PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

November 21, 2012

Mr. Andrew Barnsdale
Sr. Analyst, Infrastructure Permitting and CEQA
California Public Utilities Commission
Energy Division
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project Final Compliance Report

Dear Mr. Barnsdale:

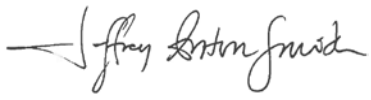
Construction for the State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project (project) was completed on October 30, 2012. Construction was managed by ExteNet and completed primarily by ZOECOM. Panorama Environmental, Inc. (Panorama) provided environmental monitoring for the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and verified compliance with project permits and plans through written reports and regular site inspections. Synthesis Environmental Planning provided environmental inspection for ExteNet, and coordinated directly with ExteNet to implement and verify compliance with the environmental protection measures described in the project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

Implementation of protocols described in the Mitigation Monitoring Compliance and Reporting Program (MMCRP) were successful and all environmental protection measures were completed as required in the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). No significant impacts to the environment were incurred as prescribed in the MND for the project.

The attached Final Compliance Report details implementation of the MMCRP and describes methods used for compliance verification. This Final Compliance Report satisfies Panorama's final requirement for the project under our contract with the CPUC.

Thank you for your support in completion of this project. It has been a pleasure working with you and we look forward to working with you again soon.

Sincerely,



Jeff Smith, Senior Planner
Panorama Environmental, Inc.

Attachments: State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project Final Compliance Report with Appendices

State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project

POST-CONSTRUCTION FINAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

November 2012

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PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project

POST-CONSTRUCTION FINAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

In Fulfillment of the Final Mitigation Monitoring Compliance and Reporting Plan Requirement

Submitted to:
Mr. Andrew Barnsdale
State of California
Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Submitted by:
Panorama Environmental, Inc.
One Embarcadero Center, Suite 740
San Francisco, CA 94111
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1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This Final Compliance Report describes implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mitigation and permit requirements for the State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project (project). A Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was adopted for the project on October 20, 2011, which was prepared by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) as part of the CEQA process to address potential impacts of the project on the environment. Several mitigation measures (MMs) were identified in the IS/MND to reduce all of the impacts of the proposed project to less-than-significant levels. Several applicant proposed measures (APMs) were also included.

A Mitigation Monitoring Compliance and Reporting Program (MMCRP) was developed to ensure compliance with MMs and APMs. The MMCRP provides guidelines and standardized procedures for reporting and communication. The procedures were developed in coordination with ExteNet Systems (California) LLC (ExteNet), the CPUC, and Panorama Environmental, Inc. (Panorama) to help define the roles and responsibilities of the environmental compliance team. Panorama provided the CPUC Environmental Monitors (EMs), who verified and reported environmental compliance throughout the project.

Panorama is required to submit a final environmental compliance report for records management, as described in the MMCRP. This report includes a description of mitigation implementation and verification, and discusses the success of these activities.

1.2 SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION

ExteNet began construction of the project on May 2, 2012 and completed construction on October 30, 2012. The project included installation of fiber optic cable and related node facilities (collectively, "Distributed Antenna System" or "DAS") along an approximately 12.5-mile-long portion of State Route 35 in San Mateo County, California. Active construction lasted approximately 3 months excluding delays. Construction completion was delayed from approximately July 6 to September 26, 2012 while ExteNet waited for approval from the Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District to work in the Purisima Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve.

2: PLANS AND PERMITS

ExteNet was required to prepare several project plans in accordance with mitigation measures, as well as obtain a Caltrans encroachment permit. The CPUC reviewed the project plans and permits before construction took place. Panorama and the CPUC verified that all project plans and permits were completed and adequate before the start of construction.

2.1 PLANS

The following plans were approved by the CPUC prior to the start of construction. These documents are included in Appendix A.

- A Spill Prevention Contingency Plan (SPCP)
- A Health and Safety Plan (HASP)
- An Erosion Control Plan (ECP)
- A worker environmental training program (WEAP)

2.2 PERMITS

ExteNet was issued an encroachment permit by Caltrans District 4 for construction within the Caltrans right-of-way. A copy of the permit is included in Appendix A.

3: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and procedures described in Chapter 2 of the MMCRP were implemented during construction. Mitigation monitoring took place to ensure that environmental protection measures identified in the IS/MND were implemented as proposed.

3.1 EXTENET TEAM ROLES

ExteNet Planning Manager, Patti Ringo

- Worked with CPUC compliance team and Lead Environmental Investigator (EI) to ensure compliance with environmental protection measures
- Prepared and review project documents

ExteNet Construction Manager, Kenneth Booker

- Provided leadership by integrating environmental responsibilities into all levels of project organization
- Ensured compliance with project policies, guidelines, and procedures

- Communicated activities and schedule to the project team

ExteNet and ZOECOM Construction Crews (subcontractor)

- Performed construction tasks as directed by ExteNet Managers
- Attended the project's environmental training program prior to beginning work on the project
- Implemented environmental protection requirements and conditions during construction
- Responded to EI's requests during construction
- Regularly attended project field meetings

ExteNet Environmental Inspectors (EIs) Provided by Synthesis Environmental Planning (Synthesis), Cord Hute, Victoria Flores, John Meserve, and Lexi Caselli

- Provided environmental training to project personnel
- Verified compliance with project requirements through on-site monitoring
- Performed required surveys and specialty monitoring, as required
- Coordinated with CPUC EMs to verify compliance
- Documented and reported issues with project requirements

3.2 CPUC TEAM ROLE

CPUC Project Manager, Andrew Barnsdale

- Provided Panorama and ExteNet with direction and clarification regarding protocol
- Reviewed and issued NTP
- Received compliance reports from CPUC EMs

Monitoring Project Manager provided by Panorama, Jeff Smith

- Reviewed CPUC compliance reports prepared by EMs
- Coordinated with CPUC to request direction and clarification regarding protocol
- Coordinated with ExteNet to verify compliance and resolve any concerns

Environmental Monitors (EMs) provided by Panorama, Aaron Lui and Corey Fong

- Verified compliance with mitigation measures and project permit conditions through site visits, field notes, and digital photographs
- Inspected and verified compliance with environmental protection measures and permit requirements in the field
- Prepared site inspection notes, monthly compliance reports, and the Final Compliance Report for the CPUC
- Coordinated with ExteNet and Synthesis to verify compliance and construction schedule updates

4: COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

Procedures used to verify compliance for the project, as defined in the MMCRP, are described below. Approval and reporting procedures were also implemented as described in the MMCRP. Optional project change procedures were not needed because no project changes were requested.

4.1 NOTICE TO PROCEED (NTP)

The MMCRP required approvals of NTP(s) be granted before project phases began. No formal NTP request was submitted to the CPUC. The CPUC issued a single NTP on April 20, 2012 that approved commencement of all proposed construction activities described in the IS/MND. The approval was conditional and required that various project plans be submitted and approved prior to beginning work. All conditions of the NTP were met prior to the start of construction. The NTP is included in Appendix B.

4.2 COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION

Verification of project environmental compliance took place before and during construction through emailing, phone conversations, meetings, and site inspection. Documentation primarily included pre-construction submittals and daily email summaries provided by ExteNet. Site inspection also played an integral part in compliance verification. Construction activities were monitored both by ExteNet EIs and CPUC EMs. ExteNet EIs were present for portions of each construction work day and CPUC EMs generally visited the site once each work week. The communication protocol to exchange information between the compliance and monitoring parties was detailed in the MMCRP and guided the verification process. The key tools and processes for verification are described below.

4.3 REPORTING

4.3.1 ExteNet Email Summaries

ExteNet submitted email summaries to the CPUC that summarized construction and compliance activities performed by Synthesis. The CPUC approved use of these email summaries in place of daily and weekly reporting requirements described in the MMCRP. Panorama reviewed the email summaries as part of the compliance verification process.

4.3.2 CPUC Site Inspection

EMs performed regular project site monitoring throughout the construction period to verify compliance and mitigation implementation. The EM on site recorded compliance activities and any problems or concerns, as well as general construction activities that took place during the site visit. A summary of daily field notes and digital photos were prepared for each date the project site was visited. EMs visited the project site a total of 10 times between May 4, 2012 and

September 26, 2012. Field inspection notes are included with monthly compliance reports in Appendix C.

4.3.3 CPUC Monthly Compliance Reports

Panorama prepared a total of five monthly reports that documented compliance events, general construction activities, and noteworthy observations or communication that took place in either the field or the office. These reports are included in Appendix C.

Three levels of reporting terminology are described in the MMCRP in the event that concerns or problems with compliance were documented. These terms included occurrence, incident, and non-compliance. Full descriptions of these terms and selection protocol can be found in the MMCRP (Heading 3.1.5).

Throughout the project, only two minor concerns were documented, which were both recorded at the lowest compliance issue level of occurrence. Both issues are considered minor because there was no damage to an environmental resource and the risk to resources were low. Both issues were corrected, communicated to project personnel, and resulted in no further issues. The following two occurrences were reported:

1. **Pets on Site (MM Biology-3).** On May 4, 2012 two dogs were observed in the back of a crew member's vehicle parked at Skegg's Point. MM Biology-3 states that "no pets shall be allowed on the project site." Both the lead ExteNet EI and CPUC EM observed the issue. The crew member was informed of the issue, told to remove the animals from the work site, and told not to bring his dogs back on site. No other pets were observed or reported on site.

2. **Traffic Control (APM Traffic-1).** On May 15, 2012 EMs observed cable pulling work between Node 8 and 9 where traffic control and a lane closure were in place. The work area was located on a blind corner and vehicles were slowing rapidly as they came to a stop where flaggers were positioned. Road hazard signs were in place, but appeared to be too close to flaggers for the blind corner. Aaron and Corey discussed the concern with the lead EI. The EI said he would work with the construction manager to verify that all traffic control signs were placed in accordance with requirements described in the Caltrans encroachment permit.

   During review of email summaries prepared by the lead EI, it was reported that later in the day traffic controllers miscommunicated and opened traffic in both directions on a single open lane. Vehicle speeds were low and both vehicles stopped without collision. The EI reported that he spoke to the construction manager and had a meeting with crews to discuss traffic control requirements and safety concerns. No accidents or additional safety concerns were reported.

4.3.4 CPUC Final Compliance Report

This report satisfies Panorama's final reporting requirement identified in the MMCRP (Heading 3.3) for public record keeping, and serves as a discussion of mitigation implementation and compliance reporting.

4.4 VARIANCES, TEMPORARY EXTRA WORKSPACES, AND MINOR FIELD CHANGES

The MMCRP describes potential project changes and modifications through a variance, temporary extra workspace, and minor field change procedure process, which detail specific protocol to document request approvals for project changes. None of these procedures were needed during the project and there were no change requests submitted to the CPUC or Panorama.

5: MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 1 below was adapted from the Mitigation Monitoring Program Table included in Appendix F of the MMCRP. The table lists all of the project APMs and MMs that were developed for the project and their verification method.

Table 1: Applicant Proposed Measures (APM) and Mitigation Measures (MM)	
Measure	**Measure Verification**
Aesthetics	
APM Aesthetics-2: Existing wood utility poles, or replacement wood poles at the same locations, will be used for all aerial cable conduit. New poles associated with the project will be limited to the 17 communication node locations.	Verified through on-site monitoring.
APM Aesthetics-4: Wood poles will be used for all new poles to blend with surrounding trees. Node equipment, including galvanized risers, electrical meters, repeaters, and fiber optic splice boxes, will be painted brown in color to help them blend into the surrounding natural environment. With the exception of Node #8, antennae around each new utility pole will be positioned in a single circle to minimize the visual presence of the nodes.	Verified through on-site monitoring.
MM Aesthetics-1: To maintain the visual integrity of the Skeggs Point scenic vista area, all equipment associated with construction of Node #8 shall be removed from the site daily.	Verified through on-site monitoring.
MM Aesthetics-2: All construction activities associated with Node #8 shall occur during weekdays with no construction activities occurring during weekends or holidays.	Verified through discussion with EI.
MM Aesthetics-3: The antenna array on Node #8 shall be positioned in a circle close to the utility pole to conform to the design of other communication nodes that are part of the project.	Verified through consultation with ExteNet.
MM Aesthetics-4: All communication node features will include integral non-reflective coloring or be painted to be a non-reflective brown color in order to minimize glare created by these facilities.	Verified through on-site monitoring and discussions with EI.
Air Quality	
MM Air Quality-1: The following Best Management Practices shall be implemented to reduce construction air quality impacts: ▪ All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day. ▪ All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. ▪ All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ▪ All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph. ▪ Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all	Verified during on-site monitoring. EI reported that a sign with a contact number was displayed during dust generating activities.

access points. ▪ All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator. ▪ A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours to any complaint. BAAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.	
Biology	
APM Biology-1: A pre-construction nesting survey by a qualified biologist shall be conducted for nesting birds and special-status bird species in the project alignment and buffer area. If no nesting birds or special-status bird species are found, project activities will proceed and no further mitigation measures will be required. If active nests are identified in these areas, the qualified biologist will determine the appropriate avoidance buffer taking into consideration existing noise of the roadway and proximity of work to the roadway. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site.	Surveys were conducted March 21, 26, and 31, 2012. No active nests were found.
MM Biology-1: Prior to project construction and in the appropriate blooming period, a qualified botanist shall perform a botanical survey to determine the presence of any special-status plant species within the project alignment. If any special status plant species are determined to be present within the alignment, one of the following mitigation measures shall be implemented: ▪ The project alignment will be modified to completely avoid biologically sensitive areas; or ▪ The areas surrounding the special-status plants shall be avoided and protected by the installation of high-visibility construction fencing and signage designating the environmentally sensitive area; plywood or silt fences may also be installed as needed to further protect the special-status plants from sediment-laded stormwater or fill dirt. Worker-awareness tailgate training shall be implemented to inform all workers of this sensitive area. ▪ Where impacts to sensitive plants cannot be avoided, a plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist for restoration (as well as an attempt at relocation of the individual plant) and seeds of the plant shall be collected. The plan shall include at a minimum (a) the location of where the plant shall be seeded or replanted, with preference for on-site replacement such as over the pipeline route; (b) the plant species and seeding rate; (c) a schematic depicting the replanting or seeding area; (d) the planting schedule; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation on-site; (g) specific success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) contingency measures should the success criteria not be met; and (j) identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the mitigation site in perpetuity. The plan shall be prepared and implemented prior to allowing disturbance within 100 feet of the plant.	Surveys were conducted on March 21, 26, and 31, 2012. Additional botanical surveys took place during biological monitoring. No special status plants were found within work areas.

▪ Five federally and/or state listed threatened or endangered plant species have a low potential for occurrence. If one of these species is identified and cannot be avoided, CDFG and USFWS shall be consulted, and the restoration plan or equivalent measures shall be approved by the agencies prior to allowing any disturbance within 100 feet of the plant.	
MM Biology-2. Prior to project construction each morning, a qualified biologist shall perform daily sweeps for the presence of any special-status animal species within the project alignment or within 50 feet of construction activities. If any special status animal species are determined to be present within the alignment, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented, as appropriate: ▪ The biologist shall identify any potential kangaroo rat or badger burrows within 50 feet of construction activities. The burrow shall be marked and avoided and any work that must be performed in proximity of the burrow (within 50 feet) shall be performed in the presence of the biological monitor. The biological monitor shall have the authority to stop work and implement new buffers if the animal is showing signs of distress. ▪ The biologist shall identify any woodrat nests. Woodrat nests shall be avoided and any work that must be performed in proximity of the nest (within 50 feet) shall be performed in the presence of the biological monitor. The biological monitor shall have the authority to stop work and implement new buffers if the animal is showing signs of distress. ▪ Trees within 50 feet of the work area shall be checked for bats. If bats are found, the trees shall be avoided and any work that must be performed in proximity of the tree shall be performed in the presence of the biological monitor. The biological monitor shall have the authority to stop work and implement new buffers if the animal is showing signs of distress. ▪ A biological monitor shall be present during project construction. If a special status animal species is found foraging or traveling through the project construction alignment, construction shall be halted in the area of the animal until the animal moves out of harms way on its own. ▪ Exclusion fencing can be installed at the recommendation of the biologist and in accordance with CDFG and/or USFWS regulations and recommendations ▪ If special status invertebrates are found within the project areas, they will be avoided or relocated by the qualified biologist. ▪ No work shall commence if California red-legged frogs, San Bruno elfins, or unsilvered fritillarys are found during the morning sweep until USFWS and/or CDFG is contacted and recommended measures are implemented.	Verified during on-site monitoring and discussions with EI.
MM Biology-3: Construction best management practices shall be implemented during project construction to minimize impacts to wildlife in the project area, and will include the following: ▪ Any holes, trenches, pits, and tanks that are still open at the end of the construction work day shall either be covered or fenced temporarily to prevent entry. ▪ Any holes, trenches, pits, and tanks that are still open at the end of the construction work day shall be	Verified during on-site monitoring and discussions with EI. One occurrence was documented on May 4,

monitored and inspected by construction personnel at the end of the construction day to determine whether trapped wildlife are present before hole closure. ▪ The project route shall be restored to its original condition upon completion of construction activities. This restoration shall include re-vegetation where necessary. Re-vegetation shall use plant materials native to the area. ▪ No pets shall be allowed on the project site. ▪ No animals shall be deliberately injured or killed during construction activities.	2012 and resolved without harm to a resource. Synthesis El, Cord Hute, reported that post construction restoration activities were completed on October 30, 2012.
MM Biology-4: Pre-construction nesting surveys shall be conducted not more than 30 days prior to construction if construction occurs in the nesting season (March 1 through August 31), and shall be repeated if no work occurs within 30 days. Pre-construction nesting surveys will not be required if construction occurs outside the nesting season. The surveys shall be conducted for areas within 500 feet of the project alignment. If during the surveys, marbled murrelet nests are identified, no work within 500 feet of such nests shall commence until USFWS and CDFG are consulted. Work within 500 feet of a nest shall be avoided until a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site. Other equivalent measures approved by USFWS and CDFG can be implemented in lieu of the buffer.	Surveys were conducted March 21, 26, and 31, 2012. No active nests were identified.
Cultural	
APM Cultural Resources-1: Should any signs of historic or archeological resources be observed during excavation or ground-disturbing activities, the following measures shall be implemented: ▪ If archeological resources are discovered during excavation or ground disturbing activities, a certified archeologist shall be retained by the applicant to monitor construction excavations and to produce a mitigation plan for the proposed project. Archeological monitoring shall include inspection of exposed materials to determine if artifacts are present. The monitor shall have authority to temporarily divert grading away from exposed resources in order to recover specimens. ▪ The certified archeologist shall record all details of the find on field data forms, and shall prepare monthly progress reports to be filed with the applicant and the CPUC. ▪ Recovered artifacts shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to allow analysis, and deposited in a designated repository. ▪ The certified archeologist shall prepare a final mitigation report to be filed with the applicant, the CPUC, and the repository. ▪ If human remains are encountered during the course of excavation, all construction activities in the vicinity of the find shall cease, and the San Mateo County coroner and Native American representatives (if appropriate) shall be contacted to identify the find and determine the proper course of action.	A cultural survey report was prepared for the PEA on August 27, 2010. Identified resources were reviewed in the IS/MND. No new historic or archeological resources were discovered and known resources were not damaged.
APM Cultural Resources-2: If fossil or other paleontological materials are observed during the course of ground disturbing activities, such ground disturbing activities shall cease and a certified paleontologist shall be retained to	No paleontological resources were identified

monitor all further excavation activities at the site of the discovery. Paleontological resources discovered during construction activities shall be reported immediately to the applicant and the CPUC. The certified paleontologist shall immediately evaluate the paleontological resources that have been discovered to determine if they are significant, and shall prepare a monitoring and mitigation plan that will address what monitoring will take place and how paleontological resources will be handled. The paleontological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect excavation activities in order to evaluate and recover the paleontological resources. Upon completion of the evaluation and recovery of the paleontological resources, a report of findings shall be prepared by the certified paleontologist and submitted to the applicant and the CPUC. This report shall include the following at a minimum: ▪ a statement of the type of paleontological resources found ▪ the methods and procedures used to recover the paleontological resources ▪ an inventory of the specimens recovered ▪ a statement of the scientific significance of the paleontological resources The paleontological specimens recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.	during construction.
MM Cultural Resources-1: ExteNet shall require all contractors and subcontractors to inform the crew about the potential for archaeological and paleontological discoveries during construction. A qualified archaeologist and paleontologist shall provide a brief training session to all construction personnel on how to identify such resources, including a description of the kinds of cultural resources that might be encountered during construction. The training session shall also outline the appropriate responses to take if such discoveries are made during construction activities.	An environmental training was provided on May 2, 2012, which included cultural resource requirements.
Geology	
APM Geology-1: The applicant shall use excavated materials to backfill trenches in order to minimize erosion and soil settlement.	Verified during on-site monitoring.
APM Geology-2: Unpaved areas shall undergo a grading process at the end of construction activities to restore the gradient to its original state. The disturbed area shall then be fertilized, mulched, and seeded with native vegetation.	Synthesis EI, Cord Hute, reported that post construction restoration activities were completed on October 30, 2012.
MM Geology-1: Prior to the issuance of any grading permits, a geotechnical investigation and report shall be prepared by a qualified Geotechnical Engineer and submitted to Caltrans for review and confirmation that the proposed project fully complies all applicable codes and standards. The report shall determine the proposed project's surface geotechnical conditions and address potential structural hazards. The recommendations, measures, design criteria, and specifications set forth in the geotechnical investigation and report shall be	A geotechnical soils report was not required by Caltrans. Structure depths approved on February 17, 2012.

followed and incorporated into the project.	
Hazards	
APM Hazards-1: The applicant shall perform the following tasks in order to minimize the potential for hazardous materials contamination through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials: ▪ The applicant shall prepare an SPCP for construction activities. At a minimum, the plan will include standard operating procedures for spill prevention, hazard assessment, spill prevention and containment, emergency response procedures, and closing the spill incident. ▪ Before construction begins, site workers will be trained to recognize and respond to spills in accordance with the SPCP, and will be informed regarding which authorities to contact in the event of a spill. Construction crews will have an emergency spill kit containing absorbent booms and pads, personal protective equipment, and emergency response guidance. ▪ Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks and leakage. Any vehicles with chronic or continuous leaks will be removed from the construction site and repaired before being returned to operation. ▪ Absorbent material or drip pans will be placed underneath vehicles during equipment maintenance or refueling. Refueling will take place only in designated areas. Any fluids drained from equipment will be collected in leak proof containers and taken to an appropriate disposal or recycling facility. ▪ Human waste at the construction area will be disinfected. Portable chemical toilets will be used. The toilets will not be placed near environmentally sensitive areas. A commercial worker will maintain the self-contained chemical toilets in good working order to ensure that there are no leaks and will pump the toilets as necessary to prevent overflow. The vendor will be responsible for off-site disposal of the wastes. ▪ All hazardous waste generated if a spill occurs during construction will be disposed of according to appropriate state and federal regulations. The appropriate disposal method will depend on the type of waste generated. Waste oils and other wastes considered hazardous in California will be transported by an RCRA-certified treatment, storage, and disposal facility and disposed at a Class I hazardous waste landfill. ▪ ExteNet shall require all contractors to provide training regarding the proper handling and/or storage of potential fire hazards, potential ignition sources (such as smoking or sparking equipment), and appropriate types of fire protection equipment.	The Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP) was approved on April 17, 2012. Training was provided on May 2, 2012. No spills were observed or reported.
APM Hazards-2: The applicant shall take the following measures to reduce the risk of accidental fires, vehicle collisions, and other hazardous situations and events: ▪ The construction contractor will develop and implement a Health and Safety Plan consistent with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA Standards) and 29 CFR 1926 (OSHA Safety and Health Regulations for Construction). The Health and Safety Plan will identify physical and chemical hazards that could result from proposed operations.	The Health and Safety Plan was approved on April 19, 2012. Training was provided on May 2, 2012.

▪ ExteNet shall require all contractors to train their construction crews in the following safety measures: trenching and excavation safety, work zone safety, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), spill prevention and control, and driving safety.	
APM Hazards-3: The applicant shall identify all utility lines within the project alignment prior to any construction activities to reduce the possibility of rupturing, severing, or damaging gas, electric, or sewer lines located in the project region.	ExteNet provided the CPUC with Underground Service Alert (USA) tickets on April 30, 2012.
APM Hazards-4: Project personnel will be required to smoke only in their vehicles and dispose of cigarette butts properly.	Verified during on-site monitoring.
Hydrology	
APM Hydrology-1: The applicant shall implement the following BMPs throughout project construction activities: ▪ The applicant shall develop an Erosion Control Plan. Temporary sediment barriers shall be placed near storm drains and sensitive habitat areas adjacent to ground disturbing activities to prevent any construction materials, sediment, or debris from entering these areas. Such devices may include gravel bags, straw wattles, and silt fence. These devices shall be left in place until restoration activities are deemed successful and complete. ▪ Following installation of the communications system, trenched and excavated areas shall be compacted and graded to the natural contours of the area prior to construction activities, and reseeded with native vegetation. ▪ ExteNet shall require all contractors to train their construction personnel on the sensitive types of water resources found in the local area, and on the measures to avoid or minimize impacts to these resources. As necessary, orange construction fencing and warning signage will be placed around water resources in the vicinity of ground-disturbing activities. ▪ The applicant shall develop and implement a SPCP. This plan will describe potential sensitive water resources in the project area, measures to avoid and minimize impacts to these resources, and measures to deal with any accidental spills occurring during construction of the proposed project. ▪ Containment and cleanup materials shall be present at all boring sites in case a frac-out or spill of boring materials occurs. Containment equipment may include such devices as sand bags, straw wattles, sedimentation fencing, and portable vacuum trucks and pumps.	The need for BMPs was minimal, but they were installed as needed. Training was provided on May 2, 2012.
Noise	
APM Noise-1: ExteNet shall comply with the construction hours of operation established by the San Mateo County Noise Ordinance. Approved construction hours take place between 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM Monday through Friday and 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Saturdays. Construction is prohibited on Sundays, Christmas, and Thanksgiving.	Verified during on-site monitoring.

APM Noise-2: The following BMPs shall be implemented during construction of the proposed project to minimize noise impacts: ▪ All construction equipment shall be equipped with improved noise muffling, and shall maintain the manufacturer's recommended noise abatement measures, such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine isolators in good working condition. ▪ Stationary equipment that generates noise levels in excess of 65 dBA Leq shall be located as far away from existing rural residential areas as possible. ▪ Heavy duty vehicle storage and start-up areas shall be located a minimum of 150 feet from occupied residences where feasible. ▪ All equipment shall be turned off if not in use for more than five minutes.	Verified during on-site monitoring. No noise complaints were reported.
Traffic	
APM Traffic-1: Project traffic control measures will conform to the specifications of Caltrans and San Mateo County. The contractors retained for project construction will follow Caltrans' Standard Plan T13 ("Traffic Control System for Lane Closure On Two-Lane Conventional Highways") to manage traffic during the construction of the Project and to ensure that construction activity will not create unsafe traffic conditions. The Plan will include the use of portable warning signs, flaggers, and cones/barricades that will separate the construction activities from traffic.	Traffic controls were regularly implemented. One occurrence was documented on May 15, 2012 regarding traffic control and resolved without a safety incident.
APM Traffic-2: Complete closure of any residential or commercial driveway shall not occur during project construction. If the Project requires work across any driveways during trenching or excavation, large metal plates shall be placed across the trenches or excavated areas in order to allow ingress and egress for local residents, business owners, and emergency vehicles.	Verified during on-site monitoring. No closures of residential driveways occurred.
APM Traffic-3: In the event of an emergency, project activities will be suspended in order to allow through access on SR 35 for emergency vehicles and operations.	No emergency activities were observed or reported.
MM Traffic-1: Lane closures will be limited to non-peak travel periods (between 9 AM and 4 PM on weekdays) to minimize traffic delays on SR 35.	Verified during on-site monitoring and discussions with the EI.

6: CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of environmental protection measures and permit conditions for the project was successfully completed. Construction resulted in no significant impacts to any resources in the project area. The success of implementation was facilitated by regular communication, site monitoring, documentation, and reporting. Developing a detailed mitigation monitoring protocol in the MMCRP, with collaboration from the CPUC and ExteNet prior to construction, simplified the effort. Panorama recommends that future mitigation monitoring projects include a MMCRP with the same protocol and collaboration to ensure successful verification and documentation of compliance with CEQA measures and permit conditions.

Appendix A

Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan

For ExteNet Systems (California) LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

This Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan ("SPCP") was prepared for ExteNet Systems (California) LLC's construction of conduit, and installation of fiber optic cable and distributed antenna ("DAS") equipment. The Plan should be used as a reference guide and will accompany the project specifications and plans. The main purpose of the Plan is to help contractor personnel prepare for and respond quickly and safely to hazardous spill incidents. If implemented appropriately, the plan will ensure an effective, comprehensive response to prevent injury or damage to the construction personnel, public, and environment during the construction project.

A copy of this Plan will be distributed to all personnel who may provide assistance during spill response activities for ExteNet's construction projects. Before construction begins, site workers will be trained to recognize and respond to spills in accordance with the SPCP and will be provided information regarding what authorities to contact in the event of a spill. An emergency spill kit containing absorbent booms and pads, personal protective equipment and an emergency response guide will be provided to the construction crew.

2.0 HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

The hazardous materials that may be on site during installation include those usually associated with the operation and maintenance of vehicles and machinery, and include diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, antifreeze, and lubricants. Other materials considered hazardous are chemicals used in portable toilets and the associated human waste. Although unlikely, there is also the possibility of encountering buried hazardous or toxic materials during construction operations. Each of these hazards is identified below.

2.1 Vehicle Fluids

The materials associated with vehicle operation and maintenance may be hazardous to humans, wildlife, and sensitive environments. Spills of diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, engine oil, lubricants, etc. are considered serious and emergency response procedures must be initiated (See Section 4.2.1). In sufficient quantities, these materials can be toxic to skin, eyes, respiratory system, and internal organs. Toxicity can be transmitted in the form of liquid or vapor. These materials may also be flammable and combustible, and proper precautions must be used in handling spills. Antifreeze, Freon, and other non-petroleum products are also hazardous toxic substances. The same spill prevention and response actions are to be employed with spills of these materials.

Potential sources of spills of vehicle fluids include mobile refueling trucks and construction vehicles and equipment. Potential causes of vehicle fluid spills include: emergency ruptures in fuel tanks or construction equipment; overflow of fuel from the tank during the refueling of equipment; seepage of fuel or lubricants during normal operation or storage; spills of oil or hydraulic fluid, etc. during on-site vehicle and equipment servicing; vehicle accidents; and natural disasters.

2.2 Chemical Toilets and Human Waste

Proper disposal and disinfection of human waste at the construction site is required. Human waste may contain infectious bacteria, pathogens, or other health hazards. Waste must be contained in portable toilets that receive periodic cleaning and disposal of waste. Chemicals used in toilets are also hazardous to wildlife and sensitive environments. Portable chemical toilets could overflow if not pumped regularly or they could spill if dropped or overturned during moving.

2.3 Unknown Hazardous Materials

The potential exists for encountering unknown buried or illegally deposited hazardous materials along the right-of-way where construction activities will occur. Such hazardous materials include underground storage tanks, utility pipelines, unmarked drums, septic drain fields and tanks, asbestos pipe, etc. Construction personnel shall be alert to indicators of buried hazardous waste, including partially buried unidentified drums or pipe; encountering unusual resistance with equipment; or encountering unusual or unpleasant odors during construction. If any of these indicators are

observed, construction shall stop until the identity of the material encountered is assessed. The hazard associated with unknown buried materials must be assumed to be high due to the unknown nature of the material. Any unknown hazardous materials encountered require special handling and emergency response procedures (See Section 4.2.4).

3.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT

3.1 Spill Prevention Measures

The number one defense against spill is prevention. The easiest way to prevent spills is to:

- conduct proper vehicle maintenance and inspections;
- never place vehicles or equipment in or near sensitive environments,
- and store all materials in protected areas.

3.1.1 Vehicle Fluids

Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks and leakage. Equipment operators shall be trained to be alert for any signs of leakage. All machinery found to be a potential source of a future spill shall be removed from the construction site and repaired. Vehicles with chronic or continuous leaks must be removed from the construction site and repaired before returning to operations. No leaking of any material from equipment or vehicles will be tolerated on the job site. Contractors are solely responsible for any spills of hazardous materials and the subsequent cleanup, disposal of waste, and restoration of any contaminated areas.

Restrictions will be placed on all equipment refueling, servicing, and maintenance supplies and activities. All maintenance materials, oils, grease, lubricants, antifreeze, etc. shall be stored off- site. If they are required during field operations they shall be placed in a designated area away from site activities and in an approved storage container.

Absorbent material or drip pans will be placed underneath vehicles during equipment maintenance or refueling. Refueling will take place only in designated areas. Any fluids drained from equipment will be collected in leak-proof containers and taken to an appropriate disposal or recycling facility.

During construction, all vehicles and equipment required on-site shall be parked or stored at least 100 feet away from rivers, streams, wetlands, known archaeological sites, and any other sensitive resource areas. All washing or other cleaning of vehicles will occur away from sensitive environmental resources.

3.1.2 Unknown Hazardous Materials

Awareness of the potential for encountering unknown hazardous materials, and early recognition of potentially hazardous materials are the best prevention for avoiding

emergencies. Contractors shall visually inspect the alignment prior to trenching activities for any evidence of hazardous waste storage appearing above the surface of the soil. Indicators of buried materials include: old vent pipes; concrete pads; portions of drums; pipes; tanks; discolored or stained soils; and evidence of dumping. Contractors must also be alert to encountering buried hazardous waste while trenching. If any unusual objects are hit, or unusual odors are encountered while trenching, contractors must investigate the source before proceeding. Should underground tanks or pipelines be encountered, the possibility exists for flammable materials, toxic fumes, or explosion.

3.2 Spill Containment Measures

Several measures can be taken to prepare for quick and effective containment of any potential spills prior to undertaking construction activities. The contractor shall keep adequate supplies of spill containment equipment at the construction sites including both specialized spill containment equipment (listed below in Section 3.3 “Spill Containment Equipment”) and excess supplies of straw bales, silt fencing, and portable vacuum pumps, to be available as needed.

Other spill containment measures include using drip pans and/or absorbent materials underneath vehicles and equipment every time refueling, servicing, or maintenance activities are undertaken.

3.3 Spill Containment Equipment

The following equipment shall be on- site with each construction crew in the event prevention techniques are not adequate and a spill does occur.

1. Emergency Spill Kit - (general contents may vary with manufacturer) but typically should include:

    a) absorbent socks
    b) disposal bags and ties
    c) safety glasses
    d) rubber gloves
    e) absorbent drip pillow
    f) absorbent pads
    g) Emergency Response Guide Book
    h) absorbent spill pillows, 24" x 18"
    I) hazardous labels
    j) Lite-Dri Absorbent (or equal)
    k) shovel and broom

2. Absorbent Pads - These pads typically (18" x 18") are 100% polypropylene fabric that absorbs 11 times its weight in liquids. Pads absorb 10 gallons of liquid per bale of 100 pads.

3. Absorbent Skimmers Booms - Skimmers will float indefinitely before or after saturation

4.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

4.1 Initial Notification and Activation

A formal notification process shall be initiated when a spill or potential spill is first observed. Immediate actions are necessary. The first individual who discovers a spill (spill observer) will be responsible for initiating notification and response procedures. All personnel responsible for responding to spills must have completed training in recognition and response to spills of hazardous materials. The contractor is responsible for providing spill recognition and response training for all contractor employees. ExteNet will be responsible for providing spill recognition and response training for all their project personnel.

General responsibilities of the designated personnel are outlined as follows:

Spill Observer is the first person to witness a spill. He or she must immediately:

1. Make an assessment of the incident as observed;
2. If the incident can be safely controlled, take steps to do so. For example, shut off the source of spill;
3. Notify the Contract Compliance Inspector. Provide as much information as possible;
4. Begin to fill out the Spill Notification Checklist (Appendix A).

Construction Foreman will be assigned to construction crews. The Construction Foreman will initiate the following actions:

1. Make sure all personnel are removed from the spill area;
2. Take immediate steps to minimize any threat to public safety (cordon off the spill area);
3. Secure the source of the spill, if safely possible to do so; and
4. Maintain close observation of the spill.
5. Notify ExteNet Construction Manager; and
6. Monitor contractor's personnel.

4.2 Specific Response Procedures

Specific response procedures have been developed for various kinds of spills including vehicle fluid spills; chemical toilet and human waste spills; and discovery of an unknown hazardous material. Some response procedures common to all spills are to keep people away from the spilled material, secure the source of the spill if this can be done safely, and determine the material spilled and the volume, extent, and potential for danger of the spill.

Upon discovering a spill, the Construction Foreman should take immediate steps to keep people away from the spilled material. Close off the area and do not leave the site unattended.
The site should be secured only if it can be performed safely without risk to human life or health. Steps to be taken to secure the source include turning off machinery, clamping or disabling hoses, etc.

A key element in early response to all spills is determining of the type of material spilled and the volume and extent of the spill. These facts should be determined as soon as possible in order to facilitate planning and initiate proper response operations. The volume will be needed to evaluate equipment and personnel needs, as well as requirements for storage and disposal of recovered waste. A rough estimate of the spill volume can be generated from visual observation and source identification. Minor spills are those that have the least probability of environmental damage, not necessarily the smallest volume. Upon discovery of any spill, the Construction Foreman and/or ExteNet's Construction Manager should fill out the Spill Report Form Checklist (Appendix A).

4.2.1 Vehicle and Machinery Spills

Incidents of loss of a petroleum product from equipment or vehicles shall be considered a spill. After the spill has been flagged to warn people to stay away, the volume and extent of the spill estimated, and initial notification procedures accomplished, the spill must be confined. Do not handle materials without wearing protective clothing (i.e. gloves, etc.). Use the Spill Response Flow Chart to determine the level of cleanup and response team necessary to handle the incident (Figure 1).

Generally follow the steps listed below:

1. When the spill is discovered begin making notations on the Spill Notification Checklist.

2. Activate the local spill response team. Generally these are personnel designated on a construction crew, but the team may be supplemented by other contractor personnel.

3. Determine if additional cleanup contractors are necessary for a major incident.

4. a) if the answer is NO and the incident is determined to be a minor spill, conduct internal cleanup, review and evaluate the cleanup, determine if the cleanup is beyond the local response team ability or equipment; if the answer is NO, complete the cleanup, restore the damaged areas, properly dispose of all waste, and submit incident reports to ExteNet's Construction Manager.

   If during cleanup, the incident is determined to be beyond the abilities of the local response team, hire additional contractors to help with the cleanup.

   b) if the answer is YES, hire additional contractors to help with the cleanup.

5. The local spill response team shall coordinate cleanup activities with ExteNet personnel and agencies as appropriate.

6. Arrange for proper testing and disposal of all waste.

7. Closely monitor all cleanup activities.

8. Ensure proper disposal of absorbent materials, containers, and soils, as required.

9. Complete the cleanup and restore damaged areas and submit incident report to ExteNet Construction Manager.

Cleanup may range from very simple removal of minor spills, to installation of skimmers around large spills or between sensitive areas and spills for longer, prolonged cleanups. Cleanups can be on pavement or on soil surfaces. Contractor personnel shall be trained in the proper use of the cleanup materials.

All spills on pavement shall be thoroughly removed with absorbent socks, pillows, or pads and Lite-Dry (or equal) granules. After absorption the granules shall also be removed. All materials used in cleanup may be considered to be hazardous waste, therefore these materials should be placed in a 55 gallon lined drum and sealed and labeled with the contents. Depending on the type of spill, the material must be disposed of according to applicable state and federal regulations. Waste oils and other wastes considered to be hazardous in California will be transported by a treatment, storage, and disposal facility certified under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") and disposed of at a Class I hazardous waste landfill.

All spills on soil require the same treatment as on pavement, with the exception that contaminated soil is also part of the generated hazardous waste and must be handled as such and removed from the site.

Absorbent materials shall remain in use until it has been determined by the ExteNet Construction Manager that a spill cleanup is complete and the incident is closed.

4.2.2 Chemical Toilet Spill

Chemical toilets are self-contained and pose little threat to the construction site. Chemicals used in portable toilets are biodegradable and generally non-toxic to humans. However, they can pose a danger to wildlife and sensitive habitats by virtue of heavy concentration of chemicals and human waste. Therefore toilets should be pumped out at least one time per week. Toilets shall never be placed in or near an environmentally sensitive area.

In the unlikely event that a portable toilet spills during transport or relocation, the same procedures for other hazardous material spills shall be used. Disposal of absorbent materials shall be handled the same as other spills, with proper disposal by the toilet supply company.

4.2.3 Unknown Hazardous Materials

There is always a possibility that personnel may unexpectedly encounter a hazardous situation when working in the field. The most likely materials that may be encountered during excavation would be buried underground tanks, utility pipelines, drums, or asbestos pipe.

If there is ***any*** doubt regarding the degree of hazard of a particular circumstance and personnel are unsure as to what measures to take, the following steps shall be taken immediately to ensure the health and safety of the personnel involved.

1. STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY.
   - Personnel shall remove themselves from the hazard or suspected area.

2. OBTAIN AS MANY DETAILS OF THE SITUATION AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT ENDANGERING YOURSELF OR OTHERS.

   a) While obtaining information details:
   - Never enter confined spaces (i.e. excavation trench).
   - Do not handle any materials.
   - Extinguish all flames (*i.e.* welders, torches, cigarettes).
   - Do not remove objects from trenches or refill excavated area.

   b) Things to note:
   - Site location/address or closest cross street and station.
   - What was encountered (*i.e.* tank, drum, pipe, sewage, etc.).
   - Approximate size of object.
   - Odors or any discoloring of soils.
   - Material object is made of (*i.e.* steel, fiberglass, plastic, etc.).
   - Was there or is there a potential for a spill, release, discharge, etc. of toxic or hazardous liquid, gas, vapor, dust, or mist?
   - Estimated amount of chemical released.

4. CONTACT SUPERVISORS IMMEDIATELY (CREW FOREMAN, EXTENET CONSTRUCTION MANAGER)

5. IF YOU MUST LEAVE THE SITE TO NOTIFY SUPERVISORS:
   - Appoint personnel to police the site until you return.
   - Mark off area of concern (*i.e.* flagging, cones, etc.).
   - Do not allow anyone to enter the site.

Following these actions, personnel shall be given proper direction from supervisors on how to proceed. By simply removing personnel from the hazard and maintaining good communications, many accidents can be avoided. Remember if there is ***any*** doubt about

the safety of on-site employees in a particular circumstances, initiate the proceeding course of action.

4.3 Reporting of Major Spills

Upon recognition of a major spill, notification is critical to immediate response. The first notification shall be given to the Construction Foreman and the ExteNet Construction Manager so that appropriate spill response can begin immediately. After initial spill response has begun, notification and reporting to agency personnel shall occur. The following guidelines should be followed when reporting major spills:

1. Never include information that has not been verified;

2. Never speculate as to the cause of the incident or make any acknowledgment of liability;

3. Do not delay reporting because of incomplete information;

4. Notify persons/agencies and document notification and the content of the message; and

5. Complete the Spill Report Form as information is confirmed (*See* Appendix A).

The agencies to be notified will vary depending on the spill location.

5.0 CLOSING OF THE SPILL INCIDENT

5.1 Disposal of Waste

Following the cleanup of a spill, the waste, absorbent materials, protective clothing, and any soil that has been contaminated must be removed to a designated hazardous waste disposal area. All contaminated materials shall be sealed in 55 gallon drums and labeled with the contents. If the contaminant is unknown, a sample of the material must be collected and analyzed before disposal. A permit or approval in writing must be obtained prior to disposal of the drum. A copy of the permit and a chain-of-custody form (obtained from the disposal contractor or testing laboratory) must accompany the material and copies must be attached to the Spill Report Form submitted to ExteNet. It is advisable for contractors to establish a relationship with a disposal facility before an incident occurs. Local landfills may be able to receive some petroleum products. However, it is up to the contractor to perform sampling, testing, and coordination with landfills or a disposal company. Transporting hazardous waste is regulated by federal and state agencies under the RCRA and other statutes. The contractor is responsible for the proper disposal of all waste and understanding the responsibilities under federal and state statutes.

5.2 Final Reporting

Spill incidents that require cleanup must be reported on the Spill Report Form (Appendix A). Notification must begin as soon as the incident occurs. The checklist shall be submitted to ExteNet's Construction Manager as soon as it is complete. Forms must be submitted no later than five days after an incident is closed. A copy of the permit or disposal approval and the chain- of-custody for the disposal must be attached to the Spill Report Form. The forms shall be reviewed and filed in the contractor's file. No exceptions will be tolerated.

If a situation arises involving an unknown hazardous material, the Spill Report Form can be used to report the incident. This incident may require a very different approach to removing the hazard and the contractor may be required to remove the material. The incident must still be reported by the contractor.

5.3 Follow-up Investigation

A critique following a spill response is beneficial to evaluate the actions taken or omitted. Recommendations and suggested modifications will be made to prepare for the possibility of future spills. Should a contractor have an abnormally high incident of spills, corrective actions may become necessary. Contractors should consider the following examples of questions that are likely to be appropriate at each stage of a critique:

Detection

Was the spill detected promptly?
How was it detected and by whom?

Could it have been detected earlier? How?
Are any procedures available to consider which might aid in spill detection?

Notification

Were proper procedures followed in notifying ExteNet?
Were proper procedures followed in notifying Agencies?
Were notifications prompt?

Assessment/Evaluation

Was the magnitude of the problem assessed correctly at the start? What means were used for this assessment?
Was there adequate measurement or estimation of the spill volume? What was the initial strategy for response to this spill?
Is the strategy defined in the spill plan?
How did the strategy evolve and change during this spill and how were these changes implemented?
What caused such changes?
Are there improvements needed? More training?

Response

What steps were taken to mobilize spill countermeasures?
What resources were mobilized?
Was mobilization prompt?
Could it have been speeded up or should it have been?
How could this be improved?
Were outside spill contractors needed and called in promptly?
Was containment effective and prompt?
How could it have been improved?

SPILL NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST

Date: _____ Time: _____

Name: _____ Contractor: _____

Location/Station#: _____

Description of Spill (color, length, width, type): _____

_____

_____

Type of Product: _____

Estimated Quantity: _____

Source of Spill (vehicle, machine, etc.): _____

_____

Describe initial containment procedures: _____

_____

_____

_____

Weather Conditions: _____

Note if spill reached any body of water: _____

Individuals notified of spill (include name, company, date, time and response): _____

_____

ZOECOM SAFETY HAND BOOK

MAY 2010

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- ZOECOM SUPERVISOR'S ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION FORM
- ZOECOM SAFETY TEAM FOLLOW-UP AND RECOMMENDATION FORM

INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

In California, every employer is required by law to provide a safe and healthful workplace to his/her employees. In accordance with the California Code of Regulations, **ZOECOM** by this handbook is providing to you an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) in writing. There is a specific IIPP required for the construction industry, the Construction IIPP.

The **ZOECOM IIPP** is a written plan that has the following elements:

- Management commitment/assignment of responsibilities
- Safety communications system with employees
- System for assuring employee compliance with safe work practices
- Scheduled inspections/evaluation system
- Accident investigation
- Procedures for correcting unsafe/unhealthy conditions
- Safety and health training and instruction
- Recordkeeping and documentation

The IIPP includes procedures that ZOECOM your employer has put into practice. Part of our responsibility is to control potential workplace hazards and correct hazardous conditions or practices as they occur or are recognized. The program includes a system for **ZOECOM MANAGEMENT** and **SUPERVISION** to communicate with you on matters relating to occupational safety and health, including provisions designed to encourage employees to inform the employer of hazards at the worksite without fear of reprisal.

MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT/ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ZOECOM'S GREATEST RESOURCE IS ITS PEOPLE: Competition and increasing technology will place a premium on developing people whose quality will determine our competitiveness. We provide on-going training and skills development and these skills must be used effectively in the field. This requires more than repetitive tasking, it requires the ability to reason and the incentives to be productive.

The on-going development of a business-labor partnership aims at the common goals of greater productivity, higher quality, success and opportunity for personal satisfaction and to encourage the building and expression of the invisible skills of creativity and teamwork.

- **ZOECOM** is strongly committed to higher levels of performance.
- **ZOECOM** pursues improved quality so that we will be recognized as the standard of excellence in the marketplace.
- **ZOECOM** is a company of ordinary people who perform at an extraordinary level and have fun along the way.

Our goal is to promote a safety culture and pro-active environment that will effectively identify and manage risk through recognition, evaluation, and educating our employees and clients in compliance with federal, state, and local safety and health regulations as well the latest professional practices to ensure every worker goes home safely.

Jeff Smith May 2010

If you have questions or need assistance reviewing this document, or desire to report an accident or an un-safe situation, please contact:

Jeff Smith: 1.650.728.1237 or
Celio Abarca, Training/Safety Manager: 1.408.312.9429

Office hours are: Monday through Friday: 7 am to 5 pm.

Our main phone number is: **1.650.728.1237**

For life threatening emergencies call: 911

THE SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The safety communications system, one of the elements of the IIPP, is in a form and is communicated in a manner that we believe to be readily understandable by our employees. If at anytime you do not fully understand the information being presented to you—please notify the person providing the information to you and we will provide further information in a form that you do find to be readily understandable.

The safety communication system includes:

- Meetings
- Training programs
- Postings
- Written communications
- A system for anonymous notification by employees about hazards
- Labor/management safety and health committees
- Other means of ensuring communication with employees.

In addition to the above, ZOECOM requires that supervisors conduct "toolbox" or "tailgate" safety meetings with their crews at least once each week to emphasize safety.

Supervisors also need to hold periodic meetings to discuss safety problems and accidents that have occurred.

It is the intent of ZOECOM to provide a safe and healthful workplace for his/her employees. You should never undertake a job that appears to be unsafe, and you should not perform a job until you have received instructions on how to do it properly and safely.

The goal of the IIPP is to ensure that worker safety and health are not compromised.

THE SAFETY PROGRAM

- TAILGATE MEETINGS
- ON THE JOB TRAINING AND SIGN OFF SHEET
- MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)
- CREW EVALUATION AND SIGN OFF SHEET
- **OSHA** COMPETENT PERSON QUESTIONS
- SCORE CARD FOR MANAGEMENT AND CREWS

TAILGATE MEETINGS and SIGN-OFF SHEET

Safety Tailgate Meetings are held on Monday mornings at the yard or on-the-job site. These meetings are mandatory bi-weekly per CAL OSHA, but at ZOECOM we have our Safety Meetings once a week and as needed in order to provide our employees a **SAFER** place to work. **At the end of each meeting you will be required to sign-off—acknowledging that you were in attendance on the date of the meeting, and understand the information provided.**

OJT AND SIGN OFF SHEET

In addition to formalized training, you will also receive training while on-the-job. This training is extremely valuable to you as you develop you skills and tradecraft. In addition, it gives us a chance to give you a hands-on-experience while under the supervision of a qualified employee. **At the end of each training session, you will be required to sign-off—acknowledging that you were in trained on the date, and understand the information provided**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

What is a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)? _A Material Safety Data Sheet is a document that contains information on the chemical make-up, use, storage, handling, emergency procedures and potential health effects related to a hazardous material. The MSDS contains much more information about the material than the label on the container. MSDSs are prepared and written by the manufacturer of the material.

What is the purpose of an MSDS? The purpose of an MSDS is to inform you of:

- The material's chemical make-up.
- The material's physical properties or fast acting health effects that makes it dangerous to handle.
- The level of protective gear you need to wear to work safely with the material.

- The first aid treatment to be provided when someone is exposed to the material.
- The preplanning needed for safely handling spills, fires, and day-to-day operations.
- How to respond to accidents.

What information is on the MSDS? There are 9 categories of information that must be present on an MSDS. These are:

- Chemical Identity
- Health Hazard Data
- Manufacturer information
- Precautions for Safe Handling and Use
- Hazardous ingredients
- Exposure controls/personal protection
- Physical and chemical properties
- Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Reactivity Data Even with all of the above information on an MSDS, it might not have everything you need to know about a material. For example, health hazard information is usually presented in general terms. Your health and safety specialist should be able to help you find more information if it is needed.

Why is an MSDS hard to read? Originally, MSDSs were intended to be used by industrial hygienists, chemical engineers and safety professionals. Now, MSDSs are used by employers, employees, emergency responders and anyone else requiring information on a material. Some MSDSs look very different from others. This is because law specifies the content of the MSDS, but the format is left up to the manufacturer of the material.

When would I use an MSDS? You should always know the hazards of a material before you start using it. For most people who work with a material, there are sections of the MSDS that are more important than others. You should always read the name of the material, know the hazards, understand the safe handling and storage requirements, and understand what to do in an emergency.

Hazard Communication Standard MSDSs form the cornerstone of this standard. The Hazard Communication standard requires employers to; maintain an inventory of hazardous materials, provide employees training on the potential hazards associated with a material, obtain and maintain MSDSs for each

material onsite, establish proper methods and types of labels, and inform contractors of the hazards that their employees may be exposed to in their work area. **At the end of each training you will be required to sign-off—acknowledging that you were in attendance on the date of the TRAINING, and understand the information provided.**

CREW EVALUATIONS

Crew evaluations are given on the job site to ensure our crews are using all equipment properly, are following our safety standards and are performing high quality work that we at ZOECOM expect from our employees.

MANAGEMENT EVALUATIONS

ZOECOM values our employees and encourages them to provide feedback on how we are doing at all times. Each vehicle is equipped with SCORE CARDS for employees to complete at their will. All scorecards are anonymous and are not used in anyway against the employee submitting the evaluation.

OSHA COMPETENT PERSON QUESTIONS

1. **What is a competent person?**

   A COMPETENT PERSON is someone who knows the scope of work at hand and who is capable of identifying existing or predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions, which are hazardous, and has the authority to shut down operations.

2. **How much water are you to consume in one hour and how much in an 8-hour period?**

   1-quart and hour, 2-gallons a day.

3. **What are safety glasses rated at?**

   Z-87

4. **What are earplugs rated at and when should you wear them?**

   30 dbs of noise or above or if you have to talk loud you should put your earplugs in.

5. **Where are Urgent Care Doctor offices located in your job site area?**

   Different for each location

6. **The street name of your job site location at the present time?**

   Different for each location

7. **Who is in charge of the evacuation plan and where to meet in case of emergency?**

   The Foreman

8. **In CPR, what is the breath count and compression count?**

   Two (2) Breaths and 30 compressions.

FOREWARD

This section consists of safety rules, it covers the most essential rules that govern our business—but is not meant to be comprehensive or complete. Other resources are available from the Safety Manager to help solve specific problems.

Thorough training will be provided alongside this handbook. It should not be used as substitute for general practices and safe practices to each job.

Every employee is required to sign-off on receiving this handbook and to read this handbook. **If you have any questions or are in need of assistance in understanding the purpose of this handbook, please contact Jeff Smith or you local supervisor.** Compliance with the rules is mandatory and will help in keeping **ZOECOM** a safer place to work.

SCOPE

As a condition of employment, it is every employee's responsibility to follow company safety rules and regulations.

All employees are required to know and to understand all safety rules and applications applicable to the work performed.

All new employees shall be provided with a copy of all applicable safety rules by the company and shall be required to read and to understand the rules prior to job assignment.

ENFORCEMENT

The supervisor, foreman or employee in charge is responsible for the safety of their personnel and must enforce all safety rules and regulation.

An employee who knowingly violates an established safety rule or practice will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of their employment.

TRAINING

The supervisor, foreman or person in charge is responsible to train his/her personnel in safe and proper procedures.

No employee shall perform or be allowed to perform any function for which he/she is not properly trained.

REQUIRED TRAINING

1. Pole Climbing
2. Hearing Protection Training
3. Confined Space Entry Training
4. Ladder Safety
5. Aerial Lift / Bucket Truck Training
6. Fire Safety and Prevention Training
7. First Aid and CPR Training
8. Heat Illness Prevention Program
9. Lock-out/Block-out Training
10. Blood borne Pathogens

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information and information regarding safety may be issued through letters, operating instructions, bulletins, memos, etc. When such addendums are necessary, they will be made available to all personnel involved.

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY STANDARDS

The laws and regulations of federal, state, county and city agencies bind ZOECOM and its employees. Managers shall make certain that all employees comply with all applicable governmental regulations.

Governmental regulatory agencies affecting our work include:

- US Department of Labor
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- OSHA California Division of Industrial Safety
- CAL-OSHA California Public Utilities Commission

- California Department of Motor Vehicles
- CAL-TRANS

EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY

It is the duty of each employee to work in a safe manner and to be familiar with and use safe practices at all times.

Company employees are not expected to be exposed or to expose themselves or others to any hazards.

Horseplay, scuffling or practical joking is dangerous and is strictly forbidden.

QUALIFICATION FOR DUTY

No employee may attempt work for which they are not technically, mentally or physically qualified.

Any manager, supervisor, foreman or employee in charge, having reasonable grounds to suspect that an employee under his/her jurisdiction is technically, mentally or physically unfit for the work assigned, will prohibit that employee from working until satisfactory evidence of that employee's fitness is obtained.

INTOXICANTS AND DRUGS

Use or possession of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances during work hours is strictly forbidden. An employee who violates this policy is subject to immediate termination.

FIRST AID

Employees who are required to learn first aid and CPR will be trained and certified at company expense.

An injured employee shall obtain aid promptly and report the injury to his/her supervisor immediately. If medical assistance is required, contact Jeff Smith or your supervisor for authorization and location of the nearest urgent care or emergency facility in your area. A list of State Fund medical network providers is available in the field and kept in the glove box off all company vehicles.

HOUSEKEEPING

All **ZOECOM** buildings, yards, facilities, work sites and vehicles shall be maintained in neat, clean and orderly condition. Good housekeeping is the responsibility of all employees at all times.

FIELD DRESS CODE

It is our desire to present a professional look to the customer, the public and to fellow employees. No Baggy Street Clothing is allowed on the Job Site. We are a construction company. Long hair as well as certain types of clothing, shoes and accessories may impose unsafe conditions in certain work areas. Loose clothing, long hair, jewelry and hanging accessories may get tangled in machinery and cause injury. Heavy jeans, work boots and long sleeve shirts are to be worn. Most if not all job sites require safety glasses, hard hats or other personal protection equipment be worn at all times.

Safety requirements may vary throughout the day in some areas, based on work functions being performed. Please adhere strictly to notices and management warnings regarding safe dress policies in specific areas of the job site. Managers, foreman, supervisors and in charge employees have authority to define safety issues in their area as it relates to safety policy, including dress codes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

One way to prevent injury at work is to wear proper personal protective gear. Some protective equipment is necessary for specific jobs, while other items are necessary for any work. **ZOECOM** know the hazards our workers face on the job, and we provide the proper equipment to protect against those hazards. **ZOECOM** also feel that it is important that workers be trained on how to use and care for the equipment so it will provide maximum protection.

HARD HATS

Your head is the most important part of your body. It contains the matter that controls your ability to think, speak, and move. Wearing your hard hat is the first line of defense against head injury.

A hard hat is meant to protect your head from the impact of falling material and accidental bumping.

The hat's suspension components act as a shock absorber and are designed to absorb or deflect a blow and distribute the impact over a large area. Even if the hat dents or shatters, it can still takes some force out of the blow and off of your head. It can also shield your scalp, face, neck, and shoulders against hazardous spills or splashes. Only wear approved hard hats manufactured to meet required industry standards. For maximum protection, choose the hard hat most suitable for the work being performed.

TYPES OF HARD HATS

1. Class A: Provides protection from low voltage conductors (proof tested to 2200 volts)

2. Class B: Provides protection from high voltage conductors (proof tested to 20000 volts)

3. Class C: Usually made of aluminum; should not be used around electrical hazard

Make sure your hat fits correctly and confine your hair. A hat that fits correctly will be the most comfortable and provide the best protection.

For maximum protection and comfort, the sweat bands and suspension straps must be properly adjusted because the ability of a hard hat to protect the head depends on the shock absorbing space between the shell and head by the suspension provided. Sunlight and heat can rot the sweatband and straps; so don't leave your hard hat on the window ledge of your car. Take good care of your hard hat. Don't drop it, throw it or drill holes in it. Inspect your hard hat every day for cracks, gouges, and frays or breaks in the straps. Observe and comply with "Hard Hat Area" sites. Remember – a hard hat is a status symbol; it identifies a safe worker, one who believes in and practices safety.

EYE PROTECTION - SEEING IS BELIEVING / ANSI Z87

In just the blink of an eye, an incident can injure or even blind a worker who is not wearing proper protective eyewear. The type of eye protection-safety glasses, goggles, face shields, or helmets must meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). In hazardous workplaces, street wear eyeglasses should only be worn in conjunction with ANSI-approved additional cover protection.

Eye safety requirement signs should be posted for anyone entering a work area that requires industrial-quality eye protection. Warning signs should be placed near machines, equipment, or process areas that require specific eye protection.

Eye injuries can be reduced when workers are trained to recognize the eye hazard they may encounter and to use and care for eye protection equipment properly. Workers in hazardous areas should also know what to do in case of an eye injury. In all eye injury cases, professional medical attention should be sought as soon as possible after taking initial first-aid measures. There are several causes for eye injury:

- Foreign particles such as dust, dirt, metal, wood chips, even an eyelash

can cause eye damage. These get into the eye from the wind or activities like chipping, grinding, sawing, brushing, hammering, or from power tools, equipment, and machinery. Flush the object out with water. Never rub or try to remove objects embedded in the eye. This can cause further damage. Loosely bandage eyes to stop movement then seek professional care.

- Chemical splashes from solvents, paints, hot liquids, or other hazardous solutions can cause great damage. Go immediately to the nearest emergency shower or water source. Look directly into the stream of water. With fingers hold eyes open and flush eyes for at least 15 minutes.

- Light burns can be caused from exposure to welding, lasers, or other radiant light. Their effect may not be felt until hours later when the eyes begin to feel gritty and become sensitive to light, then redness or swelling may occur. Keep eyes closed while awaiting medical attention.

- Bumps and blows to the eyes can be helped if a cold compress is applied for 15 minutes to reduce pain and swelling.

- Cuts in or around the eyes should be loosely bandaged to stop any eye movement until professionally attended. Don't rub, press, or wash the cut; this can cause further damage.

Eye safety is no accident. Nothing can replace the loss of an eye. Protect your eyesight from workplace hazards by wearing and caring for appropriate, approved protective eyewear. You'll see the difference.

HEARING PROTECTION

Most workers take good hearing for granted. Hearing loss can happen so gradually that it can go unnoticed until it's too late. Then, even a hearing aid may not help. Some assume hearing loss is the unavoidable result of getting older, yet most hearing loss is due to noise over a lifetime. While loss of hearing may result from a single exposure to a noise or explosion, such traumatic losses are rare. Most cases of hearing loss begin gradually in frequencies slightly above that of human speech and then subtly spread to lower and higher frequencies. Hearing loss can disrupt job performance, cause stress-related problems, increased heart rate, fatigue, irritability, tension and lead to unnecessary accidents or injuries on the job.

The workplace can be very noisy. Both the amount of noise and the duration of exposure determine the ability to damage hearing. Workers may be exposed to

noise from many sources: equipment, vehicles, or tools, to name a few. Any of these things can damage hearing when exposure accumulates over extended periods of time. How can you tell if work is too loud and may be causing hearing damage? It’s too loud if:

- You have to raise your voice to be heard.
- You can’t hear someone less than two feet away without shouting.
- Speech around you sounds muffled or dull after you leave a noisy area.
- You have ringing in your ears after exposure to noise.

What can employers do to prevent their workers from developing hearing problems?

Good planning can prevent problems caused by excessive noise exposure. Noise reduced at its source should be the first consideration. Employers should invest in noise-controlled equipment. When purchasing, we can ask vendors if there is a "quiet" model or a noise-reducing option, such as enclosed or acoustically lined vehicular cabs and equipment. Work schedules can be adjusted so that exposure to high noise levels does not occur for the entire work day. This allows a noise recovery period to be part of the work shift. Equally important is the use of personal protection devices, such as ear plugs and ear muffs.

PROTECTION DEVICES AVAILABLE:

There are several common types of hearing protection devices:

- Formable earplugs made of expandable foam. One size fits most people.
- Pre-molded earplugs made from flexible plastics. Often sold in different sizes, they should be selected to provide best fit for each ear.
- Semi-aural devices, or canal caps, consisting of flexible tips on a lightweight headband. They provide less protection than earplugs or earmuffs but may be good for intermittent use.
- Earmuffs having rigid cups with soft plastic cushions that seal around the ears.

The formable foam earplug must be narrowed and compressed by rolling before it is inserted into the ear canal. Once inserted, the earplug expands to fill the ear canal and to reduce noise transmission further into the ear. If it is inserted incorrectly, the foam earplug will provide much less protection against noise.

To properly fit a formable foam earplug:

- With clean hands, slowly roll and compress a foam earplug into a very thin cylinder.

- Reach around the head with one hand to pull the top of the ear slightly outward and upward while inserting an earplug into the ear canal with the other hand.

- After insertion, hold foam earplugs in place with a fingertip for a few moments to ensure that the plug expands in the ear canal without moving out of the ear. In a noisy environment, the reduction in perceived sound level as the plug expands should be noticeable.

- Have a coworker visually check the earplug._If the half or more of the earplug is sticking out of the ear canal, it not fitted correctly and won't provide the designed protection.

- To properly fit an earmuff:

- Adjust the headband so that it sits comfortably on the head and so that the cushions exert even pressure around the ears.

- Pull hair back and out from beneath the cushions to ensure a proper seal.
-
- Muffs should fully enclose the ears.

Employees may express concern about the potential for HPDs, particularly earplugs, to cause ear infections. Precautions that can be taken involve the cleanliness of HPDs. Hands should be clean before rolling foam earplugs. If feasible, disposable earplugs should be discarded after each use. If reused, earplugs should be washed with warm water and soap and allowed to dry thoroughly before reuse.

In many worksites, keeping hands clean may not be feasible. Preformed earplugs often come with a plastic stick at the outer end. This type of earplug allows for insertion and removal without touching the part of the earplug that enters the ear.

Earmuffs are less likely than earplugs to contribute to ear infections. However, earmuff cushions should be periodically wiped or washed clean. Workers who experience multiple ear infections with earplugs should wear earmuffs. Workers should let employers know which HPDs are best for them to wear, and feedback from workers should be considered in purchasing HPDs. Employers' and employees' working together to select HPDs increases the likelihood that HPDs are worn when needed to protect against hearing loss.

As your employer we can't always prevent noise, but we can lessen the chance of our workers experiencing hearing loss by having them follow the established safety procedures and enforcing the use of proper hearing protection.

Don't risk losing your hearing on the job. Silence may be a great thing, but not when it's permanent.

HAND PROTECTION - HANDLE WITH CARE

Next to our eyes, our hands are probably the most important part of our body when it comes to doing our work. They're involved in almost every thing we do. Yet many of the things we do with our hands are done without any deliberate thought. Your hands have no fear. They'll go anyplace they're sent and they only act as wisely as the person they belong to; so before you use your hands think of their safekeeping.

Here are the most common types of hand injuries and what you can do to prevent them:

Traumatic injuries often occur from careless use of machinery or tools. Hands and fingers get caught, pinched or crushed in chains, wheels, rollers, or gears. They are punctured, torn or cut by spiked or jagged tools and edges that shear or chop. Safety precautions should include using shields, guards, gloves, or safety locks; handling knives or tools with care; and keeping hands, jewelry and clothing away from moving parts.

Contact injuries result from contact with solvents, acids, cleaning solutions, flammable liquids and other substances that can cause burns or injure tissue. To protect against these injuries, read the product labels, use the right glove or barrier cream, and wash hands frequently. Result from contact with solvents, acids, cleaning solutions, flammable liquids and other substances that can cause burns or injure tissue. To protect against these injuries, read the product labels, use the right glove or barrier cream, and wash hands frequently.

Repetitive motion injuries happen when tasks require repeated, rapid hand movements for long periods of time. Manufacturing, assembling, or computer work may lead to these injuries. Change your grip, hand position, or motion. If

possible, rotate tasks to give your hands a rest.

You can protect yourself from hand injuries by remembering the following basic safety rules:

- Wear appropriate hand protection,
- Recognize hazards.
- Think through each job before you begin.
- Follow safety rules.
- Avoid shortcuts.
- If an accident happens, seek prompt treatment.
- Report injuries to your supervisor.

Healthy hands are built to last a lifetime. Injuries can last a lifetime, too. Be aware of your hand placement and take precautions to guard them.

FOOT SAFETY - ITS A SHOE IN FOR SAFETY

The foot is something that doesn't get much attention unless there is a problem. Therefore, to avoid possible injury, it's important to think about safeguarding the foot before undertaking any job.

Workers may be exposed to various hazardous conditions on the job, including slippery surfaces, climbing hazards, handling or working around heavy equipment and machinery and working around electricity. These different working conditions may require different safety footwear to protect the foot, and the worker, from injury.

When choosing safety footwear, you must select the legally approved shoe or boot required for the job activity, equipment, and situation. Some situations may require metal-toed boots to protect the top part of the foot. These steel-toed shoes provide extra protection over the top of the foot and can make a difference in preventing an injury in an accident.

Safety shoes or boots with impact protection should be worn when workers carry or handle materials such as heavy packages, objects, parts or tools and for other activities where objects may fall onto the foot. Workers should be required to wear safety shoes or boots with impact protection when their work involves wheeling carts that carry heavy materials; handling heavy, bulky tools; working around heavy pipes or in situations where a heavy object may roll over a workers foot.

Safety shoes or boots with puncture protection should be required where a worker could step on sharp objects such as nails, wires, tacks, screws, large staples, scrap metal, etc. And special types of insulating shoes or conductive shoes may be necessary for certain types of electrical work.

Employers should instruct their workers in the correct safety footwear necessary

for the work they will be required to perform or situation they may encounter on the job. They should also understand the importance of wearing the protective footwear. Safety awareness and healthy workers comes from a total safety program that includes ongoing education and training in personal protective equipment on the job.

NOTE: All climbing equipment must meet institutional specifications for linemen's climbing equipment. A detailed list of acceptable climbing equipment is covered in Pole Climbing training and is provided as an approve list in this handbook.

CONSTRUCTION SITE HYGIENE

Construction site hygiene encourages good housekeeping, provides workers with clean drinking water, sanitary restrooms, and washing facilities to clean up. Access to clean water and restrooms encourages good hygiene on the job and helps avoid cross contamination to safeguard worker health and safety.

Clean drinking water can be provided by plumbed drinking fountains or in clean portable containers. Make sure that portable water containers are clearly labeled and have drinking fountain spouts or faucets that can be used to fill single-use water cups; water should not be dipped from the container. If there is a non-potable (non-drinkable) water source on the site, it should be clearly labeled that the water is not safe for drinking, washing, or cooking.

Washing facilities on the jobsite allow workers to wash their hands and avoid cross-contamination before eating, drinking, smoking, and/or heading home for the day. Workers can wash away harmful substances and use the washing area to service and decontaminate personal protective equipment (PPE). This is especially important to workers using potentially harmful substances such as paints, coatings, solvents, or other materials.

Do your part on the job to ensure good hygiene. Participate in site cleanup activities, clean as you go, and keep the worksite clear of debris, trash, and hazardous substances. Use washing facilities to clean your hands and avoid cross-contamination. Immediately report unsanitary or hazardous conditions on the jobsite to your supervisor.

ENTERING CONFINED SPACE AWARENESS LEVEL TRAINING

Workers tend to put their faith in most indoor or confined atmospheres, thinking someone else has checked for safety. Air, whether life sustaining or killing, is usually colorless, odorless, and tasteless. The atmosphere in a confined space, for example, may seem like any other. But that is one work place that must never be taken for granted. Confined spaces have fooled scores of workers killed or injured every year because they thought someone had checked for safety or because they “followed their noses” and guessed the air smelled OK. The air may look safe and smell safe, yet be filled with enough toxic contaminants to kill.

Be on guard for a lack of adequate oxygen, for the presence of asphyxiates, toxic gases and vapors, and remember that all of these can be present at the same time. This is especially true in sewers, pipelines, manholes, storm drains, tunnels, vaults, chemical and oil tanks, storage bins, farm silos, winery tanks, and brewery vats.

There are no set rules to avoid trouble in these confined places, because there are so many different types of hazards and kinds of toxic materials. Begin the safety check by knowing the substances that have been stored in the confined place and the processes that were most recently used there. It is important to understand the space’s use, whether for storage, fermentation or mixing. These facts will determine how to correctly test the space for safe entry.

Employers should have a "qualified person" determine if a confined space exists at the work site. This person should be able to identify the hazards workers may face in the space and be familiar with instruments and procedures to test for oxygen levels, flammability, and exceeded limits of air contaminants or toxic substances.

Before allowing worker entry, the confined space should be tested from the outside to determine whether the confined space atmosphere is safe. The qualified person should decide on the necessary tools for safe work in the confined space. (Explosion-proof tools and equipment are essential if the atmosphere is combustible.) The confined space should be continuously monitored to determine whether the space has changed due to the work being performed. If testing can’t be done continuously, it should be done often enough to ensure that the space doesn’t get dangerously contaminated or lack oxygen. Monitoring should be done with one instrument for lack of oxygen and another instrument for toxic and combustible hazards. Testing instruments should be

regularly calibrated noting maintenance checks. The qualified person must also determine what type of ventilation should be used to draw air out of and blow fresh air into the space.

Never rush into a confined place to rescue a worker overcome by a poisonous atmosphere unless you're wearing approved safety equipment, self-contained breathing apparatus, and a safety belt and line. A dangerously low level of oxygen or the presence of toxic vapors and gases affects everyone, including those with the best of motives. Thoughtlessness and panic help no one, not even the selfless hero.

While observing precautions, it's also wise to periodically re-check the air after working in a confined place for any length of time. Following the rules of safety can safeguard against the silent dangers of confined spaces.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS AWARENESS LEVEL TRAINING

What are Blood borne Pathogens? Blood borne pathogens (BBP) are microorganisms that can cause disease when transferred from an infected person to another person through blood or other potentially infected body fluids. The microorganisms are capable of causing serious illness and death. The most common diseases spread in this manner are Hepatitis B (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Examples of other blood borne diseases include malaria, Hepatitis C and syphilis.

Who is at Risk? Workers in health care and public safety jobs could be potentially exposed to these disease pathogens. These workers include, but are not limited to, doctors, dentists, nurses, paramedics, police, laboratory workers and housekeeping workers in the health care industry. Needle stick injuries are the most common method of exposure for health care workers. Non-health care workers may become exposed at work while providing help to an injured co-worker and coming in contact with the injured person's blood or body fluids.

How can you become exposed? Exposure to blood borne pathogens may occur in many ways. Any kind of opening or break in the skin provides a place for infected blood or fluids to enter your body. Scrapes, cuts, rashes, burns and other minor injuries that create an opening in the skin are entryways for blood borne pathogens. Your eyes, nose and mouth are mucous membranes, and are also openings for diseases to enter.

Universal Precautions Universal precautions are methods of protecting yourself from blood borne pathogens. Universal precautions assume all body fluids are infected with blood borne pathogens. Universal precautions include:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – to be used at all times to prevent skin or mucous membrane contact with bodily fluids. Always inspect PPE for cracks, holes or other damage. Never use damaged PPE. PPE examples include lab coats, gloves, eye goggles, face shields, etc.

- Wash hands or other skin surfaces thoroughly and immediately if contaminated.

- When using sharp items (scalpels, needles, pipettes, etc.) that may be potentially contaminated, a puncture resistant container must be used for storage and disposal after use.

If you think you've been exposed If you have come in contact with blood or other potentially infectious bodily fluids, you've been involved in an exposure incident. Stay calm, wash yourself thoroughly, and report to your supervisor right away. Inform your supervisor of how, when, where and whose blood you came in contact with. If you've been involved in an exposure incident, seek medical attention. A medical professional will provide you with appropriate testing, treatment and education.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

Determining the cause of workplace accidents is extremely important. It is essential that even minor accidents are reported and properly investigated so that causes are identified and control measures put in place to prevent recurrence.

One of the most important aspects of accident investigation is determining the underlying causes of the accident. Often, people stop the investigation too early, forgetting that each main cause may have several underlying causes. For example, if a person slips on a wet floor and injures himself or herself, some people would say the 'cause' of the accident was the wet floor. This is correct, but we say this is the IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

What is more important are the underlying causes, or ROOT CAUSES. For example, what caused the water to be left lying on the floor, did the water come from a leak, had the water been lying on the floor for several minutes or several

hours – or even days – before the accident?

These questions, and of course their answers, are more beneficial than the actual immediate cause itself. We can learn more about the safety culture of an organization by investigating root causes, than we can by any other means. Therefore, carrying out an in-depth investigation, which goes beyond the immediate cause, is not only essential; it is very beneficial in the long-term.

The Five Stages of an Accident Investigation

- Reporting
- Gathering information
- Analyzing information
- Identifying risk control measures
- Action planning and implementing

Reporting

After an accident occurs, it is important that it is reported properly. **All accidents involving personal or physical injury or damage are to be reported immediately to the foreman, supervisor or employee in charge.** As an employer, we are required to file a complete first report of occupational injury or illness within five days of knowledge of an injury. If the original injury results in death, employers shall file an amended report with the insurer within five days of knowledge of death. We must also report to Cal OSHA any serious injury, illness or death of an employee immediately, but no longer than 8 hours after the employer knows or with diligent inquiry would have known.

Gathering Information

The next step is to gather information about the accident and about the events that led up to the accident. Interviews with people who were injured or involved are essential. Interviews may also need to be conducted with people who supervise the area where the accident occurred. Drawings and photographs are a good way of recording the scene of the accident. Things to consider during the information gathering stage are:

- What happened?
- Who was involved?
- What equipment was being used at the time?
- Were procedures being followed at the time and, if so, copies of those procedures should be looked at?
- What was the injured person actually doing at the time of the accident and immediately before the accident?
- How did the injury occur?
- Were any first aid measures taken and, if so, by whom?

- Who was the site supervisor?
- Were there any witnesses?
- What personal protective equipment was being worn at the time of the accident?
- What was the sequence of events that led up to the accident?

This final point is an important one. It is essential for anyone who investigates an accident to fully understand the sequence of events. An accident often occurs, not because of the immediate thing that went wrong, but because of something much earlier going wrong.

Analyzing the Information

Once information has been gathered, it should be analyzed thoroughly. The SAFETY MANAGEMENT TEAM will make this analysis.

Team members assigned to this committee are:

- **Celio Abarca**
- **Dany Abarca**
- **Francisco Juarez**
- **Jeff Smith**

This is the stage when the investigator can start to piece together the sequence of events and to start understanding why the incident occurred and, more importantly, the underlying reasons for the accident.

Many accident investigators use a ‘tree’ diagram to show the events that led up to the accident. This technique puts the accident at the top of the tree and the branches that come from the top show the contributing factors. In fact, this is why the main causes of an accident are caused the ROOT cause – the root of the tree feeds its growth. The root causes of the accident contribute towards the final accident. Cut off the root and the plant dies! By identifying the root cause of an accident, and then by eliminating that cause, the accident can never happen again.

Identifying Risk Control Measures

After the accident has been analyzed and the root causes have been identified, control measures can be identified that will ‘cut off the root’. Control measures cover many different aspects of health and safety and can include: personal protective equipment; training of personnel; procedures for doing the job; better equipment; improved maintenance; and improved safety inspections.

Action Planning and Implementing

The final stage of the accident investigation is to ensure that a plan is put together for implementing the control measures that have been identified.

By following the five stages of accident investigation, employers can greatly improve workplace safety. Unfortunately, often it takes an injury for lessons to be learned, but at least if an injury does occur, the event can be used to help increase the standard of health and safety at work.

All applicable forms are included in this handbook.

END OF SAFETY MANUAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have read the policies outlined in this safety manual. I understand that while this is not an employment contract I am bound to abide by the policies set herein.

I further understand that **ZOECOM** may modify, revise and update this manual at any time. I am also aware that this updating may include additions or deletions.

I also certify that I have had ample time to discuss this handbook and its contents with **ZOECOM** representatives and I fully understand the contents.

With this knowledge I accept the policies outlined herein as a condition of employment.

Employee signature _____

Date _____

ZOECOM reserves the right to make changes to this handbook for the purpose of modifying, revising and updating company policy and this manual. Notice of changes will be posted on the bulletin boards and become a part of this manual. Violation of any company policy may result in immediate termination.

EQUIPMENT SAFETY & TRAINING SIGN-OFF SHEET

DATE_____ TIME_____ SUBJECT_____

Please **Circle** "YES" or "NO" for the questions below (as required)

1. Has the employee read through the equipment mfg's manual and has been trained on the proper use of equipment? YES NO
2. Is the employee able to conduct a proper inspection of the equipment to ensure everything is in working order and safe to operate? YES NO
3. Does the employee have actual hands-on field experience in operating the equipment? YES NO
4. If yes, how many years experience? _____
5. Does the employee have proper classification of license(s) to operate the equipment? YES NO N/A
6. Does the employee understand the basic speed laws? YES NO N/A
7. Did the employee demonstrate his ability to properly operate the equipment in a safe manner and did he fully understand the dangers associated with operating said equipment? YES NO
8. Per OSHA, State, Federal and ZOECOM guidelines did the employee pass and prove his/her ability to operate the equipment safely and did they possess the awareness not to be a hazard to fellow employees and/or the general public? YES NO

Employee's Acknowledgement of Training

I, _____acknowledge that I have received the necessary training from ZOECOM on the proper use of_____ as per OSHA, State, Federal and ZOECOM guidelines. Furthermore I understand that I have an obligation to properly operate the equipment in a safe and professional manner.

ZOECOM Trainer:

Print Name _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

Employee:

Print Name _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

EXTENET SYSTEMS (CALIFORNIA) LLC EROSION CONTROL PLAN

Implementation

ExteNet Systems (California) LLC will utilize a sandbag barrier to control erosion associated with its ground-disturbing activities on Highway 35 in San Mateo County. A sandbag barrier consisting of a row of sand-filled bags will be placed on a level contour at the construction site as necessary to intercept and slow runoff. Although sand-filled bags are porous, an appropriate grain of sand will be used that can quickly plug and limit any flow of water through the barrier in order to create temporary ponding. The temporary ponding provides quiescent conditions allowing sediment to settle. Sandbag barriers also reduce erosion by reducing the tendency of sheet flows to concentrate into rivulets which erode rivulets, and ultimately gullies, into disturbed sloped soils. Sandbag barriers are similar to ground berms, but less porous.

Design and Layout (See attached diagrams)

- Sandbag barriers will be located on a level contour.
- Ends of the sandbag barrier will be turned up-slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier.
- Sufficient space up-slope from the barrier will be maintained to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage.
- If the sandbag barrier is installed near the toe of a slope, the barrier will be moved away from the slope during cleaning.
- If necessary, sandbags will be placed perpendicular to the barrier to serve as a cross barrier that prevents flow behind the barrier.
- Sandbags will be stacked as high was necessary to prevent overspill.
- Butt ends of sandbags will be packed tightly horizontally.
- Butt joints of bags will be overlapped with the row beneath if multiple bags are stacked vertically.

Materials

Sandbags will be made of woven polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide fabric or other suitable fabric. Each sandbag will typically be at least 18 inches in length and 12 inches in width and 3 inches in depth. These dimensions result in a sandbag weight of approximately 33 lbs. Bag dimensions and weight may vary somewhat depending on available materials locally.

Maintenance

Sandbag barriers will be inspected prior to forecast rain and daily during and after rain events. Sandbags will be replaced or reshaped as needed to maintain a proper barrier. Accumulated sediment will be removed periodically as necessary. Sediment height will not exceed one-third of the barrier height.

Sandbag Barrier

SE-8

SANDBAG BARRIER

NOTES

1. Construct the length of each reach so that the change in base elevation along the reach does not exceed 1/2 the height of the linear barrier, in no case shall the reach length exceed 500'.
2. Place sandbags tightly.
3. Dimension may vary to fit field condition.
4. Sandbag barrier shall be a minimum of 3 bags high.
5. The end of the barrier shall be turned up slope.
6. Cross barriers shall be a min of 1/2 and a max of 2/3 the height of the linear barrier.
7. Sandbag rows and layers shall be staggered to eliminate gaps.

Setback varies (See note 5)
Sandbag barrier (See note 4)
Toe of slope
Slope
SECTION A-A
Slope
END DETAIL
SECTION B-B
Sandbags
See note 6
SECTION C-C
Sandbag barrier
Toe of slope
DIRECTION OF FLOW

Environmental Training Outline
Extenet Systems
Highway 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
San Mateo County, California
March 2012

I. Introduction

a. Introduction of project team members
b. Purpose and need for environmental awareness training
c. Sign-in sheet

II. Discussion of environmental regulations, project permits, sensitive habitats, and sensitive wildlife species

a. Environmental regulations pertaining to project

b. Regulatory permits

c. Sensitive habitats (Including Sensitive Work Areas) – Streams, Forestlands, Grasslands, and Wetlands

d. Sensitive wildlife species (See Handout)

e. Cultural/Archeological Resources (See Handout) (To Be Provided By Qualified Archeologist)

f. Paleontological resources (To Be Provided By Qualified Paleontologist)

III. Discussion of operational and impact minimization measures during project implementation (See Handout)

IV. Lines of communication and authority, responsibilities of involved parties

a. Roles and Responsibilities
    1. Extenet Systems, Project Proponent
    2. Project Contractors
    3. Synthesis Environmental Planning, Environmental Training and Monitoring Staff
    4. BCR Consulting, Cultural/Archeological/Paleontological Training and Monitoring Staff
    5. California Public Utilities Commission, Lead Permitting Agency and California Environmental Quality Act Lead Agency. Responsible For Insuring That Mitigation Measures Contained in the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and

March 29, 2012

Extenet Systems - Highway 35

Agenda: Hazardous substance recognition & disposal

1. Recognition - what are Hazardous substances and how are they used on the jobsite?
    a. Identification methods of hazardous substances
    b. Substances used on the job site:
        i. Gasoline & Diesel Fuel
        ii. Hydraulic fluids
        iii. Tobacco & cigarette waste
2. Handling of Hazardous substances
    a. Proper handling & use of all substances
    b. Protocol for refueling
    c. Maintenance / repair initiatives (when & where)
3. Reaction – how do you respond to spills and/or identification?
    a. Substance identification
    b. Supervisor notification
    c. Spill protocol & notification
4. After action
    a. Your responsibilities following identification and/or spills
    b. Documentation requirements
5. Questions?

OPERATIONAL AND IMPACT MINIMIZATION MEASURES

EXTENET SYSTEMS
HIGHWAY 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

MARCH 2012

The following is a list of operational and impact minimization measures that Extenet Systems has agreed to implement during the implementation of project activities:

1. Project work area boundaries, including sensitive biological resource exclusion buffer zones, shall be clearly delineated by stakes, flagging, fencing, and /or rope or cord to minimize inadvertent degradation or loss of adjacent habitat during construction activities. Project activities shall be confined to locations within the identified areas.

2. The disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete operations and shall only occur within the defined work areas.

3. All construction equipment shall be power washed prior to arrival at the project site to prevent the transportation and establishment of noxious weeds in the project area.

4. No ground disturbing activities will occur within any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and wetlands as part of the project.

5. Hazardous materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvents that spill accidentally during project-related activities shall be cleaned up and removed from the project as soon as possible according to applicable federal, state and local regulations, as well as the Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan for the project.

6. Construction crews will have an emergency spill kit containing absorbent booms and pads, personal protective equipment, and emergency response guidance.

7. Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks and leakage. Any vehicles with chronic or continuous leaks will be removed from the construction site and repaired before being returned to operation.

8. Absorbent material or drip pans will be placed underneath vehicles during equipment maintenance or refueling. Refueling will take place only in designated areas. Any fluids drained from equipment will be collected in leak proof containers and taken to an appropriate disposal or recycling facility.

9. Human waste at the construction area will be disinfected. Portable chemical toilets will be used. The toilets will not be placed near environmentally sensitive areas. A commercial worker will maintain the self-contained chemical toilets in good working order to ensure that there are no leaks and will pump the toilets as necessary to prevent overflow. The vendor will be responsible for off-site disposal of the wastes.

10. All hazardous waste generated if a spill occurs during construction will be disposed of according to appropriate state and federal regulations. The appropriate disposal method will depend on the type of waste generated. Waste oils and other wastes considered hazardous in California will be transported by an RCRA-certified treatment, storage, and disposal facility and disposed at a Class I hazardous waste landfill

11. Construction vehicles and equipment shall be maintained in proper working condition to prevent the release of any hazardous materials into surface waters, wetlands, or upland areas.

12. Proper spill cleanup materials should be staged at the site at all times in the case accidental spills occur. Proper spill cleanup materials will consist of the following items: absorbent socks, disposal bags and ties, absorbent spill pillows, shovels, and brooms.

13. Containment and cleanup materials shall be present at all boring sites in case a frac-out or spill of boring materials occurs. Containment equipment may include such devices as sand bags, straw wattles, sedimentation fencing, and portable vacuum trucks and pumps.

14. All equipment storage and parking during project activities shall be confined to the project work sites or to previously disturbed off site areas that are not suitable habitat for listed species. If offsite staging areas are required, they shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist to ensure that they do not contain any sensitive biological resources.

15. All construction equipment shall be equipped with improved noise muffling, and shall maintain the manufacturer's recommended noise abatement measures, such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine isolators in good working condition.

16. Stationary equipment that generates noise levels in excess of 65 dBA Leq shall be located as far away from existing rural residential areas as possible.

17. Heavy-duty vehicle storage and start-up areas shall be located a minimum of 150 feet from occupied residences where feasible.

18. All equipment shall be turned off if not in use for more than five minutes.

19. A project representative shall establish restrictions on construction-related traffic to approved construction areas, storage areas, staging and parking areas via signage. Off-road traffic outside of designated project areas shall be prohibited. Project-related vehicles shall observe a 15 mph speed limit in all project areas except on County roads and State and federal highways.

20. All excavated steep-walled holes or trenches in excess of three feet in depth shall be provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill to prevent entrapment of endangered species or other animals during the construction phase. Ramps shall be located at no greater than 1,000-foot intervals and at not less than 45-degree angles. Trenches shall be inspected for entrapped wildlife each morning prior to onset of construction activities and immediately prior to the end of each working day. Before such holes or trenches are filled they shall be inspected thoroughly for entrapped animals. Any animals discovered shall be allowed to escape voluntarily without harassment before construction activities resume, or removed from the trench or hole by a qualified biologist and allowed to escape unimpeded. Holes, trenches, pits, and tanks that are still open at the end of the workday shall either be covered or fenced temporarily to prevent entry.

21. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures stored at the construction site overnight shall be inspected thoroughly for wildlife species (common and special-status) before being buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. Pipes laid in trenches overnight shall be capped. If during construction a wildlife species is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved or, if necessary, moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the wildlife species has escaped on it's own accord. In the case of common wildlife species, the onsite biologist/biological monitor may assist in removing the animal.

22. If any wildlife is encountered during the course of construction, said wildlife shall be allowed to leave the construction area unharmed.

23. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles or food scraps generated during construction or during subsequent operation shall be disposed of only in closed predator-proof containers and regularly removed from the site. No deliberate feeding of wildlife shall be allowed.

24. To prevent harassment or mortality of common and special-status wildlife species via predation, or destruction of their dens, no domestic pets (cats and dogs) shall be permitted on-site.

25. Project personnel will be required to smoke only in their vehicles and dispose of cigarette butts properly.

26. Firearms are prohibited from being brought onto the work site.

27. Any take or injury of threatened or endangered species shall be reported promptly to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and other applicable regulatory agencies.

28. All construction activities shall be confined to daylight hours.

29. Disturbed soils within the project disturbance zone shall be stabilized to reduce erosion potential, both during and following construction.

30. Silty water shall not be discharged into any streams, wetlands, or other natural habitat areas. Temporary sediment barriers shall be placed near storm drains and sensitive habitat areas adjacent to ground disturbing activities to prevent any construction materials, sediment, or debris from entering these areas. Such devices may include gravel bags, straw wattles, and silt fence. These devices shall be left in place until restoration activities are deemed successful and complete.

31. As necessary, orange construction fencing and warning signage will be placed around water resources in the vicinity of ground-disturbing activities.
32. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
33. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
34. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
35. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]).
36. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer‘s specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.

37. Should any signs of historic or archeological resources be observed during excavation or ground-disturbing activities, the following measures shall be implemented:

    - If archeological resources are discovered during excavation or ground disturbing activities, a certified archeologist shall be retained by the applicant to monitor construction excavations and to produce a mitigation plan for the proposed project. Archeological monitoring shall include inspection of exposed materials to determine if artifacts are present. The monitor shall have authority to temporarily divert grading away from exposed resources in order to recover specimens.
    - The certified archeologist shall record all details of the find on field data forms, and shall prepare monthly progress reports to be filed with the applicant and the CPUC.

- Recovered artifacts shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to allow analysis, and deposited in a designated repository.
- The certified archeologist shall prepare a final mitigation report to be filed with the applicant, the CPUC, and the repository.

If human remains are encountered during the course of excavation, all construction activities in the vicinity of the find shall cease, and the San Mateo County coroner and Native American representatives (if appropriate) shall be contacted to identify the find and determine the proper course of action.

38. If fossil or other paleontological materials are observed during the course of ground disturbing activities, such ground disturbing activities shall cease and a certified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor all further excavation activities at the site of the discovery. Paleontological resources discovered during construction activities shall be reported immediately to the applicant and the CPUC. The certified paleontologist shall immediately evaluate the paleontological resources that have been discovered to determine if they are significant, and shall prepare a monitoring and mitigation plan that will address what monitoring will take place and how paleontological resources will be handled. The paleontological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect excavation activities in order to evaluate and recover the paleontological resources.

    Upon completion of the evaluation and recovery of the paleontological resources, a report of findings shall be prepared by the certified paleontologist and submitted to the applicant and the CPUC. This report shall include the following at a minimum:

    - a statement of the type of paleontological resources found
    - the methods and procedures used to recover the paleontological resources
    - an inventory of the specimens recovered
    - a statement of the scientific significance of the paleontological resources

    The paleontological specimens recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ENCROACHMENT PERMIT

TR-0120

Permit No.
0409-6BB1683

Dist/Co/Rte/PM
04-SM-35 10.86 to 16.95

In compliance with (*Check one*):

Date
March 12, 2012

Fee Paid	Deposit
$7298 (billed)	$

Performance Bond Amount (1)	Payment Bond Amount (2)

Bond Company

Bond Number (1)	Bond Number (2)

☒ Your application of October 14, 2009

☐ Utility Notice No. _____ of _____

☐ Agreement No. _____ of _____

☐ R/W Contract No. _____ of _____

TO: ExteNet Systems, Inc
3030 Warrenville Road, Suite 340
Lisle, Illinois 60532

Attn: Terry Ray
Phone: (630) 505-3800

, **PERMITTEE**

and subject to the following, **PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED** to:

Install (15) new utility poles and associated node equipment with fiber optic cables and place ducts for fiber optic cables and power services by directional bore and trench method; install (4) underground vaults on the shoulder area and (3) electrical cabinets to service the node poles, along State Highway 04-SM-35, Post miles 10.86 to 16.95, between Swett Road and County Road South, in the San Mateo County.

A minimum of one week prior to the start of work under this permit, notice shall be given to, and approval of construction details, operations, public safety, and traffic control shall be obtained from State Representative Mr. Masoud Movassat, 380 Foster City Blvd., Foster City, CA 94404, (650) 573-8669, weekdays, between 7:30 AM and 4:00 PM.

All permitted work requires the permittee to apply for and obtain a work authorization number prior to the start of work. See the attached "Encroachment Permit Project Work Scheduling Procedures" and the attached "Permit Project Work Scheduling Request Form". Additional time beyond the minimum seven days advanced notice required in the above paragraph may be required for obtaining approval.

The following attachments are also included as part of this permit (*Check applicable*):

☒ Yes	☐ No	General Provisions
☐ Yes	☒ No	Utility Maintenance Provisions
☒ Yes	☐ No	Storm Water Special Previsions
☐ Yes	☒ No	A Cal-OSHA permit required prior to beginning work: # _____

In addition to fee, the permittee will be billed actual costs for:

☐ Yes	☒ No	Review
☒ Yes	☐ No	Inspection
☒ Yes	---------	Field Work

(If any Caltrans effort expended)

☐ Yes ☒ No The information in the environmental documentation has been reviewed and considered prior to approval of this permit.

This permit is void unless the work is completed before March 31, 2013

This permit is to be strictly construed and no other work other than specifically mentioned is hereby authorized.
No project work shall be commenced until all other necessary permits and environmental clearances have been obtained.

LBP

cc: BS(2), AA, TMC/J. Richardson, DTM/Phyllis Chan
Mr. Gary Getchell, Advance Communication, Inc., 695 Abbey Court, Benicia, CA 94510-3733

APPROVED:

BIJAN SARTIPI, District Director

BY:

Hani Rotmanji

For **MICHAEL D. CONDIE, District Permit Engineer**

Permittee: ExteNet Systems, Inc
Permit # 0409-6BB1683

When approved, traffic control performed under this permit shall be in accordance with the appropriate State Standard Plans T-10 through T-14. Where required by the plan, the use of flashing arrow-board is MANDATORY.

Traffic control is authorized with one lane closure only, between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM, Monday through Friday, holidays excepted. See attached Standard Plans T-10 and T-13. For shoulder closure, use Standard Plan T-10.

Permittee shall use two flaggers while work is being under progress.

Night work may be requested and is subjected to approval by the State representative between 9:00 PM and 6:00 AM, Sunday through Thursday, holidays excepted.

Before starting any work, permittee shall identify and protect all existing underground facilities.

All boring operations shall be made by the dry bore method without the use of air, water or other liquid material except that a minimum amount of water supplied from a container mounted on operator's equipment may be used for bit lubrication, if authorized b the Permit Inspector. Provide Caltrans form TR-0770 "Proof of Training" of the horizontal directional operator to the State representative.

Minimum cover over proposed facilities shall be (36").

Bore pit and receiving pit shall be located 5' behind the concrete curb or AC dike and shall be adequately fenced or have a Type "K" rail.

When backfilling operations of an excavation in the traveled way, whether transverse or longitudinal cannot be properly completed within a work day, steel plate bridging with a non-skid surface and shoring may be required to preserve unobstructed traffic flow. In such cases, the following conditions shall apply:

1. Steel plates used for bridging must extend a minimum of 300mm (12") beyond the edges of the trench.
2. Steel plate bridging shall be installed to operate with minimum noise.
3. The trench shall be adequately shored, as mentioned in Section 501.24J, to support the bridging and traffic loads.
4. Temporary paving with cold asphalt concrete shall be used to feather the edges of the plates.
5. Bridging shall be secured against displacement by using adjustable cleats, shims, or other devices.

During ground-disturbing activities within the State Right-of-Way, if there is an inadvertent archaeological or burial discovery, all construction within 50 feet of the find shall cease in compliance with CEQA, PRC 5024.5, and Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference (SER) Chapter 2 (at http://ser.dot.ca.gov). The Caltrans Cultural Resource Studies Office, District 4, shall be immediately contacted at (510) 286-5618. Archaeological resources may consist of, but are not limited to, dark, friable soils, charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, or deposits of bone, glass, metal, ceramics, or wood.

All cars, trucks and equipment shall be parked away from the traveled lane in a safe area.

A safe minimum passageway of 1.21m (4') shall be maintained through the working area at existing pedestrian or bicycle facilities. At no time shall pedestrian be diverted onto a portion of the street used for vehicular traffic. At locations where safe alternate passageways cannot be provided, appropriate signs and barricades shall be installed at the limit of construction and in advance of the limits of construction at the nearest crosswalk or intersection to detour pedestrian to facilities across the street.

Permittee shall take all protection measures to ensure safety at the work site, as deemed necessary by the State representative.

Before starting any work, permittee shall identify and protect all existing underground facilities.

All debris shall be removed from the State right of way and the area left in a safe condition after the completion of this project.

Permittee: ExteNet Systems, Inc
Permit # 0409-6BB1683

Trench/bore pits backfill shall conform to Section 19-3.06 of the State's Standard Specifications and the current edition of the Standar Plans. Tests for relative compaction of structure backfill material used in backfilling trenches may be made in accordance with Test Method No. California 231 (Nuclear gauge). Any base, surfacing or pavement shall be replaced in kind, or as otherwise required by State's representative.

Any damage to existing facilities, landscaping or irrigation within the State's Right of Way shall be replaced in kind by the permittee a permittee's expense.

Permittee shall be responsible for the full compliance of the Caltrans Storm Water Program and the Caltrans NPDES permit requirements. Please see the attached Storm Water Special Provisions.

Certain details of work authorized hereby are shown on permittee's plan submitted with request for permit.

All utility work shall be performed in accordance with the appropriate provisions contained in the Department of Transportation Encroachment Permit Utility, Tree Trimming, and Tree Removal Provisions dated July 2009.

Notwithstanding General Provision No.4, your contractor is required to apply for and obtain an encroachment permit prior t starting work. A fee of $164 is required at the time of application.

Permittee's contractor shall be billed for any additional inspection cost at the Caltrans standard hourly rate (currently $82.00 per hour)

In addition to the above conditions, Permittee understands and acknowledges that the conditions, limitations, restrictions and reservations for access to state-owned highway right of way for telecommunications and information technologies, including consideration and means of access, are subject to current and on-going Departmental and/or legislative review, and this permi may be revoked, made subject to different conditions, limitations, restrictions and reservations, or converted to a license, lease or other form of agreement, upon reasonable notice.

Immediately following completion of the work permitted herein, the permittee shall fill out and mail the Notice of Completion attached to this permit.

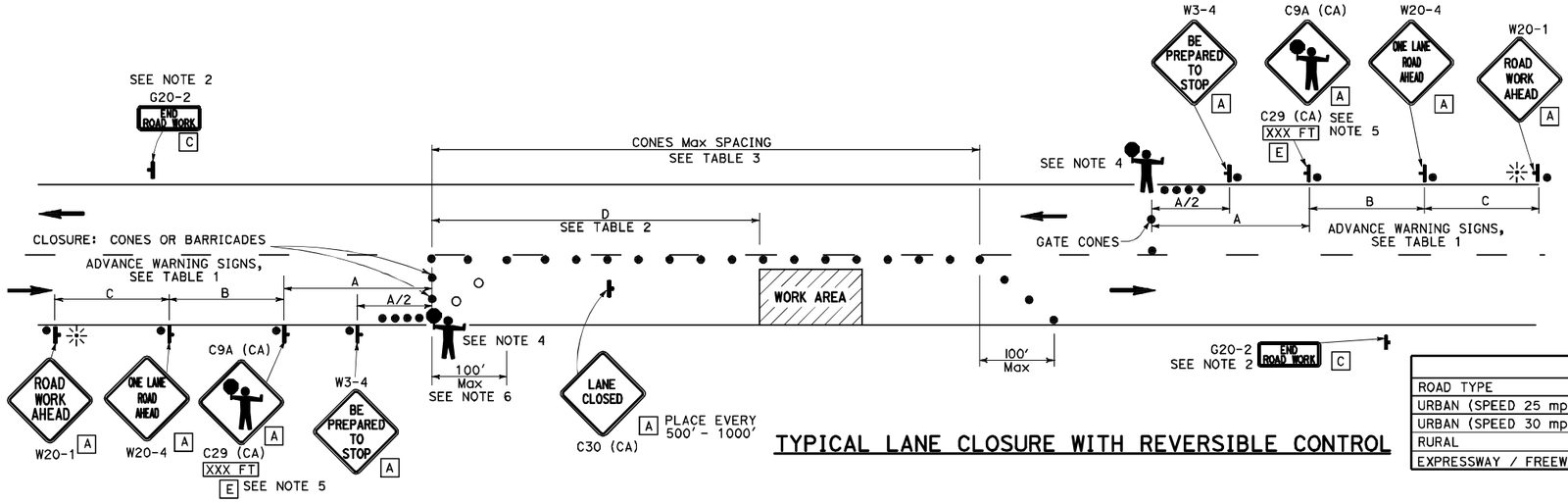
Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

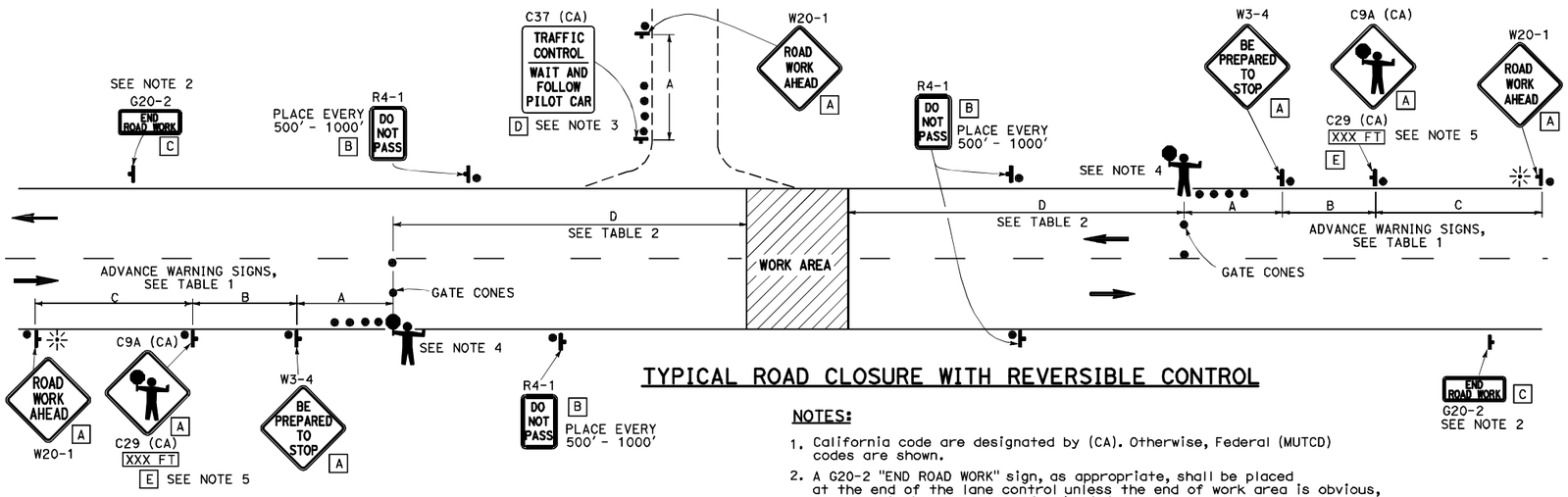
May 20, 2011
PLANS APPROVAL DATE

Gordon Wang
No. C63597
Exp. 9-30-12
CIVIL
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.



TYPICAL LANE CLOSURE WITH REVERSIBLE CONTROL



TYPICAL ROAD CLOSURE WITH REVERSIBLE CONTROL

LEGEND

- ● TRAFFIC CONE
- ○ TRAFFIC CONE (OPTIONAL TAPER)
- TEMPORARY SIGN
- DIRECTION OF TRAVEL
- PORTABLE FLASHING BEACON
- FLAGGER

SIGN PANEL SIZE (MINIMUM)

- A: 48" x 48" - SPEED OF 45 mph OR MORE; 36" x 36" - SPEED LESS THAN 45 mph
- B: 48" x 36" - SPEED OF 45 mph OR MORE; 30" x 24" - SPEED LESS THAN 45 mph
- C: 48" x 24" - SPEED OF 45 mph OR MORE; 36" x 18" - SPEED LESS THAN 45 mph
- D: 36" x 42"
- E: 36" x 9"

NOTES:

1. California code are designated by (CA). Otherwise, Federal (MUTCD) codes are shown.
2. A G20-2 "END ROAD WORK" sign, as appropriate, shall be placed at the end of the lane control unless the end of work area is obvious, or ends within a larger project's limits.
3. When a pilot car is used, place a C37 (CA) sign at all intersections within traffic control area. Where vehicular traffic can not effectively self-regulate, at least one flagger shall be used at each intersections within traffic control area.
4. Flagger should stand in a conspicuous place, facing traffic at all times, be visible to approaching traffic as well as approaching vehicles after the first vehicle has stopped. Engineer will determine if additional advance flaggers is required.
5. When flagger is not visible from this location place a C29 (CA) sign below the C9A (CA) sign.
6. Traffic cones or barricades may be placed on the optional taper as shown, barricades shall be Type I, II, or III.

TABLE 1

DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS			
ROAD TYPE	Min A (ft)	Min B (ft)	Min C (ft)
URBAN (SPEED 25 mph OR LESS)	100	100	100
URBAN (SPEED 30 mph OR MORE)	350	350	350
RURAL	500	500	500
EXPRESSWAY / FREEWAY	1000	1500	2640

TABLE 2

APPROACH SPEED	Min D	DOWNGRADE Min D *		
		-3%	-6%	-9%
mph	ft	ft	ft	ft
25 AND BELOW	155	158	165	173
30	200	205	215	227
35	250	257	271	287
40	305	315	333	354
45	360	378	400	427
50	425	446	474	507
55	495	520	553	593
60	570	598	638	686
65	645	682	728	785

* USE ON SUSTAINED DOWNGRADE STEEPER THAN -3 PERCENT AND LONGER THAN 1 MILE.

TABLE 3

CONES Max SPACING	
POSTED SPEED	ft
20 mph	20
25 mph	25
30 mph	30
35 mph	35
40 mph	40
45 mph	45
50 mph	50
55 mph	55
60 mph	60
65 mph	65

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR LANE CLOSURE ON TWO LANE CONVENTIONAL HIGHWAYS

NO SCALE

T13

10-20-10

Return to Table of Contents

Notes for Figure ~~6H-10~~ 6H-10(CA)—Typical Application 10

Lane Closure on Two-Lane Road Using Flaggers

Option:

1. For low-volume situations with short work zones on straight roadways where the flagger is visible to road users approaching from both directions, a single flagger, positioned to be visible to road users approaching from both directions, may be used (see Chapter 6E).
2. The ROAD WORK AHEAD and the END ROAD WORK signs may be omitted for short-duration operations.
3. Flashing warning lights and/or flags may be used to call attention to the advance warning signs. A BE PREPARED TO STOP sign may be added to the sign series.

Guidance:

4. The buffer space should be extended so that the two-way traffic taper is placed before a horizontal (or crest vertical) curve to provide adequate sight distance for the flagger and a queue of stopped vehicles.

Standard:

5. At night, flagger stations shall be illuminated, except in emergencies.

Guidance:

6. When used, the BE PREPARED TO STOP sign should be located ~~between~~ after the Flagger sign and the ONE LANE ROAD sign.
7. When a highway-rail grade crossing exists within or upstream of the transition area and it is anticipated that queues resulting from the lane closure might extend through the highway-rail grade crossing, the TTC zone should be extended so that the transition area precedes the highway-rail grade crossing.
8. When a highway-rail grade crossing equipped with active warning devices exists within the activity area, provisions should be made for keeping flaggers informed as to the activation status of these warning devices.
9. When a highway-rail grade crossing exists within the activity area, drivers operating on the left side of the normal centerline should be provided with comparable warning devices as for drivers operating on the right side of the normal centerline.
10. Early coordination with the railroad company should occur before work starts.

Option:

11. A flagger or a uniformed law enforcement officer may be used at the highway-rail grade crossing to minimize the probability that vehicles are stopped within 4.6 m (15 ft) of the highway-rail grade crossing, measured from both sides of the outside rails.

Support:

12. For State highways, see Department of Transportation's Standard Plan T13. See Section 1A.11 for information regarding this publication.

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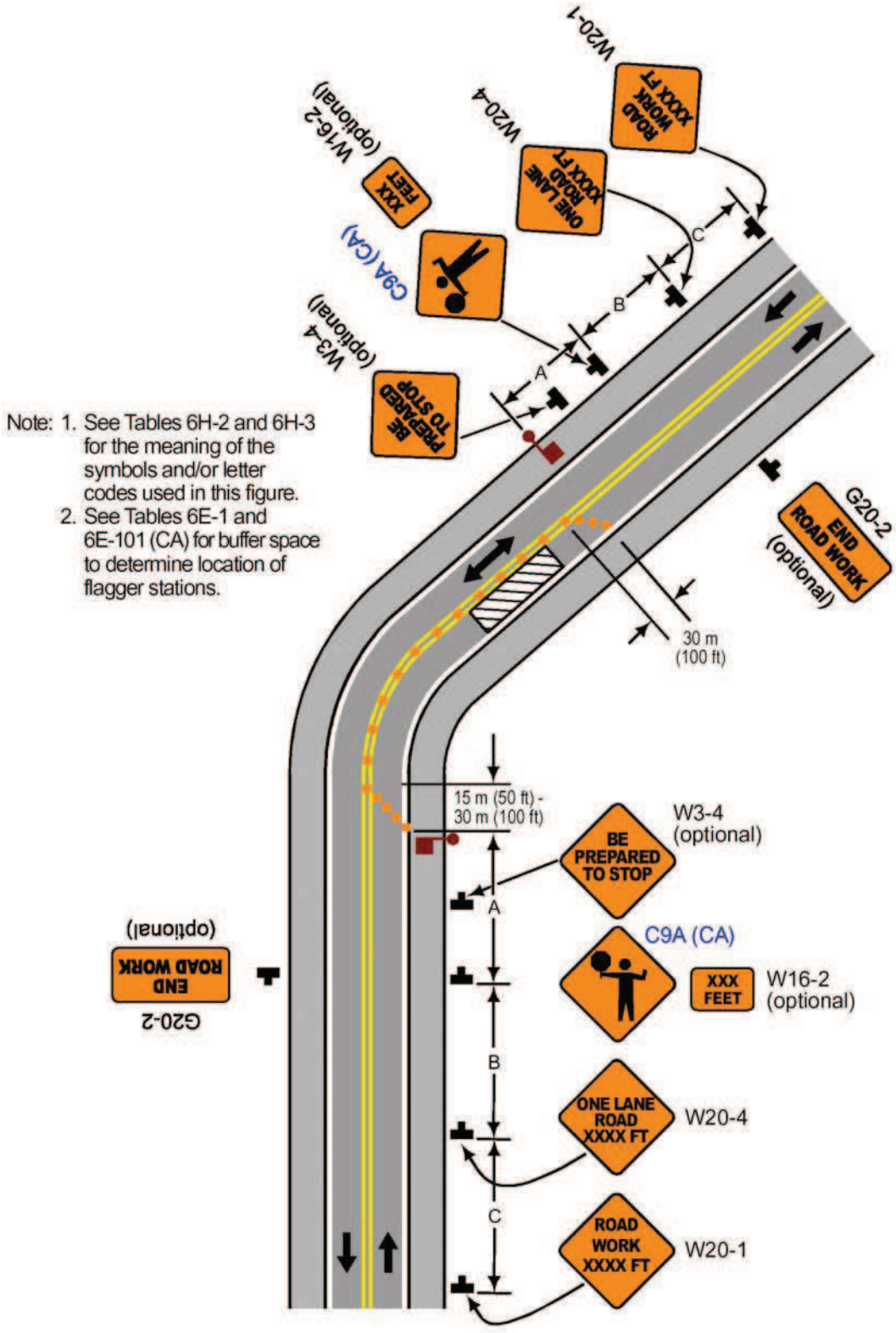
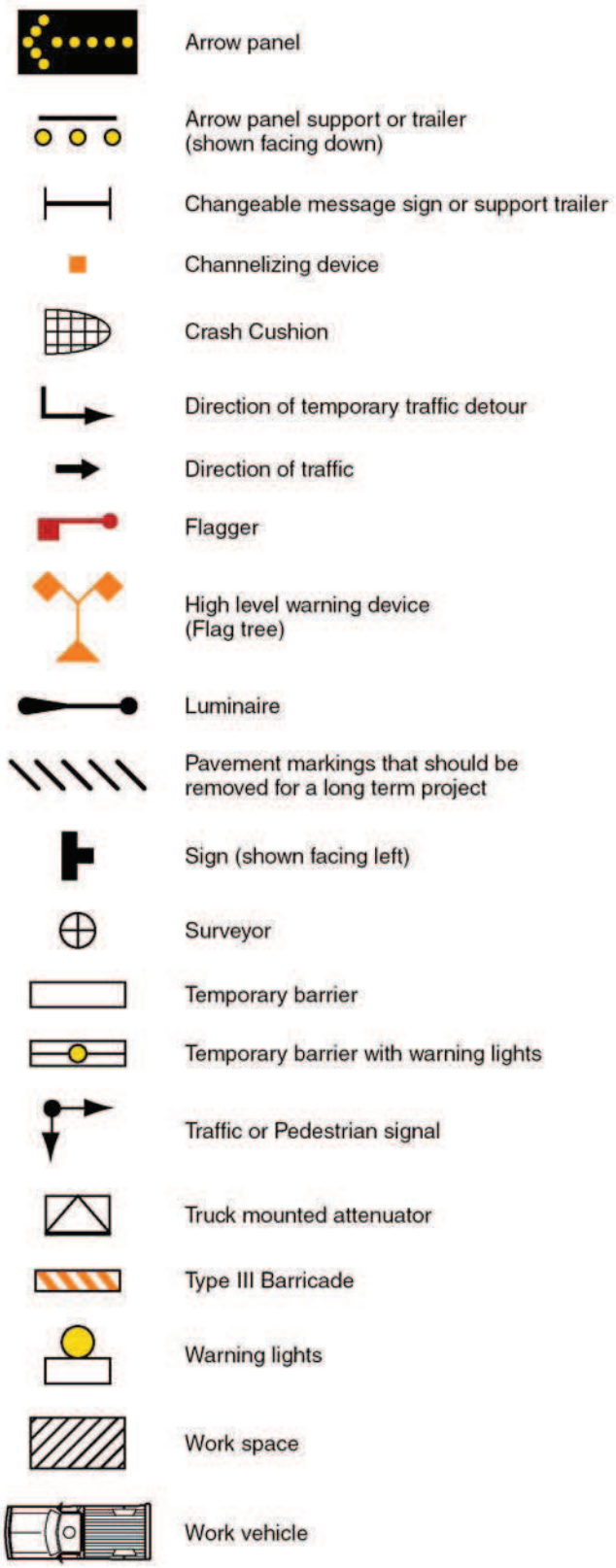
Figure 6H-10 (CA). Lane Closure on Two-Lane Road Using Flaggers (TA-10)



Typical Application 10

Table 6H-2. Meaning of Symbols on Typical Application Diagrams



Arrow panel
Arrow panel support or trailer (shown facing down)
Changeable message sign or support trailer
Channelizing device
Crash Cushion
Direction of temporary traffic detour
Direction of traffic
Flagger
High level warning device (Flag tree)
Luminaire
Pavement markings that should be removed for a long term project
Sign (shown facing left)
Surveyor
Temporary barrier
Temporary barrier with warning lights
Traffic or Pedestrian signal
Truck mounted attenuator
Type III Barricade
Warning lights
Work space
Work vehicle

Table 6H-3. Meaning of Letter Codes on Typical Application Diagrams

Road Type	Distance Between Signs**		
	A	B	C
Urban (low speed)* 25 mph or less	30 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)
Urban (high speed)* 30 mph or more	100 (350)	100 (350)	100 (350)
Rural	150 (500)	150 (500)	150 (500)
Expressway / Freeway	300 (1,000)	450 (1,500)	800 (2,640)

* Speed category to be determined by highway agency

** Distances are shown in meters (feet). The column headings A, B, and C are the dimensions shown in Figures 6H-1 through 6H-46. The A dimension is the distance from the transition or point of restriction to the first sign. The B dimension is the distance between the first and second signs. The C dimension is the distance between the second and third signs. (The third sign is the first one in a three-sign series encountered by a driver approaching a TTC zone.)

Table 6H-4. Formulas for Determining Taper Lengths

Speed Limit (S)	Taper Length (L) Meters
60 km/h or less	$L = \frac{WS^2}{155}$
70 km/h or more	$L = \frac{WS}{1.6}$

Speed Limit (S)	Taper Length (L) Feet
40 mph or less	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$
45 mph or more	L = WS

Where: L = taper length in meters (feet)

W = width of offset in meters (feet)

S = posted speed limit, or off-peak 85th-percentile speed prior to work starting, or the anticipated operating speed in km/h (mph)

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Figure 6E-1. Use of Hand-Signaling Devices by Flaggers

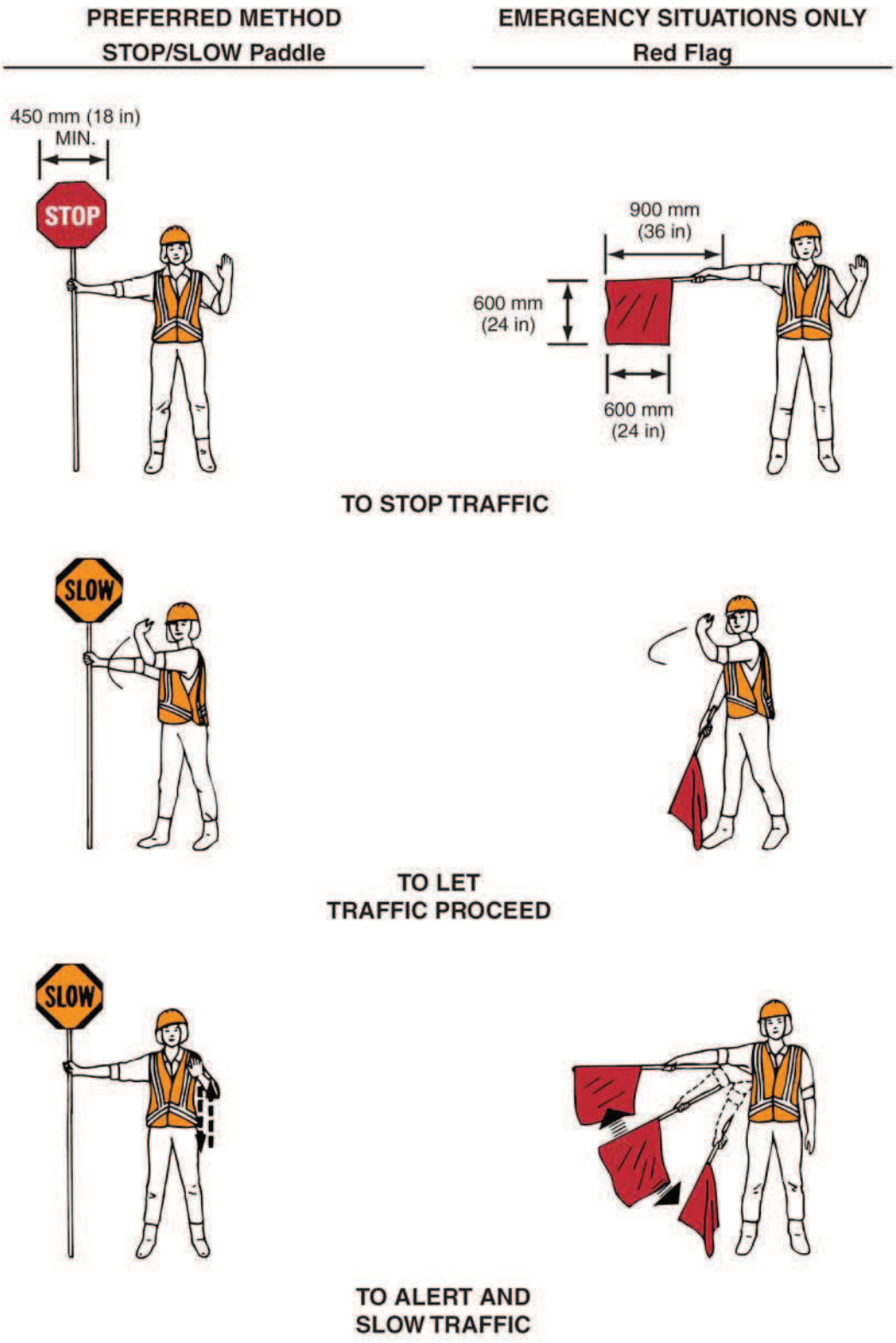

Table 6E-1. Stopping Sight Distance as a Function of Speed

Speed* (km/h)	Distance (m)
30	35
40	50
50	65
60	85
70	105
80	130
90	160
100	185
110	220
120	250

Speed* (mph)	Distance (ft)
20	115
25	155
30	200
35	250
40	305
45	360
50	425
55	495
60	570
65	645
70	730
75	820

* Posted speed, off-peak 85th-percentile speed prior to work starting, or the anticipated operating speed

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Table 6E-101(CA). Longitudinal Buffer Space on Downgrades*

Speed (km/h)	% Downgrade (Buffer Space)		
	-3% (m)	-6% (m)	-9% (m)
30	35	35	35
40	50	50	53
50	66	70	74
60	87	92	97
70	110	116	124
80	136	144	154
90	164	174	187
100	194	207	223
110	227	243	262

Speed (mph)	% Downgrade (Buffer Space)		
	-3% (ft)	-6% (ft)	-9% (ft)
20	116	120	126
25	158	165	173
30	205	215	227
35	257	271	287
40	315	333	354
45	378	400	427
50	446	474	507
55	520	553	593
60	598	638	686
65	682	728	785
70	771	825	891

* Exhibit 3-2. A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, AASHTO, 2001, p.115.

Notes for Figure 6H-6—Typical Application 6

Shoulder Work with Minor Encroachment

Guidance:

1. All lanes should be a minimum of 3 m (10 ft) in width as measured to the near face of the channelizing devices.
2. The treatment shown should be used on a minor road having low speeds. For higher-speed traffic conditions, a lane closure should be used.

Option:

3. For short-term use on low-volume, low-speed roadways with vehicular traffic that does not include longer and wider heavy commercial vehicles, a minimum lane width of 2.7 m (9 ft) may be used.
4. Where the opposite shoulder is suitable for carrying vehicular traffic and of adequate width, lanes may be shifted by use of closely spaced channelizing devices, provided that the minimum lane width of 3 m (10 ft) is maintained.
5. Additional advance warning may be appropriate, such as a ROAD NARROWS sign.
6. Temporary traffic barriers may be used along the work space.
7. The shadow vehicle may be omitted if a taper and channelizing devices are used.
8. A truck-mounted attenuator may be used on the shadow vehicle.
9. For short-duration work, the taper and channelizing devices may be omitted if a shadow vehicle with activated high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights is used.
10. Vehicle hazard warning signals may be used to supplement high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights.

Standard:

11. Vehicle hazard warning signals shall not be used instead of the vehicle's high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights.

12. Note 3 shall not be applicable to State highways. Note 1 shall be used instead for State highways.

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Figure 6H-6. Shoulder Work with Minor Encroachment (TA-6)

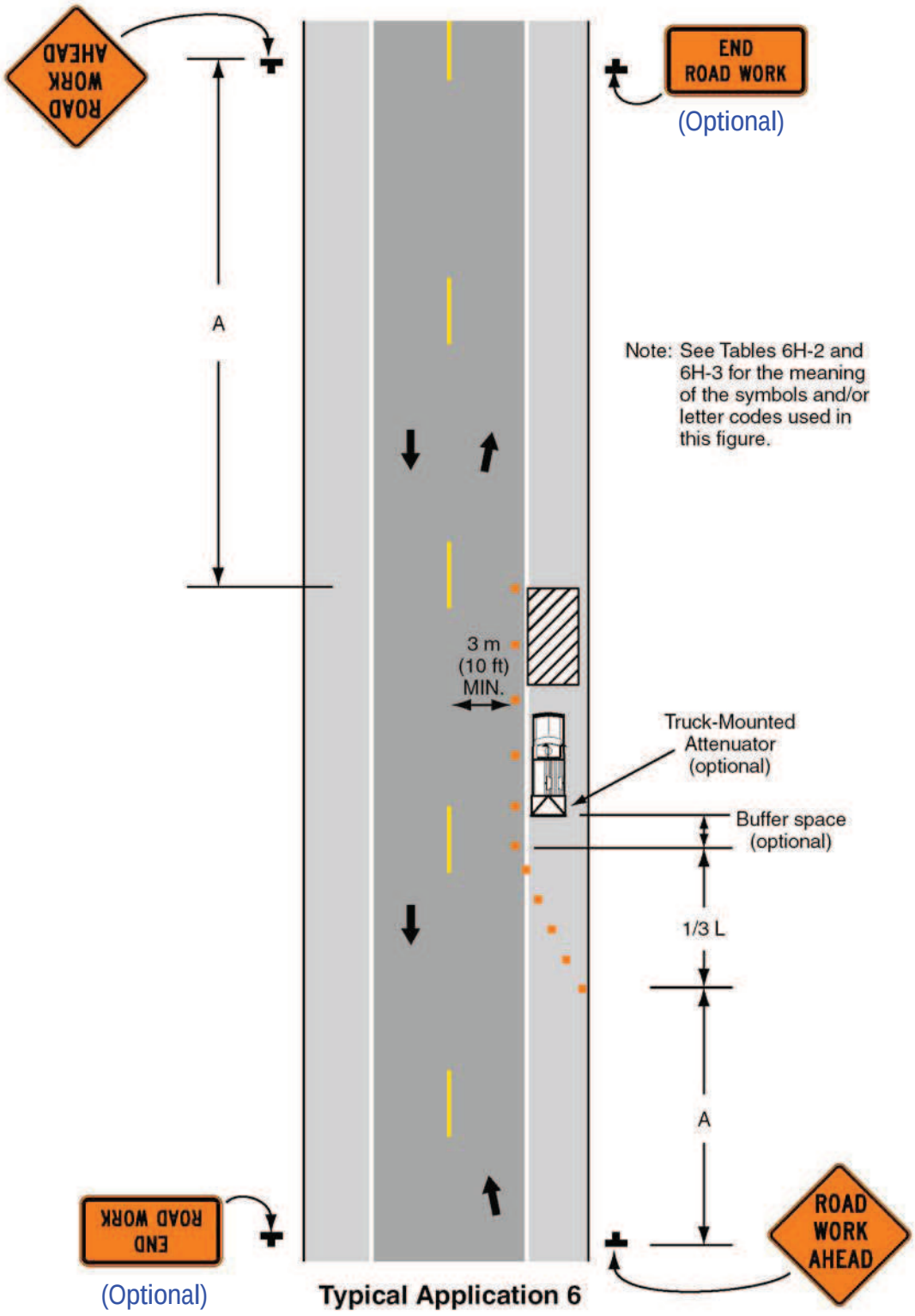
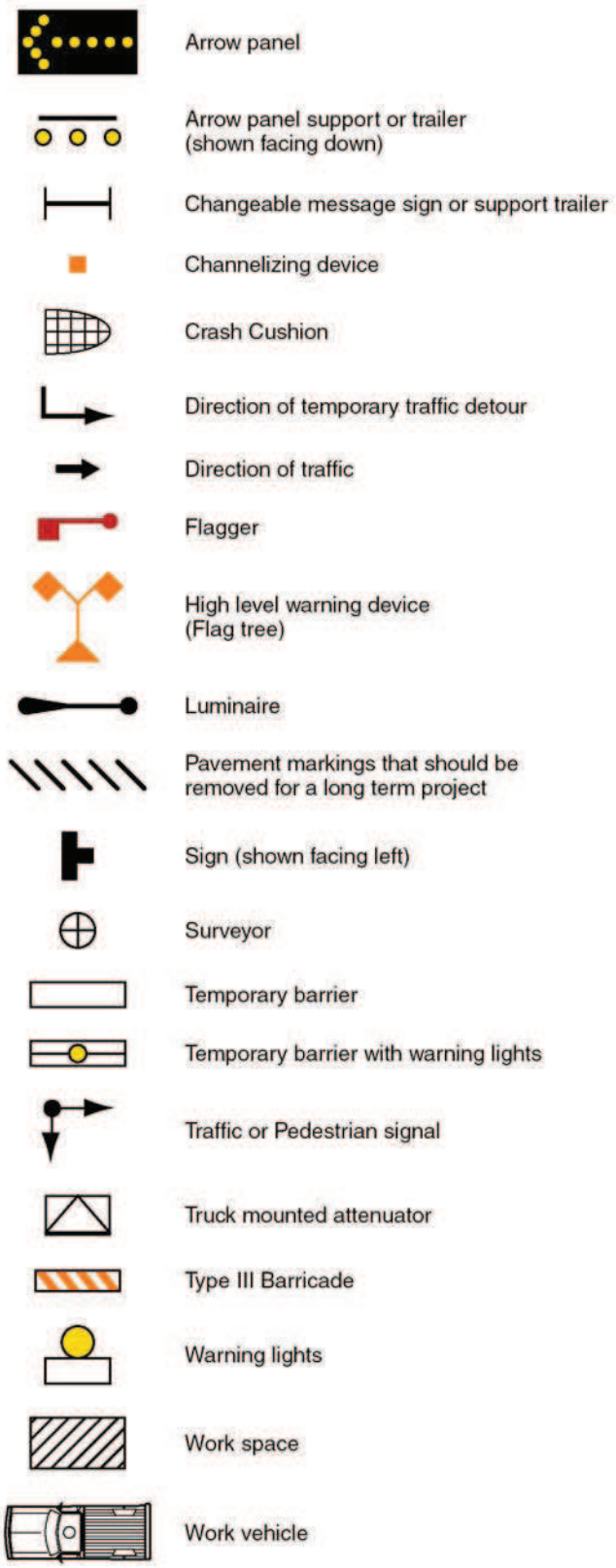


Table 6H-2. Meaning of Symbols on Typical Application Diagrams



Arrow panel
Arrow panel support or trailer (shown facing down)
Changeable message sign or support trailer
Channelizing device
Crash Cushion
Direction of temporary traffic detour
Direction of traffic
Flagger
High level warning device (Flag tree)
Luminaire
Pavement markings that should be removed for a long term project
Sign (shown facing left)
Surveyor
Temporary barrier
Temporary barrier with warning lights
Traffic or Pedestrian signal
Truck mounted attenuator
Type III Barricade
Warning lights
Work space
Work vehicle

Table 6H-3. Meaning of Letter Codes on Typical Application Diagrams

Road Type	Distance Between Signs**		
	A	B	C
Urban (low speed)* 25 mph or less	30 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)
Urban (high speed)* 30 mph or more	100 (350)	100 (350)	100 (350)
Rural	150 (500)	150 (500)	150 (500)
Expressway / Freeway	300 (1,000)	450 (1,500)	800 (2,640)

* Speed category to be determined by highway agency

** Distances are shown in meters (feet). The column headings A, B, and C are the dimensions shown in Figures 6H-1 through 6H-46. The A dimension is the distance from the transition or point of restriction to the first sign. The B dimension is the distance between the first and second signs. The C dimension is the distance between the second and third signs. (The third sign is the first one in a three-sign series encountered by a driver approaching a TTC zone.)

Table 6H-4. Formulas for Determining Taper Lengths

Speed Limit (S)	Taper Length (L) Meters
60 km/h or less	$L = \frac{WS^2}{155}$
70 km/h or more	$L = \frac{WS}{1.6}$

Speed Limit (S)	Taper Length (L) Feet
40 mph or less	$L = \frac{WS^2}{60}$
45 mph or more	L = WS

Where: L = taper length in meters (feet)

W = width of offset in meters (feet)

S = posted speed limit, or off-peak 85th-percentile speed prior to work starting, or the anticipated operating speed in km/h (mph)

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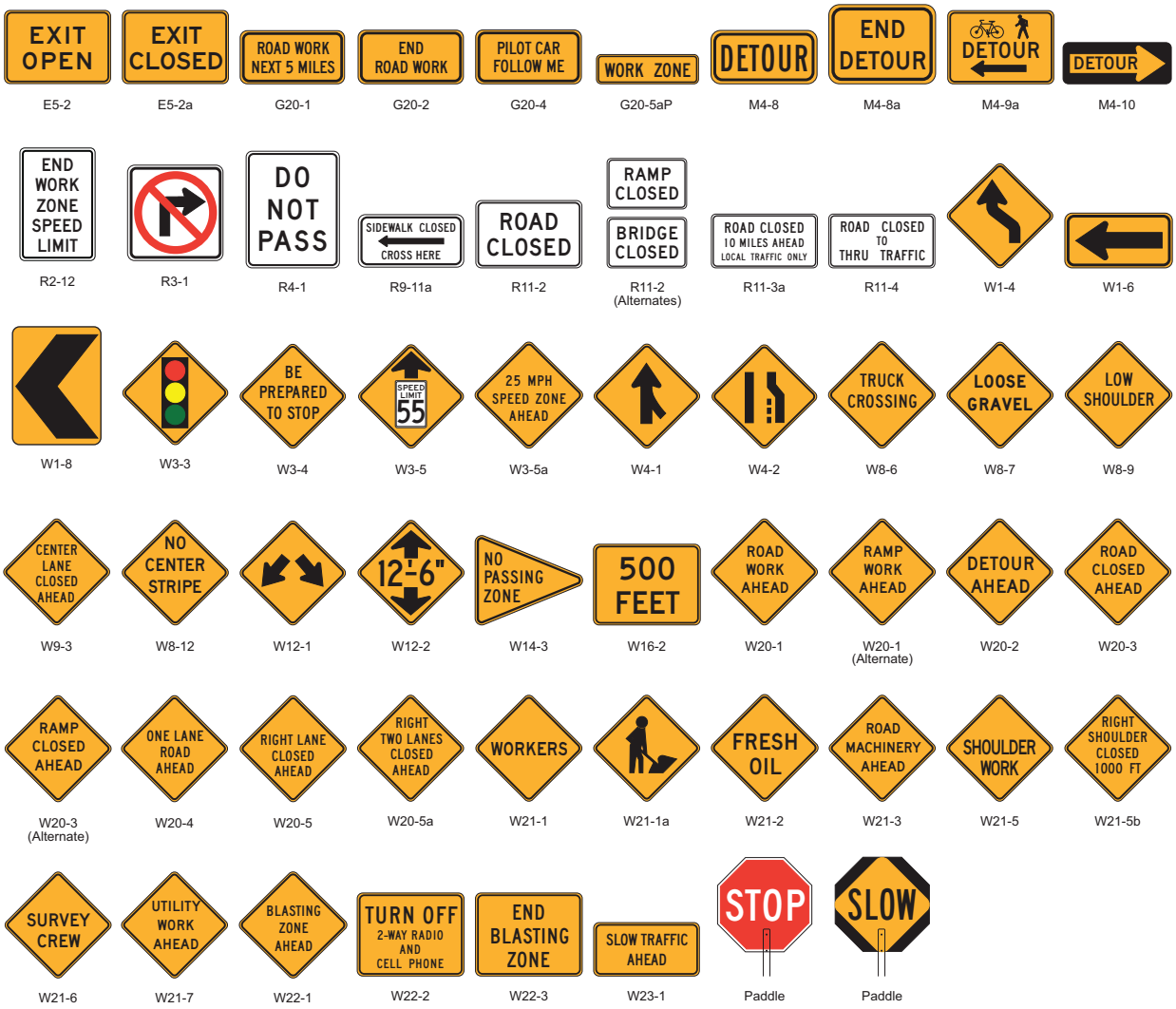
California Sign Chart 2010

Sheet 11 of 12 - Federal Temporary Traffic Control Signs

This chart contains commonly used signs in California, and is not meant to be used as a comprehensive sign chart.
California codes are designated by (CA). Otherwise Federal codes are shown. For a complete directory of signs, visit **www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/signdel/index.htm**.

California Department of Transportation
Signs and Work Zones Branch
Rev. 2, May 28, 2010



California Sign Chart 2010

Sheet 12 of 12 - California Temporary Traffic Control Signs

This chart contains commonly used signs in California, and is not meant to be used as a comprehensive sign chart.
California codes are designated by (CA). Otherwise Federal codes are shown. For a complete directory of signs, visit **www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/signdel/index.htm**.

California Department of Transportation
Signs and Work Zones Branch
Rev. 2, May 28, 2010


C9A (CA)

C12 (CA)

Front
C17 (CA)

Back
C17 (CA)

C20 (CA)

C20A (CA)
C20B (CA)

C23B (CA)

C24 (CA)

C27 (CA)

C29 (CA)

C30 (CA)

C30A (CA)

C31A (CA)

C37 (CA)

C37 (CA)

C38 (CA)

C40 (CA)

C40A (CA)

C43 (CA)

C44 (CA)

SC3 (CA)

SC5 (CA)

SC6-3 (CA)

SC6-4 (CA)

SC6A (CA)

SC6B (CA)

SC7 (CA)

SC8 (CA)

SC9 (CA)

SC10 (CA)

SC11 (CA)

SC13 (CA)

SC15 (CA)

SC18 (CA)

SC19 (CA)

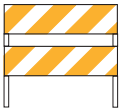
SC20 (CA)

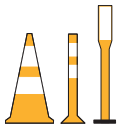
SC21(CA)


Type R (CA)


Type P (CA)


Type N (CA)


Type II
Barricade


Cone,
Tubular Marker,
Channelizer


Plastic
Drum

Appendix B

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
505 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3298

April 20, 2012

Ms. Patti Ringo
ExteNet Systems
Director, Municipal Relations
1464 Madera Road, Suite N-110
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Subject: State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project – Notice to Proceed #1

Dear Ms. Ringo:

A Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project (Project) was evaluated and adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) on October 11, 2011. The mitigation measures (MMs) and Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) described in the project IS/MND were adopted as conditions of project approval. The CPUC has also adopted a Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting Program (MMCRP) to ensure compliance with all mitigation measures imposed on the project during implementation.

ExteNet Systems (ExteNet) would like to commence construction of this project; however, ExteNet is required to obtain a Notice to Proceed (NTP) from the CPUC in order to commence any project related activities. ExteNet has requested permission to perform all approved construction activities related to the project in their NTP #1 request, made verbally on April 3, 2012.

This letter provides NTP authorization once certain conditions are met by ExteNet, as described here.

NTP #1 Conditional Approval

ExteNet must fulfill pre-construction requirements prior to commencing any construction activities. The IS/MND requires that the following pre-construction plans be provided and approved by the CPUC prior to construction:

- A Spill Prevention Contingency Plan (SPCP)
- A Health and Safety Plan
- An Erosion Control Plan (ECP)
- A Geotechnical Investigation
- A worker environmental training program (WEAP)

These plans have been submitted by ExteNet, and all of these plans have all been reviewed and approved by the CPUC. Construction may begin once written approval of each plan is provided to ExteNet by the CPUC. Written approvals for each of these plans were provided to ExteNet on April 18 and April 19.

Additional pre-construction requirements must also be met prior to the commencement of construction under NTP #1. ExteNet must:

1. Perform all pre-construction surveys, provide written results to the CPUC, and perform all follow up action in the case of positive survey results (e.g., for nesting birds or rare plants) as required in APM Biology-1, MM Biology-1, and MM Biology-4.

2. Demonstrate to the CPUC that all utility lines within the project alignment have been identified in compliance with APM Hazards-3 (i.e., through construction plans that show the utilities).

Written pre-construction survey results for surveys performed on March 21, March 26, and March 31 have been submitted that comply with the requirements of APM Biology-1, MM Biology-1, and MM Biology-4. However, ExteNet should be aware that it will need to repeat the avian surveys for any areas for which construction doesn't occur within 30 days of the previous survey, as per MM Biology-4.

The email message that Anita Taff-Rice provided on April 19, 2012 provides the methodology ExteNet will use to identify all utility lines within the project alignment. This methodology will satisfy the requirements of APM Hazards-3. Documentation that this methodology has been performed will need to be submitted to the CPUC prior to the commencement of ground disturbing construction activities in any given project segment.

Areas and Actions Included in NTP #1

NTP #1 authorizes ExteNet to commence with all construction activities related to the approved project once the aforementioned conditions are met. These activities include:

- **Phase 1:** Installation of 1,187 linear feet (0.23 miles) of fiber-optic PVC conduit and fiber optic junction boxes (hand holes). Installation will occur via trenching, excavation, and HDB.
- **Phase 2:** Installation of 17 fiber-fed antenna nodes with associated fiber-optic communications equipment. These nodes contain the panel antenna array and associated electronic equipment for cellular communication services. The nodes will be placed on either existing or newly-installed wooden utility poles. The installation of new wooden utility service poles at specific node locations will bring fiber-optic cable and electricity to these node locations.

- **Phase 3:** Installation and splicing of 66,898 feet (12.67 miles) of fiber-optic cable in existing conduit, in newly installed conduit, and on existing and newly installed utility poles.
- **Phase 4:** Connection of the DAS system to an existing cell site base station located approximately 0.75 miles south of Node # 52.

Areas and Actions Not Included in NTP #1

All areas and actions are included in NTP #1 once the aforementioned conditions are met.

Construction Requirements

All applicable project MMs, APMs, compliance plans, and permit conditions must be implemented during construction. The CPUC requests constant communication between ExteNet and the CPUC regarding the construction schedule and location of work prior to, and during construction, in order for the CPUC to verify that all applicable requirements are being implemented.

Please contact me or Jeff Smith at Panorama Environmental, Inc. if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Andrew Barnsdale
CPUC Project Manager

Appendix C

PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

CPUC Mitigation Monitoring Report Monthly Summary

REPORT ONE: APRIL 29 – MAY 31

Report Date: May 31, 2012

Dates of Visits: May 4, May 15, and May 25, 2012

Compliance Event Reporting		
CPUC Compliance Level Term	**Total this Reporting Period**	**Total Over Project**
Occurrence	2	0
Incident	0	0
Non-Compliance	0	0

Summary of Construction Activities and Environmental Compliance

Construction of the project commenced on May 2, 2012. Prior to construction, avian and wildlife pre-construction surveys were performed pursuant to Mitigation Measure (MM) Biology-4. No special status species or active nesting birds were identified during surveys. Pre-construction botanical surveys pursuant to MM Biology-1 were also completed. No special status plants were identified within project disturbance areas. Ongoing botanical surveys will take place during regular daily monitoring to ensure the project will not impact special status plants.

ExteNet construction crews began working on Wednesday, May 2, 2012 by installing new fiber-optic cable and wooden poles near Skeggs Point and Node 8 along the project area on Highway 35. Ongoing cable, pole, and node installation continued throughout the inspection period. ExteNet crews regularly implement traffic controls and best management practices required under Applicant Proposed Measure (APM) Traffic-1. Erosion control BMPs were installed as needed after ground disturbance work as required by MM Biology-3.

ExteNet's Environmental Inspectors (EIs) from Synthesis Environmental Planning conducted regular on-site monitoring and biological sweeps required by MM Biology-2.

CPUC Environmental Monitors (EMs) provided by Panorama Environmental completed three site visits during the reporting period (site inspection forms attached). Two occurrences were observed during site inspections. Both occurrences were resolved without harm to a resource. Details about the observations are listed below.

Construction is scheduled to be complete by mid to late July, 2012.

Non-Compliance
NONE

Incident
NONE

Occurrence
1. (5/2/12): During the morning construction meeting two dogs were observed in a crew member's covered truck at Skegg's Point. MM Biology-3 states that "no pets shall be allowed on the project site." ExteNet's EI, Cord Hute, was informed of the issue. Mr. Hute had already reminded the crew member not to bring pets to the project site. The dogs remained in the truck for the remainder of the day and no resources were harmed.

2. (5/15/12): Concerns over traffic control around a lane closure were raised during inspection of work between Node 8 and 9. Flaggers were positioned at either end of the work location, which was on a blind corner. Some cars slowed rapidly as they rounded the southbound corner of the highway as they approach the lane closure. Road hazard signs were in place, but it appeared that addition signs would allow for drivers to slow earlier when approaching the blind corner. Aaron and Corey discussed the concern with Cord. Cord said he would work with Ken Booker to verify that all traffic control signs were placed in accordance with the requirements described in the Caltrans encroachment permit and APM Traffic-1.

Follow Up From Previous Reports
NONE

Summary of Meetings and Discussions
NONE

CPUC Notices to Proceed (NTP)				
NTP #	**Date Requested**	**Date Issued**	**Location**	**Description**
1	4/3/12[1]	4/20/12	Total Project Area	NTP #1 authorized ExteNet to commence with all construction activities related to the approved project once all preconstruction conditions were met.[2]

[1]*Request was made verbally during a conference call on April 3, 2012*

[2]*ExteNet completed all preconstruction conditions and requirements prior to beginning work on May 2, 2012*

Site inspection forms are attached to this report

Site Inspection Forms

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
May 4, 2012	7:45 AM	10:00 AM	Ken Booker (ExteNet) Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong and Aaron Lui		
Approx. Temperature:	40°F		
Weather:	Foggy		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Pulling fiber-optic cable and installing a new pole near 14355 Highway 35 and the project staging area		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Tailgate Meeting	7:45 AM	Occurrence
Notes: Corey and Aaron joined the morning tailgate meeting. Ken and the construction foremen discussed safety practices and traffic control. Cord reminded the crew to stay within approved work areas at all times. A crew foreman told Corey and Aaron, personnel are required to wear fire retardant clothing when in the arc flash zone during power related work. Corey and Aaron told him that they would communicate with Cord and or Ken before entering the site to avoid unsafe areas. **Occurrence**: Aaron observed two dogs in the back of a crew member's covered truck bed. Corey and Aaron discussed the issue with Cord. Cord reported that he had already discussed the issue with the crew member and reminded him not to bring pets on site as required by Mitigation Measure Biology-3. The dogs remained in the truck at the parking area and no resources were harmed.				
2	Near 16350 Highway 35	Cable pull site	9:00 AM	None
Notes: Inspected cable pull site along highway. Traffic control was implemented and signs were put up. Communication cable was installed to existing poles.				
3	Near 14355 Highway 35	Staging Area / Pole Placement	9:30 AM	None
Notes: Inspected the project staging area along highway where new poles were staged. Crews installed a pole several hundred feet away and implemented traffic control.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

NONE

Signature:  Date: May 21, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	5/4/12	Cable pulling near 16350 Highway 35

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	5/4/12	Wooden poles and a generator staged at 14355 Highway 35

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	5/4/12	Pole replacement near 14355 Highway 35

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
May 15, 2012	10:00 AM	11:15 AM	Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong and Aaron Lui		
Approx. Temperature:	60°F		
Weather:	Clear		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Pulling fiber-optic cable and installing a new pole near 14355 Highway 35 and the project staging area		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Cord	10:00 AM	None
Notes: Met with Cord and discussed project status and construction schedule. Cord reported that crews completed 6,000 feet of fiber-optic cable installation and all node poles have been installed.				
2	Near 14600 Highway 35	Node equipment installation on pole	10:15 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews install node equipment on newly set pole				
3	Between Node 8 and Node 9 along Highway 35	Pulling fiber-optic cable	10:30 AM	Occurrence
Notes: Observed crews install cable and traffic control. **Occurrence:** Additional traffic control and work warning signs may be necessary so that vehicles may slow safely when approaching active work and lane closures. Cord said he would speak Ken Booker and request additional signage to use during traffic control.				
4	14355 Highway 35	Staging Area	10:45 AM	None
Notes: Inspected staging area. Wooden poles staged there are the incorrect size and are scheduled for removal.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

NONE

Signature:  Date: May 21, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	5/15/12	Cable installation between nodes 8 and 9

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	5/15/12	Cable installation between nodes 8 and 9

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	5/15/12	Wooden poles located at the staging area

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	5/15/12	Cable installation near Skeggs Point

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
May 25, 2012	10:15 AM	11:45 AM	Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	44°F		
Weather:	Fog and Wind		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Installation of node equipment at Node 5B. Vault box and conduit installation at Node 11A.		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Cord	10:15 AM	None
Notes: Met with Cord and discussed project status and construction schedule. Cord reported that crews completed installation of fiber-optic cable. Node equipment installation work has begun at various node locations. Vault box and conduit installation has begun at nodes which area at a distance from the existing transmission line infrastructure.				
2	Near 14865 Highway 35 and Swett Road intersection	Node equipment installation on pole	10:30 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews install node equipment on pole. Inspected vehicle storage area near Node 5B. Proper traffic signage has been implemented to designate the work area.				
3	Node 11A	Vault box and conduit installation	10:45 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews installing vault box and conduit equipment connecting Node 11A to transmission infrastructure across the highway. Traffic controls were being implemented.				
4	14355 Highway 35	Staging Area	11:00 AM	None
Notes: Inspected staging area. Wooden poles currently staged there are the incorrect size and				

are scheduled for removal.

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Discussed Caltrans traffic signage standards with Cord after questions arose during a previous site visit on May 5. Aaron and Corey had asked if additional signage should be added on some blind corners, and Cord said he would look into Caltrans traffic control requirements. Cord confirmed speaking with Kenneth Booker and reported that proper traffic signage was being implemented and additional signage would be added as needed.

Discussed the project construction schedule which is scheduled to be completed by mid to late July, 2012.

Cord reported that PG&E will be on site to install addition transmission equipment on a number of poles. He said he will report PG&E's work schedule and any additional site visits.

Boring activities to install conduit equipment are scheduled in the near future. A site visit during the boring activity will take place to insure proper dust mitigation requirements are being implemented.

Signature:  Date: May 25, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	5/25/12	Vehicle Storage Area at Node 5B

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	5/25/12	Node 5B equipment installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	5/25/12	Vault box at Node 11A

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	5/25/12	Conduit equipment across Hwy 35 from Node 11A

PANORAMA
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

CPUC Mitigation Monitoring Report Monthly Summary

REPORT TWO: JUNE 1 – JUNE 30

Report Date: July 3, 2012

Dates of Visits: June 1, June 8, June 15, June 22, and June 29, 2012

Compliance Event Reporting		
CPUC Compliance Level Term	**Total this Reporting Period**	**Total Over Project**
Occurrence	0	2
Incident	0	0
Non-Compliance	0	0

Summary of Construction Activities and Environmental Compliance

ExteNet construction crews continued working along State Route 35 through June. Construction activities during the reporting period included installation of antenna nodes, node power transformers, fiber-optic cable on power poles, and underground fiber-optic cable. Construction remains on schedule and is expected to be complete by mid to late July, 2012.

CPUC Environmental Monitors provided by Panorama Environmental (Panorama) completed five site visits during the reporting period (site inspection forms attached). Mitigation measures were being implemented and no compliance issues were observed.

ExteNet crews implement traffic controls described in Applicant Proposed Measure Traffic-1. Erosion control BMPs were installed as needed pursuant to Mitigation Measure (MM) Biology-3. ExteNet's Environmental Inspectors from Synthesis Environmental Planning conducted regular on-site monitoring and morning biological sweeps required under MM Biology-2. No nesting birds or special status species have been identified during the morning sweeps or during construction activities.

Non-Compliance
NONE

Incident
NONE

Occurrence
NONE

Follow Up From Previous Reports
NONE

Summary of Meetings and Discussions
NONE

CPUC Notices to Proceed (NTP)				
NTP #	**Date Requested**	**Date Issued**	**Location**	**Description**
1	4/3/12[1]	4/20/12	Total Project Area	NTP #1 authorized ExteNet to commence with all construction activities related to the approved project once all preconstruction conditions are met.[2]

[1]Request was made verbally during a conference call on April 3, 2012

[2]ExteNet completed all preconstruction conditions and requirements prior to beginning work on May 2, 2012

Site inspection forms are attached to this report

Site Inspection Forms

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
June 1, 2012	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	75°F		
Weather:	Sunny		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Installation of node equipment at Node 9B. Final pole installation south of Node 9B.		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Cord	10:00 AM	None
Notes: Met with Cord and discussed project status and construction schedule. Cord reported that crews completed 60% of node infrastructure to date. Final pole installation south of node 9B is scheduled to begin today.				
2	Node 9B	Node equipment installation on pole	10:15 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews installing node equipment on pole. Node equipment and conduits are painted dark brown in compliance with aesthetics measures. Traffic controls were being implemented.				
3	11355 Highway 35	Staging Area	10:40 AM	None
Notes: Inspected staging area. Wooden poles currently staged there are the incorrect size and are scheduled for removal. Two trucks are parked at the pole staging site awaiting pole installation scheduled for later today.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Discussed presence of pole at Skeggs Point. Cord believed that the pole is part of a PG&E installation project. Cord said he would contact Kenneth Booker to confirm that the pole is not an ExteNet project element.

Discussed vehicle fueling procedures. Corey inspected a vehicle storage area on May 25 where several vehicles were parked. Cord said that all refueling activities were conducted off site. Cord would contact Kenneth Booker to confirm off-site refueling procedures.

Signature:  Date: June 1, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	6/1/12	Node 9B equipment installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	6/1/12	Node 9B work area looking south

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	6/1/12	Node 9B work area looking north

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	6/1/12	Truck parked at pole staging area

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
June 8, 2012	10:00 AM	11:30 AM	Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) Victoria Flores (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	73°F		
Weather:	Sunny		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Installation of fiber-optic cable at Node 2.		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Cord, Victoria, and Ken	10:00 AM	None
Notes: Met with Cord and Victoria and discussed project status and construction schedule.				
2	Node 2	Fiber-optic Cable Installation	10:30 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews installing fiber-optic cable connecting node 2 to existing infrastructure. Node equipment and conduits are painted dark brown in compliance with aesthetics measures. Traffic controls were being implemented.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Corey discussed the presence of a pole at Skeggs Point with Cord that was first observed on June 1 Cord confirmed that the pole is part of a PG&E installation project and is not involved with the ExteNet project.

Corey followed up with Cord about a vehicle storage area near the intersection of [Highway 35 and Swett Road] first observed on May 25. Corey asked Cord if any vehicle refueling was taking place at the site, and Cord confirmed that all refueling activities were conducted off-site and not at the vehicle storage area in accordance with project mitigation measures.

Cord stated that an updated work schedule would be provided shortly. Project completion is dependent on equipment from other work sites. Equipment supply delays may move the

project completion date back until the end of July. Six remaining nodes need to be installed to date.

Signature:  Date: June 8, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	6/8/12	Fiber-optic cable installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	6/8/12	Fiber-optic cable installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	6/8/12	Fiber-optic cable installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	6/8/12	Fiber-optic cable installation

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
June 15, 2012	10:00 AM	11:30 AM	Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	70°F		
Weather:	Sunny		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Installation of fiber-optic cable at Node 2.		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Cord	10:00 AM	None
Notes: Met with Cord and discussed project status and construction schedule.				
2	Node 3A	Fiber-optic Cable Installation	10:15 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews installing fiber-optic cable connecting node 3A to existing infrastructure using underground conduit. Traffic controls were being implemented.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Cord noted that the PG&E pole at Skeggs Point had been installed during the week. Fiber-optic cable and node equipment is scheduled to be installed onto the new pole.

Cord stated that PG&E will visit the site to conduct electrical connection tests at the nodes in the next week.

Cord stated that an updated work schedule would be provided shortly. Project completion is dependent on equipment from other work sites. Equipment supply delays may move the project completion date back until the end of July. Four remaining nodes need to be installed to date.

Signature:  Date: June 15, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	6/15/12	Fiber-optic cable installation in underground conduit

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	6/15/12	Fiber-optic cable installation in underground conduit

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	6/15/12	Fiber-optic cable installation in underground conduit

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	6/15/12	New PG&E pole at Skeggs Point

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
June 22, 2012	10:30 AM	12:00 PM	Cord Hute (Synthesis Environmental Planning) ExteNet crews and foremen
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	52°F		
Weather:	Sun and Fog		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Installation of node equipment at Node 15C and 11A		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Cord	10:30 AM	None
Notes: Met with Cord and discussed project status and construction schedule. Cord reported that fiber-optic cable connections to nodes may be completed by July 3.				
2	5 Morse Land and Highway 35 intersection	Equipment preparation	11:00 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews preparing vehicles and equipment for fiber-optic cable connection activities at node 15C. Proper traffic signage has been implemented to designate the work area.				
3	17000 Highway 35	Fiber-optic cable pulling	11:15 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews pulling fiber-optic cable at node 15C. Proper traffic signage has been implemented to designate the work area.				
4	Node 11A	Fiber-optic cable pulling	11:30 AM	None
Notes: Observed crews pulling fiber-optic cable from existing transmission infrastructure to power source pole, which connects underground conduit to node 11A. Proper traffic signage has been implemented to designate the work area.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Discussed project schedule. Cord stated that the fiber-optic cable connections to nodes should be completed by July 3. Bore hole drilling activities at the Purisima Open Space location are scheduled in the upcoming weeks, as well as final connection testing. Connection testing is the last construction activity for the project.

Signature:  Date: June 22, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	6/22/12	Equipment preparation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	6/22/12	Node 15C work area

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	6/22/12	Node 15C fiber-optic cable pull

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	6/22/12	Fiber-optic cable pull near node 11A

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
June 29, 2012	10:30 AM	11:45 PM	Victoria Flores (Synthesis Environmental Planning) Par Electrical Contractors crew Matt Whaley (PG&E)
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	64°F		
Weather:	Sunny		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Installation of power transformer equipment to node 14B and node 16		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	Skeggs Point	Met Victoria	10:30 AM	None
Notes: Met with Victoria and discussed project status and construction schedule. Victoria reported that fiber-optic cable connections and power connections to nodes may be completed by July 8.				
2	Node 14B	Power transformer installation	10:15 AM	None
Notes: Observed Par Electrical Contractors crew installing power transformer equipment to supply electricity to node 14B. Proper traffic signage has been implemented to designate the work area. Node 14B equipment and electrical meter area painted dark brown in compliance with visual mitigation measures.				
3	Node 16 near Norse Lane and Highway 35 intersection	Site preparation for power transformer installation	11:15 AM	None
Notes: Drove to node 16 the location of the next power transformer service installation before any other crew members. No issues were observed.				
4	Skeggs Point	Summary meeting and future site visit scheduling	11:30 AM	None

Notes: Discussed future construction activities.

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Discussed project schedule. Victoria stated that the fiber-optic cable connections to node 8 should be completed by July 8. Par Electrical Contractors will continue to install power transformer equipment and test interconnections, and expect to be completed on July 8. Bore hole drilling activities at the Purisima Open Space location are scheduled in the upcoming weeks, as well as final connection testing. Connection testing is the last construction activity for the project.

Signature:  Date: June 29, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	6/29/12	Power transformer equipment installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	6/22/12	Power transformer equipment installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	6/29/12	Power transformer equipment installation

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	6/29/12	Power meter box at node 14B

PANORAMA
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STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

CPUC Mitigation Monitoring Report Monthly Summary

REPORT THREE: JULY 1 – JULY 31

Report Date: August 13, 2012

Dates of Visits: July 6, 2012

Compliance Event Reporting		
CPUC Compliance Level Term	**Total this Reporting Period**	**Total Over Project**
Occurrence	0	2
Incident	0	0
Non-Compliance	0	0

Summary of Construction Activities and Environmental Compliance

ExteNet construction crews stopped work in early July after completing fiber-optic cable installation and installing the majority of project nodes. ExteNet reported that construction tasks remaining include installing two new poles and nodes in the Purisima Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve, as well as restoration work at work sites where ground disturbance took place. Construction activities are on hold until the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District board approves ExteNet to begin work. Patti Ringo with ExteNet reported that they expect to get approval to complete the final work in early September 2012, and that she would keep Panorama updated on the final work schedule. ExteNet reported that final restoration and mulching activities described in APM Geology-2 were being scheduled in the next few weeks.

Panorama conducted one site visit after primary construction was complete. APMs Aesthetics 1, 2, 3, and 4 were verified in the field for Nodes 8, 11A, and 15. Each node was in compliance with requirements described in the measures. Extra wood poles were observed in the project staging area located on private land off of Highway 35. Panorama will follow up with ExteNet and determine when the remaining poles will be removed.

ExteNet provided email compliance summaries from Synthesis EIs for all construction work days. The email summaries deviate from compliance reporting requirements in the MMCRP; however, the CPUC approved use of the emails to satisfy ExteNet's reporting requirement.

Non-Compliance
NONE

Incident
NONE

Occurrence
NONE

Follow Up From Previous Reports
NONE

Summary of Meetings and Discussions
NONE

CPUC Notices to Proceed (NTP)				
NTP #	**Date Requested**	**Date Issued**	**Location**	**Description**
1	4/3/12[1]	4/20/12	Total Project Area	NTP #1 authorized ExteNet to commence with all construction activities related to the approved project once all preconstruction conditions are met.[2]

[1]Request was made verbally during a conference call on April 3, 2012

[2]ExteNet completed all preconstruction conditions and requirements prior to beginning work on May 2, 2012

Site inspection forms are attached to this report

Site Inspection Forms

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
July 6, 2012	10:30 AM	11:30 PM	No other personnel were on site
Monitor Name(s):	Corey Fong		
Approx. Temperature:	58°F		
Weather:	Sunny		
Summary of Construction Activities:	None		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	17000 Highway 35	Inspect Node 15	10:45 AM	None
Notes: Inspected Node 15 worksite. Node equipment painted dark brown in compliance with aesthetics measures. No evidence of disturbance or construction related trash.				
2	Near Highway 35 and Bear Gulch Road intersection	Inspect conduit box for Node 11A	10:50 AM	None
Notes: Inspected power pole and conduit box for Node 11A worksite. Node equipment painted dark brown in compliance with aesthetics measures. No evidence of disturbance or construction related trash around conduit box.				
3	Skeggs Point	Inspect Node 8 pole and equipment	11:05 AM	None
Notes: Inspected Node 8 site. Transmission equipment has been installed onto Node 8 pole. Node equipment painted dark brown in compliance with aesthetics measures. No evidence of disturbance or construction related trash.				
4	14355 Highway 35	Inspect pole staging area	11:15 AM	None
Notes: Inspected pole staging area. Unused poles remain in the storage area. Panorama will follow up with ExteNet to determine when remaining poles will be removed.				

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Aaron Lui discussed the construction schedule with Cord Hute during a phone meeting. The final bore hole drilling at Purisima Open Space Preserve is currently unknown. Cord said he would contact Corey and Aaron to schedule a site visit during final construction in the preserve.

Signature:  Date: July 6, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	7/6/12	Node 15 location

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	7/6/12	Conduit box near Node 11A

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	7/6/12	Node 8 location

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	7/6/12	Pole storage area

PANORAMA
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STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

CPUC Mitigation Monitoring Report Monthly Summary

REPORT FOUR: AUGUST 1 – AUGUST 31

Report Date: September 13, 2012

Dates of Visits: None

Compliance Event Reporting		
CPUC Compliance Level Term	**Total this Reporting Period**	**Total Over Project**
Occurrence	0	2
Incident	0	0
Non-Compliance	0	0

Summary of Construction Activities and Environmental Compliance

No active construction took place during the reporting period and no site visits took place.

Final construction tasks remaining include installing two new poles and nodes in the Purisima Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve, as well as restoration work at work sites where ground disturbance took place. Construction activities are on hold until the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District board approves ExteNet to begin work. Patti Ringo with ExteNet reported that ExteNet received approval for the installation of the remaining two poles and nodes at a September 12 Board hearing. She stated that ExteNet expects to finalize construction soon and will contact us next week once she knows the revised construction schedule.

Panorama will continue to stay in communication with ExteNet regarding final construction completion.

Non-Compliance
NONE

Incident
NONE

Occurrence
NONE

Follow Up From Previous Reports
NONE

CPUC Notices to Proceed (NTP)				
NTP #	**Date Requested**	**Date Issued**	**Location**	**Description**
1	4/3/12[1]	4/20/12	Total Project Area	NTP #1 authorized ExteNet to commence with all construction activities related to the approved project once all preconstruction conditions are met.[2]

[1]Request was made verbally during a conference call on April 3, 2012

[2]ExteNet completed all preconstruction conditions and requirements prior to beginning work on May 2, 2012

PANORAMA
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STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

CPUC Mitigation Monitoring Report Monthly Summary

REPORT 5: SEPTEMBER 1 – OCTOBER 1

Report Date: October 11, 2012

Dates of Visits: September 26, 2012

Compliance Event Reporting		
CPUC Compliance Level Term	**Total this Reporting Period**	**Total Over Project**
Occurrence	0	2
Incident	0	0
Non-Compliance	0	0

Summary of Construction Activities and Environmental Compliance

Final construction tasks in the Purisima Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve were completed between September 26 and October 1, 2012. These tasks included trenching a power connection cable to Node 1A and boring a pole hole. All pole, node, and cable installation for the project has been completed.

Panorama conducted a site visit on September 26, and observed trenching activities in the Purisima Preserve. All activities were in compliance with project environmental protection measures and no issues were observed.

ExteNet's Lead EI, Cord Hute, reported that restoration and revegetation of select work areas is anticipated to be complete by the end of October 2012, as required by MM Biology-3 and APM Geology-2. Cord also reported that several wood poles left in the staging area have been given to the owner of the land where the staging area is located. The landowner intends to use the poles for his horse corral which is directly adjacent to the staging area.

Construction for the project is now complete and no further mitigation monitoring is required by Panorama. Panorama will prepare a Final Compliance Report summarizing the project and environmental compliance over the duration of construction, as required by the Mitigation Monitoring Compliance and Reporting Plan (Heading 3.3). The Final Compliance Report will be provided to the CPUC.

Non-Compliance
NONE

Incident
NONE

Occurrence
NONE

Follow Up From Previous Reports
NONE

CPUC Notices to Proceed (NTP)				
NTP #	**Date Requested**	**Date Issued**	**Location**	**Description**
1	4/3/12[1]	4/20/12	Total Project Area	NTP #1 authorized ExteNet to commence with all construction activities related to the approved project once all preconstruction conditions are met.[2]

[1]Request was made verbally during a conference call on April 3, 2012

[2]ExteNet completed all preconstruction conditions and requirements prior to beginning work on May 2, 2012

Site Inspection Forms

STATE ROUTE 35 DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM PROJECT

Date:	**Time On Site:**	**Time Off Site:**	**Key Workers on Site:**
September 26, 2012	9:00 AM	11:15 PM	Synthesis Systems: Lexi Caselli ZOECOM: Jeff Smith and work crews
Monitor Name(s):	Aaron Lui		
Approx. Temperature:	70 °F		
Weather:	Clear		
Summary of Construction Activities:	Final hole boring and cable trenching		

Inspection Area	**Location**	**Activity**	**Time**	**Issues**
1	South of County Road and Highway 35	Trenching at Node 1	9:00 AM	None
Notes: Trenching took place at the Purisima Creek Open Space Reserve after receiving approval from the Mid Peninsula Open Space Board. Aaron spoke to Jeff Smith with Zoecom and he reported that all project construction was expected to be completed by the end of the day. Jeff said that crews would be pulling cable through a trenched pipe on Friday the 28th which would have no impact to the ground. No other construction activities were reported. **Follow Up:** Follow up with ExteNet about any other remaining construction tasks, including restoration work.				
2	14355 Highway 35	Staging area	10:00 AM	Follow Up
Notes: Previously reported wooden poles remained in the staging area. Jeff Smith reported that the poles may be PG&E property and stored on land that is privately owned. It was unclear if the poles would be removed by PG&E or left in place. **Follow Up:** Determine if wood poles need to be removed from the site.				
3	Nodes 1A, 2A, 3, 4A, 5B, 7B, 8, 10B, 11, and 11A	None	10 to 11:15 AM	Follow Up
Notes: The majority of project nodes safely accessible from the highway were inspected for				

signs of restoration as required by APM Geology-2 and MM Biology-3. Work areas showed mixed signs of restoration and should be reviewed by ExteNet crews. All project work areas that have been disturbed are required to be graded to the original gradient, and revegetated with native plant materials from the area where necessary.

Follow Up: Follow up with ExteNet about final restoration and revegetation requirements.

Additional Inspection Notes, Meetings, or Discussions:

Aaron emailed Cord Hute about the described questions and follow up items regarding final construction, restoration, and removal of the wooden poles.

Signature:  Date: September 26, 2012

Attach any photos, hand sketches, or other pertinent information to this form.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
1	9/26/12	Trenching at power line connection pole.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
2	9/26/12	Approximate trench location at the Purisima Creek Open Space Preserve.

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
3	9/26/12	Node 1A

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
4	9/26/12	Wooden poles in staging area

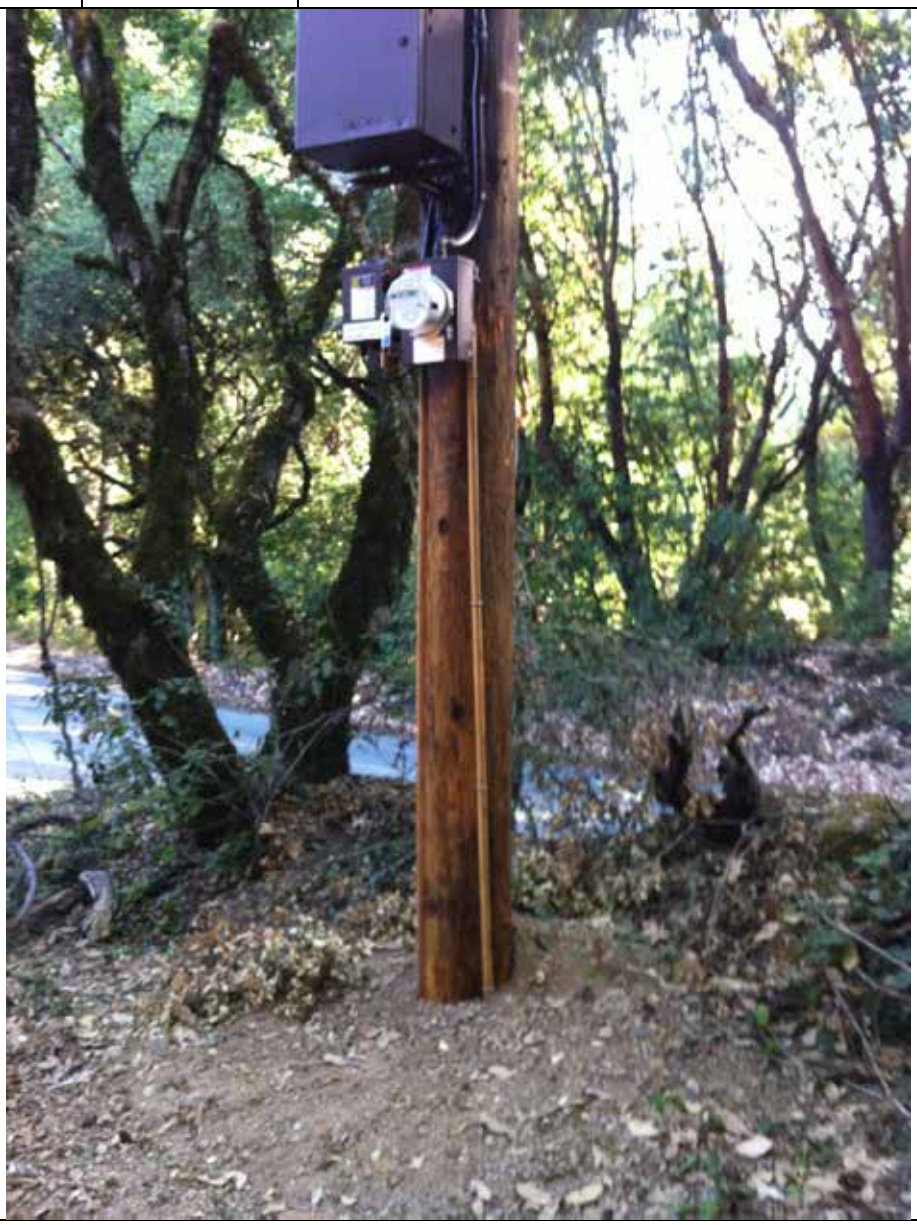
Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
5	9/26/12	Node 2A

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
6	9/26/12	Node 3

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
7	9/26/12	Node 3

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
8	9/26/12	Node 4A

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
9	9/26/12	Node 5B



Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
10	9/26/12	Node 7B

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
11	9/26/12	Node 8

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
12	9/26/12	Node 10B

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
13	9/26/12	Node 11

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
14	9/26/12	Node 11A

Photographic Log		
Client Name:		Project:
CPUC		State Route 35 Distributed Antenna System Project
Photo Number:	Date:	Description:
15	9/26/12	Node 16 Pole