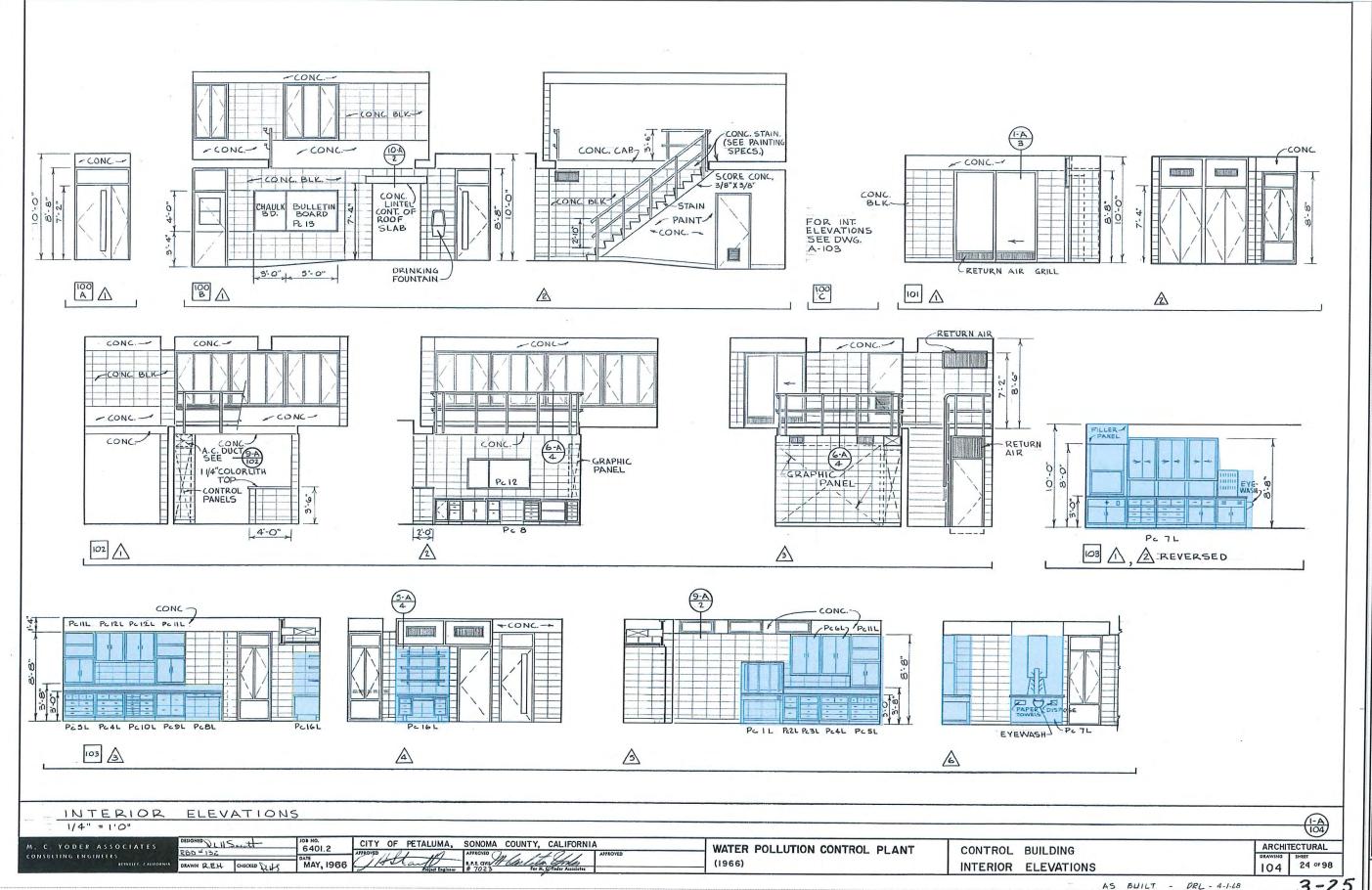
Checked by: C. R.M.

Carl P. Martinear 7.

CARL P. MARTINEAU, JR. Electrical Engineer
HECTOR H. AIKEN, Mechanical Engineer
MENLO PARK, CALLECANIA

SHEET





DATE: MARCH 2021
DESIGNED BY: J MINSHALL
ORAWN BY: J MINSHALL
ORAWN BY: J MINSHALL

C 80830

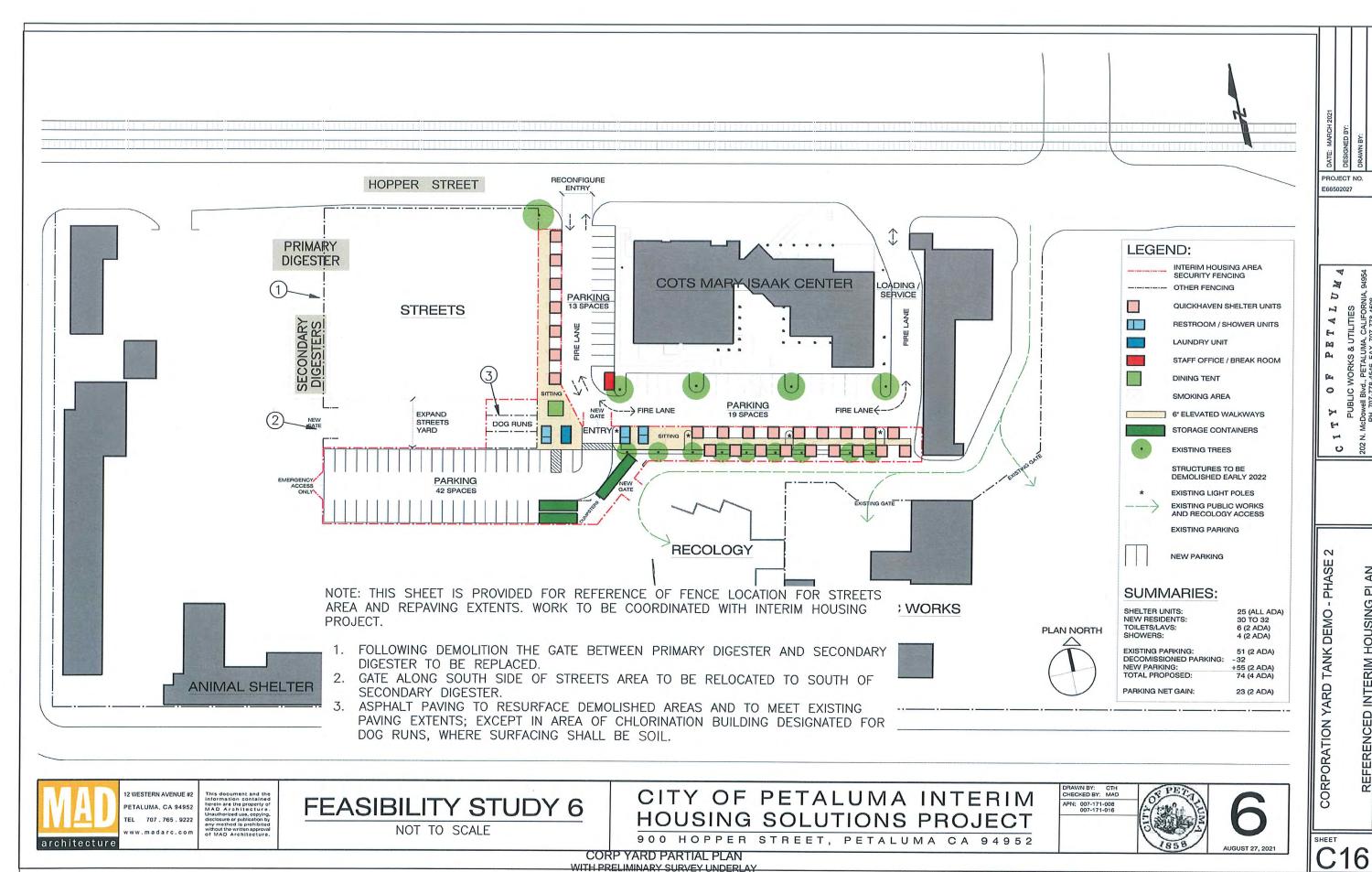
T A L U M A

CITY OF PETALU

CORPORATION YARD TANK DEMO - PHASE 2

BLDG & LAB INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

SHEET C 15



DB Gaya Consulting LLC

Sebastopol & Fairfield California 707-280-2240

Daily Inspection Report

Customer

City of Petaluma

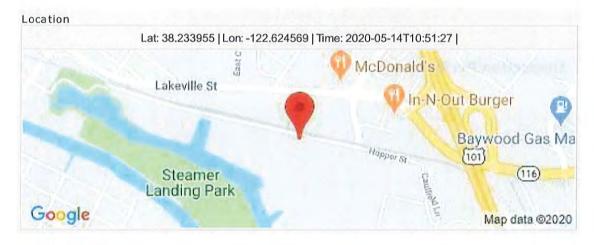
Project

Paint Samples for Demolition of Existing Structures.

Date

05/14/2020

Job Number



Contractor

N/A

Crew size

N/A

Foreman

N/A

Inspector

Dana Gaya NACE 9246

Today's Inspection

This morning, paint samples were obtained from exteriors of the Primary and Secondary Digester. Chlorine Building is to be tested for heavy metals with the CAM 17 test, & 6" core sample are being to be cut to obtain the coating system from the interiors of Digesters. Floor and ceiling tile samples were taken to check for asbestos in the Lab building.

Two 6" concrete cores were cut in the lower wall and upper wall of the Primary Digester to check for an existing liner on the concrete. The interiors of core samples showed no signs of existing coatings or lining.

Project Job Site



Click here to insert from Photo Library

Inspection Performed

Tim	
Note	s
Sui	face Assessment Prior to Cleaning
	Select to complete surface assessment
Clir	nate Conditions
	Select to complete Climate info

Compressor rating	Cleanliness and dryness of compressed
Blast pot size, configuration, or recycling equipment	air
☐ Select to enter Blast info	
Notes	
Dehumidification and Ventilation Equi	ipment
☐ Select to enter equipment info	
☐ Add photos	
Notes	
Select to complete Material page	

Coating Material Information

Base



Click here to insert from Photo Library

Activator



Click here to insert from Photo Library

Notes

Material Application System

Photo of application equipment



Click here to insert from Photo Library

Notes

Paint Inspection Photo Documentation

Dennisgaya@comcast.net



Showing the Primary Digester with existing coatings.



Secondary digester with existing coatings.



Showing the chlorine building.



Sample floor and roof tile to be tested for asbestos



Paint samples removed from the exterior of the digester.



6" concrete core sample for checking interior liner.



Showing no evidence of a liner inside the primary digester.



Concrete core with no evidence of interior liner.



Showing ceiling of the Primary Digester



Showing the interior walls of the Primary Digester



Interior of the Primary Digester.

Signature

XD ara yn

Inspector
Dana Gaya NACE #9246

Email Address
Dgaya73@gmail.com

L1927



Bulk Asbestos Analysis

(EPA Method 40CFR, Part 763, Appendix E to Subpart E and EPA 600/R-93-116, Visual Area Estimation)

NVLAP Lab Code: 101459-0

DB Gaya Consulting LLC Client ID: Dana Gaya Report Number: B303990 2926 Thorn Rd. Date Received: 05/20/20 Date Analyzed: 05/27/20 Sebastopol, CA 96472 Date Printed: 05/28/20 05/28/20 First Reported: Job ID/Site: Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA SGSFL Job ID: L1927 Total Samples Submitted: 2 Date(s) Collected: Total Samples Analyzed: Percent in Asbestos Percent in Asbestos Percent in Asbestos

Sample ID	Lab Number	Туре	Layer	Type	Layer	Type	Layer
Lab Floor Tile	12307331			7.7			
Layer: White Tile		Chrysotile	2 %				
Layer: Black Mastic		Chrysotile	5 %				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Co Cellulose (Trace)	omponents: A	sbestos (2%)					
Lab Ceiling Tile	12307332						
Layer: Off-White Semi-Fibrous Mater	rial		ND				
Layer: Paint			ND				
Total Composite Values of Fibrous Co	omponents: A	sbestos (ND)					
Cellulose (50 %)							

Tad Thrower, Laboratory Supervisor, Hayward Laboratory

Note: Limit of Quantification ('LOQ') = 1%. 'Trace' denotes the presence of asbestos below the LOQ. 'ND' = 'None Detected'. Analytical results and reports are generated by SGS Forensic Laboratories (SGSFL) at the request of and for the exclusive use of the person or entity (client) named on such report. Results, reports or copies of same will not be released by SGSFL to any third party without prior written request from client. This report applies only to the sample(s) tested. Supporting laboratory documentation is available upon request. This report must not be reproduced except in full, unless approved by SGSFL. The client is solely responsible for the use and interpretation of test results and reports requested from SGSFL. SGSFL is not able to assess the degree of hazard resulting from materials analyzed. SGS Forensic Laboratories reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted.

Technical Report for

SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA

DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

L1927

SGS Job Number: FA75190

Sampling Date: 05/15/20

Report to:

SGS Forensic Laboratories 3777 Depot Rd Suite 409 Hayward, CA 94545 env.hayward.subcontract@sgs.com

ATTN: Claudia Moreno

Total number of pages in report:

Test results contained within this data package meet the requirements of the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and/or state specific certification programs as applicable.

Caitlin Brice, M.S. General Manager

Client Service contact: Elvin Kumar 407-425-6700

Certifications: FL(E83510), LA(03051), KS(E-10327), IL(200063), NC(573), NJ(FL002), NY(12022), SC(96038001) DoD ELAP(ANAB L2229), AZ(AZ0806), CA(2937), TX(T104704404), PA(68-03573), VA(460177), AK, AR, IA, KY, MA, MS, ND, NH, NV, OK, OR, UT, WA, WV

This report shall not be reproduced, except in its entirety, without the written approval of SGS. Test results relate only to samples analyzed.

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Sample Summary

SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA

Job No:

FA75190

DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA Project No: L1927

Sample Number	Collected Date	Time By	Received	Matr Code		Client Sample ID
FA75190-1	05/15/20	00:00 DG	05/22/20	so	Solid	CHLORINE BUILDING
FA75190-2	05/15/20	00:00 DG	05/22/20	so	Solid	PRIMARY DIGESTOR
FA75190-3	05/15/20	00:00 DG	05/22/20	so	Solid	SECONDARY DIGESTOR

Summary of Hits Job Number: FA75190

SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA Account:

Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

Collected: 05/15/20

Lab Sample ID Analyte	Client Sample ID	Result/ Qual	RL	MDL	Units	Method
FA75190-1	CHLORINE BUIL	LDING				
Barium		3290	92		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Cadmium ^a		16.5	0.92		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Chromium ^a		33.5	2.3		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Copper a		9.0	5.7		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Lead a		158	4.6		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Zinc ^a		546	4.6		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
FA75190-2	PRIMARY DIGES	STOR				
Barium ^a		112 11 11 11 11 11	50		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Cadmium ^a		11.8	0.99		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Chromium ^a		24.0	2.5		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Copper a		8.1	6.2		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Lead a		23.1	5.0		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Nickel a		10.4	9.9		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Vanadium ^a		14.5	12		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Zinc ^a		187	5.0		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
FA75190-3	SECONDARY DIO	GESTOR				
Barium		3100	160		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Cadmium ^a		1.9	0.82		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Chromium a		64,4	2.0		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Cobalt ^a		17.3	10		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Copper ^a		21.2	5.1		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Lead ^a		1290	4.1		mg/kg	SW846 6010C
Zinc ^a		1480	4.1		mg/kg	SW846 6010C

⁽a) Sample dilution required due to difficult matrix.

FA75190





Orlando, FL

Section 3

Report of Analysis	

-u.h

Client Sample ID: CHLORINE BUILDING

Lab Sample ID: Matrix: FA75190-1

SO - Solid

Date Sampled: 05/15/20 **Date Received:** 05/22/20

Percent Solids: n/a a

Project:

DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

Metals Analysis

Analyte	Result	RL	Units	DF	Prep	Analyzed By	Method	Prep Method
Antimony b	< 4.6	4.6	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Arsenic ^b	< 2.3	2.3	mg/kg		05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Barium	3290	92	mg/kg	10	05/23/20	05/27/20 LM	SW846 6010C ²	SW846 3050B ³
Beryllium b	< 1.1	1.1	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Cadmium ^b	16.5	0.92	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Chromium ^b	33.5	2.3	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Cobalt ^b	< 11	11	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Copper ^b	9.0	5.7	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Lead ^b	158	4.6	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Molybdenum b	< 11	11	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Nickel ^b	< 9.2	9.2	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Selenium ^b	< 4.6	4.6	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Silver ^b	< 2.3	2.3	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Thallium ^c	< 4.6	4.6	mg/kg	10	05/23/20	05/27/20 LM	SW846 6010C ²	SW846 3050B ³
Vanadium ^b	< 11	11	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Zinc ^b	546	4.6	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³

(1) Instrument QC Batch: MA16775(2) Instrument QC Batch: MA16778(3) Prep QC Batch: MP37267

- (a) All results reported on a wet weight basis.
- (b) Sample dilution required due to difficult matrix.
- (c) Elevated reporting limit(s) due to matrix interference.

N

Client Sample ID: PRIMARY DIGESTOR

 Lab Sample ID:
 FA75190-2
 Date Sampled:
 05/15/20

 Matrix:
 SO - Solid
 Date Received:
 05/22/20

 Percent Solids:
 n/a a

Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

Metals Analysis

Analyte	Result	RL	Units	DF	Prep	Analyzed	Ву	Method	Prep Method
Antimony b	< 5.0	5.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ²
Arsenic b	< 2.5	2.5	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Barium b	112	50	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Beryllium b	< 1.2	1.2	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Cadmium b	11.8	0.99	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Chromium b	24.0	2.5	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Cobalt b	< 12	12	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Copper b	8.1	6.2	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Lead b	23.1	5.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Molybdenum b	< 12	12	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Nickel b	10.4	9.9	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Selenium b	< 5.0	5.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Silver b	< 2.5	2.5	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Thallium b	< 2.5	2.5	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Vanadium b	14.5	12	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B 2
Zinc b	187	5.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20	LM	SW846 6010C 1	SW846 3050B ²

(1) Instrument QC Batch: MA16775

(2) Prep QC Batch: MP37267

(a) All results reported on a wet weight basis.

(b) Sample dilution required due to difficult matrix.

Client Sample ID: SECONDARY DIGESTOR

Lab Sample ID:

FA75190-3

Matrix:

Project:

SO - Solid

Date Sampled: 05/15/20

Date Received: 05/22/20

Percent Solids: n/a a

DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

Metals Analysis

Analyte	Result	RL	Units	DF	Prep	Analyzed By	Method	Prep Method
Antimony b	< 4.1	4.1	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Arsenic ^b	< 2.0	2.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Barium	3100	160	mg/kg	20	05/23/20	05/27/20 LM	SW846 6010C ²	SW846 3050B ³
Beryllium ^b	< 1.0	1.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Cadmium b	1.9	0.82	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Chromium ^b	64.4	2.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Cobalt ^b	17.3	10	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Copper b	21.2	5.1	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Lead ^b	1290	4.1	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Molybdenum b	< 10	10	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Nickel b	< 8.2	8.2	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Selenium ^b	< 4.1	4.1	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Silver ^b	< 2.0	2.0	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Thallium ^c	< 8.2	8.2	mg/kg	20	05/23/20	05/27/20 LM	SW846 6010C ²	SW846 3050B ³
Vanadium ^b	< 10	10	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³
Zinc ^b	1480	4.1	mg/kg	5	05/23/20	05/26/20 LM	SW846 6010C ¹	SW846 3050B ³

(1) Instrument QC Batch: MA16775 (2) Instrument QC Batch: MA16778 (3) Prep QC Batch: MP37267

(a) All results reported on a wet weight basis.

(b) Sample dilution required due to difficult matrix.

(c) Elevated reporting limit(s) due to matrix interference.



Orlando, FL

Section 4

Misc. Forms

Custody Documents and Other Forms

Includes the following where applicable:

Chain of Custody

-	LABORATOR	IES		4751	40	Analys	_	uest Forn			
	Client Name & Address:		Client No.:	PO / Job#:			Date	5-15	-20		
	GAYA CONSULT 1916 Thorn A	ing		Turn Around Tim	e: Same	Day / IDay					
	1916 Thorn P	2d:		PCM: NIO				lometer			
	Sclastopol CA,	954	72	PLM: Stone							
	Contact: DANA GAYA	Phone 70	7-208-0121	TEM Air: A	AHERA / Quanlital	☐ Yomale2 ive / ☐ Qua	/ [] NIC	OSH 7402 / DiChatlie	ld		
	E-mail: OGAYA73 C GM	wil.	com	TEM Microva			str/area)	/ 🗖 D5756(str/mass)		
	C:1_ N1	luma Corp Yard.			dentificati fication (T	an (PLM LAB) EM LAB)] PLM Opaq] Special Pro			
	Site Location;	p 10		Metals Analys	is Matri	x: PAINT	Me	thod:			
	Pelaluma CA Comments:	1			Analy	les: CAU	(7 □ Silico	in Air 🎞 w,	/Gravimetry		
	CAM 17 TEST F	OR PO	und chaps.		10.3.3.3	ent i setes a ma	🗖 Quar	tz Only			
	•	Date /		i i	(1), (1), (1), (1), (1), (1), (1), (1),	FOR AIR SAA	aples of	NY.	Sample Area /		
	Sample ID	Time	Sample Lacation / C	escriphon.	Тура	Time On/Off	Avg . LPM	Total Time	Air Valume		
)	chlorine Building		EXTERIOR		A P C						
2	Primary Pigeofor		EXTERIOR								
2	Seconday				A E						
1	Seconday Pigestor		EXTERIOR.								
	,				A) (P)						
	•				A P C						
	·				A IP IC		-			,	
					A P C				. 0		
					A C			American Constitution	SI		
				,	A P		133.V	Sp. 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15	i.i		
					A P						
	Sampled By:	Date/Time:	Shipped Via: F	Fed Ex To UPS	EUS M	ail Di Courie	er EiDr	op Off Edic	Diher:		
	Relinquished By: Description	Daley Time.	Relinquished By:	5 4 4		n b - 1 - 1	D				
	1757	SEIVED	Dale / Time:	AP @ 2:3	- 1	Date / Time:	Fed	Ex		A75190: Chain of Custoc	ly
	100/	2 0 2020	. 1 11	ed Ex	- \	Received By: Date / Time: Condition Ac	centobles		900 2/2020		5
	SCAFaran	sir labarah	ries may subcontract client said of Road, Suite 409, Hayward	mples to other SGSF	L location • Phone	s to meet clie	nt request	S.	NIA		
	Sun Francisco Office	16 2052	E South Polohou Aug. Corro	., CA 907/6 . Phot	310/	763-2374 • B	88/813	2417	יאן ען		

rancisco Officé: 3777-Dépol Rood, Sulte 409, Hayward, CA 94545-2761 • Phone: 310/687-8826 • 600/627-Los Angeles Office: 20535 South Belshaw Ave., Carson, CA 90746 • Phone: 310/763-2374 • 888/813-9417 Los Vegas Office: 6765 S. Eastern Avenue, Suite 3, Los Vegos, NV 89119 • Phone: 702/784-0040

FA75190



Subcontract Sample Release Form & Receipt

Attn: Elvin Kumar

4405 Vineland Road

Email: elvin.kumar@sgs.com

Phone: 407-425-6700

Orlando, FL 32811

05/21/2020 Date:

From: DB Gaya Consulting LLC

Parent RN:

Fax:

SGS Forensic Laboratories on this day releases custody and control of the following sample(s) presently in our

custody:

Sending To: SGS Orlando

Due Date FALI Job FALI RN Analysis Requested PLEASE ANALYSIS FOR CAM 17 BY ICP U000573 5 Day L1927 METHOD

Special Handling: Send results and invoice only to ENV. Hayward, SUBCONTRACT@sgs.com

SUBMISSION LOCATION (Please circle)

¥ SGS Forensic Laboratories 3777 Depot Road, Suite 409 Hayward, CA 94545 SGS Forensic Laboratories 20535 S. Belshaw Avenue Carson, CA 90746

SGS Forensic Laboratories 6765 S. Eastern Avenue, Suite 3 Las Vegas, NV 89119

Released By:

Sittollister

(Print Name)

aboratories)

5/20/20 C 2:30pm

(Date / Time)

Received By:

(Client / Vendor Representative)

(Print Name)

FA75190: Chain of Custody

Page 2 of 5

Printed: 05/21/20 14:28

l of l



DO NOT WAIL HARDCOPY REPORT & INVOICE.

Subcontract Sample Receipt and Tracking

DR Ga	iya Cons	ulting	LLC
Dan Ga	aya		

2926 Thorn Rd.

Sebastopol, CA 96472 USA

FALI Job No: L1927

Job ID/Site:

Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

Received Via:

UPS

Sample Container: Ziplock Plastic Bag

Analysis Type: SUB Metal Analysis

Client ID: Client Phone: L1927

Client FAX:

Log-in Date: Custody Date: 707/280-2240

05/21/20 02:25 PM 05/20/20 10:40

Report:

Due:

U000573 05/28/20 07:00 PM

Priority: 5 Day

Due Exact: No

Special Handling: Paperless - EMAIL lab docs to dennisgaya@comcast.net & whomever is listed on COC.

Ranner Notes

Sample ID	Lab Number	
Chlorine Building	90009948	
Primary Digestor	90009949	
Secondary Digestor	90009950	

FA75190: Chain of Custody

Checks: PASS - No further action required

Special Data Entry_ NA Logged in by:

Printed: 05/21/20 14:26

Page 3 of 5

___ Reviewed:__ __ Faxed:__ _ E-mailed: ____ __ Mailed: ______ Invoiced: _

1 of I

Due 07:00 PM 05/28/20 Time Approx

Priority 5 Day Received 05/20/20 10:40

Subcontract

U000573

SUB Metal Analysis

Client L1927
DB Gaya Consulting LLC
3 Sample(s)

90009948-90009950

FA75190: Chain of Custody Page 4 of 5 .1 4

SGS Sample Receipt Summary

Job Number: FA75190		0	lient: SGS For	ensic Laboratories	Project: DB Gaya C	Project: DB Gaya Consulting - Petaluma Corp Yard				
Date / Time Received: 5/22/2	020 9:00:	MA 00	Delivery	Method: FedEx	Airbill #'s: 8158040	Airbill #'s: 815804047559				
Therm ID: N/A			Therm C	F: N/A	# of Cools	ers: N/A				
Cooler Temps (Raw Measu	red) °C:	N/A								
Cooler Temps (Correc	ted) °C: l	N/A								
Cooler Information	<u>Y</u>	or N	-	Sample Information	<u>on</u>	<u>Y</u> 0	r N	_N/A_		
1. Custody Seals Present	✓			1. Sample labels pre	esent on bottles	V				
2. Custody Seals Intact	\checkmark			2. Samples preserve	ed properly	✓				
3. Temp criteria achieved	✓			 Sufficient volume 	containers recvd for analysis:	✓				
4. Cooler temp verification	<u>N/A</u>			4. Condition of samp	ole	Intact				
5. Cooler media	<u>N/A</u>			5. Sample recvd with	hin HT	✓				
				6. Dates/Times/IDs	on COC match Sample Label	\checkmark				
rip Blank Information	<u>Y</u>	or N	_N/A_	7. VOCs have head:	space			✓		
1. Trip Blank present / cooler			✓	8. Bottles received for	or unspecified tests		✓			
2. Trip Blank listed on COC			V	9. Compositing instr	uctions clear			V		
	w	or S	_N/A_	10. Voa Soil Kits/Jar	s received past 48hrs?			•		
				11. % Solids Jar rec	eived?			✓		
3. Type Of TB Received			V	12. Residual Chlorin	e Present?			$ \mathbf{Z} $		
Misc. Information		-								
Number of Encores: 25-Gra	am	5-0	Gram	Number of 5035 Field Kits:	Number of L	ab Filtered	Metals:			
Test Strip Lot #s:	pH 0-3		30315	pH 10-12 219813A	Other: (Spe	cify)				
Residual Chlorine Test Strip L										
Comments Samples for Metals	Analysis re	eceived a	t Ambient Tempe	erature						
SM001 Rev. Date 05/24/17 Technici	an: SHAY	'LAP	Date:	5/22/2020 9:00:00 AM	Reviewer: PH		Date: 5	5/25/2020		

FA75190: Chain of Custody Page 5 of 5

FA75190



Orlando, FL

Section 5

Metals Analysis

QC Data Summaries

Includes the following where applicable:

- · Method Blank Summaries
- · Matrix Spike and Duplicate Summaries
- · Blank Spike and Lab Control Sample Summaries
- · Serial Dilution Summaries

BLANK RESULTS SUMMARY Part 2 - Method Blanks

Login Number: FA75190

Account: SGSFLCAH - SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

QC Batch ID: MP37267 Matrix Type: SOLID Methods: SW846 6010C Units: mg/kg

Prep Date:

05/23/20

Metal	RL	IDL	MDL	MB raw	final
Aluminum	10	.7	1.8		
Antimony	1.0	.05	.065	0.14	<1.0
Arsenic	0.50	.065	.1	-0.11	<0.50
Barium	10	.05	.05	-0.015	<10
Beryllium	0.25	.01	.025	0.0	<0.25
Cadmium	0.20	.01	.025	-0.0050	<0.20
Calcium	250	2.5	2.5		
Chromium	0.50	.05	.05	0.040	<0.50
Cobalt	2.5	.01	.025	-0.010	<2.5
Copper	1.3	.05	.05	-0.015	<1,3
Iron	15	.85	.85		
Lead	1.0	.05	.05	-0.030	<1.0
Magnesium	250	1.8	1.8		
Manganese	0.75	.025	.025		
Molybdenum	2.5	.015	.025	0.015	<2.5
Nickel	2.0	.02	.025	-0.020	<2.0
Potassium	500	10	10		
Selenium	1.0	.12	.12	0.18	<1.0
Silver	0.50	.035	.041	0.010	<0.50
Sodium	500	25	25		
Strontium	0.50	.025	.025		
Thallium	0.50	.055	.055	-0.23	<0.50
Tin	2.5	.045	.045		
Titanium	0.50	.025	.025		
Vanadium	2.5	.025	.025	-0.010	<2.5
Zinc	1.0	.15	.15	0.12	<1.0

Associated samples MP37267: FA75190-1, FA75190-2, FA75190-3

Results < IDL are shown as zero for calculation purposes (*) Outside of QC limits (anr) Analyte not requested

MATRIX SPIKE AND DUPLICATE RESULTS SUMMARY

Login Number: FA75190 Account: SGSFLCAH - SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

QC Batch ID: MP37267 Matrix Type: SOLID

Methods: SW846 6010C Units: mg/kg

Prep Date:

05/23/20

05/23/20

2016 20171			776 777 77					644,004,00	
Metal	FA75163- Original		RPD	QC Limits	FA75163- Original		Spikelot MPFLICP2	% Rec	QC Limits
Aluminum									
Antimony	1.3	1.1 (a)	16.7	0-20	1,3	16.3 (a)	20	74.9N(c)	80-120
Arsenic	1.7	1.9 (a)	11.1	0-20	1.7	83.0 (a)	80.2	101.4	80-120
Barium	5.0	5.2 (a)	3.9	0-20	5.0	85,2 (a)	80.2	100.1	80-120
Beryllium	0.0	0.0 (a)	NC	0-20	0.0	2.0 (a)	2	99.8	80-120
Cadmium	0.12	0.11 (a)	8.7	0-20	0.12	2.1 (a)	2	98.8	80-120
Calcium									
Chromium	7.9	8.0 (a)	1.3	0-20	7.9	15.9 (a)	8.02	99.8	80-120
Cobalt	0.14	0.16 (a)	13.3	0-20	0.14	19.9 (a)	20	98.6	80-120
Copper	2.3	2.2 (a)	4.4	0-20	2.3	12.6 (a)	10	102.8	80-120
Iron									
Lead	8.2	7.0 (a)	15.8	0-20	8.2	26.9 (a)	20	93.3	80-120
Magnesium									
Manganese									
Molybdenum	0.0	0.0 (a)	NC	0-20	0.0	18.3 (a)	20	91.3	80-120
Nickel	1.1	1.3 (a)	16.7	0-20	1.1	21.6 (a)	20	102.3	80-120
Potassium									
Selenium	0.0	0.0 (a)	NC	0-20	0.0	80.6 (a)	80.2	100.6	80-120
Silver	0.0	0.0 (a)	NC	0-20	0.0	2.0 (a)	2	99.8	80-120
Sodium									
Strontium									
Thallium	0.30	0.51 (a)	51.9 (b)	0-20	0.30	79.1 (a)	80,2	98.3	80-120
Tin									
Titanium									
Vanadium	2.1	2,1 (a)	0.0	0-20	2.1	22.3 (a)	20	100.8	80-120
Zinc	11.1	11.6 (a)	4.4	0-20	11.1	30.7 (a)	20	97.8	80-120

Associated samples MP37267: FA75190-1, FA75190-2, FA75190-3

Results < IDL are shown as zero for calculation purposes

(*) Outside of QC limits

(N) Matrix Spike Rec. outside of QC limits

(anr) Analyte not requested

(a) Sample dilution required due to difficult matrix.

(b) RPD acceptable due to low duplicate and sample concentrations.

(c) Spike recovery indicates possible matrix interference and/or sample non-homogeneity.

MATRIX SPIKE AND DUPLICATE RESULTS SUMMARY

Login Number: FA75190 Account: SGSFLCAH - SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

QC Batch ID: MP37267 Matrix Type: SOLID

Methods: SW846 6010C Units: mg/kg

Prep Date:

05/23/20

Metal	FA75163- Original		Spikelot MPFLICP2		MSD RPD	QC Limit
Aluminum						
Antimony	1.3	19.3 (a)	22	81.9	16.9	20
Arsenic	1.7	91.2 (a)	87.9	101.9	9.4	20
Barium	5.0	96.3 (a)	87.9	103.9	12.2	20
Beryllium	0.0	2.3 (a)	2.2	104.7	14.0	20
Cadmium	0,12	2.3 (a)	2.2	99.2	9.1	20
Calcium						
Chromium	7.9	17.2 (a)	8.79	105.8	7.9	20
Cobalt	0.14	21.9 (a)	22	99.1	9.6	20
Copper	2.3	13.7 (a)	11	103.8	8.4	20
Iron						
Lead	8.2	29.0 (a)	22	94.7	7.5	20
Magnesium						
Manganese						
Molybdenum	0.0	19.9 (a)	22	90.6	8.4	20
Nickel	1.1	23.6 (a)	22	102.4	8.8	20
Potassium						
Selenium	0.0	89.4 (a)	87.9	101.7	10.4	20
Silver	0.0	2.3 (a)	2.2	104.7	14.0	20
Sodium						
Strontium						
Thallium	0.30	88.3 (a)	87.9	100.1	11.0	20
lin.						
ritanium						
Vanadium	2.1	24.9 (a)	22	103.8	11.0	20
Zinc	11.1	31.7 (a)	22	93.8	3.2	20

Associated samples MP37267: FA75190-1, FA75190-2, FA75190-3

Results < IDL are shown as zero for calculation purposes

(*) Outside of QC limits
(N) Matrix Spike Rec. outside of QC limits

(an) Sample dilution required due to difficult matrix.

5.1.3

SPIKE BLANK AND LAB CONTROL SAMPLE SUMMARY

Login Number: FA75190 Account: SGSFLCAH - SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA Project: DB Gaya Consulting LIC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

QC Batch Ib: MP37267 Matrix Type: SOLID Methods: SW846 6010C

Units: mg/kg

Prep Date:

05/23/20

Metal	BSP Result	Spikelot MPFLICP2	% Rec	QC Limits	
Aluminum					
Antimony	24.1	25	96.4	80-120	
Arsenic	89.6	100	89.6	80-120	
Barium	87.7	100	87.7	80-120	
Beryllium	2.4	2.5	96.0	80-120	
Cadmium	2.4	2,5	96.0	80-120	
Calcium					
Chromium	9.8	10	98.0	80-120	
Cobalt	24.0	25	96.0	80-120	
Copper	11.6	12.5	92.8	80-120	
Iron					
Lead	24.0	25	96.0	80-120	
Magnesium					
Manganese					
Molybdenum	22.2	25	88.8	80-120	
Nickel	23.5	25	94.0	80-120	
Potassium					
Selenium	87.3	100	87.3	80-120	
Silver	2.3	2.5	92.0	80-120	
Sodium					
Strontium					
Thallium	92.8	100	92.8	80-120	
Tin					
Titanium					
Vanadium	23.1	25	92.4	80-120	
Zinc	24.0	25	96.0	80-120	

Associated samples MP37267: FA75190-1, FA75190-2, FA75190-3

Results < IDL are shown as zero for calculation purposes (*) Outside of QC limits (anr) Analyte not requested

Page 1

SERIAL DILUTION RESULTS SUMMARY

Login Number: FA75190
Account: SGSFLCAH - SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA
Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC; Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

QC Batch ID: MP37267 Matrix Type: SOLID

Methods: SW846 6010C

Units: ug/l

Prep Date:

05/23/20

Metal	FA75163- Original	5 SDL 5:25	%DIF	QC Limits
Aluminum		~~~		
Antimony	29.7	70.9	138.7(a)	0-10
Arsenic	40.0	37.5	6.3	0-10
Barium	116	96.2	17.3 (a)	0-10
Beryllium	0.00	0.00	NC	0-10
Cadmium	2.70	0.00	100.0(a)	0-10
Calcium				
Chromium	183	190	3.9	0-10
Cobalt	3.20	0.00	100.0(a)	0-10
Copper	53.3	31.1	41.7 (a)	0-10
Iron				
Lead	192	227	18.5 (a)	0-10
Magnesium				
Manganese				
Molybdenum	0.00	0.00	NC	0-10
Nickel	25.7	22.2	13.6 (a)	0-10
Potassium				
Selenium	0.00	80.5	NC	0-10
Silver	0.00	0.00	NC	0-10
Sodium				
Strontium				
Thallium	6.90	128	1756.5(a	0-10
Tin				
Titanium				
Vanadium	49.2	45.0	8.5	0-10
Zinc	259	253	2.0	0-10

Associated samples MP37267: FA75190-1, FA75190-2, FA75190-3

Results < IDL are shown as zero for calculation purposes

(*) Outside of QC limits

(anr) Analyte not requested

(a) Percent difference acceptable due to low initial sample concentration (< 50 times IDL).

POST DIGESTATE SPIKE SUMMARY

Login Number: FA75190 Account: SGSFLCAH - SGS Forensic Laboratories-Hayward, CA Project: DB Gaya Consulting LLC: Petaluma Corp Yard, Petaluma, CA

QC Batch ID: MP37267 Matrix Type: SOLID

Methods: SW846 6010C

Units: ug/l

Prep Date:

05/23/20

Metal	Sample ml	Final ml	FA75163 Raw	-5 Corr.**	PS ug/l	Spike ml	Spike ug/ml	Spike	% Rec	QC Limits	
Aluminum					-						
Antimony	9.8	10	29.7	29.106	133,4	0.2	5	100	104.3	80-120	
Arsenic	9.8	10	40	39.2	162.2	0.2	5	100	123.0*(a	80-120	
Barium	9.8	10	116.3	113.974	383.8	0.2	12.5	250	107.9	80-120	
Beryllium	9.8	10			49.3	0.2	2.5	50	90.6	80-120	
Cadmium	9.8	10	2.7	2.646	52.8	0.2	2.5	50	100.3	80-120	
Calcium											
Chromium	9.8	10	163	179.34	228.1	0.2	2.5	50	97.5	80-120	
Cobalt	9.8	10	3.2	3.136	53.2	0.2	2.5	50	100.1	80-120	
Copper	9.8	10	53.3	52.234	164.4	0.2	5	100	112,2	80-120	
Iron											
Lead	9.8	10	191.8	187.964	243.8	0.2	2.5	50	111.7	80-120	
Magnesium											
Manganese											
Molybdenum	9.8	10			90.1	0.2	5	100	90.1	80-120	
Nickel	9.8	10	25.7	25.186	129.5	0.2	5	100	104.3	80-120	
Potassium											
Selenium	9.8	10			102	0.2	5	100	102.0	80-120	
Silver	9.8	10			47.4	0.2	2.5	50	94.8	80-120	
Sodium											
Strontium											
Thallium	9.8	10	6.9	6.762	113.0	0.2	5	100	107.0	80-120	
Tin											
Titanium											
Vanadium	9.8	10	49.2	48.216	104	0.2	2.5	50	111.6	80-120	
Zinc	9.8	10	258.5	253,33	500.7	0.2	12,5	250	98.9	80-120	

Associated samples MP37267: FA75190-1, FA75190-2, FA75190-3

Results < IDL are shown as zero for calculation purposes (*) Outside of QC limits

(anr) Analyte not requested

^(**) Corr. sample result = Raw * (sample volume / final volume)

⁽a) Spike recovery indicates matrix interference and/or outside control limits due to high level in sample relative to spike amount.



February 2, 2021

Hopper Street Corporation Yard Petaluma, California

Historic Resources Evaluation

FINAL

INTRODUCTION

The City of Petaluma has requested that TreanorHL evaluate the Hopper Street Corporation Yard at 840 Hopper Street in Petaluma (APNs 007-171-008 and -016) for potential eligibility to be individually listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as a local landmark.

The former wastewater treatment plant on site was identified as a potentially significance historic resource in the Central Petaluma Specific Plan for representing municipal architecture constructed in the 1930s throughout the United States and as one of few resources within Petaluma of this type. The Carey & Co. historic resource reconnaissance survey of 2001 identified the Streamline Moderne building of the wastewater treatment plant as potentially eligible for listing in a local historic resource inventory. The Craftsman building on site was identified as ineligible for listing in the state or local inventories.²

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Upon completion of the survey and archival work, it appears that the subject property and its individual components are not eligible for listing on either the state register or as local landmarks. Even though the primary and secondary digesters of the 1938 wastewater treatment plant appear to possess significance under the state and local criteria for their association with a significant Public Works Administration funded municipal infrastructure project in Petaluma and the secondary digester as a good example of the Streamline Moderne municipal architecture, they are ineligible for listing on the CRHR and as local landmarks due to their lack of integrity.

METHODOLOGY

TreanorHL conducted a site visit on July 7, 2020 to evaluate the existing conditions, historic features, and architectural significance of multiple buildings and structures on site. In order to evaluate the historic significance of the property, online research was completed including consultation of historical aerials and photographs, newspaper articles, Sonoma County Assessor's Office records, Sonoma County Library Photograph Collection, and various other online repositories. Due to the shelter-in-place order related to the Covid-19 pandemic, TreanorHL did not conduct in-person research at any libraries or archives.

¹ City of Petaluma, Central Petaluma Specific Plan, Adopted June 2, 2003, Resolution 2003-105 N.C.S., 109.

² Ibid., 120.

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This report includes:

- Property Description
- Architectural Styles
- Site History
- Historic Context
- Engineers and Contractors
- Regulatory Framework
- Evaluation of Historic Significance
- Bibliography
- Appendix

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The City of Petaluma Hopper Street Corporate Yard is located to the north of the Petaluma River and west of Highway 101. Encompassing two parcels, the flat, rectangular site is on the south side of Hopper Street and currently features multiple structures including maintenance and administrative buildings, garages, auto shops, storage buildings, an animal shelter facility, former wastewater treatment plant structures, and numerous sheds.³ Although located within the subject parcels, Mary Isaak Center at 900 Hopper Street (constructed ca. 2004), and the pump station at the northeast corner of the site (constructed 1973) are outside the scope of this study. Asphalt-paved open areas throughout the site form vehicular and pedestrian paths and surface parking lots. The immediate surroundings consist of light industrial uses to the north and vacant land to the south.

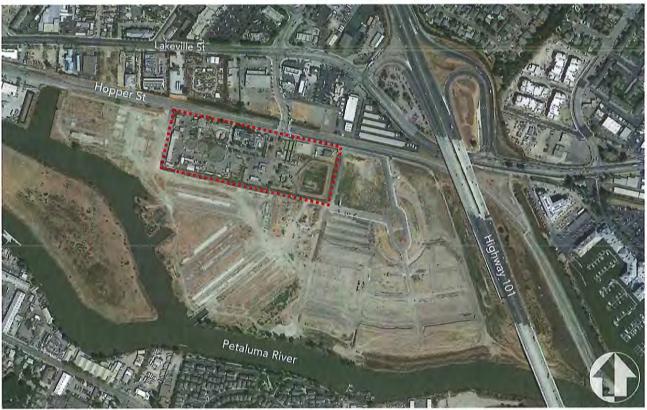


Figure 1. The Hopper Street Corporation Yard, outlined in red (Google Earth, imagery date September 2018).

³ The building names used throughout the report reference to the Overall Site Plan provided by the City of Petaluma.

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Figure 2. The overall site plan of the corporation yard (revised from Google Earth, imagery date September 2018).

Note: All infrastructure overlaid in gray have been removed and replaced with an asphalt surface lot that postdates the aerial image.

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The primary entrance to the site is at the northwest corner from Hopper Street. A series of one-story buildings line up along the west end of the property. Parks Department Manager Building A is a one-story wood frame building. Rectangular in plan, this ca. 1915 Craftsman bungalow has horizontal wood clad walls and an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof. The primary window type is wood-sash one-over-one double-hung with wide wood trim. A gabled partial-width entry porch with square posts projects from the front (east) façade and shelters the main entrance which consists of a single multi-lite wood door. Notable features include a wide eave overhang, exposed rafter tails, and brackets at the gables.

Public Works Maintenance and Operations Building B is a one-story wood-frame structure rectangular in plan. The building has horizontal wood siding and a low-pitched, asphalt shingle-clad gable roof. A wood ramp along the front (east) façade leads to the main entrance—a single aluminum-sash glazed door. Three pairs of windows with wide wood trim appear on this façade. Two detached small storage sheds with gable roofs are located to the southwest and southeast.

Immediately to the southeast stands a one-story **garage** building. Rectangular in plan, this building has metal clad walls and a side-gabled standing seam metal roof. Two roll-up garage doors are on the east façade. A multi-lite metal-sash window is centered below the gable on the south façade. Another multi-lite metal window and a narrow single door appear on the north façade.

The Corporation Yard's garage features two attached structures: a break room/office to the north and an auto shop to the south. The one-story break room has vertical wood siding at the exterior walls and an asphalt shingle-clad shed roof. The east façade features a single flush door and a group of three small windows. The north façade has a central single door flanked by windows. All openings have plain wide trims. The attached auto shop is a tall one-story concrete structure with a barrel vault roof. Clad in vertical wood siding, the east façade features two wide roll-up metal garage doors. The south façade has a multi-lite metal-sash window.

The single-story Corporation Yard structure is approximately 175-foot long and consists of semi-open and enclosed areas under a shed roof with exposed rafters. The walls are metal-clad. The north and south ends of the shed have enclosed structures used for storage. A mix of doors and rectangular metal-sash windows punctuate the walls. All openings have simple wide wood trims. The central car port is open along the east façade and supported by metal posts. A one-story structure with a shed roof and an open porch projects to the east at the northern end.

A one-story maintenance supply storage building is located at the southwest corner of the site. Roughly L-shaped in plan, this building has mostly vertical wood clad exterior walls and a mix of gable and shed metal roofs. The front (north) façade has two single flush doors—the eastern one shaded by a corrugated metal awning—and two vinyl windows with wide wood trims.

The animal shelter facility consisting of multiple structures is located close to the southwest corner of the site. The main building is a contemporary one- and two-story structure. A number of aluminum-sash windows pierce the corrugated metal-clad walls. Six other utilitarian structures with a mix of gable and shed roofs and cladding materials—with no coherent architectural style—are to the east and south of the main building.

The one-story garage (electrical storage) building is rectangular in plan. The wood-frame building has plywood clad walls with vertical battens and an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof. The front (north) façade features a one-lite-over-one-panel wood door and a roll-up garage door is on the west façade. Two similar but smaller

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detached storage sheds with gable roofs are located to the south, and a group of metal shipping containers stand east of the garage.

An approximately 100-foot long **carport** is along the southern boundary of the site. Rectangular in plan, this wood-frame structure has metal supports along its open north side and a corrugated metal-clad shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The wood panel clad walls enclose the structure on three sides.

Located to the east of the main site entrance driveway, the **primary** digester is a circular concrete structure near Hopper Street, roughly two-story tall and 55 feet in diameter. It has no openings. A flight of concrete stairs with metal railing provide access to the flat roof.

The **secondary digester** to the south of the primary digester is a one-story, board-formed concrete structure. Rectangular in plan, it has a flat roof and a parapet with etched lines running along the roof line. The multi-lite steel sash windows on the front (north) façade wrap around the rounded corners at the northwest and northeast. Four concrete steps descend from the parking lot to the partially sunken building's main entrance—a six-panel door set within a larger infilled opening on the west façade. Metal stairs attached to the building on the north side provide access to the roof.

To the southeast is the **chlorination building**, a one-story board-formed concrete structure. The front (north) façade features a single flush door and a three-lite steel-sash window. The engraved lettering at the top reads HEALTH, CHLORINATION STATION, and PROGRESS. Both the west and south façades have a multi-lite steel-sash window.

A **biofilter control structure** is immediately to the west. This small board-formed concrete structure is square in plan, roughly 5 feet by 5 feet, with chamfered corners. It has a single metal door with glazed top panels on the east façade, a two-lite metal-sash awning window on the west, and a metal vent each on the north and south. The structure sits on a concrete platform with associated equipment.

Mary Isaak Center is roughly located at the center of the site along Hopper Street. Constructed ca. 2004, this one- to three-story contemporary building is separated from the rest of the site by a U-shaped driveway and a parking lot surrounded by a fence.

The **headworks** and the **primary sedimentation tank** are to the east of Mary Isaak Center. This roughly L-shaped concrete structure is partially below grade with a series of tanks. The above grade sections feature platforms and walkways with metal railings.

To the south is the 1967 one- and two-story administration control building, a concrete frame structure with a flat roof. It has stacked smooth face concrete block unit exterior walls topped with a tall painted concrete parapet. The primary window type is multi-lite metal-sash some of which were replaced with aluminum sliders. Two steel roll-up doors are on the south façade. The main entrance is on the east façade and consists of a wood-panel double door with leaves of differing widths with a fixed transom. A recently added two-story metal structure with a gable roof is attached to the west façade. Located to the southwest, the administration building's garage is a one-story building rectangular in plan. It has stacked concrete block unit exterior walls, a tall painted concrete parapet, and a flat roof. The north façade features four steel roll-up garage doors.

The secondary sludge structure, the secondary clarifier, and the associated water tanks are grouped together on the east end of the site. These are utilitarian concrete structures. The **secondary sludge structure** is a simple one-story concrete box. A metal staircase on the south side provides access to the top. The **secondary clarifier** is an

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open circular tank, approximately 70 feet in diameter, below the ground level. The associated equipment such as the walkway, rake arms, and scraper blades, are still extant. The rectangular water/contact tanks are below grade open tanks.

Also constructed in 1967, the **blower building** is very similar to the administration control building. Rectangular in plan, this one-story structure also has stacked concrete block unit exterior walls, a tall painted concrete parapet, and a flat roof. The south wall and a section of the west wall are set back from the roof line. A tall metal double door is on the south side of the building and a single door with one vertical lite and a transom is on the west side.

The aeration tanks are large rectangular partially below-grade tanks located directly east of the blower building. The concrete structure is divided into four tanks and has a peripheral and a central walkway with metal pipe railings.

The one-story pump station stands at the northeast corner of the site. The rectangular building with a flat roof was constructed in a similar architectural style to the administration control building as well. Numerous additional trailers and storage sheds are scattered around the site.



Figures 3 and 4. Parks Department Manager Building A (left) and Public Works Maintenance and Operations Building B (right).



Figures 5 and 6. Garage (left) and Corporation Yard's garage (right).

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Figures 7 and 8. Corporation Yard structure.



Figure 9. Maintenance supply building.





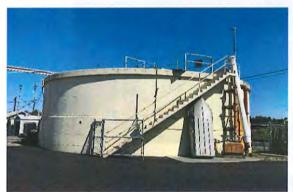
Figures 10 and 11. Animal Shelter (left) and garage—electrical storage (right).

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Figure 12. Carport.





Figures 13 and 14. Primary digester (left) and secondary digester (right).





Figures 15 and 16. Chlorination building (left) and biofilter control structure (right).





Figures 17 and 18. Administration control building (left) and its garage (right).

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Figures 19 and 20. Secondary sludge structure (left) and secondary clarifier (right).





Figures 21 and 22. Blower building (left) and aeration tanks (right).

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Parks Department Manager Building A, constructed ca. 1915, was designed in the **Craftsman** architectural style. A dominant style for smaller houses in the early 20th century, it is identified by low-pitched gabled roofs with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs; exposed roof rafters; decorative beams or braces under gables; full- or partial-width porches supported with square columns; one- or one-and-a-half story.⁴

The secondary digester was designed in the Streamline Moderne style. Prevalent from the mid-1930s to the 1950s, the style referenced aerodynamic forms of airplanes, ships, automobiles of the period with sleek, streamline rounded corners and curves. Common characteristics of this style include emphasis on horizontality, rounded corners, speed lines, flat roofs, light-colored smooth stucco or concrete walls, and wraparound windows at the corners. Many buildings constructed between 1933 and 1944 by the Public Works Administration used elements of Streamline Moderne style. The primary digester was also constructed as part of the initial wastewater treatment plant, but lacks elements of the Streamline Moderne and is more utilitarian in character. The chlorination building and the biofilter control structure were added in the 1950s and while both concrete buildings have small elements reminiscent of the Streamline Moderne (i.e. the inscribed lettering and chamfered corners) overall they are more utilitarian.

Virginia Savage McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A, Knopf, 2013), 567.

Mary Brown, San Francisco Modern Architecture and landscape Design 1935-1970, Historic Context Statement (January 12, 2011), 164-165; Cyril Harris, ed., Dictionary of Architecture and Construction (New York: Dover Publications, 1977), 952.

⁶ Harris, Dictionary of Architecture and Construction, 779.

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The administration control building, the administration building's garage, and the blower building on the eastern half of the site were constructed in 1966-1967 and reflect the characteristics of the **Modern** architectural style. Beginning in the 1950s, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings incorporated Modern style elements in the design of functional, utilitarian buildings such as simple, cubic forms—often horizontally oriented; asymmetrical facades; ribbon windows; and brick, concrete or stucco cladding.⁷

The remaining buildings and structures on site are utilitarian in character.

SITE HISTORY

The small Craftsman house at the northwest corner of the wastewater treatment plant was originally constructed at 218 Post Street in downtown Petaluma ca. 1915.⁸ The house was purchased by the City during the clearing of the residential block between English and Bassett streets for the construction of a new city hall and was moved to the wastewater treatment plant site in 1953 to be used as the caretaker's residence.⁹ It was later converted to an office.

The former wastewater treatment plant on Hopper Street was constructed as part of a larger Petaluma sewer system project in the late 1930s. Partially funded by Public Works Administration (PWA), the project included three units: main intercepting sewers (Unit A), pumping and treatment plant (Unit B), and separation of storm sewers from sanitary system (Unit C). The seven-acre property on which the treatment plant was constructed was purchased for \$2,800 in 1937. Plans for the wastewater treatment plant were approved in late 1937 and construction started in 1938. The consulting engineer was Harry N. Jenks and the contractor was Fred J. Early, Jr. of San Francisco. The construction contract was awarded originally at a cost of approximately \$98,000 but another \$13,000 was added later because the foundation pilings were needed at the storage tanks. Preliminary tests were successfully completed in September 1938. The wastewater treatment plant was formally accepted from the contractor in December 1938. The other two units of the sewer system project were also completed in 1938.

Harry N. Jenks proposed enlargement of the plant and improvement of the sewer system as early as 1949 due to efficiency capacity issues and acted as the consulting engineer of the 1953-1954 expansion. According to the 1952 aerial photograph, the treatment plant featured five tanks around the secondary digester. A special sewer bond election for \$575,000 was held in March 1953 and approved for doubling the capacity of the plant by constructing a biofilter, a clarifier, additional sludge drying beds as well as improving and replacing older lines, and storm drainage relief. Preliminary work at the plant started in May 1953 by North Bay Construction Company of Santa Rosa and the Helwig Construction Company of Healdsburg, and completed in 1954.

⁷ Brown, San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design, 177.

⁸ Petaluma-Argus Courier advertisements from 1915-1916; 1910 and 1923 Sanborn maps.

^{9 1910} and 1923 Sanborn maps; "Two ordinances run into snags," Petaluma Argus-Courier, June 16, 1953; "City moves last house," Petaluma Argus-Courier, August 18, 1953.

^{10 &}quot;Property for new Petaluma sewer plant is approved," Santa Rosa Republican, November 3, 1937; "Petaluma sewer project map," Petaluma Argus-Courier, March 31, 1938.

¹¹ "Petaluma sewer project map," *Petaluma Argus-Courier*, March 31, 1938; "County briefs," *The Healdsburg Tribune and Enterprise*, February 21, 1938.

^{12 &}quot;Sewer plant is tested with success," Petaluma Argus-Courier, September 3, 1938.

^{13 &}quot;New sewer treatment plant accepted by city council on report of engineer," Petaluma Argus-Courier, December 13, 1938.

^{14 &}quot;Sewer plant data, proposal made to council by Jenks," Petaluma Argus-Courier, August 13, 1952.

^{15 &}quot;Petaluma's special sewer bond election," Petaluma Argus-Courier, March 27, 1953; "Petaluma council moves quickly on sewage plant," The Press Democrat, April 14, 1953; "Big sewage plant project is ahead of set schedule," Petaluma Argus-Courier, August 13, 1953.

^{16 &}quot;Sewage plant work started here on Monday," Petaluma Argus-Courier, May 26, 1953; "Sewage plant completion seen soon," Petaluma Argus-Courier, January 6, 1954.

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According to the historical photos, the chlorination building was also constructed during this expansion. The 1966 site plan shows that a laboratory (not extant), a centrifuge (not extant), the biofilter control structure (marked as "recir. pumps" on the 1966 site plan) were added to the facility in the mid-20th century.

The city's corporation yard was moved to the site of the treatment plant on Hopper Street during this time. In 1953, the former city corporation yard was sold, and a new sanitation building was constructed in 1954 on the treatment plant site to house city equipment, supplies and vehicles. 17 A newspaper article from 1954 states that a shop building on site was used to maintain most of the city's equipment, including parking meters. 18 The pound (animal shelter) was also located on the subject site.¹⁹

By the mid-1960s, the plant was working at more than peak capacity and the city faced drainage problems especially during wet season; so, the plant was expanded towards east in the late 1960s. This expansion, known as "water pollution control plant," was part of a master sewer plan and was designed by consulting engineers M. Carlton Yoder Associates. The construction by C. Norman Peterson Co. started in July 1966 and was completed in December 1967. The financing for the \$1.8 million cost was provided through a bond issue and federal funds. The new plant added an additional two-million-gallon daily capacity to the old plant's existing one-milliongallon. The new headworks, sedimentation tank, administration control building and garage, blower building, secondary clarifier and sludge structure, water/contact tank, aeration tanks, and sludge lagoons were constructed by C. Norman Peterson Co.²⁰

The 1968 aerial photograph of the site shows that Parks Department Manager Building A, the garage, and the Corporation Yard structures were added along the western boundary of the site in the 1960s. Safety railings were added at the sedimentation tank and aeriation tank in 1969. The break room/office was added to the Corporation Yard's garage in 1971. The pump station at the northeast corner of the site was designed in 1973 by Yoder - Trotter - Orlob & Associates, Engineering Consultants.²¹

¹⁷ "Sewage plant completion seen soon," Petaluma Argus-Courier, January 6, 1954; "Petaluma council moves quickly on sewage plant," The Press Democrat, April 14, 1953.

¹⁸ Petaluma Argus-Courier, September 22, 1954, page 1.

²⁰ "Sewer backs up," Petaluma Argus-Courier, January 5, 1966; "Petaluma sewer plant open; third phase on the way," The Press Democrat, December 20, 1967; "Petaluma sewer plant is nearing completion," The Press Democrat, January 7, 1968.

²¹ City of Petaluma, Department of Public Works, Safety Railing and Water Pollution Control Facilities, February 1, 1969; City of Petaluma Corporation Yard, Coffee Room, Locker & Toilet Room, January 19, 1971; Yoder Trotter Orlob & Associates, Water Pollution Control Facilities, May 1973.

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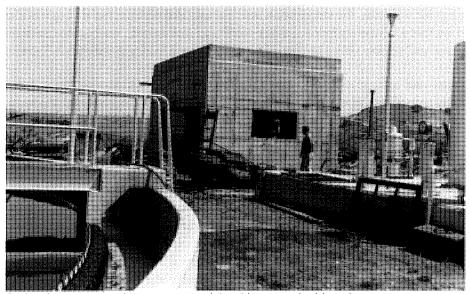


Figure 23. The final sedimentation tank (not extant) and the chlorination building during construction, ca. 1954 (Sonoma County Library Digital Collections).

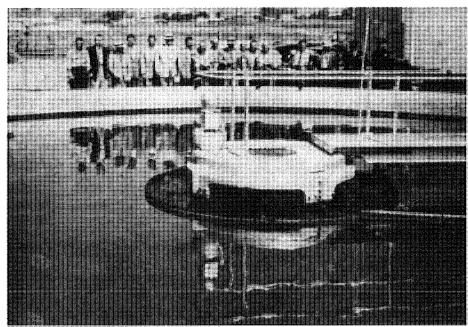


Figure 24. Directors of the Chambers of Commerce visiting the new tank at the plant in 1954 (*Petaluma Argus-Courier,* September 22, 1954).

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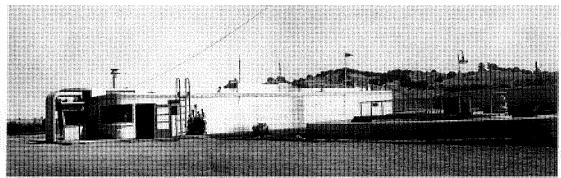


Figure 25. The secondary digester, no date (Rinehart, 71).

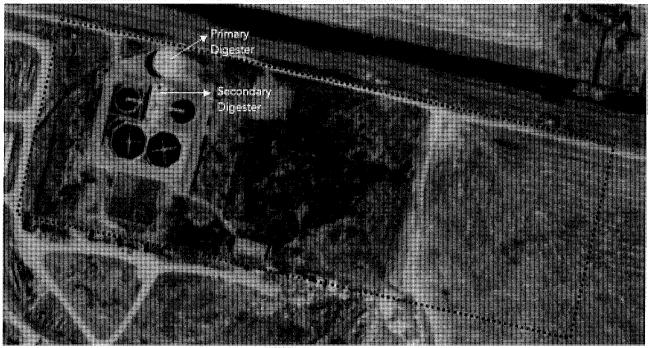


Figure 26. The 1952 aerial photograph; the structures that are still extant are labeled (Historic Aerials by NETR Online).

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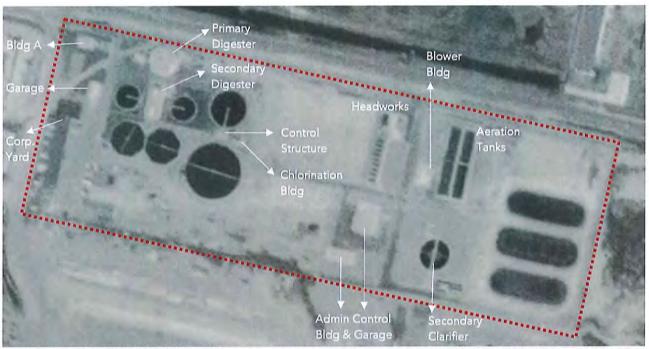


Figure 27. The 1968 aerial photograph; the structures that are still extant are labeled (Historic Aerials by NETR Online).

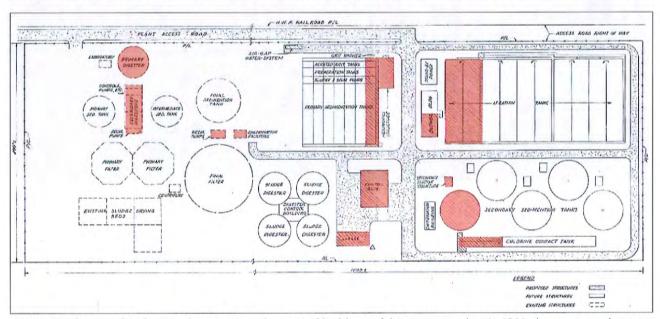


Figure 28. The site plan showing the existing and proposed buildings of the treatment plant in 1966; the structures that are still extant are highlighted in red (M. C. Yoder Associates, 1966).

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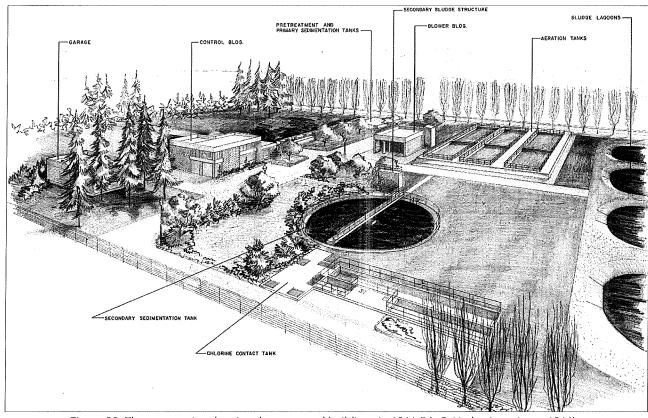


Figure 29. The perspective showing the proposed buildings in 1966 (M. C. Yoder Associates, 1966).

The group of buildings which are currently occupied by the animal shelter were constructed ca. 2000. Public Works Maintenance and Operations Building B was added to the site ca. 2006.²²

The wastewater treatment plant was decommissioned in 2009, after completion of the Ellis Creek Water Recycling Facility. The former sludge lagoons at the southeast corner of the site were abandoned ca. 2009. The plant site remained largely vacant until ca. 2014 when additional city facilities were moved to the site. The former digesters, clarifiers, and biofilter structures on the western portion of the site were demolished ca. 2019.

Table 1. Matrix of buildings and structures within the Hopper Street Corporation Yard.

	1	I		
Name	Year Built	Source		
Parks Department Manager Building A	ca. 1915	Sanborn maps		
Primary Digester	1938	Newspaper articles		
Secondary Digester	1938	Newspaper articles		
Chlorination Building	1954	Newspaper articles, historic photos, aerial photos		

²² Google Earth, Historical imagery.

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Name	Year Built	Source
Biofilter Control Structure	ca. 1954	Newspaper articles, aerial photos
Headworks & Primary Sedimentation Tank	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Blower Building	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Administration Control Building	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Administration Building's Garage	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Secondary Sludge Structure	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Secondary Clarifier	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Secondary Sludge Structure	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Water/Contact Tanks	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Aeration Tanks	1967	Drawings, newspaper articles
Garage	1954	Newspaper articles
Corporation Yard	1954	Newspaper articles
Corporation Yard's Garage	1954 & 1971	Newspaper articles (garage), drawings (break room addition)
Pump Station	1973	Drawings
Maintenance Supply Storage Building	ca. 1975	Aerial photos
Garage (Electrical Storage)	ca. 1975	Aerial photos
Carport	ca. 1975	Aerial photos
Animal Shelter	ca. 2000	Aerial photos
Mary Isaak Center	ca. 2004	Aerial photos
Public Works Maintenance & Operations Building B	ca. 2006	Aerial photos

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Located 40 miles north of San Francisco, in central Sonoma County, Petaluma began as a center of produce shipping. From its earliest days, Petaluma supported a broad mix of uses, including industry, navigation, shipping, and trade, as well as general commercial stores and housing—which set the city apart from the neighboring suburban communities. Bisected by the Petaluma River, the city occupies approximately 14 square miles surrounded by rural and open space lands.²³

The area where Petaluma is located today was under the control of the Petalumas, a tribe of the Coast Miwok people, and later the Sonoma Mission in the early 19th century. The town of Petaluma received its first white settlers after the start of the Gold Rush, drawn by the access that the Petaluma River provided to markets in San Francisco. The town was laid out in 1852, and both residential and commercial wood frame buildings started to be constructed. By the end of the year the town had three hotels, several stores, and a number of warehouses.²⁴

Petaluma and its commercial district grew rapidly in the 1850s. The town became the main shipping port for the surrounding agricultural region that specialized in grains and dairy products. The local population grew to 1,500 by the end of the decade and Petaluma's port became one of the busiest in the state. The town, which had grown to be the largest in Sonoma county, incorporated in 1858. The industrial areas featuring warehouses and processing plants were developed primarily to the east of downtown Petaluma while the main residential area grew to the west. Petaluma's population roughly doubled between 1860 and 1880.²⁵

For a few decades, the east side of Petaluma remained as undeveloped property held by the rail companies. After it was platted, the river became the focal point for neighborhoods on the periphery of the center. The east bank of the river took on a more commercial/industrial character flanked by residential neighborhoods. This large area known for years as "Old East" Petaluma. The rail service shifted to the east bank of the river and extended up the coast. The Main Line and the Depot were established on the east.²⁶

The economic depression of the 1890s affected the region; business in Petaluma slowed during this period. The markets for California grain diminished. As the national economy improved at the turn of the century, the future of commerce in Petaluma depended on a revival of local agriculture. Two Petaluma men had invented the first workable incubator in 1879, and poultry-raising dominated the Petaluma Valley in the early 20th century. Petaluma's population more than doubled between 1900 and 1930.²⁷ Following World War I, the Petaluma egg industry was struggling, so the Chamber of Commerce hired the public relations specialist Bert Kerrigan who came up with the tag line "The World's Egg Basket." A National Egg Day and Petaluma's Butter & Egg Days Parade started to be celebrated and brought national attention to Petaluma.²⁸

The dairy industry was equally important in the city, and Petaluma became one of the largest producers in Sonoma County and the state. Along with the chicken ranches and dairies, the supporting businesses such as hatcheries, feed stores, creameries formed while creating new jobs, demand for housing and increased wealth.²⁹

²³ Central Petaluma Specific Plan, 13.

²⁴ Summarized from Donald S. Napoli, Petaluma Historic Commercial District, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (November 2, 1994), Section number 8, Page #27-30; Adair Heig, History of Petaluma: A California River Town (Petaluma, CA: Scottwall Associates, 1982), 1

²⁵ Napoli, Petaluma Historic Commercial District.

²⁶ Central Petaluma Specific Plan, 14-15.

²⁷ Napoli, Petaluma Historic Commercial District.

^{28 &}quot;Petaluma's Rich History," Visit Petaluma, https://www.visitpetaluma.com/petaluma-california/history/ (accessed July 13, 2020).

²⁹ Katherine J. Rinehart, Petaluma: A history in architecture (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 7-8.

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The city was also known as a major manufacturing center due to its proximity to river and rail transportation routes. During the late 19th and early 20th century, firms such as the Carlson Currier company, Lachman and Jacobi Winery, Heynemann Overall Factory, Nolan-Erle Shoe Company, several tanneries, and a woolen mill operated in Petaluma.³⁰

Once the Golden Gate Bridge was constructed in 1936 and as poultry farming declined in the 1940s, Petaluma began to become more of a bedroom community to the Bay Area. The chicken farms to the west were converted to large-lot residential use. With the construction of Highway 101 in 1957, the city began to expand to the east: "The city's center of gravity shifted eastward and the freeway replaced the river as the primary corridor within the community." ³¹

Lower Reach

Hopper Street Corporation Yard is located in the Lower Reach area of Petaluma:

[...] the Lower Reach area is defined by the Petaluma River to the west, Lakeville Street to the east, and by the Highway and D Streets to the south and north. The center of the area contains the mostly vacant McNear Peninsula and the McNear Channel which is used by the industries located along its banks. The former Petaluma and Santa Rosa railroad tracks, now owned by the Northwest Pacific Railroad, run parallel to Lakeville Street. One of the larger industrial enterprises, Jerico Products is sited at the north end of McNear Peninsula at the D Street bridge. The facility faces the Riverfront Warehouse District. From this vantage point, the confluence of extant buildings at this point along the river is an indicator of the historic character of the Petaluma waterfront. More independently sited, the large industries and municipal services along the Channel are in keeping with the agricultural enterprises to the north.³²

Public Works Administration³³

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was created by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 which aimed to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works. The agency's role was to prepare a comprehensive program of public works including projects related to highways, buildings, natural resource conservation, energy, flood control, housing, and more. The new agency became known as the Public Works Administration (PWA).

The PWA started with a budget of \$3.3 billion, the largest amount ever allotted to a public works scheme at the time, and later supplemented by subsequent appropriations acts. Over its ten-year life, the PWA would radically transform the nation's major infrastructure. By 1939, it had contributed over \$3.8 billion towards the construction of 34,000 projects. Some prominent PWA-funded projects are New York's Triborough Bridge, Grand Coulee Dam, the San Francisco Mint, Reagan National Airport, and Key West's Overseas Highway.

The PWA administered loans and grants to state and local governments, which then hired private contractors to do the work. This arrangement was intended to increase demand for labor and construction goods, and consequently act as a catalyst for economic recovery. The PWA let state and local governments take the lead in choosing which projects they wanted built, what designs to use, and who to contract with. Costs were shared roughly half-and-half, but this varied by time, place, and project.

³⁰ Ibid., B.

³¹ Central Petaluma Specific Plan, 16-17.

³² Ibid., 109.

³³ Unless noted, the following paragraphs were largely taken from "Public Works Administration (PWA) (1933)," The Living New Deal, https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/public-works-art-project-pwap-1933/ (accessed July 15, 2020).

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After the Reorganization Act of 1939, the PWA was put under the newly created Federal Works Agency and its functions shifted toward war preparations. In 1943, President Roosevelt terminated the PWA and transferred its functions, powers, and duties to the Federal Works Administrator.

Petaluma and the Sonoma County received a number of construction projects during the 1930s funded by the PWA and the Works Progress Administration including the city's sewer system, the grading of 1,292 feet of city streets, the painting of seven schools, and construction of a post office, Fire Department building, Wickersham Park, and the new D Street Bridge. The Sonoma County Hospital building in Santa Rosa, the Santa Rosa Junior College improvements were among the Sonoma County projects funded by the PWA.³⁴

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Harry N. Jenks was the consulting engineer for the construction of the wastewater treatment plant in 1937-1938 and its first expansion in the early 1950s. He studied civil engineering with sanitary engineering as his major at University of California. He worked for public departments, acted as consulting sanitary engineer to many municipalities and government agencies, and taught at multiple universities during his career. He also worked on many other reinforced concrete sewage treatment plants including the City of Santa Cruz; the Marin County Sanitary District, San Anselmo; and the Healdsburg's sewage disposal project.³⁵

The contractor for the 1938 wastewater treatment plant was Fred J. Early, Jr. (1905-1992), Early was a native of Chicago and a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. He founded the Fred J. Early Jr. Company in 1930, which specialized in construction of public buildings, water and sewage treatment plants, pumping stations, dams, and bridges. The company's major projects include the Richmond – San Rafael Bridge, Folsom Dam, the Montgomery Street BART station in San Francisco, the San Francisco Wastewater Treatment Plant.³⁶

M. Carleton Yoder was the consulting engineer and C. Norman Peterson Co. was the contractor for the 1966-1967 expansion of the plant. Yoder (1914-2001) was a civil and sanitary engineer who acted as a consultant engineer for multiple sanitation surveys and sewage treatment plants in Northern California.³⁷ C. Norman Peterson Co. was a Berkeley engineering and contracting firm specializing in building water treatment and sewage disposal plants.³⁸

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory background provided below offers an overview of state and local criteria used to assess historic significance.

California Register of Historical Resources Criteria

The California Office of Historic Preservation's Technical Assistance Series #6, California Register and National Register: A Comparison, outlines the differences between the federal and state processes. The criteria to be used when establishing the significance of a property for listing on the CRHR are very similar, with emphasis on local and state significance. They are:

 It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or

³⁴ The Living New Deal, https://livingnewdeal.org/us/ (accessed July 15, 2020); Rinehart, Petaluma: A history in architecture, 8.

³⁵ Architect and Engineer, June 1948 and July 1948; Healdsburg Tribune, December 2, 1937.

^{36 &}quot;Fred J. Early, Jr.," San Francisco Chronicle, September 10, 1992; Ancestry.com.

³⁷ Recordnet.com; Newspapers.com,

³⁸ San Francisco Chronicle, October 16, 1974.

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2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or

- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4. It has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.³⁹

The CRHR requires the establishment of historic significance before integrity is considered. California's integrity threshold is slightly lower than the federal level. As a result, some resources that are historically significant but do not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) integrity standards may be eligible for listing on the CRHR.⁴⁰

California's list of special considerations is shorter and more lenient than the NRHP. It includes some allowances for moved buildings, structures, or objects, as well as lower requirements for proving the significance of resources that are less than 50 years old and a more elaborate discussion of the eligibility of reconstructed buildings.⁴¹

In addition to separate evaluations for eligibility for the CRHR, the state automatically lists on the CRHR resources that are listed or determined eligible for the NRHP through a complete evaluation process.⁴²

Integrity

Second, for a property to qualify under the CRHR's Criteria for Evaluation, it must also retain "historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance." While a property's significance relates to its role within a specific historic context, its integrity refers to "a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance." To determine if a property retains the physical characteristics corresponding to its historic context, the National Register has identified seven aspects of integrity, which the CRHR closely follows:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred...

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property...

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property...

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property...

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory...

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time...

³⁹ California Office of Historic Preservation, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison*, Technical Assistance Series 6, (Sacramento, 2001), 1.

⁴⁰ California Register and National Register: A Comparison.

⁴¹ Ibid., 2.

⁴² All State Historical Landmarks from number 770 onward are also automatically listed on the California Register. California Office of Historical Preservation, *California Register of Historical Resources: The Listing Process*, Technical Assistance Series 5 (Sacramento, n.d.), 1.

⁴³ United States Department of the Interior, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin, No. 15 (Washington, D.C., 1997), 3.

⁴⁴ How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, 44.

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Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.⁴⁵

Since integrity is based on a property's significance within a specific historic context, an evaluation of a property's integrity can only occur after historic significance has been established.⁴⁶

City of Petaluma Criteria⁴⁷

According to the City of Petaluma's Zoning on Ordinance (Chapter 15 – Preservation of the Cultural and Historic Environment), a <u>local landmark</u> is defined as "buildings or sites listed on the State Office of Historic Preservation's directory of historic properties (i.e., Historic Properties Data Inventory), or designated by the City as a local landmark." The City Council may designate:

- 1. One or more individual structures or other features, or integrated groups of structures and features on one or more lots or sites, having a special character or special historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value, as landmarks, and shall designate a landmark site for each landmark.
- 2. One or more areas containing a number of structures having special character or special historical architectural or aesthetic interesting value, and constituting distinct sections of the City, as historic districts.

Each designation should include a description of the characteristics of the landmark or historic district which justify its designation and specify the location and boundaries of the landmark site or historic district.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

California Register of Historical Resources

Criterion 1 - Event

The Hopper Street Corporation Yard features the former wastewater treatment plant structures, the corporation yard, and the animal shelter. The former wastewater treatment plant on Hopper Street was constructed as part of a larger Petaluma sewer system project in the late 1930s. It was partially financed by the PWA and was among the major federally funded projects in Petaluma together with the post office and the fire station. The property was expanded twice towards the east in 1954 and 1967, as the capacity did not meet the growing population of Petaluma. The corporation yard and the animal shelter moved to the site in the 1950s, turning the property into a complex for municipal services.

The two remaining buildings from the 1930-era wastewater treatment plant (the primary and secondary digesters) at the subject property appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level as an example of a significant PWA funded municipal infrastructure project in Petaluma.

Criterion 2 - Person

No persons of known historical significance appear to have been directly associated with the subject property or any of its buildings or structures. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 44-45.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 45.

⁴⁷ Summarized from City of Petaluma, Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 15 - Preservation of the Cultural and Historic Environment, 15.040.A and B.

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Criterion 3 - Design

Developed from 1937 to the 2000s, the Hopper Street Corporation Yard exhibits characteristics of various construction methods and architectural styles. Constructed ca. 1915, Parks Department Manager Building A was originally built as a single-family house and moved to the site in 1953. It features characteristics of the Craftsman architectural style but only in a rudimentary way and is not a notable example. The secondary digester of the original wastewater treatment plant was designed in the Streamline Moderne architectural style which was used for many buildings constructed by the PWA. It is a good example of the style with its horizontal massing, smooth wall surfaces, rounded corners, ribbon windows, and speed lines. The 1967 additions to the plant exemplify some identifying features of the Modern architectural style; however, they are not notable examples of the style. The remaining structures, including the tanks, the corporation yard buildings, various storage buildings and sheds are utilitarian and lack an architectural style.

Harry N. Jenks was the consulting engineer for the construction and the first expansion of the plant. Although he can be considered a master engineer since he worked on numerous large infrastructure projects throughout the Bay Area and California, the wastewater treatment plant in Petaluma does not rank as an innovative or significant example within his body of work in the context of municipal water system engineering.

The contractor for the 1930s structures of the wastewater treatment plant was Fred J. Early, Jr. Company whose projects include the Richmond – San Rafael Bridge, Folsom Dam, the Montgomery Street BART station in San Francisco, and the San Francisco Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Petaluma plant is not a representative example of the firm's larger body of work.

M. Carleton Yoder was the consulting engineer and C. Norman Peterson Co. was the contractor for the 1960s expansion of the plant. Although both worked on several wastewater treatment plants in Northern California, neither can be considered master.

Overall, only the secondary digester appears eligible for listing in the CRHR at the local level under Criterion 3 as a good example of Streamline Moderne municipal architecture from the 1930s.

Criterion 4 - Information

Archival research provided no indication that the subject property has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation. The subject property does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 4.

Significance Summary

The primary and secondary digesters appear eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level for their association with a significant PWA funded municipal infrastructure project in Petaluma, and the secondary digester also appears eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 3 at the local level as a good example of Streamline Moderne municipal architecture from the 1930s. Under Criterion 1, the period of significance would be from 1938 to 1954, from the year of construction to the year of the first plant expansion, and under Criterion 3 the period of significance would be 1938, the year of construction.

Integrity

After the historic significance has been established, a property's integrity must also be assessed. Since the primary and secondary digesters were found eligible for listing, the integrity of the property as a whole and the two eligible structures is assessed below.

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All of the extant buildings and structures at the Hopper Street Corporation Yard, with the exception of the Parks Department Manager Building A, remain at their original site and retain integrity of **location**. The Craftsman bungalow (Parks Department Manager Building A) was moved from a residential street in downtown Petaluma to the wastewater treatment plant in 1953, therefore the building no longer retains its integrity of location.

- The original design of the PWA wastewater treatment plant has been significantly altered over time with additions, alterations, and demolitions. The site was expanded towards the east in the 1950s and the 1960s, and most portions of the original plant were demolished post-2009. The remaining Streamline Moderne secondary digester retains some of its original design elements, but has lost a large feature on the north end, the entry door has been replaced and a significant amount of external equipment has been added. Overall, the plant as a whole and the secondary digester, individually, do not retain their integrity of design.
- While the site is still generally framed by the railroad to the north and the Petaluma River to the south, the overall **setting** has changed significantly since the time of the original construction in 1938. The area was initially at the outskirts of downtown Petaluma with primarily agricultural uses to the north and east. After the construction of Highway 101 in the late 1950s, the city grew towards the east and the area immediately north of the property became mostly light industrial. Within the property boundaries the setting has also changed with numerous new buildings constructed throughout the decades and recent demolitions of many existing structures. The property's integrity of setting has been significantly compromised.
- Most of the structures retain integrity of materials despite minor alterations such as door and window replacements.
- The workmanship of the earliest structures is still evident as the expression of the period's technology. The board-formed concrete of the secondary digester illustrates the building's integrity of workmanship.
- The additions and alterations have greatly altered the feeling of the overall property. While, the two digesters still express the 1930-era municipal architecture, the majority of the initial wastewater treatment plant no longer remains. Because the property no longer maintains its expression of its period of significance as a whole, it does not retain the integrity of feeling.
- The property was originally developed as a wastewater treatment plant, and the corporation yard functions were added in the early 1950s. Even though it still maintains its association with the City of Petaluma and municipal uses, the integrity of **association** has been significantly diminished since the wastewater treatment plant was abandoned in 2009.

Overall, the corporation yard as a whole and the two identified eligible structures do not retain sufficient integrity to communicate their historical significance. Therefore, the subject property and its individual components appear ineligible for the CRHR due to their lack of integrity.

City of Petaluma Local Landmark

While the two remaining structures from the 1930-era wastewater treatment plant maintain some historical and architectural value for their ties to the PWA and the Streamline Moderne style, both the site as a whole and the individual structures no longer are able to communicate their significance due to loss of integrity as described above. Therefore, the subject property and its components do not appear eligible for listing as local landmarks.

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CONCLUSION

After a physical evaluation of the Hopper Street Corporation Yard and an examination of related archival material, it appears that the subject property and its components are not eligible for listing on either the state register or as local landmarks due to their lack of integrity. The primary and secondary digesters of the 1930s wastewater treatment plant appear eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level for their association with a significant PWA funded municipal infrastructure project in Petaluma, and the secondary digester also appears eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 3 at the local level as a good example of the 1930s Streamline Moderne municipal architecture. However, the corporation yard as a whole and the two identified eligible structures do not appear to retain sufficient integrity to communicate their historical significance.

The property and its components were also evaluated under City of Petaluma criteria. While the primary and secondary digesters of the 1930-era wastewater treatment plant maintain some historical and architectural value, both the site as a whole and the individual structures no longer are able to communicate their historical significance due to loss of integrity.

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DEMOLITION REGULATION 11, Rule 2

Notification Form

For Office Use Only	Productionship
J#	
#	SCHOOL SANGERS

Site 6	of	De	mo	əli	tio	n
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Site Address: 500 Hopper St	Cross Street: Caulfield Ln					
City: Petaluma						
Owner/Operator City of Petaluma (atnJosh Minshall) Phone (707) 231-0846						
Specific Location of Project within Building/Address: Wes	st Central Tank Demo & SE Interior					
Check One: Single Family Dwelling Commercial	☐ Multifamily Dwelling					
Contractor/Individual Performing Demolition						
Name: Company/IndividualTBD	Contact:					
Mailing Address:						
City: Zip:	Phone: ()					
Have you previously submitted notifications for other						
Description of Demolition						
Is this Demolition by Fire for Fire Training purposes?	yes ⊠ No					
Is this Demolition ordered by a Government Agency? (Emergency only – attach copy of order)	☐ yes ☒ No					
If not Demolition for Fire Training, check applicable m	ethod:					
X Heavy Equipment	_					
Dates of Demolition: (Actual dates must be entered, "ASA Start: TBD Completion:						
Asbestos Survey Report						
Name of company that conducted survey: DB Gaya Co						
Address: 2926 Thorn Rd.						
City: Sebastopol Zip: 96472	Phone: (707) 280-2240					
Name of person who completed the survey: Dana Gaya	CAC/SST #: NACE 9246					
Is /was asbestos present? X Yes No						
If yes, who will remove/has removed prior to demo?	·					
Form Preparation Information						
This form prepared by: To be completed by cont	ractor Title:					
Name: Company/Individual	Phone: ()					
Address: City:	State: Zip:					

Payment must be received	d before J# will be assigned. See Schedule L of Regulation 3 for appropriate fees.
선물은 아이트를 걸린 그래 주었다면서 있는 그 때 맛이라다 뭐라면	Cashier's Check Money Order Credit/ Debit Card* (American ard or Debit Card) (payments, other than credit card payment, must be mailed or in Francisco, CA 94109)
BAAQMD's regulations,	nformation is correct and that I will comply with all of the requirements of the as well as all other applicable federal, state and local requirements. or Person Performing Demolition:

Form: 1102_demolition_061615

GENERAL INFORMATION

Required Information

- This notification form shall be used to notify the BAAQMD of a demolition operation only. Notification is required for every demolition. All boxes must be completed. Notifications may be faxed to (415) 749-4658.
 *To make credit or debit card payment, go to www.baaqmd.gov/payments to pay on-line. Credit card forms will no longer be accepted. Job numbers will not be issued until applicable fees are received.
- Notification shall be provided to the District at least 10 working days prior to commencement of demolition, or as early as possible prior to commencement of emergency demolition. <u>The notification period will not start</u> until a complete notification is submitted (see above).
- An Acknowledgement Letter is mailed to the contractor/person listed within 3-5 days of receipt of a complete notification. This should be checked for accuracy of data.
- If the job is postponed or cancelled, the District <u>must</u> be notified of a revision; the Acknowledgement Letter should be used to fax or mail the revision information. When cancelled, a cancellation fee will apply.
- For specifically-defined "Emergency" conditions, the 10 working day period will be waived. Notification must be made by fax, and the job number will be issued if accompanied with a faxed copy of a valid check, cashier's check or money order.
- For 4 or fewer unit residences, the 10 working day period may be reduced to 72 hours for an additional fee.

INSTRUCTIONS

- SPECIFIC LOCATION OF PROJECT: Identify where the demolition is taking place if the site contains more than one building.
- START AND COMPLETION DATES: The start date is the date on which demolition of the facility or structure commences. Any revision to the start or completion dates must be submitted prior to the previously notified date(s). Under no circumstances may the revised start date be earlier than the 10th working day following the postmark or fax date of the original notification. If the start date is unknown, enter an estimated start date and revise the notification when the actual start date is known, but not later than the estimated start date.
- FIRE TRAINING: Reg. 11-2-206 includes "intentional burning" in the definition of demolition. Notification is required, the 10 working day requirement must be met and all Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) >1% must be removed prior to fire training. The District's Open Burning Notification form must also be filed and the applicable requirements of Regulation 5 must be met.
- SURVEY REPORT: Provide information showing that prior to commencement of the demolition, a survey
 was performed to determine the presence of Regulated ACM (RACM). Indicate if there was/was not
 suspected ACM.
- GOVERNMENT ORDERED DEMOLITION: If an "Emergency" demolition (see above) is the result of a state or local agency declaring the building a public nuisance or structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, a copy of the written order must accompany this notification.

FEES APPLICABLE TO DEMOLITION OPERATIONS (FROM REGULATION 3, SCHEDULE L)
Demolition conducted at a single family dwelling is subject to the following fee:

OPERATION FEE: \$88

Cancellation: \$88 (100% of fee) non-refundable, for notification processing. Demolition conducted at a single family dwelling or multiple family dwelling with four or fewer units with 72 hours instead of 10 days prior notice (excluding emergencies) is allowed upon payment of the following additional fee:

OPERATION FEE: \$606

Demolition, other than those conducted at a single family dwelling, is subject to the following fee:

OPERATION FEE: \$364

Cancellation: \$243 of above amount non-refundable for notification processing. Demolition conducted for the purpose of **fire training** is exempt from fee.

SURVEY REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMOLITION OPERATION (FROM REGULATION 11, RULE 2) 303.8 Surveys: Except for ordered demolitions, prior to commencement of any demolition or renovation, the owner or operator shall thoroughly survey the affected structure or portion thereof for the presence of asbestos-containing material, including Category I and Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing material. The survey shall be performed by a person who is certified by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and who has taken and passed an EPA-approved Building Inspector course and who conforms to the procedures outlined in the course. The survey shall include sampling and the results of laboratory analysis of the asbestos content of all suspected asbestos-containing materials. This survey shall be made available, upon request by the APCO, prior to the commencement of any RACM removal or any demolition. This subsection shall not apply if the owner or operator asserts that the material to be renovated is RACM and will be handled in accordance with the provisions of Sections 11-2-303, 304 and 401. The requirement for certification by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health shall not apply to in-house health professionals within a specific nonasbestos related company who perform occasional surveys only for that company as part of their regular job responsibilities 8.1 When a structure, or portion thereof, is demolished under an ordered demolition, the survey must be done prior to, during, or after the demolition but prior to loading or removal of any demolition debris. If the debris contains regulated asbestos-containing material, all of the debris shall be treated as asbestos-containing waste material pursuant to Section 11-2-304. 8.2 For renovation or demolition of residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units, a survey is not required. A sample and test of the material will be required only when any of the following will be removed or disturbed: heating, ventilation, air conditioning ducting and systems; acoustic ceiling material or acoustic plaster; textured or skim coated wall surfaces, cement siding or stucco, or resilient flooring. Where the material is found to contain greater than 1 percent asbestos and is friable, the material must be handled in accordance with Section 11-2-303.

6/2015



Community Development Department

11 English Street Petaluma, CA 94952

http://cityofpetaluma.org

Building Division
Phone: (707) 778-4301
Questions: (707) 778-4557
To schedule inspections: (707) 778-4479
Email: cdd@cityofpetaluma.org

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS RECYCLING WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING PLAN (WRRP FORM)

The City of Petaluma requires that construction/demolition waste generated at the site is either diverted to recycle or salvage at a minimum of 65% for wholly new buildings and 50% for all other projects. All contractors/owner-builder are required to complete this checklist <u>prior</u> to obtaining a building or demolition permit. At the conclusion/end of the project, the contractor must report all tons recycled and disposed by material type and file a Construction and Demolition Recycling Report with the City of Petaluma Building Department prior to final inspection and issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

______Permit/Project # : _____

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Jobsite address:	Zip Code:						
Company:		Contact Name;					
Mailing Address:			Phon	ne:			
Project Name:			Project Size: sq.ft.				
Type of Project: □ Con	struction 🗆 Den	nolition Root	fing Plumbing Oth	er:			
Material Type	Recycled/ Reused (in tons or %)	Amount Disposed (in tons or %)	Hauler or Destination (weight receipts & tickets must be attached for final report)	Method of Transport (Self-Haul or site collection, please note if different in final report)			
Asphalt							
Dirt/Clean Fill							
Concrete/Grinding							
Brick/Rocks							
Mixed Materials							
Drywall/Sheetrock							
Lumber							
Roofing							
Metals							
Cardboard							
Salvaged Items							
Other:							
Other:		1					
Other:							
Total Diversion							

Community Deve	elopment Department · City of Petaluma, California
Notes:	
_	
If you have nothing to report, please expla	ain:
Contractor/ Owner-Builder Signature:	Date:
Print Name:	
Please call 707-778-4301	or e-mail cdd@cityofpetaluma.org for further assistance.
Office only:	
Approval: Doug Hughes, Chief Building (Official Date:
Doug Hughes, Chief Building C	Jinciai
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Community Development Department · City of Petaluma, California

Conversion Table

To calculate the percentage of materials recycled and/or reused:

To determine the percentage of materials recycled/reused, divide the number of tons which were recycled/reused by the TOTAL tonnage generated by the job.

Percent Recycled/Reused =

recycling + reused tons

recycling tons + reused tons + disposed tons

Example:

1-ton recycling + 1-ton reused

2

0.5 (multiply 0.5 by 100 = 100%)

1-ton recycling + 1 ton reused + 2 tons disposal

4

Salvaged Materials:

Please estimate the quantity of material recycled/reused. Your estimates should be provided in tons.

Example:

25 pounds + 2000 pounds = 0.02 tons

How to convert pounds to tons:

To convert pounds to tons, divide the number by pounds by 2000 pounds. 1-ton = 2,000 pounds

Example:

700 pounds + 2000 pounds = 0.35 tons

How to convert cubic yards to tons:

Select the type of material recycled/reused from the chart to the right.

Multiply the corresponding number by the total number of cubic yards recycled/reused.

1 cubic yard of asphalt = 0.69 tons

Example: 5 cu. yds of asphalt = $5 \times 0.69 = 3.45$ tons

Material Type	Tons per Cubic Yard
Asphalt	0.69
Brick	1.51
Cardboard	0.05
Concrete	0.93
Dirt/Clean Fill	1.00
Drywall/Sheetrock	0.20
Lumber	0.17
Plastic	0.17
Roofing Materials	.21
Metals	0.45
Mixed Materials	0.25
Green Waste	0.05

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CONTRACTOR ONLY PERMIT APPLICATION

11 English Street Petaluma, CA 94952 Office: (707) 778-4301 Fax: (707) 778-4498

Permit #	:

BUILDING ADDRESS						SUBDIVISION/L			PARCEL	
900 Hopper St				CORP Ya	Yard 00		007-	171-008		
Owner Name						(H) PHONE		(w) Рно	NE	
	Petaluma							1		
OWNER MAIL	ADDRESS			CITY			STATE	STATE		ZIP
202 N.	McDowell B	lvd		Petal	luma		CA			94952
ARCHITECT/DI	ESIGNER			LICENSE I	No.		CITY BUSINES	CITY BUSINESS LICENSE NO.		PHONE
NA				representation of the second			na			
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						-	ATTENDED TO THE PERSON OF THE		o de la companya de l	
ENGINEER	1 33			LICENSE I			1	SS LICENSE N	O. 3	PHONE
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	MCDOMETT D			1				CITY BUSINESS LICENSE NO.		PHONE
Contractor TBD		LICENSE NO.		CITY BUSINES	CIT I DUSINESS LICENSE NO.		FHUNE			
MAIL ADDRESS		Стту		STATE	STATE		ZIP			
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E-MAIL ADDI	RESS: JMinsha	all@c	cityofpet	taluma	.org		and the state of the			
	Building		New	***************************************	BUILDIN	IG	CDBLDG			
	Mechanical		Alteration		PLAN CH	ΙK	CDPLANCK			
	Electrical		Accessory I	Building	ENG PLN	I CK	CDENGPCK			
_	Plumbing		Addition	8	FIRE PLN	1 CK	CDFIREPC			
_	Grading	_	Repair		GP IMPL	EMENTATION	CDGIMFEE			
_	Sign	_	Residential		CSIF/CSI	FO	CDCONSV			
<u>~</u>	Demolition	_	Commercia	1	ENERGY		CDENER			
_	Pool	_	Commercial		ELECTRI	CAL	CDELEC			
				MECHAN	NICAL	CDBLDG				
_	110 11001	-			PLUMBI	NG	CDPLUMB			
					MICROF		CDRECMGT			
					CONVEN	IENCE FEE	CDVISAMC			
					RED TAC	j	CDRTAG			

BUILDING FLOOR AREA (Sq. ft.)	REMODEL FLOOR AREA (Sq. ft.)	VALUATION	The state of the s
GARAGE AREA (Sq. ft.)	REMODEL GARAGE AREA (Sq. ft.)	OCCUPANCY LOAD	STORIES
DECK AREA (Sq. ft.)	REMODEL DECK AREA (Sq. ft.)	OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION	CONSTRUCTION TYPE
BEDROOMS		CBC 2019	Total Proposition and Control

ZONING FEE

CA BLDG STAND.

PLANNING FEE

PROPOSED WORK: Demolish Primary and Secondary Digesters, Chlorination Building

CDFLATFE

CDBLZNCK

CDCBSC

and option Plant Effluent Control Box. Selective interior Demo of Lab

TO BE COMPLETED BY CONTRACTOR ONCE SELECTED

this permit is issued. (Sec. 3097, LENDER	ey. I hereby affirm that there is a constructive. C)	tion lending agency for the perfe	ormance of the work for which
NAME	Сіту	STATE	Zip
	erjury that I am licensed under the provis Code, and my license is in full force and		with Section 7000) of Division
LICENSE CLASS	STATE LICENSE NUMBER		EXPIRE DATE
	ma Municipal Code, no person (as define receiving an annual business tax certifica Petaluma Municipal Code.		
City Business License	Expi Date	ration	
	the intended occupancy will use chemical filing directions were made available to y YESNO		s that H & S Code Sections
I have and will maintain a control Labor Code, for the performance I have and will maintain wowork for which this permit	Workers' Compensation beginning the following declarations: perfure of the following declarations: perfurit actions of the work for which this permit in the compensation insurance, as required is issued. My workers' compensation in the compensati	ters' compensation, as provided s issued. I by Section 3700 of the Labor C surance carrier and policy number	Code, for the performance of the
Policy Number:		Exp:	
I certify that in the performa become subject to the wor	be completed if the permit is for one hund nee of the work for which this permit is is kers' compensation laws of California, an f Section 3700 of the Labor Code, I shall	sued, I shall not employ any per d agree that if I should become s	subject to workers'
PENALTIES AND CIVIL FINES UP TO	ORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE IS UT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10 CTION 3706 OF THE LABOR COE, INTEREST	$0,\!000$), in addition to the \cos	
ordinances and state laws relating mentioned property for inspection liabilities, judgments, costs and ex will pay all expenses including att and specifications and application	cation and state that the above information to building, construction, and hereby auth purposes. I (we) further agree to save, in penses which may in any way accrue aga orney's fees in connection therewith. All filed by the owner or his authorized agent n of the above recited provisions, nor of a	orize representatives of this ages demnify and keep harmless the C nst said city in consequence of t work performed by virtue of this with the Building Inspection D	ncy to enter upon the above- City of Petaluma against the granting of this permit and s permit must conform to plans
Signature X			
Print NameX		Date	