

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**3326**

(Sept 1999)

There are natural factors intrinsic to the specific site. Each project needs to be environmentally sound. See Exhibit 3324-3329 for checklist.

## **CLIMATE**

**3326.1**

(Sept. 1999)

Provide climatological data for the site. Such data may be obtained from local sources: CDF and other state agencies, water districts, public utilities, and reports of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Temperature variations are important primarily from the standpoint of requirements for human comfort. Air cooling for habitable structures will be considered where the records indicate that the maximum temperature exceeds 90° F for ten or more days during a typical year.

For this report show the following:

- The actual tabulated weather record for the months of several recent years during which the maximum temperature exceeded 90°F.
- Average maximum temperature during the hottest month.
- Average minimum temperature during the coldest month.
- Maximum temperature of record.
- Minimum temperature of record.
- The actual tabulated weather record for the months of several recent years during which temperatures fell below 32°F.

Precipitation data is necessary to determine hydraulic capacities of drainage systems, strength requirements of structures due to snow loads, weathering requirement for building materials, and effects upon the design of sewage disposal systems. For this report show the following:

- Average annual precipitation in terms of inches of water per year.
- Maximum annual precipitation of record.
- Minimum annual precipitation of record.
- Maximum recorded or calculated snow depths.

Wind velocities and directions are important factors in the design of structure and in determining facility layout. For this report show the following:

- Direction from which come the prevailing winds.
- Direction from which come the principal winter storms.
- Direction and velocity of the strongest recorded or computed winds.

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Evaporation data is of primary importance in the design of sewage affluent disposal system. For this report show the following:

- The average annual evaporation.
- The maximum annual evaporation of record.

## **GEOLOGY** (Sept. 1999)

**3326.2**

Geologic data can be an aid in determining probability of adequate ground water and in providing information necessary for the design of structural foundations and anchorage's. Consult reports of the U.S. Geological Survey, California Division of Mines, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (soil profile surveys), and county farm advisors. For this report:

- Describe subsurface geology.
- Describe surface soil profile.
- Determine extent of local seismic activity.
- Determine whether subsidence or any other unstable land condition exists.

## **FLORA** (Sept. 1999)

**3326.3**

Existing growth can have an effect on planning the layout of a facility and also provide clues to geologic and weather effects. In addition to on-site review, soil-vegetation survey maps and reports may be useful. For this report:

- Describe existing tree and brush species.
- Indicate relative density of trees, brush, and herbaceous vegetation by stating the approximate percentage of the ground surface covered.

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