South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF A DRAFT SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

PROJECT TITLE: **PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1466 – CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSIONS FROM SOILS WITH TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS**

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the Lead Agency and has prepared a Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA) to analyze environmental impacts from the project identified above pursuant to its certified regulatory program (SCAQMD Rule 110). The Draft SEA includes a project description and analysis of potential adverse environmental impacts that could be generated from the proposed project. The purpose of this letter, the attached Notice of Completion (NOC), and the Draft SEA, is to allow public agencies and the public the opportunity to review and comment on the environmental analysis.

This letter, the attached NOC, and the Draft SEA are not SCAQMD applications or forms requiring a response from you. Their purpose is simply to provide information to you on the above project. If the proposed project has no bearing on you or your organization, no action on your part is necessary. The Draft SEA and other relevant documents may be obtained by calling the SCAQMD Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039 or accessing the SCAQMD's CEQA website at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/documents-support-material/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects.

Comments focusing on your area of expertise, your agency's area of jurisdiction, if applicable, or issues relative to the environmental analysis for the proposed project will be accepted during a 32-day public review and comment period beginning Friday, October 13, 2017 and ending at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, November 14, 2017 . **Please send any comments relative to the CEQA analysis in the Draft SEA to Mr. Ryan Bañuelos (c/o CEQA) at the address shown above.** Comments can also be sent via facsimile to (909) 396-3982 or email to rbanuelos@aqmd.gov. Please include the name and phone number of the contact person. Questions regarding the proposed amended rule language should be directed to Ms. Uyen-Uyen Vo at (909) 396-2238 or by email to uvo@aqmd.gov.

The Public Hearing for the proposed amended rule is scheduled for December 1, 2017. (Note: Public meeting dates are subject to change).

Date: October 12, 2017 **Signature:**

Barbara Radlein
Program Supervisor, CEQA Special Projects
Planning, Rules, and Area Sources

Reference: California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15070, 15071, 15072, 15073, 15105, 15162, 15371, and 15372

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF A DRAFT SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Title: Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants

Project Location: The proposed project may affect sites located throughout the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) jurisdiction, which covers all of Orange County, the urban portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties southwest of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains, and nearly all of Riverside County, with the exception of communities near the state border.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project: SCAQMD staff is proposing to amend Rule 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants, to address the Governing Board's Resolution directing staff to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants. If adopted, PAR 1466 would: 1) expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bio-cumulative toxics; 2) expand applicability to other government designated sites; and 3) include language to clarify existing provisions. Some sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 have been designated as cleanup sites on lists compiled by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the California Environmental Protection Agency's State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board, and other county, local, or state regulatory agencies. While including additional toxic air contaminants will be expected to create an environmental benefit, the activities that site operators may undertake to comply with PAR 1466 may also create secondary adverse environmental impacts. However, analysis of PAR 1466 in the Draft SEA did not result in the identification of any environmental topic areas that would be significantly adversely affected. Some sites affected by PAR 1466 may be identified on lists compiled by the DTSC per Government Code Section 65962.5.

Lead Agency:	**Division:**
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources

Draft SEA and all supporting documentation are available at:	**or by calling:**	**Draft SEA can also be obtained by accessing SCAQMD's website at:**
SCAQMD Headquarters 21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765	(909) 396-2432	http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/documents-support-material/lead-agency-scaqmd-projects

The Notice of Completion is provided to the public through the following:

☑ Los Angeles Times (October 13, 2017)
☑ SCAQMD Public Information Center
☑ SCAQMD Mailing List & Interested Parties
☑ SCAQMD Website

Draft EA Review Period (32 days): October 13, 2017 – November 14, 2017

Scheduled Public Meeting Date(s) (subject to change):
SCAQMD Governing Board Hearing: December 1, 2017, 9:00 a.m.; SCAQMD Headquarters – Auditorium

The proposed project will have no statewide, regional or areawide significance; therefore, no CEQA scoping meeting is required for the proposed project pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.9(a)(2).

Send CEQA Comments to:	**Phone:**	**Email:**	**Fax:**
Mr. Ryan Bañuelos	(909) 396-3479	rbanuelos@aqmd.gov	(909) 396-3982
Direct Questions on PAR 1466 to:	**Phone:**	**Email:**	**Fax:**
Ms. Uyen-Uyen Vo	(909) 396-2238	uvo@aqmd.gov	(909) 396-3324

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment for Proposed Amended Rule 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants

October 2017

SCAQMD No. 05122017SW/10062017RB
State Clearinghouse No: 2017051046

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INTRODUCTION

The California Legislature created the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in 1977[1] as the agency responsible for developing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) and portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and Mojave Desert Air Basin. By statute, the SCAQMD is required to adopt an air quality management plan (AQMP) demonstrating compliance with all federal and state ambient air quality standards for the areas under the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD[2]. Furthermore, the SCAQMD must adopt rules and regulations that carry out the AQMP[3]. The AQMP is a regional blueprint for how the SCAQMD will achieve air quality standards and healthful air and the Final 2016 AQMP[4] contains multiple goals promoting reductions of criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and toxic air contaminants (TACs). Relative to air toxic emissions, information obtained from the Final 2016 AQMP about soil cleanup sites indicated that more fugitive dust controls are needed to address fugitive toxic particulate emissions, especially metal particulates. Since heavy metals, such as arsenic, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, and nickel have high cancer and/or non-cancer risks compared to other toxics and can create health problems from ingestion, dermal exposure, and through consumption of breast-milk, the Final 2016 AQMP contains air toxics control strategy TXM-04 - Control of Toxic Metal Particulate Emissions from Contaminated Soil, to specifically address reducing particulate emissions of certain TACs at sites conducting soil cleanup activities.

Rule 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants, was adopted on July 7, 2017. Rule 1466 was developed to implement TXM-04 in the Final 2016 AQMP by establishing dust control measures that can be applied during earth-moving activities at sites where a federal, state, or local oversight agency has identified one or more of the following TACs in the soil: arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Asbestos and PCBs are not metal TACs, but were included in the Rule 1466 TACs list because they are also most commonly found as contaminants of concern in the soils with TACs. Applicable sites are those that conduct earth-moving activities where the soil contains applicable toxic air contaminants as the site is determined and designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), California Department of Toxics Substances Control (DTSC), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), or Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board). Additionally, Rule 1466 has a provision for the Executive Officer to identify sites, based on a set of criteria, to be subject to the requirements of the rule. Rule 1466 established a PM10 ambient dust concentration limit and dust control measures. Notification to the Executive Officer is required prior to beginning earth-moving activities as well as when ambient PM10 dust concentration limits are exceeded. Additional requirements include recordkeeping and signage. Rule 1466 allows alternative dust control measures, ambient dust concentration limits, signage, and other alternative provisions upon Executive Officer approval.

At the time Rule 1466 was adopted, the Governing Board adopted a Resolution which directed SCAQMD staff to amend Rule 1466 by expanding the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to

[1] The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, 1976 Cal. Stats., Ch. 324 (codified at Health and Safety Code Section 40400-40540).
[2] Health and Safety Code Section 40460(a).
[3] Health and Safety Code Section 40440(a).
[4] SCAQMD, Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan, March 2017. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp

include pesticides, herbicides, other metals, persistent bioaccumulative toxics, and semi-volatile organic compounds. As a result, Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1466 now proposes to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants in accordance with the Governing Board's direction contained in the Resolution. Other amendments are also proposed which include expanding the rule's applicability to other government designated sites and making clarifications to existing provisions. At the time Rule 1466 was adopted, SCAQMD staff prepared a Final Environmental Assessment (EA) with no significant impacts. In the Final EA, the analysis of the potential environmental impacts was based on affected site cleanup actions occurring at a peak of ten locations per year. If PAR 1466 is adopted with the additional TACs, the number of potentially affected sites will increase by an additional two to four sites per year.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that all potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that methods to reduce or avoid identified significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be implemented, if feasible. The purpose of the CEQA process is to inform the SCAQMD Governing Board, public agencies, and interested parties of potential adverse environmental impacts that could result from implementing the proposed project and to identify feasible mitigation measures or alternatives, when an impact is significant.

Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 allows public agencies with regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written documents in lieu of a negative declaration or environmental impact report once the secretary of the resources agency has certified the regulatory program. The SCAQMD's regulatory program was certified by the secretary of resources agency on March 1, 1989, and has been adopted as SCAQMD Rule 110 – Rule Adoption Procedures to Assure Protection and Enhancement of the Environment. Pursuant to Rule 110 (the rule which implements the SCAQMD's certified regulatory program), the SCAQMD typically prepares an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the environmental impacts for rule projects proposed for adoption or amendment.

PAR 1466 is considered a "project" as defined by CEQA. Analysis of PAR 1466 indicates that the additional TACs proposed to be included in the list of applicable toxic air contaminants will not substantially revise the existing requirements included in Rule 1466 as adopted in July 2017. SCAQMD staff has determined that PAR 1466 contains new information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known at the time the Final EA was certified for the adoption of Rule 1466 in July 2017 (referred to herein as the July 2017 Final EA). However, PAR 1466 is not expected to create new significant effects that were not discussed in the previous July 2017 Final EA. Thus, analysis of the proposed project indicates that the type of CEQA document appropriate for the proposed project is a Subsequent Environmental Assessment (SEA), in lieu of an EA. The SEA is a substitute CEQA document, prepared in lieu of a Subsequent Negative Declaration with no significant impacts (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(b)), pursuant to the SCAQMD's Certified Regulatory Program (CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l); codified in SCAQMD Rule 110). The SEA is also a public disclosure document intended to: 1) provide the lead agency, responsible agencies, decision makers and the general public with information on the environmental impacts of the proposed project; and 2) be used as a tool by decision makers to facilitate decision making on the proposed project.

Thus, the SCAQMD, as lead agency for the proposed project, will be preparing a Draft SEA pursuant to its Certified Regulatory Program. Because PAR 1466 is not expected to have statewide, regional or areawide significance, a CEQA scoping meeting is not required to be held for the proposed project pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.9(a)(2). Further, since no significant adverse impacts have been identified, an alternatives analysis and mitigation measures are not required (CEQA Guidelines Section 15252(a)(2)(B)).

The Draft SEA is being released for a 32-day public review and comment period from October 13, 2017 to November 14, 2017. All comments received during the public comment period on the analysis presented in the Draft SEA will be responded to and included in an appendix to the Final SEA.

The July 2017 Final EA, upon which this SEA relies, is available from the SCAQMD's website at http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/documents/aqmd-projects/2017/fea_1466.pdf; by visiting the Public Information Center at SCAQMD Headquarters located at 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765; or by contacting Fabian Wesson, Public Advisor by phone at (909) 396-2039 or by email at PICrequests@aqmd.gov.

Prior to making a decision on the adoption of PAR 1466, the SCAQMD Governing Board must review and certify the Final SEA, including responses to comments, as providing adequate information on the potential adverse environmental impacts that may occur as a result of adopting PAR 1466.

PROJECT LOCATION

PAR 1466 would affect sites that are conducting earth-moving activities within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction that meet the applicability requirements of the proposed amended rule. The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an area of approximately 10,743 square miles, consisting of the four-county Basin (Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties), and the Riverside County portions of the SSAB and Mojave Desert Air Basin. The Basin, which is a subarea of SCAQMD's jurisdiction, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains to the north and east. It includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains in the west and spans eastward up to the Palo Verde Valley. A federal nonattainment area (known as the Coachella Valley Planning Area) is a subregion of Riverside County and the SSAB that is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (see Figure 1-1).

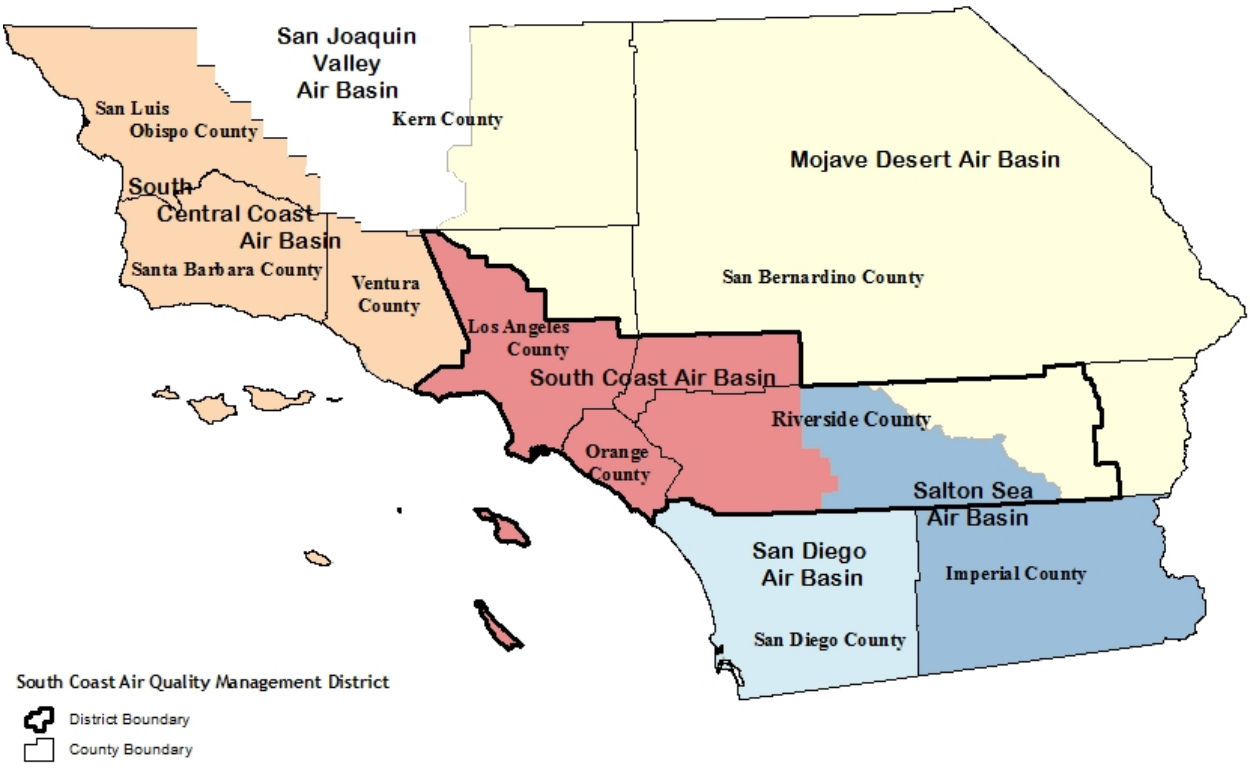


Figure 1-1
Southern California Air Basins

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Rule 1466 was adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board on July 7, 2017. Rule 1466 estabished controls for particulate emissions from soils with TACs to reduce fugitive non-volatile TAC emissions from sites conducting earth-moving activities. Rule 1466 incorporated dust control approaches from air toxics control strategy TXM-04 - Control of Toxic Metal Particulate Emissions from Contaminated Soil, that can be applied during earth-moving activities at sites where a federal, state, or local oversight agency has identified one or more of the following TACs in the soil: arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).Soils containing TACs have the potential to become airborne and create fugitive dust during earth-moving activities, including but not limited to, excavation, grading, stockpiling and trenching. Besides Rule 1466, there are three other existing SCAQMD rules that address contaminated soil and fugitive dust: Rule 1166 – Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Decontamination of Soil; Rule 1156 – Further Reductions of Particulate Emissions from Cement Manufacturing Facilities; and Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust. Rule 1166 regulates volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, including toxic VOCs, from contaminated soils and contains requirements for mitigation plans to limit VOC emissions, notification and monitoring activities, and specific measures to minimize VOCs during stockpiling and truck loading activities. Rule 1156 establishes requirements to reduce particulate matter emissions and minimize hexavalent chromium emissions from cement manufacturing operations and properties. Rule 403 regulates coarse particulate matter (PM10) emissions from fugitive dust sources by limiting dust

concentrations, requiring monitoring, and applying best available control measures. Rule 403 contains additional requirements applicable to large operations and other operations where fugitive dust concentrations exceed performance standards. While SCAQMD Rules 403, 1156, and 1166 address VOC emissions, hexavalent chromium emissions from cement manufacturing, and ordinary (non-TAC) dust caused by earth-moving activities, only 1466 addresses exposure to particulates containing metals or other TACs during earth-moving activities.

In addition to SCAQMD Rules 403, 1156, 1166, and 1466 there are federal, state, and local regulatory agencies that have programs which oversee the identification, investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. For example, the Federal Superfund National Priorities List is a federal program administered by the U.S. EPA. At the state level, the DTSC administers the Brownfields and Environmental Restoration Program while the California Environmental Protection Agency's (CalEPA's) State Water Board and Regional Water Board administer Site Cleanup Programs.

Prior to the adoption of Rule 1466 in July 2017, the regulatory structure did not provide sufficient safeguards for sites with non-volatile TACs in the soil. For example, Rule 1166 does not apply to soils that contain only metal TACs and no VOC emissions . Rule 1156 is only applicable to hexavalent chromium at cement manufacturing facilities and does not apply to all earth-moving activities. Additionally, all Rule 403 requirements would not apply to certain sites; in particular, sites that do not meet the applicable size of site requirements and therefore, the additional dust control measures required by Rule 403 for a large site would not have to be implemented. Further, fugitive non-volatile TACs have the potential to settle in the neighborhoods around contaminated sites and continue to expose nearby receptors for months or years afterwards. For these reasons, SCAQMD staff propsoed Rule 1466 to minimize the re-entrainment of toxic particulates into the air from sites that have non-volatile TACs in the soil.

The July 2017 Final EA included an analysis that identifed which sites may require some type of cleanup activity if a site shows the possibility of contamination and a threat to human health and/or the environment. For sites that were shown to require cleanup, the designating agency required a remedial or removal action plan which is typically composed of: an introduction; the cleanup objective; the background describing the site's geology and the contaminants of concern; a risk evaluation; an overview of the actions that will be taken to cleanup the site such as dust mitigation measures as required by SCAQMD Rule 403, Rule 1156, and Rule 1166; and the schedule for activities. Typical dust mitigation measures involve the application of water or chemical stabilizers, limiting earth-moving activities during high-wind conditions, and generally complying with the basic provisions of Rule 403. The July 2017 Final EA, assumed cleanup actions were generally completed within three months, but large sites may take up to one year or longer.

At the time Rule 1466 was adopted, the Governing Board adopted a Resolution which directed SCAQMD staff to return to the Governing Board to amend Rule 1466 to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, other metals, persistent bioaccumulative toxics, and semi-volatile organic compounds. As a result, PAR 1466 now proposes to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants in accordance with the Governing Board's direction contained in the Resolution. Other amendments are also proposed which include expanding the rule's applicability to other government designated sites and making clarifications to existing provisions.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed summary of key elements contained in PAR 1466. A copy of PAR 1466 can be found in Appendix A.

Applicability - Subdivision (b)

Effective January 1, 2018, PAR 1466 expands the applicability of the rule to include the owner or operator of Hazardous Material Release Sites that have been designated and notified by county, local, or state regulatory agencies pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25260. According to Health and Safety Code Section 25260, "'hazardous materials release site' or 'site' means any area, location, or facility where a hazardous material has been released or threatens to be released into the environment. 'Hazardous materials release site' does not include a site subject to a response and cleanup operation under Chapter 7.4 (commencing with Section 8670.1) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code or a corrective action under Part 6 (commencing with Section 46000) of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code." Health and Safety Code Sections 25261-25263 and 25265 defines 'Site Designation Committee' and authorizes the committee, at the request of the responsible party for a hazardous materials release site, to designate an administering agency to oversee the site's investigation and remedial action. County, local, and state regulatory agencies include agencies such as environmental health departments, planning departments, fire departments, and public health offices and have the jurisdiction to supervise, oversee, or approve a site investigation and remedial action at a hazardous materials release site.

Definitions - Subdivision (c)

The definition for Applicable Toxic Air Contaminants is proposed to be deleted and instead to be incorporated into the definition of Soil with Applicable Toxic Air Contaminant(s). Additionally, in order to be consistent with subdivision (b), the definition of Soil with Applicable Toxic Air Contaminant(s) includes soil that has been identified by a county, local, or state regulatory agency as well as U.S. EPA, the DTSC, the State Water Board, and the Regional Water Board. Effective January 1, 2018, the list of applicable toxic air contaminants for sites designated by the Executive Officer has been expanded to include any TAC listed in SCAQMD Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, Table I, or the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Toxic Air Contaminant Identification List. The list of applicable toxic air contaminants for sites designated by the U.S. EPA, the DTSC, the State Water Board, the Regional Water Board or a county, local or state regulatory agency is also proposed to be identified in Table I of PAR 1466.

Requirements to Minimize Fugitive Dust Emissions - Subdivision (e)

Revisions are proposed to the track-out provision, subparagraph (e)(3)(C), to be consistent with and as stringent as Rule 403. In particular, the proposed changes would prohibit track-out from extending beyond 25 feet in cumulative length from the point of origin from an active operation.

In addition, minor clarifications are proposed to subparagraph (e)(5)(D) to replace the term "freeboard" with "between the soil and the top of the truck bed" to maintain at least six inches of space between the soil and the top of the truck while transporting within a site.

Notification Requirements - Subdivision (f)

For the notification of intent to conduct earth-moving activities, revisions to subparagraph (f)(1)(G) are proposed which would require the estimated volume of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) to be included in the notification.

Additionally, newly proposed paragraph (f)(2) which would require notification updates to be reported to the SCAQMD at least 72 hours before any earth-moving activities begin when there is a change in the start date – either when the start date that results in either an earlier or delayed start date from that which was previously scheduled.

Executive Officer Designated Sites - Subdivision (i)

Revisions are proposed to subdivision paragraph (i) that would require the Executive Officer to also consult with local, county, or state regulatory agencies and to consider the history of a site when making a determination regarding applicability.

Exemptions - Subdivision (k)

The existing exemption in paragraph (k)(1) allows the designating agency, in consultation with the Executive Officer, to exempt a site from one or more provisions in the rule. To be consistent with subdivision (b), revisions to paragraph (k)(1) are proposed that would include county, local, and state regulatory agencies as a designating agency with this authority.

Revisions to paragraph (k)(2) are proposed that would exclude the notification requirements contained in subdivision (f) from the exemption.

Revisions to paragraph (k)(3) are proposed that would include an exemption for linear trenching of water projects on roadways that directly load soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) into trucks or bin for transport.

Table I - Applicable Toxic Air Contaminants

Table I is proposed to be added to PAR 1466 and includes the list of Applicable Toxic Air Contaminants originally identified in paragraph (c)(3) (e.g., arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and polychlorinated biphenyls), but with the following clarifications:

- Arsenic is now listed as arsenic and arsenic compounds (inorganic), including, but not limited to: arsenic compounds (inorganic) and arsine.
- Cadmium is listed as cadmium and cadmium compounds.
- Hexavalent chromium is listed as chromium (hexavalent) and chromium compounds, including, but not limited to: barium chromate, calcium chromate, lead chromate, sodium dichromate, strontium chromate, and zinc chromate.
- Lead is listed as lead and lead compounds (inorganic, including elemental lead), including, but not limited to: lead compounds (inorganic), lead acetate, lead chromate, lead phosphate, and lead subacetate.
- Mercury is listed as mercury and mercury compounds (inorganic), including, but not limited to: mercuric chloride and methyl mercury.
- Nickel is listed as nickel and nickel compound, including, but not limited to: nickel acetate, nickel carbonate, nickel carbonyl, nickel hydroxide, nickel oxide, nickel subsulfide, nickelocene, and refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process.
- Polychlorinated biphenyls is now listed as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); 3,3’,4,4’ tetrachlorobiphenyl; 3,4,4’,5 tetrachlorobiphenyl; 2,3,3’,4,4’ pentachlorobiphenyl; 2,3,4,4’,5 pentachlorobiphenyl; 2,3’,4,4’,5 pentachlorobiphenyl; 2’,3,4,4’,5 pentachlorobiphenyl; 3,3’,4,4’,5 pentachlorobiphenyl; 2,3,3’,4,4’,5 hexachlorobiphenyl;

2,3,3',4,4',5' hexachlorobiphenyl; 2,3',4,4',5,5' hexachlorobiphenyl; 3,3',4,4',5,5' hexachlorobiphenyl; and 2,3,3'4,4',5,5' heptachlorobiphenyl.

Further, the Governing Board Resolution directed staff to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, other metals, persistent bioaccumulative toxics, and semi-volatile organic compounds. Staff reviewed these categories and selected the compounds from each category that were commonly found at contaminated sites above background levels. The pesticides and herbicides that staff selected are chlordane and the dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) family of compounds. Staff did not include other metals because the original list of applicable toxic air contaminants covered the commonly found metals. Staff reviewed two years of data regarding cleanup projects and only found one site that would not be applicable to Rule 1466 because the site's contaminant of concern was zinc. Dioxins were included to cover the category of bioaccumulative toxics. Staff did not include any semi-volatile organic compounds because those would fall under Rule 1166. As such, new Table I will also include the following substances, which will become effective January 1, 2018:

- Dioxins. These are classified as persistent organic pollutants because they are extremely resistant to environmental degradation. Dioxins are highly toxic and have been linked to cancer, developmental problems in children, reproductive and infertility problems in adults, miscarriages, damage to the immune system, and interference with hormones. For consistency, PAR 1466 lists the same dioxins as in Rule 1401, referring to them as dibenzo-p-dioxins (chlorinated), including: 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; total tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; total pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; total hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; and total heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.
- Pesticides. Depending on the pesticide, exposure can cause a variety of adverse health effects ranging from irritation of the skin and eyes to more severe effects such as causing cancer, reproductive and developmental problems, and endocrine disruption. PAR 1466 Table I includes the pesticides that are commonly found at contaminated sites above background levels that have negative health effects. The pesticides are: chlordane, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), and dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD).
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Exposure to PAHs is linked to cancer, cardiovascular disease and poor fetal development. The PAHs included in PAR 1466 are the ones with the highest risk factor and include: benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz[a,h]anthracene, and indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene.

Appendix 1 – Executive Officer Approved PM_{10} Monitors

Revisions to the performance standard in Item 3 of Appendix 1 are proposed that would change the resolution of PM10 monitors from 0.1 $\mu g/m^3$ to 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's potential adverse environmental impacts. This checklist identifies and evaluates potential adverse environmental impacts that may be created by the proposed project.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	PAR 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants
Lead Agency Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Lead Agency Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
CEQA Contact Person:	Mr. Ryan Bañuelos (909) 396-3479
PAR 1466 Contact Person	Ms. Uyen-Uyen Vo (909) 396-2238
Project Sponsor's Name:	South Coast Air Quality Management District
Project Sponsor's Address:	21865 Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765
General Plan Designation:	Not applicable
Zoning:	Not applicable
Description of Project:	SCAQMD staff is proposing to amend Rule 1466 to address the Governing Board's consideration to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants. If adopted, PAR 1466 would: 1) expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics; 2) expand applicability to other government designated sites; and 3) include language to clarify existing provisions. Some sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 have been designated as cleanup sites on lists compiled by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the California Environmental Protection Agency's State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board. In addition, some sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 may also be identified on lists compiled by the DTSC per Government Code Section 65962.5. The Draft Subsequent Environmental Assessment did not result in the identification of any environmental topic areas that would be significantly adversely affected.
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Various
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:	Not applicable

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The following environmental impact areas have been assessed to determine their potential to be affected by the proposed project. As indicated by the checklist on the following pages, environmental topics marked with an "✓"involve at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact". An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Geology and Soils	☐ Population and Housing
☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☐ Public Services
☐ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Recreation
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Solid and Hazardous Waste
☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Transportation and Traffic
☐ Energy	☐ Noise	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

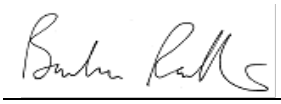
☑ I find the proposed project, in accordance with those findings made pursuant to CEQA Guideline Section 15252, COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and that an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts has been prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will NOT be significant effects in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" on the environment, but at least one effect: 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards; and, 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects: 1) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT pursuant to applicable standards; and, 2) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Date: October 12, 2017 **Signature:** 

Barbara Radlein
Program Supervisor, CEQA Special Projects
Planning, Rules, and Area Sources

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in Chapter 1, at the time Rule 1466 was adopted, the Governing Board also certified the July 2017 Final Environmental Assessment (EA). In Rule 1466, the list of applicable toxic air contaminants was limited to arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and the analysis in the July 2017 Final EA was based on the assumption that Rule 1466 would apply to ten sites conducting soil cleanup activities per year. The July 2017 Final EA concluded that the adoption of Rule 1466 would not create any significant adverse environmental impacts. As also discussed in the July 2017 Final EA, some sites that may be affected by Rule 1466 have been designated as cleanup sites on lists compiled by the U.S. EPA, the DTSC, and the State Water Board or Regional Water Board. Further, some sites that may be affected by Rule 1466 may also be identified on lists compiled by the DTSC per Government Code Section 65962.5.

Amendments to Rule 1466 are now being proposed in response to the Governing Board's Resolution directing staff to consider expanding the list of applicable toxic air contaminants. If adopted, PAR 1466 would: 1) expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics; 2) expand applicability to other government designated sites; and 3) include language to clarify existing provisions.

The effects of implementing PAR 1466, outlined above, have been evaluated relative to each of the 17 environmental topics identified in the following environmental checklist. There are several changes in PAR 1466 that would not be expected to cause any physical changes that could have secondary adverse environmental effects. For example, the proposed changes to the track-out provisions and notification requirements and the clarifications to what elements may be exempt for PAR 1466, are administrative or procedural in nature and would not be expected to cause physical changes that would create any secondary adverse environmental effects. In addition, revising and deleting definitions, and revisions made for clarity and consistency throughout the rule are also not expected to cause any physical changes. As such, only the proposed modifications to the applicability and the inclusion of the additional TACs would be expected to cause physical activities to occur at additional sites affected by PAR 1466 and these activities may create secondary adverse environmental impacts. Because the current version of Rule 1466 contains fugitive dust control measures that require monitoring of ambient PM10 emissions at each affected site and these requirements would be expected to continue under PAR 1466, the effect of increasing the applicable toxic air contaminants that would be applicable to PAR 1466 means that the number of potentially affected sites will increase by an additional two to four sites per year if PAR 1466 is adopted. Thus, the analysis in this SEA focuses on potential secondary adverse environmental impacts associated with expanding the list of applicable toxic air contaminants, expanding the applicability to other government entities, and the corresponding implementation of fugitive dust control measures and monitoring that would need to be conducted at additional sites subject to PAR 1466. It is important to note, that some of the fugitive dust control measures may already be required by and implemented pursuant to a remedial or removal action plan or Rule 403 as Rule 403 provides a series of suggested fugitive dust mitigation measures for certain sites. Because PAR 1466 does not contain substantial revisions to the majority of existing requirements adopted in July 2017, the evaluation of PAR 1466 in this SEA applies the same assumptions as used in the July 2017 Final EA unless otherwise noted below. The following assumptions were relied upon in the analysis of the July 2017 Final EA and will be applied in the following analyses for PAR 1466.

- Implementation of the fugitive dust control measures during earth-moving activities at the sites were treated as construction activities because: 1) the cleanup activities are typically short-term (e.g., less than one year) by nature and involve earth-moving activities such as land clearing, excavation, grading, stockpiling, and trenching; and 2) the cleanup activities involve mobile off-road equipment typically associated with construction. As with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is also assumed to not have operational activities because once the cleanup activities are completed, the land will be either left vacant or developed with its own construction of buildings or other structures for some eventual operational use at a future time. These actions after the cleanup will require their own CEQA evaluation and are not analyzed in PAR 1466 since these actions are not foreseeable and are not required by PAR 1466. Therefore, the benefits and impacts from implementing PAR 1466 are expected to occur only during construction with no environmental impacts occurring during operation.

- All trucks are instate construction heavy trucks (T6 trucks) and all vehicles are light duty automobiles (LDA).

- Each LDA, delivery truck, and water truck is assumed to travel up to 40 miles (one round trip), 40 miles (one round trip), and 20 miles (five round trips), respectively.

- The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) for each water truck is assumed to be 52,000 pounds and is assumed to have the capacity to carry 4,000 gallons of water.

- Each water truck is assumed to make five round trips and distribute up to 20,000 gallons of water over the site on a peak day.

- SCAQMD staff estimated that up to half of the sites will need new fencing/windscreen and tarps (plastic sheeting) while the remainder were expected to have these features in place due to requirements imposed by other non-SCAQMD rules/regulations.

The addition of applicable toxic air contaminants to PAR 1466 forms the basis for the following additional assumptions, which are used in the following PAR 1466 analysis.

- Based on the list of eight Applicable TACs in existing Rule 1466, the July 2017 Final EA assumed that 10 sites per year and six sites on a peak day would be impacted. By including additional Applicable TACs into PAR 1466, SCAQMD staff estimates that an additional four sites per year and three sites on a peak day will undergo soil cleanup activities that will be subject to PAR 1466. By combining the number of affected sites from Rule 1466 and PAR 1466, the number of potentially affected sites will be 14 sites per year with nine sites undergoing soil cleanup activities on a peak day.

- While there are other rules that may be applicable to affected sites concurrent with implementing PAR 1466, specific to PAR 1466, the analysis assumes that each of the three additional sites will have an additional two water trucks, one compliance supervisor vehicle, and one monitoring vehicle on a peak day. In addition, the analysis includes the assumption that there will be two trucks to deliver fencing/windscreen materials and one truck to deliver tarps (plastic sheeting) for covering stockpiles occurring on the same peak day.

- Data collected for PAR 1466 indicates most sites typically complete their cleanup/earth-moving activities within five months. This analysis assumes cleanup activities will occur over 105 working days for each site. This assumption is greater than the 65 days of cleanup activities used in the analysis for the July 2017 Final EA because the data collected for PAR 1466 between 2015 and 2016 contains a number of sites with greater, on average, acreage than the sites analyzed for the July 2017 Final EA. The larger sites generally correspond to an increased volume of affected soil and thus, a longer period of time is needed to complete the required cleanup activities.

If PAR 1466 is adopted with the additional applicable toxic air contaminants, the number of potentially affected sites will increase by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. By combining the number of affected sites from Rule 1466 and PAR 1466, the number of potentially affected sites will be 14 sites per year with nine sites undergoing soil cleanup activities on a peak day. By applying the same methodology and assumptions as used in the July 2017 Final EA, the inclusion of the additional TACs in the list of applicable toxic air contaminants plus the other proposed revisions would not be expected to cause a significant increase to the impacts that were previously analyzed in the July 2017 Final EA for Rule 1466 as adopted in July 2017. For these reasons, if implemented, PAR 1466 is not expected to create new significant effects that were not discussed in the previous July 2017 Final EA. Thus, PAR 1466 would not result in the identification of any environmental topic areas that would be significantly adversely affected.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I.	**AESTHETICS.** Would the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on aesthetics will be considered significant if:

- The project will block views from a scenic highway or corridor.
- The project will adversely affect the visual continuity of the surrounding area.
- The impacts on light and glare will be considered significant if the project adds lighting which would add glare to residential areas or sensitive receptors.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, local, or state regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

I. a), b) & c) Less Than Significant Impact. In order for sites to become subject to PAR 1466, they must first be designated by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency as requiring

soil cleanup for any of the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1446. Thus, cleanup activities required by these agencies will already involve heavy-duty construction equipment such as tractors, loaders, backhoes, excavators, heavy duty and medium duty trucks for hauling, material delivery and spraying water, and worker vehicles and most of the equipment and activities occur within the confines of each affected site with some activities occurring at the entry/exit points. As with implementation of the dust control measures contained in existing Rule 1466, some additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles will also be needed if PAR 1466 is implemented. As such, because each affected site will already have an assortment of construction equipment and vehicles on site and going to and from the site throughout the day, the additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles that may be needed to implement PAR 1466 are not expected to be substantially discernable from any of the other equipment or vehicles that may already be present on-site for cleanup activities. The aesthetics of each site would not be impacted from the construction equipment associated with implementation of PAR 1466. Further, depending on the location of the site undergoing cleanup activities and depending on where the cleanup activities are occurring within each site, the views of scenic highways or corridors and the visual continuity of the area surrounding the site may already be adversely affected as part of the existing setting. For this reason, any additional water trucks, delivery trucks and worker vehicles that will be needed to implement PAR 1466 are not expected to introduce significant visual changes to areas outside each affected site, if at all, depending on the location of the construction activities within the site.

The dust control measures in existing Rule 1466 remain the same under PAR 1466. These measures have several requirements that may temporarily contribute to the overall appearance of each affected site and its perimeter while cleanup activities are occurring. For example, installation of a windscreen and perimeter fencing may be required to surround the area of the earth-moving activities to provide a wind break, act as containment, provide security, and limit access to unauthorized persons. The windscreen must be at least six feet tall and must be as tall as the highest stockpile and must have a porosity of 50 ± 5%. The windscreen will likely obstruct views onto an affected site so that the cleanup activities and equipment on-site may not be visible, or may only be partially visible above the fence, depending on the geography of the site. Further, PAR 1466 would continue to require perimeter fencing to be installed prior to the creation of stockpiles and the heights of stockpiles on-site are also restricted so that they cannot exceed the height of the perimeter fencing and windscreen. The perimeter fencing and windscreen would be temporary installations since once the cleanup activities are completed (typically within five months), the perimeter fencing and windscreen may be removed. Under most City and County construction codes throughout the Basin as well as under SCAQMD's Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, most of the affected sites already require fencing for both construction and cleanup activities. Further, if the size of the site is small, the installation of fencing with a windbreak at a site may qualify for an exemption from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guideline Section 15330 - Minor Actions to Prevent, Minimize, Stabilize, Mitigate or Eliminate the Release or Threat of Release of Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Substances. For these reasons, any installation of fencing with windscreens and limitations on the heights of stockpiles required as part of the implementation of the dust control measures are not expected to introduce new permanent significant visual changes to areas outside each site.

In addition, PAR 1466 would continue to require each affected site to have signs posted at all entrances with contact phone numbers and limit vehicle speeds to 15 mph. Again, under most city and county construction codes throughout the Basin, an assortment of other types of signage is required for construction sites. As such, any additional signage installed for any affected sites

subject to PAR 1466 would be expected to comply with city and county ordinances and are not expected to introduce new permanent significant visual changes to areas outside each site.

To prevent bulk materials that are being hauled off of any affected site from creating a visibility problem, prior to leaving the site, PAR 1466 would continue to require truck operators to clean the bulk material from their trucks, trailers, and tires including each vehicle egress from the site to a paved public road and at least one of the following measures to be employed: 1) install a pad consisting of washed gravel (minimum-size: one inch), maintained in a clean condition, to a depth of at least six inches and extending at least 30 feet wide and at least 50 feet long; 2) pave the surface extending at least 100 feet from the property line and at least 20 feet wide; 3) utilize a wheel shaker/wheel spreading device consisting of raised dividers (rails, pipes, or grates) at least 24 feet long and 10 feet wide; or 4) install and utilize a wheel washing system to remove soil from tires and vehicle undercarriages. Track-out is require to be removed each day using a vacuum equipped with a filter(s) rated by the manufacturer to achieve a 99.7 percent capture efficiency for 0.3 micron particles. In addition, PAR 1466 contains a clarification that would restrict any track-out extending beyond 25 feet in cumulative length from the point of origin from an active operation. These track-out provisions clarify existing requirements to prevent visible emissions from being generated, therefore no new permanent significant visual changes to areas outside each affected site are expected to occur as a result of implementing PAR 1466.

While existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 are both designed to apply to sites that are already conducting earth-moving activities, neither Rule 1466 nor PAR 1466 requires soil cleanup or earth-moving activities to occur. As with existing Rule 1466, the additional equipment needed on site to implement PAR 1466 (e.g., water trucks, delivery trucks and worker vehicles) are in addition to the equipment that is already present for the earth-moving activities as part of the baseline. The construction activities that may occur as a result of PAR 1466 are expected to be temporary in nature and will cease following completion of the cleanup of soils contaminated with applicable toxic air contaminants. Once the cleanup is completed, all construction equipment, including the vehicles needed to implement PAR 1466, will be removed from each site.

Rule 1466 contains limits on ambient PM10 concentration levels and fugitive dust emission control requirements and these limits would not change under PAR 1466. The toxic and PM10 emission reductions achieved through compliance with existing Rule 1466, would continue under PAR 1466, and, thus, improvements in visibility would also be expected to occur as fugitive dust control measures are implemented. Better visibility will be expected to improve the existing visual character or quality of areas in the vicinity of affected sites.

Finally, existing Rule 466 contains provisions that would allow the SCAQMD's Executive Officer to exercise discretion and evaluate any project site on a case-by-case basis to adjust the dust mitigation requirements, including the perimeter fencing and signage requirements and these requirements would not change under PAR 1466. Because PAR 1466 will continue to contain this flexibility, the SCAQMD is committed to work with the any applicable local, state and federal agencies that may be involved to minimize or prevent blocking views from a scenic highway or corridor and avoid affecting visual continuity of the surrounding area. Therefore, less than significant impacts are anticipated overall from implementing the various dust control measures contained in PAR 1466.

Based on the foregoing analysis, implementing PAR 1466 would not be expected to damage, degrade, or obstruct scenic resources and the existing visual character of any site in the vicinity of affected sites.

I. d) No Impact. There are no components in PAR 1466 that would require construction activities to occur at night. Further, cities and counties typically have their own limitations and prohibitions that restrict construction from occurring during evening hours and weekends. Therefore, no additional temporary construction lighting at the affected sites would be expected or caused by PAR 1466. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to create a new source of substantial light or glare at any of the affected sites in a manner that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the surrounding areas.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse aesthetics impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant aesthetics impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II.	**AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non- agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on agriculture and forestry resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- The proposed project will convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the farmland mapping and monitoring program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.
- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning for, or causes rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g)).
- The proposed project would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, local, or state regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

II. a), b), c), & d) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, or mixed land use areas within the Basin. The types of TACs found in contaminated soil at any affected site subject to Rule 1466 would continue to apply under PAR 1466 and would be expanded to include additional applicable toxic air contaminants. Thus, as with existing Rule 1466, each affected site is not expected to be located on or near areas zoned for agricultural, forestry or timberland use, Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. Further, the requirements of Rule 1466 that include installation of temporary perimeter fencing, windscreens, and signage would continue to apply under PAR 1466. PAR 1466 would not require the construction of any permanent new buildings or other structures. Thus, implementation of PAR 1466 would not be expected to require the conversion of existing farmland to non-agricultural use, conversion of forest land to non-forest use, conflict with zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, or conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland. As with implementation of the compliance activities contained in existing Rule 1466, implementing PAR 1466 would occur within the existing boundaries of each affected site, there are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would affect land use plans, policies, or regulations. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements relative to agricultural or forestry/timberland resources would be altered by PAR 1466. Therefore, PAR 1466 is not expected to result in converting farmland to non-agricultural use, or conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract. Further, PAR 1466 is not expected to conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g)) or result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Consequently, PAR 1466 would not create any significant adverse agriculture or forestry resources impacts.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse agriculture and forestry resources impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant agriculture and forestry resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☑	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☑	☐
f) Diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in air pollutant(s)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
g) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☑	☐
h) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Significance Criteria

To determine whether or not air quality and greenhouse gas impacts from implementing PAR 1466 are significant, impacts will be evaluated and compared to the criteria in Table 2-1. PAR 1466 will be considered to have significant adverse impacts if any one of the thresholds in Table 2-1 are equaled or exceeded.

Table 2-1
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Mass Daily Thresholds [a]		
Pollutant	**Construction** [b]	**Operation** [c]
NO_x	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM_{10}	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
$PM_{2.5}$	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SO_x	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), Odor, and GHG Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO_2eq for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants [d]		
NO_2 1-hour average annual arithmetic mean	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.18 ppm (state) 0.03 ppm (state) and 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
PM_{10} 24-hour average annual average	10.4 μg/m^3 (construction)[e] & 2.5 μg/m^3 (operation) 1.0 μg/m^3	
$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour average	10.4 μg/m^3 (construction)[e] & 2.5 μg/m^3 (operation)	
SO_2 1-hour average 24-hour average	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99th percentile) 0.04 ppm (state)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 μg/m^3 (state)	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) and 35 ppm (federal) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	
Lead 30-day Average Rolling 3-month average	1.5 μg/m^3 (state) 0.15 μg/m^3 (federal)	

[a] Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD, 1993)
[b] Construction thresholds apply to both the South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley (Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins).
[c] For Coachella Valley, the mass daily thresholds for operation are the same as the construction thresholds.
[d] Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated.
[e] Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.

KEY: lbs/day = pounds per day ppm = parts per million μg/m^3 = microgram per cubic meter ≥ = greater than or equal to
MT/yr CO_2eq = metric tons per year of CO_2 equivalents > = greater than

Revision: March 2015

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, local, or state regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

III. a) No Impact. The SCAQMD is required by law to prepare a comprehensive AQMP which includes strategies (e.g., control measures) to reduce emission levels to achieve and maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards in areas under the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, and to ensure that new sources of emissions are planned and operated to be consistent with the SCAQMD's air quality goals. The AQMP's air pollution reduction strategies include control measures which target stationary, area, mobile, and indirect sources. These control measures are based on feasible methods of attaining ambient air quality standards. Pursuant to the provisions of both the state and federal Clean Air Acts, the SCAQMD is also required to attain the state and federal ambient air quality standards for all criteria pollutants.

The most recent regional blueprint for how the SCAQMD will achieve air quality standards and healthful air is outlined the Final 2016 AQMP which contains multiple goals promoting reductions of criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and toxics. Relative to toxic emissions, information obtained from the Final 2016 AQMP about soil cleanup sites indicates that more fugitive dust controls are needed to address fugitive toxic particulate emissions, especially metal particulates. Since heavy metals, such as arsenic, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, and nickel have high relative risks compared to other toxics and can create health problems from ingestion, dermal exposure, and through consumption of breast-milk, the Final 2016 AQMP contains air toxics control strategy TXM-04 - Control of Toxic Metal Particulate Emissions from Contaminated Soil, to specifically address reducing particulate emissions with certain TACs at sites conducting soil cleanup activities. Rule 1466 was developed to implement TXM-04 by establishing dust control measures that can be applied during earth-moving activities at soil cleanup sites to minimize the re-entrainment of toxic particulates from soil containing any of the following TACs: arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and PCBs. The main focus of PAR 1466 is to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics. Thus, consistent with the goals of the Final 2016 AQMP, PAR 1466, once implemented, is expected to continue to reduce PM and TAC emissions as well as reduce the associated health risks affecting neighboring businesses and residents. Further, because implementing PAR 1466 would be expected to reduce PM and TAC emissions from earth-moving activities at the affected sites, in line with control

strategy TXM-04, PAR 1466 would not be expected to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Final 2016 AQMP. Since no significant impacts were identified for this issue, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

III. b) and f) Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction Analysis:

The July 2017 Final EA concluded that the primary source of air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts that were expected to occur as a result of implementing Rule 1466 would be from implementing the fugitive dust control measures, monitoring the ambient PM10 emissions, and performing daily supervision and inspections during cleanup activities and these effects would be expected to continue if PAR 1466 is implemented. It is important to note that the earth-moving activities at the sites such as land clearing, excavation, grading, stockpiling, and trenching are construction activities. Further, mobile on-road vehicles associated with construction activities and used by the employees and supervisors are already part of the baseline or existing setting because existing Rule 1466 was determined to not cause the earth-moving activities to occur. Thus, implementation of PAR 1466 would also not cause any earth-moving activities to occur.

The analysis in the July 2017 Final EA determined that 10 sites per year and three sites on a peak day would undergo soil cleanup activities that would be subject to Rule 1466. To determine how many additional sites would be affected if PAR 1466 is implemented, SCAQMD staff conducted a review of notifications of hazardous site cleanup actions by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies between 2015 and 2016 within SCAQMD's jurisdiction for the additional applicable toxic air contaminants proposed to be added to PAR 1466 (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics) and found that an additional four sites per year would be subject to PAR 1466 if it was in effect during that time period. Thus, if PAR 1466 is implemented, the total number of affected sites overall will increase up to 14 sites per year (e.g., 10 sites per year from existing Rule 1466 plus four sites per year from PAR 1466). Appendix C contains a list of sites that would have been subject to PAR 1466 between 2015 and 2016 which includes the name, type, and acreage of each site. The focus of the analysis herein assumes for the sites evaluated during the 2015 to 2016 period, that three additional sites would undergo simultaneous cleanup activities on a peak day for the purpose of conducting a worst-case CEQA analysis.

The total time needed to complete the cleanup will vary depending on the size of the site and the complexity of the cleanup work. However, based on previous cleanup projects as summarized in Appendix B, the average time needed to complete the cleanup is approximately five months. Because the activities to implement PAR 1466 will need to occur concurrently with the cleanup activities, this analysis assumes that compliance with PAR 1466 will also occur over the same time period. The cleanup period is greater for sites analyzed between 2015 and 2016 for PAR 1466 because the average site acreage is much larger than the average site acreage that was analyzed in the July 2017 Final EA.

Table 2 2 summarizes the baseline/existing setting activities of any affected site and the key requirements in PAR 1466 that may cause new physical actions to occur that have the potential to create secondary adverse air quality and GHG emission impacts.

Table 2-2
Sources of Potential Secondary Adverse Air Quality and GHG Impacts from Implementing PAR 1466

Existing Rule 1466 Requirements	Baseline/Existing Physical Actions Occurring During Cleanup pursuant to Existing Rule 1466 (at 10 sites per year and 6 sites on a peak day)	Physical Actions Anticipated due to PAR 1466 (at 4 additional sites per year and 3 sites on a peak day)	Sources of Potential Secondary Adverse Air Quality and GHG Impacts Resulting from PAR 1466
Fencing, Windscreen, and Plastic Sheeting	1. Fencing and windscreen installation for the affected sites that are not required by other city, county, or SCAQMD rules. 2. Plastic sheeting (tarps) apply to the stockpiles	1. Additional fencing and windscreen installation for the affected sites that are not required by other city, county, or SCAQMD rules; and 2. Additional plastic sheeting (tarps) apply to the stockpiles.	Additional emissions from trucks delivering fencing/windscreen materials and plastic sheeting (tarps) materials to four additional sites per year and three sites on a peak day.
Fugitive Dust Control Measures	Workers use water trucks to ensure the working areas are adequately wet and chemically stabilized during earth-moving activities, such as land clearing, excavation, grading, stockpiling, and trenching.	Additional workers to use additional water trucks to ensure the working areas are adequately wet and chemically stabilized during earth-moving activities.	1. Additional emissions from water trucks working at each additional site; 2. Additional emissions from trucks delivering water to each additional site; and 3. Additional emissions from workers' vehicles commuting to/from each additional site.
Monitoring, Supervision and Inspection	1. Workers to conduct hourly monitoring for PM10 emissions and meteorological monitoring. 2. Workers to implement daily supervision and inspection on vehicle control, earth-moving control, stockpile control and truck loading controls.	1. Additional workers to conduct hourly monitoring for PM10 emissions and meteorological monitoring. 2. Additional workers to implement daily supervision and inspection on vehicle control, earth-moving control, stockpile control and truck loading controls.	1. Additional emissions from vehicles used as part of conducting monitoring and inspection of each additional site. 2. Additional emissions from workers' vehicles commuting to/from each additional site.

The following summarizes the assumptions that have been made to estimate the secondary air quality and GHG impacts from implementing PAR 1466:

- Based on the list of eight applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466, the July 2017 Final EA assumed that 10 sites per year and six sites on a peak day would be impacted. By including additional applicable toxic air contaminants into PAR 1466, SCAQMD staff estimates that an additional four sites per year and three sites on a peak day will undergo soil cleanup activities that will be subject to PAR 1466. By combining the number of affected sites from Rule 1466 and PAR 1466, the number of potentially affected sites will be 14 sites per year with nine sites undergoing soil cleanup activities on a peak day.

- While there are other rules that may be applicable to affected sites concurrent with implementing PAR 1466, specific to PAR 1466, the analysis assumes that each of the three additional sites will have an additional two water trucks, one compliance supervisor vehicle, and one monitoring vehicle on a peak day. In addition, the analysis includes the assumption that there will be a total of two trucks to deliver fencing/windscreen materials and one truck to deliver tarps (plastic sheeting) for covering stockpiles occurring on the same peak day.

- All trucks are instate construction heavy trucks (T6 trucks) and all vehicles are light duty automobiles, (LDA).

- Each LDA, delivery truck, and water truck are assumed to travel up to 40 miles (one round trip), 40 miles (one round trip), and 20 miles (five round trips), respectively.

- The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) for each water truck is assumed to be 52,000 pounds and is assumed to have the capacity to carry 4,000 gallons of water.

- Each water truck is assumed to make five round trips and distribute up to 20,000 gallons of water over the affected site on a peak day.

- Since most sites will complete their cleanup/earth-moving activities in five months, the analysis assumes that the cleanup activities will occur over 105 working days for each site.

- SCAQMD staff estimates that up to half of the sites will need new fencing/windscreen and tarps (plastic sheeting) while the remainder are expected to have these features in place due to requirements imposed by other non-SCAQMD rules/regulations.

- Emissions from the mobile on-road and off-road vehicles will be compared to the SCAQMD's air quality significance thresholds for construction.

The criteria pollutant emissions were estimated for all on-road vehicles transporting workers, delivery trucks, and water trucks travelling using the data generated from CARB's EMFAC2014, methods from U.S. EPA AP-42, and the assumptions from California Emissions Estimator

Model[5]® version 2016.3.1 (CalEEMod). Appendix B contains the assumptions used and results of this analysis.

Table 2-3 summarizes the peak daily criteria pollutant emissions associated with construction activities occurring at all three additional sites.

Table 2-3
Peak Daily Construction Emissions from the Amendments to PAR 1466

Key Requirements	VOC (lb/day)	NOx (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SOx (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)
Fencing, windscreen, and plastic sheeting[a]	0.06	1.55	0.17	0.003	0.60	0.18
Fugitive Dust Control Measures	0.06	1.61	0.18	0.003	8.55	0.89
Monitoring, Supervision and Inspection	0.02	0.05	0.58	0.002	0.11	1.07
TOTAL[a]	**0.14**	**3.21**	**0.93**	**0.01**	**9.26**	**2.14**
SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD DURING CONSTRUCTION	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
SIGNIFICANT?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Notes:
[a.] Total daily emission calculations are based on the emissions from six diesel water trucks, three diesel delivery trucks, and six gasoline vehicles at all three sites. See Appendix B for the detailed calculations.

Peak construction impacts as shown in Table 2-3 will be added to impacts from existing Rule 1466 below to show total impacts of PAR 1466.

Since the cleanup activities and the associated activities with implementing PAR 1466 only involve equipment fueled by either diesel or gasoline, no electricity consumption is expected to occur from implementing PAR 1466. Thus, there will be no secondary air quality and GHG impacts from electricity generation or consumption during construction.

Toxic Air Contaminants During Construction

The analysis assumes that a relatively small quantity of diesel-fueled on-road vehicles may be utilized on a peak day to implement PAR 1466. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is considered a carcinogen and has chronic non-cancer effects. Since the use of diesel-fueled vehicles is a small number per affected site (e.g., six water trucks and three delivery trucks) and will only occur over a short-term 105 working days (less than six months), a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) was not conducted. For these reasons, the amount of DPM to be generated on a peak day is expected to be less than significant.

Since the type of contamination at the sites can vary widely from site to site, staff is unable to predict what the speciation of the contamination may be for current and future affected sites or

[5] CalEEMod is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant and GHG emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects.

quantify the potential reduction of the applicable toxic air contaminants as presented in existing Rule 1466 (e.g., arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and PCBs), or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants that are proposed to be included in PAR 1466 (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics). However, as with implementation of existing Rule 1466, implementation of PAR 1466 is also expected to create an environmental benefit by reducing baseline TAC impacts from contaminated soils at existing sites through implementation of measures to minimize fugitive PM emissions containing pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics during soil cleanup activities. Therefore, PAR 1466 is not expected to generate significant adverse TAC impacts.

Overall Construction Impacts from Existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 Combined

As shown in Table 2-4, the peak daily construction impacts for existing Rule 1466 were concluded in the July 2017 Final EA to be less than significant.

Table 2-4
Peak Daily Construction Emissions from Existing Rule 1466[a]

Key Requirements	VOC (lb/day)	NOx (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SOx (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)
Fencing, windscreen, and plastic sheeting[b]	0.06	1.55	0.17	0.003	0.60	0.18
Fugitive Dust Control Measures	0.11	3.21	0.37	0.006	17.11	1.79
Monitoring, Supervision and Inspection	0.03	0.10	1.17	0.004	0.21	2.15
TOTAL[b]	**0.20**	**4.86**	**1.71**	**0.01**	**17.92**	**4.12**
SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD DURING CONSTRUCTION	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
SIGNIFICANT?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Notes:

[a.] This table is a duplicate of Table 2-3 in the July 2017 Final EA.

[b.] Total daily emission calculations are based on the emissions from 12 diesel water trucks, 3 diesel delivery trucks, and 12 gasoline vehicles at all six sites. See Appendix B for the detailed calculations.

To ensure peak daily construction impacts from Rule 1466 and the amendments to PAR 1466 combined are less than significant, Table 2-5 presents the combined peak daily construction emissions from Table 2-3 and Table 2-4 in comparison with SCAQMD significance thresholds for construction. The combined peak daily construction emissions from PAR 1466 and Rule 1466 do not exceed any SCAQMD significance thresholds, and therefore the construction impacts from PAR 1466 are less than significant.

Table 2-5
Grand Total Peak Daily Construction Emissions from Existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466

	VOC (lb/day)	NOx (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)	SOx (lb/day)	PM10 (lb/day)	PM2.5 (lb/day)
Total from Table 2-3 (Existing Rule 1466)	0.14	3.21	0.93	0.01	9.26	2.14
Total from Table 2-4 (PAR 1466)	0.20	4.86	1.71	0.01	17.92	4.12
GRAND TOTAL	**0.34**	**8.07**	**2.64**	**0.02**	**27.18**	**6.26**
SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD DURING CONSTRUCTION	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
SIGNIFICANT?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Operational Analysis:
As with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is assumed to not have operational impacts because once the cleanup activities are completed and the soil is stabilized, the land is either left vacant or developed with its own construction of buildings or other structures for some eventual operational use at a future time. Again, any activities that occur at an affected site after cleanup is completed are not assumed to occur as a result of PAR 1466. Therefore, the benefits and impacts from implementing PAR 1466 are expected to occur only during construction with no environmental impacts occurring during operation.

III. c) Less than Significant Impact.

Cumulative Impacts

Based on the foregoing analysis, since criteria pollutant project-specific air quality impacts from implementing PAR 1466 would not be expected to exceed the air quality significance thresholds during construction in Table 2-1, cumulative air quality impacts are also expected to be less than significant. SCAQMD cumulative significance thresholds are the same as project-specific significance thresholds. Therefore, potential adverse impacts from implementing PAR 1466 would not be "cumulatively considerable" as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(1) for air quality impacts. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(4), the mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project's incremental effects are cumulatively considerable.

The SCAQMD guidance on addressing cumulative impacts for air quality is as follows: "As Lead Agency, the SCAQMD uses the same significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts for all environmental topics analyzed in an Environmental Assessment or EIR." "Projects that exceed the project-specific significance thresholds are considered by the SCAQMD to be cumulatively considerable. This is the reason project-specific and cumulative significance thresholds are the same. Conversely, projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are generally not considered to be cumulatively significant."[6]

[6] SCAQMD Cumulative Impacts Working Group White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts From Air Pollution, August 2003, Appendix D, Cumulative Impact Analysis Requirements Pursuant to CEQA, at D-3, http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Environmental-Justice/cumulative-impacts-working-group/cumulative-impacts-white-paper-appendix.pdf.

This approach was upheld by the Court in *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of Chula Vista* (2011) 197 Cal. App. 4th 327, 334. The Court determined that where it can be found that a project did not exceed the SCAQMD's established air quality significance thresholds, the City of Chula Vista properly concluded that the project would not cause a significant environmental effect, nor result in a cumulatively considerable increase in these pollutants. The court found this determination to be consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7, stating, "The lead agency may rely on a threshold of significance standard to determine whether a project will cause a significant environmental effect." *Id.* The court found that, "Although the project will contribute additional air pollutants to an existing nonattainment area, these increases are below the significance criteria." *Id.* "Thus, we conclude that no fair argument exists that the Project will cause a significant unavoidable cumulative contribution to an air quality impact." *Id.* As in *Chula Vista*, here the SCAQMD has demonstrated, using accurate and appropriate data and assumptions, that the project will not exceed the established SCAQMD significance thresholds. See also, *Rialto Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rialto* (2012) 208 Cal. App. 4th 899. Here again the court upheld the SCAQMD's approach to utilizing the established air quality significance thresholds to determine whether the impacts of a project would be cumulatively considerable. Thus, it may be concluded that the proposed project will not contribute to a significant unavoidable cumulative air quality impact.

III. d) Less than Significant Impact.

Impacts on Sensitive Receptors

The analysis in Section III. b) and f) concluded that the quantity of pollutants that may be generated from implementing the proposed project would be less than significant during construction and would create no impacts during operation. Thus, the quantity of pollutants that may be generated from implementing PAR 1466 would not be considered substantial, irrespective of whether sensitive receptors are located near the affected sites.

Because PAR 1466 is applicable to the sites that are first designated by federal, state or local agencies on a case-by-case basis, SCAQMD staff is unable to predict or forecast whether any affected site would be located near one or more sensitive receptors. Therefore, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, an evaluation of the proximity of each future affected site to sensitive receptors and whether PAR 1466 would adversely affect the sensitive receptors is concluded to be speculative and will not be evaluated further in this analysis.

Implementation of PAR 1466 is expected to create an environmental benefit by reducing baseline TAC impacts from contaminated soils at existing sites through implementation of measures to minimize fugitive PM emissions containing certain TACs during soil cleanup activities. Thus, PAR 1466 is not expected to create significant adverse impacts to sensitive receptors. Since no significant impacts were identified for this issue, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

III. e) Less than Significant Impact.

Odor Impacts

As previously explained, this analysis assumes that an additional six diesel-fueled water trucks and three delivery trucks will be used intermittently as required for fencing and dust control at

each additional affected site in response to PAR 1466. However, each affected site will already have other diesel-fueled equipment and vehicles operating on-site during the cleanup activities as part of the existing setting. With regard to odors associated with diesel fuel exhaust, diesel fuel is required to have a low sulfur content (e.g., 15 ppm by weight or less) in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 431.2 – Sulfur Content of Liquid Fuels, which already has the effect of minimizing emissions and odors. The operation of six additional water trucks and three additional delivery trucks is not expected to significantly contribute to the overall odor profile at any of the affected sites because: 1) the fencing and watering activities will occur within the confines of the existing sites; and 2) diesel vehicles are typically fitted with air pollution control equipment such as diesel particulate filters, for example, that may be effective at minimizing odors from the exhaust[7]; and 3) sufficient dispersion of diesel emissions over distance generally occurs such that odors associated with diesel emissions may not be discernable to off-site receptors, depending on the location of the trucks and the other diesel-fueled equipment and vehicles operating on-site and their distance relative to the nearest off-site receptor(s). Further, all diesel vehicles, including the water trucks and delivery trucks, that will be operated at each affected site will not be allowed to idle longer than five minutes per any one location in accordance with the CARB idling regulation[8], so odors from all of the diesel vehicles would be minimized. Therefore, the intermittent use of six additional diesel-fueled water trucks and three additional diesel-fueled delivery trucks over approximately a five-month period would not be expected to significantly contribute to diesel exhaust odors at each affected site at a level greater than what is already typically present.

Thus, PAR 1466 is not expected to create significant adverse objectionable odors above the existing odor profile at each affected site. Since no significant impacts were identified for this issue, no mitigation measures for odors are necessary or required.

III. g) and h) Less Than Significant Impact.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Impacts

Significant changes in global climate patterns have recently been associated with global warming, an average increase in the temperature of the atmosphere near the Earth's surface, attributed to accumulation of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. GHGs trap heat in the atmosphere, which in turn heats the surface of the Earth. Some GHGs occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes, while others are created and emitted solely through human activities. The emission of GHGs through the combustion of fossil fuels (i.e., fuels containing carbon) in conjunction with other human activities, appears to be closely associated with global warming. State law defines GHG to include the following: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) (Health and Safety Code Section 38505(g)). The most common GHG that results from human activity is CO2, followed by CH4 and N2O.

Traditionally, GHGs and other global warming pollutants are perceived as solely global in their impacts and that increasing emissions anywhere in the world contributes to climate change anywhere in the world. A study conducted on the health impacts of CO2 "domes" that form over

[7] Regulation to Reduce Emissions of Diesel Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen and Other Criteria Pollutants from In-Use Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled Vehicles (including Tier 1 through Tier 4 engines) is in Title 13, California Code of Regulation (CCR), Section 2025. https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/onrdiesel/documents/tbfinalreg.pdf

[8] Title 13, California Code of Regulation (CCR), section 2485. https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/truck-idling/13CCR2485_09022016.pdf

urban areas cause increases in local temperatures and local criteria pollutants, which have adverse health effects[9].

The analysis of GHGs is a different analysis than the analysis of criteria pollutants for the following reasons. For criteria pollutants, the significance thresholds are based on daily emissions because attainment or non-attainment is primarily based on daily exceedances of applicable ambient air quality standards. Further, several ambient air quality standards are based on relatively short-term exposure effects on human health (e.g., one-hour and eight-hour standards). Since the half-life of CO2 is approximately 100 years, for example, the effects of GHGs occur over a longer term which means they affect the global climate over a relatively long time frame. As a result, the SCAQMD's current position is to evaluate the effects of GHGs over a longer timeframe than a single day (i.e., annual emissions). GHG emissions are typically considered to be cumulative impacts because they contribute to global climate effects. GHG emission impacts from implementing PAR 1466 were calculated at the project-specific level. For example, the analysis assumes that six additional diesel-fueled water trucks, three additional diesel-fueled delivery trucks, and six gasoline-fueled vehicles will be needed to implement PAR 1466 and use of these vehicles at the affected sites has the potential to increase the use of fuel (e.g., gasoline and diesel) which will in turn increase CO2 emissions.

The SCAQMD convened a "Greenhouse Gas CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group" to consider a variety of benchmarks and potential significance thresholds to evaluate GHG impacts. On December 5, 2008, the SCAQMD adopted an interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for projects where SCAQMD is the lead agency (SCAQMD 2008). This GHG interim threshold is set at 10,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions (CO2eq) per year (MT/yr). Projects with incremental increases below this threshold will not be cumulatively considerable.

Table 2-6 summarizes the GHG analysis which shows that PAR 1466 may result in the generation of 32 amortized MT/yr of CO2eq emissions[10] from all the additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and other vehicles that may be used at the four sites annually. The detailed calculations of GHG emissions from implementation of PAR 1466 can be found in Appendix B.

Table 2-6
PAR 1466 GHG Emissions

Activity	CO2eq (MT/year[a])
Total Project GHG Emissions	32
SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD	**10,000**
SIGNIFICANT?	**NO**

[a.] 1 metric ton = 2,205 pounds

As shown in Table 2-7, the GHG emissions from implementing existing Rule 1466 were concluded in the July 2017 Final EA to be less than significant.

[9] Jacobsen, Mark Z. "Enhancement of Local Air Pollution by Urban CO2 Domes," Environmental Science and Technology, as describe in Stanford University press release on March 16, 2010 available at: http://news.stanford.edu/news/2010/march/urban-carbon-domes-031610.html.

[10] GHGs from short-term construction activities are amortized over 30 years. To amortize GHGs from temporary construction activities over a 30-year period (*est. life of the project/ equipment*), the amount of CO2eq emissions during construction are calculated and then divided by 30. Since the construction activities associated with PAR 1466 are expected to occur every year in the future, the total project annual amortized emissions is equal to the peak annual GHG emissions during construction.

Table 2-7
GHG Emissions from Existing Rule 1466[a]

Activity	CO2eq (MT/year[b])
Total Project GHG Emissions	49
SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD	**10,000**
SIGNIFICANT?	**NO**

[a.] This table is a duplicate of Table 2-4 in the July 2017 Final EA
[b.] 1 metric ton = 2,205 pounds

To ensure that the overall GHG emission impacts from Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 combined are less than significant, Table 2-8 presents the combined GHG emissions from Table 2-6 and Table 2-7 in comparison with SCAQMD significance threshold for GHGs. The combined GHG emissions from PAR 1466 and Rule 1466 do not exceed the SCAQMD significance threshold for GHGs, and therefore the GHG emission impacts from the PAR 1466 are less than significant.

Table 2-8
Grand Total GHG Emissions from PAR 1466 and Existing Rule 1466

Activity	CO2eq (MT/year[a])
Total from Table 2-6 (PAR 1466)	32
Total from Table 2-7 (Existing Rule 1466)	49
GRAND TOTAL	**81**
SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD	**10,000**
SIGNIFICANT?	**NO**

[a.] 1 metric ton = 2,205 pounds

Thus, as shown in Table 2-8, the SCAQMD's GHG significance threshold will not be exceeded if PAR 1466 is implemented. For this reason, implementing PAR 1466 is not expected to generate significant adverse cumulative GHG air quality impacts. Further, because the GHG emissions produced as a result of implementing PAR 1466 are very small relative to the significance threshold, PAR 1466 is not expected to generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment or conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation[11] adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG gases.

Conclusion
Based upon these considerations, significant air quality and GHG emissions impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant air quality and GHG emissions impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

[11] Including but not limited to California Assembly Bill (AB) 32, SCAQMD Final 2016 AQMP, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), and etc.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV.	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on biological resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- The project results in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project interferes substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project adversely affects aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

IV. a), b), c), & d) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. Further, PAR 1466 does not require the acquisition of additional land or further conversions of riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities where endangered or sensitive species may be found. Thus, PAR 1466 would not be expected to cause a specific disturbance of habitat or have a direct or indirect impact on plant or animal species on land or in water. Also, PAR 1466 does not require the development or acquisition of additional land or further conversions of riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities where endangered or sensitive species may be found. Therefore, PAR 1466 would have no direct or indirect impacts that could adversely affect plant or animal species or the habitats on which they rely within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

IV. e) & f) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would

require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. Further, PAR 1466 does not require the development or acquisition of additional land. Therefore, PAR 1466 is not envisioned to conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources or local, regional, or state conservation plans. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements would be altered by implementing PAR 1466. Additionally, as with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 would not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or any other relevant habitat conservation plan, and would not create divisions in any existing communities because all activities associated with complying with PAR 1466 would occur at existing sites in previously disturbed areas which are not typically subject to Habitat or Natural Community Conservation Plans.

The SCAQMD, as the Lead Agency, has found that, when considering the record as a whole, there is no evidence that implementing of PAR 1466 would have potential for any new adverse effects on wildlife resources or the habitat upon which wildlife depends. Accordingly, based upon the preceding information, the SCAQMD has, on the basis of substantial evidence, rebutted the presumption of adverse effect contained in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations Section 753.5(d) - Projects Eligible for a No Effect Determination.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant biological resource impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant biological resource impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or feature?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to cultural resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance, or tribal cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group or a California Native American tribe.
- Unique paleontological resources or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As

with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

V. a), b), c), & d) No Impact. There are existing laws in place that are designed to protect and mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources. For example, the CEQA Guidelines state that generally, a resource shall be considered "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, which include the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;

- Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5).

Buildings, structures, and other potential culturally significant resources that are less than 50 years old are generally excluded from listing in the National Register of Historic Places, unless they are shown to be exceptionally important.

As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. As with the current version of Rule 1466, earth-moving activities would occur in areas where there are no existing buildings or structures present. Therefore, PAR 1466 would not be expected to affect any cultural or historical buildings and has no potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a historical or archaeological resource, directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries. Implementation of PAR 1466 is, therefore, not anticipated to result in any activities or promote any programs that could have a significant adverse impact on cultural resources within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

V. e) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. For these reasons, PAR 1466 is not expected to cause physical changes to a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe. Furthermore, PAR 1466 is not expected to result in a physical change to a resource determined to be eligible for inclusion or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register

of historical resources. Thus, PAR 1466 is not expected to cause any substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074.

As part of releasing this CEQA document for public review and comment, the SCAQMD also provided a formal notice of the proposed project to all California Native American Tribes (Tribes) that requested to be on the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) notification list per Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(b)(1). The NAHC notification list provides a 30-day period during which a Tribe may respond to the formal notice, in writing, requesting consultation on the proposed project.

In the event that a Tribe submits a written request for consultation during this 30-day period, the SCAQMD will initiate a consultation with the Tribe within 30 days of receiving the request in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(b). Consultation ends when either: 1) both parties agree to measures to avoid or mitigate a significant effect on a Tribal Cultural Resource and agreed upon mitigation measures shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document [see Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(a)]; or, 2) either party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached [see Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1)-(2) and Section 21080.3.1(b)(1)].

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse cultural resources impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant cultural resources impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI.	**ENERGY.** Would the project:				
a)	Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create any significant effects on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy?	☐	☐	☑	☐
e)	Comply with existing energy standards?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to energy resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The project conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project results in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.
- An increase in demand for utilities impacts the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project uses non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage

unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

VI. a), b), c), & e) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. . There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. As such, PAR 1466 is not expected to conflict with any adopted energy conservation plans or violate any energy conservation standards because any affected sites that are subject to PAR 1466 would be expected to continue implementing any existing energy conservation plans that are currently in place regardless of whether PAR 1466 is implemented. While existing Rule 1466 requires, and implementation of PAR 1466 will continue to require the use of additional fuel to operate the additional water trucks, delivery trucks and worker vehicles (see Section VI. d for the analysis of these impacts), the use of the additional fuel would not be considered wasteful. For these reasons, PAR 1466 would not be expected to conflict with energy conservation plans or existing energy standards, or use non-renewable resources in a wasteful manner. As with existing Rule 1466, no additional electricity or natural gas will be needed when implementing PAR 1466. Therefore, PAR 1466 will not result in the need for new or substantially altered power or natural gas utility systems and will not create any significant effects on local or regional energy supplies and on requirements for additional energy.

VI. d) Less Than Significant Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. Implementation of PAR 1466 at each affected site is expected to cause an increase the use of diesel fuel and gasoline from the use of six additional water trucks, three delivery trucks, and six additional worker vehicles, but no additional electricity or natural gas will be needed. The following sections evaluate the energy sources and consumption that may be affected by the implementation of PAR 1466.

As with existing Rule 1466, the water trucks are expected to be used to implement the fugitive dust control measures. The delivery trucks are expected to be used to deliver the fence, windscreen, and plastic sheeting and the worker vehicles are expected to be used to transport the additional workers required by existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 to conduct monitoring. To estimate "worst-case" energy impacts from fuel use associated with these vehicles, the SCAQMD staff used the reference[12] of fuel economy from National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and U.S. EPA Fuel Economy report and estimate the diesel fuel consumptions for heavy duty trucks and gasoline fuel for light duty worker vehicles are approximately 2 and 20 miles per gallon, respectively. The fuel usage per construction worker commute round trips was calculated based on assuming 40 miles round trip to and from the construction site in one day. It is also assumed each water truck will travel 20 miles per day and each delivery truck will travel 40 miles per day.

[12] National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) vocational vehicle standards. https://www.dieselnet.com/standards/us/fe_hd.php

As explained previously, a peak construction day is based on three additional sites occurring on a given day. Table 2-9 lists the projected energy impacts associated with the construction activities from PAR 1466 affected sites. Appendix B contains the assumptions and calculations for estimating fuel usage associated with these activities.

Table 2-9
Amendments to PAR 1466 Projected Fuel Usage Only

Fuel Type	Year 2015 Estimated Basin Fuel Demand[a] (MMgal/yr)	Fuel Usage[b] (MMgal/yr)	Total % Above Baseline	Exceeds Threshold of Significance?[c]
Gasoline	6,783	0.002	0.00002	No
Diesel	756	0.010	0.0013	No

[a] California Annual Retail Fuel Outlet Report Results in 2015, 2015 California Energy Commission (http://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline/2015_A15_Results.xlsx). [Accessed October 5, 2017.]
[b] Estimated peak fuel usage from additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles.
[c] SCAQMD's energy threshold for both types of fuel used is one percent of fuel supply.

As shown in Table 2-10, the projected fuel usage from implementing existing Rule 1466 was concluded in the July 2017 Final EA to be less than significant.

Table 2-10
Projected Fuel Usage from Existing Rule 1466[a]

Fuel Type	Year 2014 Estimated Basin Fuel Demand[b] (MMgal/yr)	Fuel Usage[c] (MMgal/yr)	Total % Above Baseline	Exceeds Threshold of Significance?[d]
Gasoline	6,783	0.003	0.00004	No
Diesel	756	0.016	0.0021	No

[a] This table is a duplicate of Table 2-5 in the July 2017 Final EA
[b] California Annual Retail Fuel Outlet Report Results in 2015, 2015 California Energy Commission (http://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline/2015_A15_Results.xlsx). [Accessed April 15, 2017.]
[c] Estimated peak fuel usage from additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles.
[d] SCAQMD's energy threshold for both types of fuel used is one percent of fuel supply.

To ensure that the overall fuel usage from Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 combined are less than significant, Table 2-11 presents the combined fuel usage from Table 2-9 and Table 2-10 in comparison with the SCAQMD energy threshold for both types of fuel used. The combined fuel usage from PAR 1466 and Rule 1466 does not exceed the SCAQMD energy threshold for fuel use, and therefore the fuel usage impacts from the project as revised are less than significant.

Table 2-11
Grand Total Projected Fuel Usage from PAR 1466 and Existing Rule 1466

Fuel Type	Year 2014 and 2015 Estimated Basin Fuel Demand (MMgal/yr)[a]	Rule 1466 Fuel Usage[b] (MMgal/yr)	Rule 1466 Total % Above Baseline	PAR 1466 Fuel Usage[b] (MMgal/yr)	PAR 1466 Total % Above Baseline	GRAND TOTAL Fuel Usage[b] (MMgal/yr)	GRAND TOTAL % Above Baseline	Exceeds Threshold of Significance[c]
Gasoline	6,783	0.003	0.00004	0.002	0.00002	**0.005**	**0.00006**	**No**
Diesel	756	0.016	0.0021	0.010	0.0013	**0.026**	**0.0033**	**No**

[a] California Annual Retail Fuel Outlet Report Results in 2015, 2015 California Energy Commission (http://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline/2015_A15_Results.xlsx). [Accessed October 5, 2017.]
[b] Estimated peak fuel usage from additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles.
[c] SCAQMD's energy threshold for both types of fuel used is one percent of fuel supply.

Finally, the 2015 California Annual Retail Fuel Outlet Report Results from the California Energy Commission (CEC) state that 6,783 million gallons of gasoline and 756 million gallons of diesel were consumed in 2015 in the South Coast Air Basin. Thus, for PAR 1466 if an additional 0.002 million gallons of gasoline and 0.010 million gallons of diesel is consumed per year during implementation, less than significant adverse impact on fuel supplies would be expected.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse energy impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant energy impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII.	**GEOLOGY AND SOILS.** Would the project:				
a)	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☐	☑
	• Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	☐	☐	☐	☑
	• Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☑
	• Seismic–related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on the geological environment will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.

- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.

- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.

- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures, e.g., liquefaction.

- Other geological hazards exist which could adversely affect the facility, e.g., landslides, mudslides.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

VII. a) & b): No Impact. The dust control measures in existing Rule 1466 would be expected to continue under PAR 1466 and would result in reducing fugitive particulate emissions from soils with applicable toxic air contaminants during earth-moving activities. Thus, PAR 1466 does not cause or require a new facility to be constructed. In addition, compliance with existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 would not alter the exposure of people or property to geological hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or other natural hazards. As a result, substantial exposure of people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the rupture of an earthquake fault, seismic ground shaking, ground failure or landslides is not anticipated.

Further, the fugitive dust emissions from wind erosion are already expected to be minimized under existing Rule 1466 and will continue to be minimized under PAR 1466. In addition, site operators must control fugitive dust through a number of soil stabilizing measures such as watering the site or using chemical soil stabilizers in order to comply with the requirements of existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466. Therefore, no adverse impacts to the loss of topsoil and soil erosion are expected.

VII. c), d), & e) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. Thus, it is expected that the soil types present at the affected sites will not be made further susceptible to expansion or liquefaction because PAR 1466 does not contain requirements for soil cleanup. As with Rule 1466, subsidence is not anticipated to be a problem since excavation, grading, or filling activities are not expected to occur due to

implementing PAR 1466 at the affected sites. Therefore, because PAR 1466 would not involve locating sites on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse, no impacts are anticipated.

Since PAR 1466, as with existing Rule 1466, will reduce fugitive particulate emissions from soils with applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures during earth-moving activities at sites that have been designated by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, people or property will not be exposed to new impacts related to expansive soils to create substantial risks to life or property or soils incapable of supporting water disposal. As with implementation of existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 does not require the installation of septic tanks. Therefore, PAR 1466 will not adversely affect soils associated with a installing a new septic system or alternative wastewater disposal system or modifying an existing sewer.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse geology and soils impacts are not expected from the implementation of PAR 1466. Since no significant geology and soils impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII.	**HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** Would the project:				
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
g)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☑
h)	Significantly increased fire hazard in areas with flammable materials?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts associated with hazards will be considered significant if any of the following occur:

- Non-compliance with any applicable design code or regulation.
- Non-conformance to National Fire Protection Association standards.
- Non-conformance to regulations or generally accepted industry practices related to operating policy and procedures concerning the design, construction, security, leak detection, spill containment or fire protection.
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals in concentrations equal to or greater than the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) 2 levels.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

VIII. a) & b) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. Thus, the cleanup activities that occur at these sites involve the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., contaminated soil) as part of the existing setting and, as such, may create reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment as fugitive dust containing applicable toxic air contaminants. As with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is designed to minimize fugitive dust generated during these cleanup activities, thus PAR 1466 would not be expected to cause any increase in the severity of these existing conditions at the sites. It is important to note neither Rule 1466 nor PAR 1466 contains provisions that would require the earth-moving activities to occur. Instead, PAR 1466 continues to impose requirements established by Rule 1466 to minimize and monitor toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup. In particular, PAR 1466 contains dust control strategies established in Rule 1466 that may employ stabilizing disturbed soils by either applying water or non-toxic chemical stabilizer. PAR 1466 also contains requirements established in Rule 1466 for tarping stockpiles, limiting the

vehicle speed on the sites, and employing measures to prevent soil from leaving the property via drag out or track-out via vehicle wheel shaking or washing and vacuuming entry/exit points. Overall, minimizing the amount of off-site fugitive dust emissions containing TACs during cleanup will, in turn, be health protective over the long term. PAR 1466 will not itself cause any removal of contaminated soils.

Because the cleanup activities are part of the existing setting, they may involve existing hazards impacts to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials or create reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. However, as with Rule 1466, implementation of PAR 1466 would not be expected to change these existing conditions. Further, because the type of contamination at the sites can vary widely from site to site, staff is unable to predict what the speciation of the contamination may be for future affected sites or quantify the potential reduction of the applicable toxic air contaminants (listed in PAR 1466, Table I, Appendix A) that may occur as a result of implementing PAR 1466. Therefore, since PAR 1466 itself does not cause any removal of contaminated soils and because cleanup activities are part of the existing setting, PAR 1466 is not expected to create a significant hazard to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials or create reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

VIII. c) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is applicable to sites that are designated by federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency on a case-by-case basis. However, SCAQMD staff is unable to predict or forecast whether any designated site will be located at or within a one-quarter mile of a school. Because it is entirely possible that there will be affected sites that are located at or near a school, existing Rule 1466 requires and PAR 1466 would continue to limit cleanup activities at a school, early education center, joint use agreement property, or adjacent athletic area. For example, existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 would: 1) prohibit all earth-moving activities between the hours of 7:30AM and 4:30PM on days when the school is in session or if there is a school sponsored activity or youth organized sporting event at the site; and 2) require the contaminated soil to be placed in leak-tight containers, load soil directly into trucks, apply dust suppressant, and cover prior to transportation, or 3) require the contaminated soil to be stockpiled in a fenced and locked area. Therefore, PAR 1466 would not cause hazardous emissions, or result in the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, but would include measures to reduce the exposure to schools from cleanup activities.

VIII. d) No Impact. Government Code Section 65962.5 refers to hazardous waste handling practices at sites that are subject to the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). As with Rule 1466, the future affected sites that may be subject to PAR 1466 will be sites that have already been designated for cleanup by federal, state or local regulatory agencies and PAR 1466 will not cause a site to be included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. However, as with Rule 1466, compliance with PAR 1466 will minimize the generation of fugitive dust during cleanup activities which may be toxic and hazardous. The less fugitive dust that is generated, the less that it will be emitted directly to the atmosphere. The excavated contaminated soil from the affected sites is required to be managed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local rules and regulations and compliance with these regulations has continued with Rule 1466 and is expected to continue with implementation of PAR 1466. Therefore, compliance with PAR 1466 would not create a new significant hazard to the public or environment.

VIII. e) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. Existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 were created to recognize potential hazards that may arise during cleanup activities and to provide an environmental benefit when compared to the existing setting. Further, SCAQMD staff is unable to predict or forecast whether any affected site would be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip. Therefore, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, an evaluation of the proximity of each future affected site to an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip is concluded to be speculative and will not be evaluated further in this analysis. In any case, PAR 1466 would not be expected to result in a new safety hazard for people residing or working in the area of any affected site, regardless of whether the affected site may be located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip.

VIII. f) No Impact. Health and Safety Code Section 25507 specifically requires all businesses handling hazardous materials to submit a business emergency response plan to assist local administering agencies in the emergency release or threatened release of a hazardous material. Business emergency response plans generally require the following:

- Identification of individuals who are responsible for various actions, including reporting, assisting emergency response personnel and establishing an emergency response team;
- Procedures to notify the administering agency, the appropriate local emergency rescue personnel, and the California Office of Emergency Services;
- Procedures to mitigate a release or threatened release to minimize any potential harm or damage to persons, property or the environment;
- Procedures to notify the necessary persons who can respond to an emergency within the facility;
- Details of evacuation plans and procedures;
- Descriptions of the emergency equipment available in the facility;
- Identification of local emergency medical assistance; and,
- Training (initial and refresher) programs for employees in:
    1. The safe handling of hazardous materials used by the business;
    2. Methods of working with the local public emergency response agencies;
    3. The use of emergency response resources under control of the handler;
    4. Other procedures and resources that will increase public safety and prevent or mitigate a release of hazardous materials.

In general, every county or city and all facilities using a minimum amount of hazardous materials are required to formulate detailed contingency plans to eliminate, or at least minimize, the possibility and effect of fires, explosion, or spills. In conjunction with the California Office of Emergency Services, local jurisdictions have enacted ordinances that set standards for area and business emergency response plans. These requirements include immediate notification,

mitigation of an actual or threatened release of a hazardous material, and evacuation of the emergency area.

Emergency response plans are typically prepared in coordination with the local city or county emergency plans to ensure the safety of not only the public (surrounding local communities), but the facility employees as well. Some of the existing sites that may be subject to existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 may already have emergency response plans in place, as applicable. Further, PAR 1466 contains no requirements that would impair implementation of, or physically interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. PAR 1466 will not itself cause any soil cleanup or earth-moving activities. Thus, PAR 1466 is not expected to impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

VIII. g) & h) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is applicable to sites that are first designated by federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency on a case-by-case basis. However, as with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 does not involve the construction of structures or placement of people in urban areas next to wildlands causing those risks. Therefore, PAR 1466 would be not expected to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

Further, because the type of contamination at the sites can vary widely from site to site, staff is unable to predict: 1) what the speciation of the contamination may be at future affected sites; 2) whether any of the contaminants found would contain any of the applicable toxic air contaminants (listed in PAR 1466, Table I, Appendix A); and, 3) whether any of these TACs are part of a compound or chemical mixture that is flammable. In any case, the TACs found in the contaminated soil are part of the existing setting of the affected sites. As with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will not be introducing flammable materials to the sites since the soil stabilizer is typically water or water-based mixtures that are not flammable. Thus, since PAR 1466 will only apply to the sites that have found the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1466 in the soil, compliance with PAR 1466 will not create a new fire hazard above the existing setting because PAR 1466 would not change how contaminated soil will be handled, irrespective of whether it contains flammable materials or compounds. Therefore, PAR 1466 would not be expected significantly increase the fire hazard in areas with flammable materials.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant adverse hazards and hazardous materials impacts are expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX.	**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.** Would the project:				
a)	Violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site or flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Place housing or other structures within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☑

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f)	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☑
g)	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☑
h)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☑	☐
i)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Potential impacts on water resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply does not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use more than 262,820 gallons per day of potable water.

- The project increases demand for total water by more than five million gallons per day.

Water Quality:

- The project will cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.

- The project will cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.

- The project will result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.

- The project results in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.

- The project results in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and an additional three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would continue to apply under PAR 1466.

IX. a), g) and i) No Impact. Implementation of Rule 1466 dust control measures would be expected to continue under PAR 1466 during earth-moving activities at affected sites. In addition, the use of water or a chemical stabilizer are options that may be used to minimize fugitive dust. If a person conducting the soil cleanup activities elects to utilize water to stabilize the soil, water used for dust suppression does not have to be of potable quality, but can be recycled water. Due to the limited availability of recycled water, the type of water to be used for dust suppression is predominantly potable water that is either delivered to an affected site via an existing water connection to the local water provider or by truck. Uncontaminated groundwater and/or recycled water may also be used, if available. However, any use of contaminated or potentially contaminated water for this purpose would not only defeat the overall purpose of the soil cleanup activities, but would violate water quality standards and thereby would be prohibited for use. When water is the soil stabilizer of choice, water trucks will spray the water onto the affected area(s) and the soil will absorb the water so there is no surface run-off. Eventually the soil will dry out due to water evaporation off of the soil surface, and the process of spraying water via water truck will need to be repeated, as needed. Therefore, no surface run-off and no wastewater will be generated from conducting watering in an effort to stabilize the soil.

As with Rule 1466, if a person conducting the soil cleanup activities elects to utilize a chemical stabilizer as a dust suppressant, then PAR 1466 requires the user of the chemical stabilizer to verify that the product is: 1) non-toxic; 2) capable of meeting any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local agency or any applicable law, rule, or regulation, including the Regional Water Quality Control Board; and 3) not prohibited for use by any federal, state, or local agency or any applicable law, rule, or regulation, including the Regional Water Board. As with water, when chemical stabilizer is the dust suppressant of choice and it is spread in liquid form, water trucks will spray the chemical stabilizer onto the affected area(s) and the soil will absorb the chemical stabilizer. Therefore, the application of chemical stabilizer would not be expected to generate wastewater.

As with Rule 1466, no wastewater will be generated as a result of using watering or applying chemical stabilizer to minimize the generation of fugitive dust, thus PAR 1466 would not be expected to cause any affected sites to violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or Regional Water Board, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality that the requirements are meant to protect. Also, since no wastewater will be generated from the application of water or chemical stabilizer, PAR 1466 would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities. Finally, since no wastewater will be generated from the application of water or chemical stabilizer, PAR 1466 would not trigger the need for an adequate wastewater capacity determination by any wastewater treatment provider that may be serving each affected site, if any. Therefore, no impacts to either wastewater or wastewater treatment are expected to occur as a result of implementing PAR 1466 at any affected sites.

IX. c), d), e), and f) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. Therefore, PAR 1466 is not expected to result in placing new housing or structures in 100-year flood hazard areas that could create new flood hazards or create significant adverse risk impacts from flooding as a result of failure of a levee or dam or inundation by seiches, tsunamis, or mudflows.

As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is also not expected to have any significant adverse effects on any existing drainage patterns, or cause an increase rate or amount of surface runoff water that would exceed the capacity of the sites' existing or planned storm water drainage systems because, as explained in Section IX. a), g) and i), PAR 1466 is not expected to generate wastewater or surface run-off and does not contain any requirements that would change existing drainage patterns or the procedures for how surface runoff water is handled. In addition, PAR 1466 would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities. PAR 1466 would require a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

IX. b) and h) Less than Significant Impact. Existing Rule 1466 allows a person conducting soil cleanup to utilize water to suppress the generation of fugitive dust during earth-moving activities. Using water to suppress the generation of fugitive dust would be expected to continue if PAR 1466 is implemented. The type of water to be used for this purpose (e.g., potable, groundwater, or recycled water) is not prescribed. As explained in Section IX. a), g) and i), if a person conducting the soil cleanup activities elects to utilize water to suppress fugitive dust, the type of water to be used for this purpose is typically potable water, which is either delivered to an affected site via an existing water connection to the local water provider or by truck. In some areas within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, recycled water may also be available via an existing water connection to the local recycled water provider or by truck. The availability of groundwater for dust suppression purposes, however, is a different matter as there are more restricting factors. As with Rule 1466, because PAR 1466 is applicable to sites designated by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency on a case-by-case basis, SCAQMD staff is unable to predict or forecast whether any designated site will have access to groundwater and whether the groundwater will be of a sufficient quality or supply to apply to soil for dust suppression purposes. Nonetheless, if a site has a well on its property, groundwater may be used for the purpose of dust suppression provided that the property owner has groundwater pumping rights and sufficient supply, and either the groundwater is not contaminated, or the groundwater is first treated by a groundwater treatment system to remove contaminants prior to application. Of course if groundwater is not available at an affected site, then potable or recycled water will need to be used.

The analysis in the July 2017 Final EA determined that projected water demand on a peak day would be 141,000 gallons per day. In the course of conducting the water analysis for PAR 1466 it was determined that the July 2017 Final EA substantially overestimated the projected water demand on a peak day. The analysis of projected water demand in the July 2017 Final EA assumed a maximum of 88 acres would be watered over a six month period and incorrectly stated 141,000 gallons per day as the peak day projected water demand when it should have been stated as the projected water demand over a period of six months. The July 2017 Final EA analysis also assumed the entire site would be subject to watering. However, this assumption overestimates the affected area(s) where watering should occur for affected soil. For the analysis contained herein, the projected water demand on a peak day for Rule 1466 has been revised and is shown in Appendix B. The revision to Rule 1466 water demand does not change the July 2017 Final EA's determination of less than significant impacts.

The water demand analysis for sites affected by PAR 1466 uses the same assumptions as the July 2017 Final EA. The July 2017 Final EA estimated the current water demand to be approximately 1,000 gallons of water per acre which was derived from the requirements for water usage established by Rule 403 to limit fugitive dust to 50 micrograms per cubic meter. Due to stricter dust control measures that were adopted in Rule 1466 which lowered the fugitive dust limit to 25 micrograms per cubic meter, water usage for dust control was estimated to increase by approximately 1,600 gallons per acre. Thus, the total water demand needed to mitigate fugitive dust on affected sites for both existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 was estimated to be approximately 2,600 gallons per acre. To determine the increase in water demand due to the additional applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466, SCAQMD staff estimated the projected water demand on a peak day for three sites. As summarized in Table 2-12, the maximum amount of water that may be needed to conduct watering for dust suppression activities at all three sites for PAR 1466 is estimated to be up to 21,600 gallons per day and this potential increase in water use is less than the SCAQMD's significance thresholds of five million gallons per day of total water (e.g., potable, recycled, and groundwater combined) and 262,820 gallons per day of potable water.

Thus, regardless of whether 100 percent of potable, recycled, or groundwater is used, or any combination thereof, the amount of water that may be needed for dust suppression is at less than significant levels.

Table 2-12
Amendments to PAR 1466 Projected Water Demand Only

PAR 1466 Water Used For Fugitive Dust Control	Additional Water Demand on a Peak Day (gal/day)
PAR 1466 Watering	21,600
Significance Threshold for Potable Water:	262,820
SIGNIFICANT FOR POTABLE WATER?	**NO**
Significance Threshold for Total Water:	5,000,000
SIGNIFICANT FOR TOTAL WATER?	**NO**

Overall peak day projected water demand from both existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 combined is analyzed below. As shown in Table 2-13, the peak daily water demand for existing Rule 1466 was revised from the analysis used in the July 2017 Final EA. To determine the projected water demand for Rule 1466 the total peak day acreage undergoing cleanup was revised to the correct assumption of 27 acres across six sites. After the revised analysis, the peak daily water demand for existing Rule 1466 was concluded to be less than significant.

Table 2-13
Projected Water Demand from Existing Rule 1466

Rule1466 Water Used For Fugitive Dust Control	Additional Water Demand on a Peak Day (gal/day)
Rule 1466 Watering	43,200
Significance Threshold for Potable Water:	262,820
SIGNIFICANT FOR POTABLE WATER?	**NO**
Significance Threshold for Total Water:	5,000,000
SIGNIFICANT FOR TOTAL WATER?	**NO**

To ensure peak daily water demand from existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 combined are less than significant Table 2-14 presents the combined peak daily water demand from Table 2-12 and Table 2-13 in comparison with SCAQMD significance thresholds for water demand. The combined peak daily projected water demand from PAR 1466 and Rule 1466 also do not exceed any SCAQMD significance thresholds and therefore the water demand impacts from PAR 1466 are less than significant.

Table 2-14
Grand Total Peak Daily Projected Water Demand from Existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466

Water Used For Fugitive Dust Control	Additional Water Demand on a Peak Day (gal/day)
Total from Table 2-6 (PAR 1466)	21,600
Total from Table 2-7 (Existing Rule 1466)	43,200
GRAND TOTAL	64,800
Significance Threshold for Potable Water:	262,820
SIGNIFICANT FOR POTABLE WATER?	**NO**
Significance Threshold for Total Water:	5,000,000
SIGNIFICANT FOR TOTAL WATER?	**NO**

In addition, as with Rule 1466, due to site-specific factors that tend to limit the use of groundwater and the unlikely possibility that all of the affected sites with have access to groundwater of a suitable quality and amount, implementation of PAR 1466 is not expected to substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted. Similarly, if the water demand for dust suppression purposes is entirely supplied by potable water, since the estimated potable water demand and total water demand would be less than significance thresholds for potable and total water, respectively, the water demand impacts that are expected occur from implementing PAR 1466 would be less than significant. Further, existing water supplies are expected to be sufficiently available to serve the affected sites without the need for new or expanded entitlements. Therefore, PAR 1466 is not expected to have significant adverse water demand impacts.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse hydrology and water quality impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant hydrology and water quality impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X.	**LAND USE AND PLANNING.** Would the project:				
a)	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b)	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Significance Criteria

Land use and planning impacts will be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by local jurisdictions.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

X. a) and b) Less than Significant Impact. As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 does not require the construction of new facilities, and any physical effects that will result from PAR 1466, will occur at existing sites and would not be expected to go beyond existing boundaries. However, existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 contain dust control measures that may cause physical modifications to an affected site. Of the dust control measures, a windscreen and perimeter fencing is required to surround each affected site to provide a wind break, act as containment, provide security, and limit access to unauthorized persons. The windscreen must be at least six feet tall and must be as tall

as the highest stockpile and must have a porosity of 50 ± 5%. As with Rule 1466, for small to medium-sized sites, the installation of temporary perimeter fencing as part of implementing PAR 1466 would ordinarily not be expected to physically divide an established community. However, for large to extra-large sites (e.g., over 25 acres), the installation of perimeter fencing could be extensive and depending on the location of the site relative to its surroundings, could potentially temporarily divide an established community until the cleanup activities are completed. For this reason, existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 contain provisions that would allow the SCAQMD's Executive Officer to exercise discretion and evaluate the project site on a case-by-case basis to adjust the dust mitigation requirements, including the perimeter fencing requirements accordingly. Because existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 contain this flexibility, the SCAQMD is committed to work with any applicable local, state and federal agencies that may be involved to minimize or prevent dividing an established community under these circumstances. Therefore, less than significant impacts are anticipated.

Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements are intended to be altered by PAR 1466. Generally, all physical modifications that are expected to occur as a result of complying with the dust control measures already established in Rule 1466 and in PAR 1466 will occur within the confines of the existing sites and would not be expected to affect or conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations. Further, no new development or alterations to existing land designations will occur as a result of the implementation of PAR 1466. In addition, the impacts from installation of a perimeter fencing with a windscreen are analyzed in Aesthetics Section. Therefore, present or planned land uses in the region will not be significantly affected as a result of implementing PAR 1466.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse land use and planning impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant land use and planning impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI.	**MINERAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The project would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

- The proposed project results in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XI. a) & b) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 would require the implementation of fugitive dust control measures during earth-moving activities, monitoring, supervision, and

inspection at affected sites. These activities are already implemented under existing Rule 1466 and thus, as with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 would not require the use of a known mineral resource. Thus, there are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state such as aggregate, coal, clay, shale, et cetera, or of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse mineral resource impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant mineral resource impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII.	**NOISE.** Would the project result in:				
a)	Exposure of persons to or generation of permanent noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b)	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c)	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Significance Criteria

Noise impact will be considered significant if:

- Construction noise levels exceed the local noise ordinances or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary. Construction noise levels will be considered significant if they exceed federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards for workers.

- The proposed project operational noise levels exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466,

sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XII. a), b), & c) Less than Significant Impact.

As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. Thus, the existing noise environment at an affected site will be typically dominated by noise from existing equipment on-site such as tractor/loader/backhoes, vehicular traffic around the site, and trucks and other vehicles entering and exiting the premises. Thus, the existing noise environment will be expected to have a higher background noise level when compared to other areas when the cleanup activities are occurring. As with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to contribute additional noise at any site that undergoes cleanup activities. PAR 1466 is expected to affect three sites on a peak day due to the use of additional six water trucks, three delivery trucks, and six additional worker vehicles. However, the noise impacts from implementing PAR 1466 will likely be indistinguishable from the background noise levels at the property line. Operation of the construction equipment would be expected to comply with all existing noise control laws and ordinances. Once the cleanup activities are complete and activities to comply with the dust control measures in existing Rule 1466 are no longer needed, the noise levels are expected to be lessened compared to what is generated on-site as part of conducting cleanup activities if PAR 1466 is implemented.

Due to the attenuation rate of noise based on distance from the source, it is unlikely that noise levels exceeding local noise ordinances from operation new air pollution control equipment would occur beyond a facility's boundaries. Furthermore, OSHA and CAL-OSHA have established noise standards to protect worker health. Furthermore, compliance with local noise ordinances limiting the hours of construction will reduce the temporary noise impacts from construction to sensitive receptors. These potential noise increases are expected to be within the allowable noise levels established by the local noise ordinances for industrial areas, and thus are expected to be less than significant.

XII. d) Less than Significant Impact. As with Rule 1466, in order for sites to become subject to PAR 1466, they must first be designated by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency as requiring soil cleanup for any of the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1466. Thus, cleanup activities required by these agencies will already involve noise generating heavy-duty construction equipment such as tractors, loaders, backhoes, excavators, heavy duty and medium duty trucks for hauling, material delivery and spraying water, and worker vehicles and most of the equipment and activities occur within the confines of each affected site with some activities also occurring at the entry/exit points. As with existing Rule 1466, all noise producing equipment at all affected sites must comply with

local noise ordinances and applicable OSHA or CAL-OSHA workplace noise reduction requirements. In addition, with implementation of the dust control measures contained in existing Rule 1466, some additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles will also be needed if PAR 1466 is implemented. However, because each affected site will already have an assortment of construction equipment and vehicles on site and going to and from the site throughout the day, the additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles and their associated noise profiles are not expected to be substantially discernable from any of the other noise generating equipment or vehicles that may already be present on-site for cleanup activities. Thus, for any affected site that is located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public use airport or private airstrip, compliance with PAR 1466 would not be expected to expose people residing or working in the vicinity of the site to excessive noise levels. Therefore, the impacts for the topic area are expected to be less than significant.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse noise impacts are not expected from the implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant noise impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts of the proposed project on population and housing will be considered significant if the following criteria are exceeded:

- The demand for temporary or permanent housing exceeds the existing supply.
- The proposed project produces additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XIII. a) & b) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by federal, state, county, local or state regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements

established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency. For these reasons, PAR 1466 is not expected to require the relocation of individuals, require new housing or commercial facilities, or change the distribution of the population. On a peak day, the analysis for PAR 1466 assumes an increase of up to six workers may be needed to perform additional inspection, supervision, and monitoring activities to comply with requirements established by existing Rule 1466 at all three sites on a peak day and these workers can be supplied from the existing labor pool in the local Southern California area. The human population within SCAQMD's jurisdiction is anticipated to grow regardless of whether or not PAR 1466 is implemented. As a result, PAR 1466 is not anticipated to generate any significant adverse effects, either direct or indirect, on population growth in the Basin or population distribution. Since PAR 1466 is designed to reduce fugitive particulate emissions from soils at sites that have been designated for cleanup for any of the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1466, PAR 1466 is not expected to result in the creation of any industry that would affect population growth, directly or indirectly or cause the displacement of substantial numbers of people that would induce the construction of replacement housing elsewhere within SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant population and housing impacts are expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant population and housing impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the proposal result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
a) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on public services will be considered significant if the project results in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objectives.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XIV. a), b), c), & d) No Impact. As explained in Section XIII. Population and Housing, PAR 1466 is not expected to induce population growth in any way because the local labor pool (e.g., workforce) is expected to be sufficient to accommodate six additional workers to perform any inspection, supervision, and monitoring activities that may be necessary at affected sites. Therefore, with no significant increase in local population, no impacts would be expected on public service and no need for physically altered public services, including fire protection, police protection, schools, and government facilities.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant public services impacts are expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant public services impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment or recreational services?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts to recreation will be considered significant if:

- The project results in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.

- The project adversely affects existing recreational opportunities.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XV. a) & b) No Impact. As explained in Section XIII. Population and Housing, PAR 1466 is not expected to induce population growth in any way because the local labor pool (e.g., workforce) is expected to be sufficient to accommodate an additional six workers to perform any inspection,

supervision, and monitoring activities that may be necessary at affected sites. The human population within the jurisdiction of the District is anticipated to grow regardless of implementing PAR 1466. As a result, PAR 1466 is not anticipated to generate any significant adverse effects, either direct or indirect, on population growth in the Basin or population distribution that would affect or cause an increase in the demand for or use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Further PAR 1466 would not require the construction of new or the expansion of existing recreational facilities that might, in turn, cause adverse physical effects on the environment because PAR 1466 will not directly or indirectly substantively increase or redistribute population.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant recreation impacts are expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant recreation impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE. Would the project:				
a) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid and hazardous waste?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on solid and hazardous waste will be considered significant if the following occurs:

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste exceeds the capacity of designated landfills.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XVI. a) & b) Less than Significant. Landfills are permitted by the local enforcement agencies with concurrence from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). Local agencies establish the maximum amount of solid waste which can be received by a landfill each day and the operational life of a landfill. This analysis of solid waste impacts assumes that safety and disposal procedures required by various agencies in California will provide reasonable precautions against the improper disposal of hazardous wastes in a municipal waste landfill. Because of state and federal requirements, some facilities are attempting to reduce or minimize the generation of solid and hazardous wastes by incorporating source reduction technologies to reduce the volume or toxicity of wastes generated, including improving operating

procedures, using less hazardous or nonhazardous substitute materials, and upgrading or replacing inefficient processes.

PAR 1466 would reduce fugitive particulate emissions from soils with that contain the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1466 by implementing fugitive dust control measures during earth-moving activities at sites that have been designated for cleanup. It is assumed that the site owners or operators currently comply with all applicable local, state, or federal waste disposal regulations. As with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is expected to only generate solid and hazardous waste consisting of plastic sheeting (tarps), which will be used to cover the stockpiles. The fencing and windscreen materials will be recycled and used at other construction sites and so will not be sent to waste disposal sites. SCAQMD staff estimates that a small amount of the 15 cubic yards of plastic sheeting waste will be generated per year from all sites. The plastic sheeting waste is expected to be treated as hazardous waste, along with the contaminated soils, and so its disposal will comply with all local, state, or federal waste disposal regulations. PAR 1466 does not contain any provisions that would alter current practices. Thus, implementation of PAR 1466 is not expected to interfere with any affected site ability to comply with applicable local, state, or federal waste disposal regulations in a manner that would cause a significant adverse solid and hazardous waste impact.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, significant adverse solid and hazardous waste impacts are not expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant solid and hazardous waste impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII.	**TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC.** Would the project:				
a)	Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b)	Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c)	Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d)	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
e)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☑

Significance Criteria

Impacts on transportation and traffic will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Peak period levels on major arterials are disrupted to a point where level of service (LOS) is reduced to D, E or F for more than one month.

- An intersection's volume to capacity ratio increase by 0.02 (two percent) or more when the LOS is already D, E or F.

- A major roadway is closed to all through traffic, and no alternate route is available.

- The project conflicts with applicable policies, plans or programs establishing measures of effectiveness, thereby decreasing the performance or safety of any mode of transportation.

- There is an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.

- The demand for parking facilities is substantially increased.

- Water borne, rail car or air traffic is substantially altered.

- Traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians are substantially increased.

- The need for more than 350 employees.

- An increase in heavy-duty transport truck traffic to and/or from the facility by more than 350 truck round trips per day.

- Increase customer traffic by more than 700 visits per day.

Discussion

The main difference between Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 is that the list of applicable toxic air contaminants proposed in PAR 1466 will increase and this in turn will increase the number of potentially affected sites by an additional two to four sites per year and three sites on a peak day. Thus, as with the current version of Rule 1466, PAR 1466 will continue to reduce particulate emissions from soils with the applicable toxic air contaminants by implementing fugitive dust control measures from earth-moving activities at sites that have been determined to contain the applicable toxic air contaminants by U.S. EPA, DTSC, State Water Board, Regional Water Board, county, or local regulatory agencies, or the SCAQMD's Executive Officer. As with Rule 1466, sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 are located in existing industrial, commercial, residential, other or mixed land use areas. Sites affected by PAR 1466 will also be required to comply with the existing PM10 ambient dust limit and dust control measures, and to provide notification to the Executive Officer when earth-moving activities begin or PM10 emission limits are not met. As with the current version of Rule 1466, the additional sites that may be affected by PAR 1466 will be required to install and maintain signage to inform the community and discourage unauthorized access. The requirements in Rule 1466 that limit cleanup activities for sites at schools and early education centers would also continue to apply under PAR 1466.

XVII. a) & b) Less Than Significant Impact

As previously explained in Section III - Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, compliance with Rule 1466 would already require fugitive dust control, inspection, supervision, and monitoring activities at designated sites. For a "worst case" analysis, if PAR 1466 is implemented, it is approximated that an additional two water trucks and two worker vehicles per site are assumed to be needed on a peak construction day. SCAQMD staff assumes that the additional two water trucks per site will obtain water from nearby water hydrants and therefore the water trucks are not considered a transportation impact. Thus, because the water trucks are operating on-site, they are not operating on-road. Therefore, the on-road vehicle trips estimated for existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 did not include the on-road vehicle trips from water trucks in the peak day assumption. In addition, a total of three delivery trucks are assumed to be needed on a peak construction day. SCAQMD staff assumed that peak day implementation of PAR 1466 across three sites would generate a maximum of nine new vehicle trips (round trips) which can be attributed to implementation of the fencing and windscreen requirement as well as additional trips needed for workers to conduct inspection, supervision, and monitoring. Since the additional nine vehicle trips that may occur on a peak day are below the significance threshold of 350 round trips, impacts to traffic and transportation are not expected to be significant. Therefore, construction is not expected to affect on-site traffic or parking for each affected site. The estimated vehicle trips from all activities is summarized in Table 2-15.

Table 2-15
Estimation of Vehicle Trips from PAR 1466

Phase	Worker Vehicles	Delivery Trucks	Total
Construction [a,b]	6 per day (6 round trips)	3 per day (3 round trips)	9 per day (9 round trips)

[a] The water trucks (each has five round trips) will be used on-site and the water will be provided by nearby water hydrants. Therefore the trucks are not considered a transportation impact and are not included in this analysis here.

[b] The worst case analysis is based on a maximum of three delivery truck trips (round trips) for installation of fencing, windscreen, and plastic sheeting (tarps) and six worker trips (round-trips) to account for the additional employees to do the inspection, supervision, monitoring activities at three sites together.

Overall peak day vehicle trips from existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 combined are analyzed below. As shown in Table 2-16, the peak day vehicle trips for existing Rule 1466 were concluded in the July 2017 Final EA to be less than significant.

Table 2-16
Estimation of Vehicle Trips from Existing Rule 1466

Phase	Worker Vehicles	Delivery Trucks	Total
Construction [a,b, c]	12 per day (12 round trips)	3 per day (3 round trips)	15 per day (15 round trips)

[a] This is a duplicate of Table 2-7 in the July 2017 Final EA.

[b] The water trucks (each has five round trips) will be used on-site and the water will be provided by nearby water hydrants. Therefore the trucks are not considered a transportation impact and are not included in this analysis here.

[c] The worst case analysis is based on a maximum of three delivery truck trips (round trips) for installation of fencing, windscreen, and plastic sheeting (tarps) and twelve worker trips (round-trips) to account for the additional employees to do the inspection, supervision, monitoring activities at six sites together.

To ensure combined peak day vehicle trips from existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466 are less than significant, Table 2-17 presents the peak day vehicle trips from Table 2-15 and Table 2-16 in comparison with SCAQMD significance thresholds for round trips. The combined peak day vehicle trips from PAR 1466 and Rule 1466 also do not exceed any SCAQMD significance thresholds and therefore the vehicle trips from PAR 1466 are less than significant.

Table 2-17
Grand Total Estimation of Vehicle Trips from Existing Rule 1466 and PAR 1466

Phase	Worker Vehicles	Delivery Trucks	Total
Construction (Total from Table 2-9 PAR 1466)	6 per day (6 round trips)	3 per day (3 round trips)	9 per day (9 round trips)
Construction (Total from Table 2-10 PAR 1466)	12 per day (12 round trips)	3 per day (3 round trips)	15 per day (15 round trips)
CONSTRUCTION GRAND TOTAL	**18 per day (18 round trips)**	**6 per day (6 round trips)**	**24 per day (24 round trips)**

Therefore, while these additional vehicle trips are assumed to overlap on a given day, the nine round trips that may occur as part of PAR 1466 are not expected to significantly adversely affect circulation patterns on local roadways or the level of service at intersections near each of the affected sites. Thus, implementation of PAR 1466 is not expected to cause a significant increase in the number of worker trips at any of the affected sites.

XVII. c) Less than Significant Impact. In order for sites to become subject to PAR 1466, they must first be designated by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency as requiring soil cleanup for any of the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1466. Thus, cleanup activities required by these agencies will already involve heavy-duty construction equipment such as tractors, loaders, backhoes, excavators, heavy duty and medium duty trucks for hauling, material delivery and spraying water, and worker vehicles and most of the equipment and activities occur within the confines of each affected site with some activities occurring at the entry/exit points. The height profile of the equipment and vehicles operating at the affected sites would not be at an elevation that would cause or affect existing air traffic patterns. Similarly, for implementing the dust control measures contained in existing Rule 1466, some additional water trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles will also be needed if PAR 1466 is implemented and the height profile of these vehicles will have similar height profiles to the equipment and vehicles already operating at the sites. As such, implementation of PAR 1466 would not be expected to result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. Therefore, the impacts for the topic area are expected to be less than significant.

XVII. d) & e) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, the sites that will become subject to PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that must first be designated for cleanup by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 would continue to impose requirements established in Rule 1466 to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup as required by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies. To implement PAR 1466, as explained previously in Section XVII. a) and b), for a "worst case" analysis, approximately an additional three delivery trucks plus six worker vehicles are assumed to be needed on a peak construction day for three sites resulting in nine round trips occurring on local roadways. This low quantity of additional trips would not require the construction of new roadways. Thus, implementation of PAR 1466 would not be expected to change to current public roadway designs. As a result, PAR 1466 is not expected to substantially increase traffic hazards or create incompatible uses at or adjacent to the facilities. Emergency access at each of the affected sites is not expected to be impacted because PAR 1466 does not contain any requirements specific to emergency access points and each affected cleanup is expected to continue to maintain their existing emergency access. As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 is expected to involve short-term activities that would create new water truck trips, delivery truck trips, and worker vehicle trips that would be expected to cease after cleanup is completed, the proposed project is not expected to alter the existing long-term circulation patterns within the areas of each affected site. Thus, no long-term impacts on the traffic circulation system are expected to occur during implementation of PAR 1466.

XVII. f) No Impact. As with Rule 1466, PAR 1466 does not contain any requirements that would affect or alter adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Further, the affected sites would still be expected to comply with, and not interfere with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bicycles or buses) that exist in their respective cities. Since all of the requirements and compliance activities associated with implementing PAR 1466 would be expected to occur on-site, PAR 1466 would have no impact on each affected site's ability to comply with any applicable alternative transportation plans or policies.

Conclusion

Based upon these considerations, no significant transportation and traffic impacts are expected from implementing PAR 1466. Since no significant transportation and traffic impacts were identified, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☑	☐

Discussion

XVIII. a) No Impact. As explained in Section IV - Biological Resources, the future sites that will be affected by PAR 1466 are previously developed and established sites that will be designated for cleanup by a federal, state, county, or local, regulatory agency. There are no provisions in PAR 1466 that would require earth-moving activities, but rather PAR 1466 imposes requirements to minimize toxic fugitive dust if and when earth-moving activities occur during soil cleanup for any of the applicable toxic air contaminants in existing Rule 1466 or the additional applicable toxic air contaminants in PAR 1466 as required by a federal, state, county, or local regulatory agency. Further, as with existing Rule 1466, PAR 1466 does not require the acquisition of additional land or further conversions of riparian habitats or sensitive natural communities where endangered or sensitive species may be found. Thus, PAR 1466 would not be expected to cause a specific disturbance of habitat or have a direct or indirect impact on plant or animal species on land or in water. Therefore, PAR 1466 would have no direct or indirect impacts that could adversely affect plant or animal species or the habitats on which they rely within the SCAQMD's jurisdiction and

PAR 1466 is not expected to reduce or eliminate any plant or animal species or destroy prehistoric records of the past.

XVIII. b) Less Than Significant Impact. Based on the foregoing analyses, PAR 1466 would not result in significant adverse project-specific environmental impacts. Potential adverse impacts from implementing PAR 1466 would not be "cumulatively considerable" as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(1) for any environmental topic because there are no, or only minor incremental project-specific impacts that were concluded to be less than significant. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(4), the mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project's incremental effects are cumulative considerable. SCAQMD cumulative significant thresholds are the same as project-specific significance thresholds.

This approach was upheld by the Court in *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of Chula Vista* (2011) 197 Cal. App. 4th 327, 334. The Court determined that where it can be found that a project did not exceed the SCAQMD's established air quality significance thresholds, the City of Chula Vista properly concluded that the project would not cause a significant environmental effect, nor result in a cumulatively considerable increase in these pollutants. The court found this determination to be consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7, stating, "The lead agency may rely on a threshold of significance standard to determine whether a project will cause a significant environmental effect." The court found that, "Although the project will contribute additional air pollutants to an existing nonattainment area, these increases are below the significance criteria…" "Thus, we conclude that no fair argument exists that the Project will cause a significant unavoidable cumulative contribution to an air quality impact." As in *Chula Vista*, here the SCAQMD has demonstrated, when using accurate and appropriate data and assumptions, that the project will not exceed the established SCAQMD significance thresholds. See also, *Rialto Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rialto* (2012) 208 Cal. App. 4th 899. Here again the court upheld the SCAQMD's approach to utilizing the established air quality significance thresholds to determine whether the impacts of a project would be cumulatively considerable. Thus, the implementation of PAR 1466 will not cause a significant unavoidable cumulative impact.

Therefore, there is no potential for significant adverse cumulative or cumulatively considerable impacts to be generated by PAR 1466 for any environmental topic.

XVIII. c) Less Than Significant Impact. The objective of PAR 1466 is to expand the list of applicable toxic air contaminants to include pesticides, herbicides, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics. Based on the foregoing analyses, PAR 1466 is not expected to cause adverse effects on human beings for any environmental topic, either directly or indirectly because: 1) the aesthetics impacts were determined to be less than significance as analyzed in Section I - Aesthetics; 2) the air quality and GHG emission impacts were determined to be less than the significance thresholds as analyzed in Section III – Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases; 3) the increased demand for energy and water can be met by utilizing existing services as analyzed in Section VI – Energy and Section IX - Hydrology and Water Quality, respectively; 4) the hazards and hazardous materials impacts were determined to be less than significance as analyzed in Section VIII – Hazards and Hazardous Materials; 5) the land use and planning impacts were determined to be less than significance as analyzed in Section X – Land Use and Planning; 6) the transportation and traffic impacts were determined to be less than the significance thresholds as analyzed in Section XVI – Transportation and Traffic; and 7) the solid and hazardous waste impacts were determined to be less than the

significance as analyzed in Section XVI – Solid and Hazardous Waste. In addition, the analysis concluded that there would be no significant environmental impacts for the remaining environmental impact topic areas: agriculture and forestry resources, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, and recreation. Therefore, there will be no effects on the environment that will cause substantial adverse impacts on human beings.

Conclusion

As previously discussed in environmental topics I through XVIII, PAR 1466 has no potential to cause significant adverse environmental effects. Since no significant adverse environmental impacts were identified for any topic area, no mitigation measures are necessary or required.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Proposed Amended Rule 1466 - Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants

Appendix B: CEQA Impact Evaluations – Assumptions and Calculations

Appendix C: List of Cleanup Sites from 2015 to 2016

Appendix D: References, Organizations and Persons Consulted

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1466 - CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSIONS FROM SOILS WITH TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

RULE 1466. CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSIONS FROM SOILS WITH TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to minimize the amount of off-site fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants by reducing particulate emissions in the ambient air as a result of earth-moving activities, including, excavating, grading, handling, treating, stockpiling, transferring, and removing soil that contains applicable toxic air contaminants from sites that meet the applicability requirements of subdivision (b).

(b) Applicability

(1) ~~Effective 30 days from adoption date, t~~This rule shall apply to any owner or operator conducting earth-moving activities of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) as defined in paragraph (c)(~~3~~15) that have been identified as contaminant(s) of concern at a site that has been designated and notified by ~~the~~:

(A) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as a Superfund National Priorities List site;

(B) The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) as a Brownfield or Cleanup Program site;

(C) The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Regional Water Quality Board (Regional Water Board) as a Site Cleanup Program site; ~~or~~

(D) A county, local, or state regulatory agency as a Hazardous Material Release site pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Section 25260, effective January 1, 2018; or

(~~D~~E) The Executive Officer pursuant to subdivision (i).

(2) This rule shall not apply to:

(A) Earth-moving activities of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) of less than 50 cubic yards; or

(B) Removal of soil for sampling purposes.

(c) Definitions

(1) ADEQUATELY WET is the condition of being sufficiently mixed or penetrated with water to prevent the release of particulates or visible emissions. The process by which an adequately wet condition is achieved is by using a dispenser or water hose with a nozzle that permits the use of a fine, low-pressure spray or mist.

(2) ADJACENT ATHLETIC AREA is any outdoor athletic field or park where youth organized sports occur that is in physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way to a school or early education center.

~~(3) APPLICABLE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS, for the purpose of this rule, include arsenic, asbestos, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and polychlorinated biphenyls.~~

(~~4~~3) CHEMICAL STABILIZERS are any non-toxic chemical dust suppressant. The chemical stabilizers shall meet any specifications, criteria, or tests required by any federal, state, or local agency or any applicable law, rule, or regulation. Unless otherwise indicated, the use of a non-toxic chemical stabilizer shall be of sufficient concentration and application frequency to maintain a stabilized surface and no less than what is specified by the manufacturer.

(~~5~~4) DISTURBED SURFACE AREA is a portion of the earth's surface which has been physically moved, uncovered, destabilized, or otherwise modified from its undisturbed natural soil condition, thereby increasing the potential for fugitive dust. This definition excludes those areas which have:

(A) Been restored to a natural state, such that the vegetative ground cover and soil characteristics are similar to adjacent or nearby natural conditions;

(B) Been paved or otherwise covered by a permanent structure; or

(C) Sustained a vegetative ground cover of at least 70 percent of the native cover for a particular area for at least 30 days.

(~~6~~5) DUST SUPPRESSANTS are water, hygroscopic materials, or chemical stabilizers used as a treatment material to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

(~~7~~6) EARLY EDUCATION CENTER is any public or private property, used for purposes of education as defined as an Early Learning and Developmental Program by the U.S. Department of Education, but does not include any property in which education is primarily conducted in private homes. Early education center includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other areas of early education center property.

(~~8~~7) EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES are, for the purpose of this rule, any activity on a site that meets the applicability requirements of subdivision (b) where soil with

applicable toxic air contaminant(s) are being moved or uncovered, and shall include, but not be limited to the following: excavating, grading, earth cutting and filling operations, loading or unloading, and adding to or removing from stockpiles.

(~~9~~8) FUGITIVE DUST is, for the purpose of this rule, any solid particulate matter that is in contact with ambient air and has the potential to become airborne, other than solid particulate matter that is emitted from an exhaust stack.

(~~10~~9) JOINT USE AGREEMENT PROPERTY is a shared public facility in which a formal agreement exists between a school or early education center and another government entity setting forth the terms and conditions for shared use.

(~~11~~10) OWNER OR OPERATOR is any firm, business establishment, association, partnership, corporation or individual, whether acting as principal, agent, employee, contractor, or other capacity.

(~~12~~11) PAVED ROAD is a public or private improved street, highway, alley, public way, or easement that is covered by typical roadway materials, but excluding access roadways that connect a facility with a public paved roadway and are not open to through traffic. Public paved roads are those open to public access and that are owned by any federal, state, county, municipal, or any other governmental or quasi-governmental agencies. Private paved roads are any paved roads not defined as public.

(~~13~~12) PROPERTY LINE is the boundary of an area where a person has the legal use or possession of the property. Where such property is divided into one or more sub-tenancies, the property line(s) shall refer to the boundaries dividing the areas of all sub-tenancies.

(~~14~~13) SCHOOL is any public or private education center, including juvenile detention facilities and education centers serving as the students' place of residence (e.g., boarding schools), used for purposes of the education of more than 12 children in kindergarten or any grades 1 to 12, inclusive, but does not include any school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes. School includes any building or structure, playground, athletic field, or other areas of school property.

(~~15~~14) SOIL is dirt, sand, gravel, clay, and aggregate material less than two inches in length or diameter, and other organic or inorganic particulate matter.

(~~16~~15) SOIL WITH APPLICABLE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT(S) means, for the purpose of this rule, soil that has been identified by the U.S. EPA, the DTSC, the State Water Board, the Regional Water Board, or a county, local, or state regulatory agency ~~or the Executive Officer~~ to contain one or more of the applicable toxic air contaminants as ~~defined in paragraph (c)(3)~~listed in Table I that exceed action

levels as specified by the designating agency or, effective January 1, 2018, soil that has been identified by the Executive Officer to contain one or more of the toxic air contaminants listed in Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants Table I or Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants as listed in California Code of Regulations, Section 93001.

(~~17~~16) STABILIZED SURFACE is any previously disturbed surface area or stockpile, which through the application of dust suppressants, shows visual or other evidence of surface crusting and is resistant to wind driven fugitive dust, and is demonstrated to be stabilized. Stabilization can be demonstrated by one or more of the applicable test methods contained in the *SCAQMD Rule 403 Fugitive Dust Implementation Handbook.*

(~~18~~17) STOCKPILE is any accumulation of soil, which is not fully enclosed, covered, or chemically stabilized, and which attains a height of three feet or more and a total surface area of 150 square feet or more.

(~~19~~18) TRACK-OUT is any soil that adheres to and agglomerates on the exterior surface of motor vehicles, haul trucks, and equipment (including tires) that has been released onto a paved road.

(~~20~~19) WIND-DRIVEN FUGITIVE DUST is visible emissions from any disturbed surface area, which is generated by wind action alone.

(~~21~~20) WIND GUST is the maximum instantaneous wind speed as measured by an anemometer.

(d) Monitoring Requirements

(1) When earth-moving activities or vehicular movement occurs, the owner or operator shall conduct continuous direct-reading near real-time ambient monitoring of PM_{10} concentrations pursuant to paragraph (d)(3).

(2) If the PM_{10} concentration averaged over two hours exceeds 25 micrograms per cubic meter, as measured pursuant to paragraph (d)(3) and as determined pursuant to paragraph (d)(4), the owner or operator shall cease earth-moving activities, apply dust suppressant to fugitive dust sources, or implement other dust control measures as necessary until the PM_{10} concentration is equal to or less than 25 micrograms per cubic meter averaged over 30 minutes.

(A) The owner or operator or designating agency may request an alternative PM_{10} limit from the Executive Officer provided the exposure to toxic air contaminants from fugitive dust from earth-moving activities at the proposed PM_{10} concentration level is health protective to the public. The

owner or operator or designating agency shall provide ~~to~~ the Executive Officer the information specified in subparagraphs (i)(1)(A) through (~~G~~H) and substantiate its position that an alternative PM_{10} limit is health protective. Use of an alternative PM_{10} limit must be submitted and approved by the Executive Officer as specified in subdivision (j).

(3) The owner or operator conducting earth-moving activities shall install and conduct ambient PM_{10} monitoring as follows:

(A) In accordance with a U.S. EPA-approved equivalent method for PM_{10} monitoring or an alternative method approved by the Executive Officer. The owner or operator or designating agency shall select an alternative PM_{10} method as specified in Appendix 1. Use of an alternative PM_{10} method must be submitted and approved by the Executive Officer as specified in subdivision (j);

(B) Using a minimum of one upwind monitor where the location of the upwind monitor(s) are indicative of background PM_{10} levels and not generally influenced by fugitive dust sources from the site;

(C) Using a minimum of one downwind monitor placed in the seasonal prevailing wind direction downwind of each area of earth-moving activity and as close to the property line as feasible;

(D) Operate, maintain, and calibrate ambient PM_{10} monitors in accordance with appropriate U.S. EPA-published documents for U.S. EPA-approved equivalent method(s) for PM_{10} or the alternative method approved by the Executive Officer, and manufacturer's instructions; and

(E) Collect ambient PM_{10} data with a data acquisition system that is capable of logging direct-reading near real-time data providing the date, time, and PM_{10} concentration in micrograms per cubic meter every 10 minutes or less.

(4) The owner or operator shall calculate the PM_{10} concentration based on the PM_{10} concentration averaged over two hours, starting at the top of each hour, where:

(A) The PM_{10} concentration is the absolute difference between the upwind and downwind monitors;

(B) If there is more than one upwind monitor, the upwind result is the two hour average of all upwind monitors;

(C) If there is more than one downwind monitor, the downwind average is the maximum two hour average concentration of any of the downwind monitors; and

(D) The owner or operator or designating agency may use an alternative calculation methodology if the owner or operator or designating agency provides information to substantiate that all or some the PM_{10} concentration is the result of another source and not attributed to the earth-moving activities of the site. Use of an alternative calculation methodology must be submitted and approved by the Executive Officer as specified in subdivision (j).

(5) When earth-moving activities occur, the owner or operator shall monitor wind direction and speed as specified in U.S. EPA *Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume IV: Meteorological Measurements*.

(e) Requirements to Minimize Fugitive Dust Emissions

(1) The owner or operator shall not conduct earth-moving activities unless the area is surrounded with fencing that is a minimum of 6 feet tall and at least as tall as the height of the tallest stockpile, with a windscreen with a porosity of 50 ± 5%.

(2) An owner or operator conducting earth-moving activities shall:

(A) Adequately wet to the depth of earth-moving activity and allow time for penetration; and

(B) Adequately wet at frequencies to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes.

(3) An owner or operator that is moving vehicles on, within, or off a site where earth-moving activities are occurring shall:

(A) Post signs at all entrances of the site to designate the speed limit as 15 miles per hour;

(B) Stabilize the surface of all vehicular traffic and parking areas by applying gravel, paving, or dust suppressant;

(C) Not allow track-out to extend beyond 25 feet ~~of the property line~~in cumulative length from the point of origin from an active operation. Remove any track-out each day using a vacuum equipped with a filter(s) rated by the manufacturer to achieve a 99.97% capture efficiency for 0.3 micron particles;

(D) Clean the soil from the exterior of trucks, trailers, and tires prior to the truck leaving the site; and

(E) The owner or operator shall utilize at least one of the measures listed in clause (e)(3)(E)(i) through (e)(3)(E)(iv) at each vehicle egress from the site to a paved public road:

(i) Install a pad consisting of washed gravel (minimum-size: one inch), maintained in a clean condition, to a depth of at least six inches and extending at least 30 feet wide and at least 50 feet long;

(ii) Pave the surface extending at least 100 feet from the property line and at least 20 feet wide;

(iii) Utilize a wheel shaker/wheel spreading device consisting of raised dividers (rails, pipes, or grates) at least 24 feet long and 10 feet wide; or

(iv) Install and utilize a wheel washing system to remove soil from tires and vehicle undercarriages.

(4) An owner or operator conducting earth-moving activities that result in the development of stockpiles of any soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) shall:

(A) Segregate non-contaminated stockpiles from stockpiles with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) and label with "SCAQMD Rule 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminant(s) Applicable Soil";

(B) Maintain stockpiles to avoid steep sides or faces that exceed the angle of repose;

(C) Not create a stockpile that is more than 400 cubic yards of soil and greater in height than the perimeter fencing and windscreen;

(D) Apply dust suppressant to stockpiles;

(E) At the end of each working day, either chemically stabilize and/or completely cover with 10 millimeter thick plastic sheeting that overlaps a minimum of 24 inches. The plastic sheeting shall be anchored and secured so that no portion of the soil is exposed to the atmosphere; and

(F) Daily, inspect stabilized or covered stockpiles. For a stabilized stockpile, such inspections shall include a demonstration of stabilization by one or more of the applicable test methods contained in *SCAQMD Rule 403 Fugitive Dust Implementation Handbook*. For a covered stockpile, such inspections shall include a visual inspection of all seams and plastic cover surfaces. Immediately re-stabilize or repair any holes, tears, or any other potential sources of fugitive toxic air contaminant emissions.

(5) An owner or operator conducting truck loading activities of soil containing applicable toxic air contaminant(s) shall:

(A) Apply dust suppressant to material prior to loading;

(B) Empty the loader bucket slowly so that no dust plumes are generated;

(C) Minimize the drop height from the loader bucket;

(D) Maintain at least six inches ~~of freeboard~~ of space between the soil and the top of the truck bed while transporting within a site; and

(E) Completely tarp the truck and trailer prior to leaving the site.

(6) An owner or operator conducting truck unloading activities of soil containing applicable toxic air contaminant(s) shall:

(A) Apply dust suppressant to material prior to unloading; and

(B) Empty the trailer slowly so that no dust plumes are generated.

(7) The owner or operator shall immediately remove any spilled soil containing applicable toxic air contaminant(s).

(8) The owner or operator shall cease earth-moving activities if the wind speed is greater than 15 miles per hour (mph) averaged over a 15-minute period or instantaneous wind speeds exceed 25 mph.

(9) During earth-moving activities, the owner or operator shall have an on-site dust control supervisor that:

(A) Is employed by or contracted with the owner or operator;

(B) Is located on the site during working hours;

(C) Is in a position to expeditiously employ sufficient dust control measures to ensure compliance with all Rule requirements;

(D) Has completed the SCAQMD Fugitive Dust Control Class and has been issued a valid Certificate of Completion for the class; and

(E) Has the following credentials, if asbestos is an applicable toxic air contaminant:

(i) Successfully completed the Asbestos Abatement Contractor/Supervisor course pursuant to the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), and obtained and maintained accreditation as an AHERA Asbestos Abatement Contractor/Supervisor; and

(ii) Trained on the provisions of 40 CFR Part 61.145, 61.146, 61.147 and 61.152 (Asbestos NESHAP provisions) and Part 763, and have the means by which to comply with these provisions.

(10) If earth-moving activities will not occur for three (3) or more consecutive days, apply a chemical stabilizer to potential sources of fugitive dust diluted to the concentration required to maintain a stabilized surface for the period of inactivity; re-stabilize as necessary.

(11) An owner or operator that is conducting earth-moving activities of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) at a school, early education center, joint use agreement property, or adjacent athletic area shall:

(A) Only conduct earth-moving activities at a school or early education center outside of the hours between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on days when the school or early education center is in session;

(B) Not conduct earth-moving activities at a school, early education center, joint use agreement property, or adjacent athletic area if there is a school or early education center sponsored activity or youth organized sports at that site;

(C) Handle excavated soils with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) by:

(i) Immediately placing soil in a leak-tight container whereby any contained solids or liquids are prevented from escaping or spilling out;

(ii) Directly loading soil in trucks, applying dust suppressant, and covering prior to transporting; or

(iii) Stockpiling pursuant to paragraph (e)(4), in a fenced area that is not accessible to the general public, and locked when not in use; and

(D) Within five (5) days of its excavation, remove all soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) from the site.

(12) With the exception of paragraphs (e)(7) and (e)(11), the owner or operator or designating agency may use alternative dust control measures that meet the objective and effectiveness of the dust control measure it is replacing, where the objective and effectiveness of each category of dust control measures is stated in Appendix 2. Use of alternative dust control measures must be submitted and approved by the Executive Officer as specified under subdivision (j).

(f) Notification Requirements

(1) At least 72 hours and no more than 30 days prior to conducting any earth-moving activities on any site meeting the applicability requirements of subdivision (b), the owner or operator shall electronically notify the Executive Officer, using a format approved by the Executive Officer, of the intent to conduct any earth-moving activities. Notifications shall include the following requirements:

(A) Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the owner or operator;

(B) Name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the on-site dust control supervisor;

(C) Project name and, if applicable, the project identification number from the designating agency;

(D) Project location (address and/or coordinates);

(E) Identify whether the site is a school, early education center, joint use agreement property, or adjacent athletic area;

(F) A map indicating the specific location(s) of each earth-moving activity and the concentrations of the applicable toxic air contaminant(s) and location of PM_{10} monitors;

(G) A description of the earth-moving activities, estimated volume of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s), and a schedule that includes the anticipated start and completion dates of earth-moving activities;

(H) Current and/or previous type of operation(s) and use(s) at the site; and

(I) Whether the notice is a revised notification.

(2) Notification Updates

Notifications pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) shall be updated when any of the following conditions arise:

(A) Earlier Start Date

A change in the start date of any earth-moving activity to an earlier date shall be reported to the SCAQMD no later than 72 hours before any earth-moving activities begin.

(B) Later Start Date

A delay in the start date of any earth-moving activity shall be reported to the SCAQMD as soon as the information becomes available, but no later than the original start date.

(~~2~~3) Within 72 hours of an exceedance of the PM_{10} emission limit specified in subdivision (d), the owner or operator of a site meeting the applicability requirements of subdivision (b) shall electronically notify the Executive Officer, using a format approved by the Executive Officer, of the exceedance and shall include the following information:

(A) Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the owner/operator;

(B) Name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the on-site dust control supervisor;

(C) Project name and, if applicable, the project identification number from the designating agency;

(D) Project Location (address and/or coordinates);

(E) PM_{10} monitoring results, including result, date and time of exceedance(s), 12 hours before first exceedance, and 12 hours after last exceedance;

(F) Earth-moving activities occurring at the date and time of exceedance(s); and

(G) Dust control measure(s) taken to mitigate fugitive dust.

(g) Signage Requirements

When conducting earth-moving activities, the owner or operator shall install and maintain project signage.

(1) Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Executive Officer, signage shall:

(A) Be installed at all entrances and at intervals of 1,000 feet or less along the property line or perimeter of the site, with a minimum of one along each side;

(B) Be located between 6 and 8 feet above grade from the bottom of the sign;

(C) Display lettering at least four inches tall with text contrasting with the sign background; and

(D) Display the following information:

(i) Local or toll-free phone number for the site contact or pre-recorded notification center that is accessible 24 hours a day; and

(ii) Warning statement:

"THIS SITE CONTAINS SOILS THAT CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS: [LIST APPLICABLE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT(S)]
TO REPORT ANY DUST LEAVING THE SITE PLEASE CALL [FACILITY CONTACT] OR THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT AT 1-800-CUT-SMOG"

(2) The owner or operator or designating agency may use alternative signage approved by the Executive Officer pursuant to subdivision (j). Notwithstanding subdivision (j), the request shall include a visual representation of the alternative sign and proposed locations and at a minimum, the alternative signage shall:

(A) Display lettering at least four inches tall with text contrasting with the sign background; and

(B) Display the following warning statement:

"THIS SITE CONTAINS SOILS THAT CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS: [LIST APPLICABLE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT(S)]
TO REPORT ANY DUST LEAVING THE SITE PLEASE CALL

THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT AT 1-800-CUT-SMOG"

(h) Recordkeeping Requirements

The owner or operator shall maintain records for a period of not less than three years and shall make such records available to the Executive Officer upon request. At a minimum, records shall be maintained daily and shall include:

(1) Inspection of all covered stockpiles containing soils with applicable toxic air contaminant(s);

(2) Results of wind and PM_{10} monitoring, including calibration, maintenance, operator training, and daily instrument performance check records for all monitoring instruments;

(3) Earth-moving activities conducted and the corresponding volume of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant;

(4) Names and business addresses of the transporting and receiving facilities, and a copy of the shipping manifest; and

(5) Complaints called in, including the name of complainant and contact information, date and time, earth-moving activities occurring at the date and time, complaint, and action taken to mitigate the source of the complaint.

(i) Executive Officer Designated Sites

(1) The Executive Officer may designate a site if the Executive Officer has evidence that the site contains soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) as defined in paragraph (c)(15), after consultation with U.S. EPA, DTSC, the State or Regional Water Boards, and/or local, county, or state health and regulatory agencies, and consideration of the following:

(A) Site history, including current and/or previous type(s) of operation(s) and use(s) at the site and regulatory history;

(B) Concentration(s) of applicable toxic air contaminant(s) in the soil;

(~~B~~C) Background concentration(s) of applicable toxic air contaminant(s);

(~~C~~D) Volume of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s);

(~~D~~E) Distance to a residence, park, or school;

(~~E~~F) Meteorological data;

(~~F~~G) Health risk information or other data provided by the owner or operator, if available; and

(~~G~~H) Ambient monitoring data and other applicable data, if available.

(2) Prior to making a determination, the Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator in writing that the site may be subject to this rule.

(A) In the event the owner or operator exercises this opportunity to demonstrate that this rule does not apply, the owner or operator shall submit information to the Executive Officer within 14 days of the notification substantiating why the site should be excluded from this rule.

(B) Upon final determination, the Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator in writing if the site is subject to this rule.

(3) During the determination period, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of this rule or cease all earth-moving activities until a determination is made.

(j) Alternative Provisions

(1) If requesting an alternative provision pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(2)(A), (d)(3)(A), or (d)(4)(D) or paragraphs (e)(12) or (g)(2), the owner or operator or designating agency shall submit all information to the Executive Officer to substantiate its positon.

(A) The owner or operator or designating agency that elects to request alternative provisions for the PM_{10} limit, PM_{10} monitoring method, or signage shall submit the request in writing at least 30 days prior to conducting any earth-moving activities.

(B) The owner or operator or designating agency that elects to request alternative provisions for the PM_{10} calculation or dust control measures shall submit the request, in writing, prior to an exceedance of the PM_{10} concentration requirements set forth in paragraph (d)(2).

(2) The Executive Officer may request additional information from the owner or operator or designating agency.

(3) The owner or operator or designating agency shall submit all requested information within 14 days of the request for additional information.

(4) The Executive Officer will review the request for an alternative provision and will approve or reject the data and notify the owner or operator or designating agency in writing. Approved alternative provisions may not be used retroactively.

(k) Exemptions

(1) The owner or operator may be exempt from one or more provisions of this rule provided there is written confirmation that the designating agency under

subparagraphs (b)(1)(A) through (~~C~~D) has consulted with the Executive Officer and has determined that the provision(s) are not needed based on information specified in subparagraphs (i)(1)(A) through (~~G~~H).

(2) Earth-moving activities performed within an enclosed system vented to SCAQMD permitted air pollution control equipment shall be exempt from all requirements except: subparagraphs (e)(3)(C) through (e)(3)(E), subparagraphs (e)(5)(D) and (e)(5)(E), and subdivisions (f), (g), and (h).

(3) Linear trenching for sewer and water projects on roadways with soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s), directly loaded into a truck or bin for transport, shall be exempt from all requirements except: paragraphs (e)(2) through (e)(8), paragraph (e)(11), and subdivisions (f), (h), and (i).

(4) Earth-moving activities consisting only of excavation activities of soil with applicable toxic air contaminant(s) of less than 500 cubic yards, directly loaded into a truck or bin for transport, shall be exempt from all requirements except: paragraphs (e)(2) through (e)(8), paragraph (e)(11), and subdivisions (f), (h), and (i).

(5) Active operations conducted during emergency life-threatening situations, or in conjunction with any officially declared disaster or state of emergency as declared by an authorized health officer, agricultural commissioner, fire protection officer, or other authorized agency officer shall be exempt from all requirements. The Executive Officer shall be notified electronically no later than 48 hours following such earth-moving activities. Written notification shall include written emergency declaration from the authorized officer.

(6) Active operations conducted by essential service utilities to provide electricity, natural gas, telephone, water, or sewer during periods of service outages and emergency disruptions shall be exempt from all requirements. The Executive Officer shall be notified electronically no later than 48 hours following such earth-moving activities.

Table I – Applicable Toxic Air Contaminants

CAS Number	Substance
7440-38-2	**arsenic and arsenic compounds (inorganic)** including, but not limited to: arsenic compounds (inorganic)

CAS Number	**Substance**
7784-42-1	arsine
1332-21-4	asbestos
7440-43-9	cadmium and cadmium compounds
57-74-9	Chlorodane*
	dibenzo-p-dioxins (chlorinated)*
1746-01-6	tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 2,3,7,8-
40321-76-4	pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,2,3,7,8-
39227-28-6	hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,2,3,4,7,8-
57653-85-7	hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,2,3,6,7,8-
19408-74-3	hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,2,3,7,8,9-
35822-46-9	heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-
3268-87-9	octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-
41903-57-5	total tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
36088-22-9	total pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
34465-46-8	total hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
37871-00-4	total heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
72-54-8	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane*
72-55-9	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene*
50-29-3	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane*
18540-29-9	**chromium (hexavalent) and chromium compounds**
	including, but not limited to:
10294-40-3	barium chromate
13765-19-0	calcium chromate
7758-97-6	lead chromate

CAS Number	**Substance**
10588-01-9	sodium dichromate
7789-06-2	strontium chromate
13530-65-9	zinc chromate
7439-92-1	**lead and lead compounds (inorganic, including elemental lead)**
	including, but not limited to:
	lead compounds (inorganic)
301-04-2	lead acetate
7758-97-6	lead chromate
7446-27-7	lead phosphate
1335-32-6	lead subacetate
7439-97-6	**mercury and mercury compounds (inorganic)**
	including, but not limited to:
7487-94-7	mercuric chloride
593-74-8	methyl mercury
7440-02-0	**nickel and nickel compound**
	including, but not limited to:
373-02-4	nickel acetate
3333-67-3	nickel carbonate
13463-39-3	nickel carbonyl
12054-48-7	nickel hydroxide
1313-99-1	nickel oxide
12035-72-2	nickel subsulfide
1271-28-9	nickelocene
	refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process
1336-36-3	**polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**
32598-13-3	3,3',4,4' tetrachlorobiphenyl
70362-50-4	3,4,4',5 tetrachlorobiphenyl
32598-14-4	2,3,3',4,4' pentachlorobiphenyl
74472-37-0	2,3,4,4',5 pentachlorobiphenyl

CAS Number	**Substance**
31508-00-6	2,3',4,4',5 pentachlorobiphenyl
65510-44-3	2',3,4,4',5 pentachlorobiphenyl
57465-28-8	3,3',4,4',5 pentachlorobiphenyl
38380-08-4	2,3,3',4,4',5 hexachlorobiphenyl
69782-90-7	2,3,3',4,4',5' hexachlorobiphenyl
52663-72-6	2,3',4,4',5,5' hexachlorobiphenyl
32774-16-6	3,3',4,4',5,5' hexachlorobiphenyl
39635-31-9	2,3,3'4,4',5,5' heptachlorobiphenyl
	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)*
56-55-3	benzo[a]anthracene
50-32-8	benzo[a]pyrene
205-99-2	benzo[b]fluoranthene
207-08-9	benzo[k]fluoranthene
218-01-9	chrysene
53-70-3	dibenz[a,h]anthracene
193-39-5	indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene

* Effective January 1, 2018

Appendix 1 – Executive Officer Approved PM_{10} Monitors

The Executive Officer may approve PM_{10} monitors that meeting the following requirements.

1. PM_{10} monitors must be continuous direct-reading near-real time monitors and shall monitor particulate matter less than 10 microns.
2. PM_{10} monitors must be equipped with:
   a. Omni-directional heated sampler inlet with water trap;
   b. Sample pump;
   c. Volumetric flow controller;
   d. Enclosure; and
   e. Data logger capable of logging each data point with average concentration, time/date, and data point number.
3. PM_{10} monitors must have the following minimum performance standards:
   a. Range: 0 - 10,000 µg/m^3
   b. Accuracy: ±5% of reading ± precision
   c. Resolution: ~~0.1~~1.0 µg/m^3
   d. Measurement Cycle: User selectable (30 minute and 2 hour)
4. In order to ensure the validity of the PM_{10} measurements performed, there must be appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). It is the responsibility of the owner or operator to adequately supplement QA/QC Plans to include the following critical features: instrument calibration, instrument maintenance, operator training, and daily instrument performance (span) checks.

Appendix 2 – Objectives and Effectiveness of Dust Control Measures Set-Forth in Subdivision (e)

Dust Control Measure	Objective	Effectiveness
(e)(1) Fencing and Windscreen Requirement	To minimize off-site fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants, provide a wind break, act as containment, provide security, and limit access to unauthorized persons.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective in minimizing off-site fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants that may result in exposure to the general public and will limit public access to the site.
(e)(2) Water Application	To minimize fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from earth-moving activities.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at preventing the generation of visible dust plumes from earth-moving activities.
(e)(3) Vehicle Movement	To minimize fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from on-site vehicles and as vehicles are moving off-site.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at preventing the generation of dust plumes from on-site vehicle movement and any fugitive dust that can be tracked out of the site that can result in exposure to the general public.
(e)(4) Stockpiles	To minimize fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from stockpiles.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at minimizing fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from stockpiles and that will prevent the generation of dust plumes from stockpiles that can result

Dust Control Measure	Objective	Effectiveness
		in exposure to the general public.
(e)(5) Truck Loading	To minimize fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from truck loading and truck movement.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at preventing a dust plume or fugitive dust occurring during the loading of soils containing toxic air contaminants into trailers and physical containment or other mechanisms to minimize fugitive dust from escaping the trailer during transport.
(e)(6) Truck Unloading	To minimize fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from truck unloading and truck movement.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at preventing a dust plume or fugitive dust occurring during the unloading of soils containing toxic air contaminants.
(e)(8) Earth-Moving Activities at Certain Wind Speeds	To minimize fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from high wind events.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at preventing a dust plume or fugitive dust occurring during high wind events.
(e)(9) On-site Dust Control Supervisor	To require the on-site presence of a person that has specific training to ensure compliance with all Rule requirements.	Any measure that ensures the on-site presence of a person with training covering the same material as that covered by an SCAQMD Fugitive Dust Control Class and appropriate credentials to handle applicable toxic air contaminants and that can

Dust Control Measure	Objective	Effectiveness
		ensure compliance with all Rule requirements.
(e)(10) Application of Chemical Stabilizer During Periods of Inactivity	To minimize a dust plume or fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from occurring on-site during periods of inactivity.	Any dust control measure that is equally or more effective at preventing a dust plume or fugitive dust emissions containing toxic air contaminants from occurring on-site during periods of inactivity.

APPENDIX B

CEQA IMPACT EVALUATIONS – ASSUMPTIONS AND CALCULATIONS

Appendix B
CEQA Impact Evaluations - Assumptions and Calculations
(10/6/2017)

Emissions Summary

PAR 1466 Requirement	CO, lb/day	NOx, lb/day	PM10, lb/day	PM2.5, lb/day	VOC, lb/day	SOX, lb/day
Increased water trucks	0.18	1.61	8.55	0.89	0.06	0.003
Increased delivery trucks	0.17	1.55	0.60	0.18	0.06	0.003
Increased employee vehicles	0.58	0.05	0.11	1.07	0.02	0.002
Total	0.94	3.20	9.26	2.14	0.13	0.01

By Vehicle Class	CO, lb/day	NOx, lb/day	PM10, lb/day	PM2.5, lb/day	VOC, lb/day	SOX, lb/day	CO2, MT/yr	CH4, MT/yr	N2O, MT/yr	CO2e, MT/yr
Diesel Water Trucks (T6 Construction Truck)	0.18	1.61	8.55	0.89	0.06	0.00	19.92	-	-	19.92
Diesel Delivery Trucks (T6 Construction Truck)	0.17	1.55	0.60	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.14	-	-	0.56
Employee Vehicle (LDA)	0.58	0.05	0.11	1.07	0.02	0.00	11.11	-	-	11.11
Total	0.94	3.20	9.26	2.14	0.13	0.01	31.17	-	-	31.59

All sites	
Max. # of vehicles used/day	Max. # of vehicles used/yr
6	840
3	12
6	840

Note:

1. It is conservatively assumed that there will be up to 3 sites doing cleanup in the peak day and 4 sites in a year.
2. It is conservatively assumed in the peak day, there will be an additional 2 water trucks (T6), 1 supervisor vehicles (LDA) and 1 monitoring vehicles (LDA) at each site.
3. It is conservatively assumed in the peak day, there will be a total of 2 T6 trucks to deliver fencing/windscreen and 1 T6 truck to deliver tarps.
4. Each LDA, delivery truck, and water truck are assumed to travel round trip up to 40 miles, 40 miles, and 4 miles, respectively.
5. Assumed the Gross Vehicle Weight for the T6 instate construction heavy truck (4,000 gallon water truck) is 52,000 lbs.
6. Assumed each 4,000 gallon water truck will handle 20,000 gallon water in a peak day (5 round trips).
7. Assumed 105 working days per site.
8. Assumed half of the sites need new fencing/windscreen and tarps (plastic sheeting).

	Site #
Daily	3
Annual	4

Water Truck - T6 Instate Construction Heavy (T6) - Each

	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	VOC	SOX	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	VMT, mile/day
g/mile (RUNEX, PMBW, PMTW, Fugitive)	0.63	5.62	32.36	3.38	0.20	0.01	1,151.66			1,151.66	20.0
g/vehicle (IDLEX)	1.48	9.06	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.01	706.18			706.18	
lb/day, MT/day for GHG	0.03	0.27	1.43	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.02	-	-	0.02	

EF: from EMFAC2014, EPA AP-42

Delivery Truck - T6 Instate Construction Heavy (T6) - Each

	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	VOC	SOX	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	VMT, mile/day
g/mile (RUNEX, PMBW, PMTW, Fugitive)	0.63	5.62	2.27	0.67	0.20	0.01	1,151.66	-	-	1,151.66	40.0
g/vehicle (IDLEX)	1.48	9.06	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.01	706.18	-	-	706.18	
lb/day, MT/day for GHG	0.06	0.52	0.20	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.05	-	-	0.05	

EF: from EMFAC2014, EPA AP-42

Light-Duty Automobiles (LDA) - Each

	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	VOC	SOX	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e	VMT, mile/day
g/mile (RUNEX, PMBW, PMTW, Fugitive)	1.10	0.10	0.20	2.03	0.03	0.00	330.83			330.83	40.0
lb/day, MT/day for GHG	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	-	-	0.01	

EF: from EMFAC2014, EPA AP-42

ENERGY CALS

Category	EPA/NHTSA Fuel Consumption								
	gal/1,000 ton-mile	ton	1 ton-m/g	mpg	gallon fuel consumed per year due to PAR 1466	Baseline - Year 2015 Estimated Basin Fuel Demand (mmgal/yr)	Total % Above Baseline		
LDA	-	-	-	20.00	1,680	6,783	0.00002%	gasoline	0.002
Medium Heavy Class 6-7	22.1	26	45.25	1.74	9,929	756	0.0013%	diesel	0.010

Reference:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) vocational vehicle standards, https://www.dieselnet.com/standards/us/fe_hd.php

EPA Fuel Economy report: https://www.epa.gov/fueleconomy/trends-report

Water Usage

Estimated Additional Water Usage	Total Water Consumption (gal)	Future Peak Daily (gal/day)
July 2017 Final EA[1]	319,176	141,000
Revised Calculation - Rule 1466	-	43,200
PAR 1466[2]	-	21,600
Total Water Usage	319,176	64,800

Note:

1. These values are from the July 2017 Final EA.

2. It is conservatively assumed that three sites will be active on a peak day with an estimated combined total affected cleanup area of 13.5 acres and an increase in water usage of approximately 1,600 gallons per acre.

Water sources: local water hydrants

APPENDIX C

LIST OF CLEANUP SITES FROM 2015 TO 2016

Appendix C
2015-2016 Cleanup Sites
(10/6/2017)

Note:

Estimated current water usage is 968 (gal/acre)

Estimated proposed water usage is 2,580 (gal/acre)

CONTAMINATED SITES

SCAQMD Log	Name	Site Type	Size (acres)	Estimated Acreage Undergoing Watering (acres/(day/ facility))	Estimated Current Water Usage (gal)	Estimated Proposed Water Usage (gal)	Estimated Change in Water Usage (gal)	Current Water Trucks[1]	Estimated Proposed Water Trucks[1]
SITES AFFECTED BY EXISTING RULE 1466 (2015-2016)									
LAC141216-06	Malibu High School	School	1	1	968	2,580	1,612	1	1
LAC150313-05	Jordan Downs	Manufacturing and Trucking	21	4.5	20,328	54,180	33,852	2	3
LAC150602-03	Cal High School	School	3	3	2,904	7,740	4,836	1	1
ORC150609-02	Beverly Hills Civic Center	Railway	2	2	1,936	5,160	3,224	1	1
LAC150707-13	Parks at Monrovia	Manufacturing	3	3	2,904	7,740	4,836	1	1
LAC150707-11	International Light Metals	Metal Melting	12	4.5	11,616	30,960	19,344	1	2
LAC150820-13	Fremont High School	School	1	1	968	2,580	1,612	1	1
ORC151117-01	Delru	Metal Finishing	1	1	968	2,580	1,612	1	1
SBC160322-05	Las Terrezas	Vacant	1	1	968	2,580	1,612	1	1
RVC160929-05	AgPark	Military	62	4.5	60,016	159,960	99,944	4	8
LAC161220-08	Exide	Metal Melting	15	4.5	14,520	38,700	24,180	1	2
		Total (Rule 1466)	122	30	118,096	314,760	196,664	15	29

Note:

1. The 2017 Final EA assumptions used to calculate water demand assumed six sites undergoing watering on a peak day with a total acreage of 27.

SCAQMD Log	Name	Site Type	Size (acres)	Estimated Acreage Undergoing Watering (acres/(day/ facility))	Estimated Current Water Usage (gal)	Estimated Proposed Water Usage (gal)	Estimated Change in Water Usage (gal)	Current Water Trucks[1]	Estimated Proposed Water Trucks[1]
SITES AFFECTED BY PAR 1466 (2015-2016)									
LAC160818-07	Ascon Landfill Site	Landfill	38	4.5	36,784	98,040	61,256	2	5
LAC160630-09	Draft Cleanup Plan for the Former Fred C. Nelles Youth Correction Facility	*Near School	74	4.5	71,632	190,920	119,288	4	10
LAC160407-11	Chatsworth Park South	Park	81	4.5	78,408	208,980	130,572	4	11
ORC150917-01	Former Production Plating Facility Huntington Beach	Metal Finishing	2	2	1,936	5,160	3,224	1	1
LAC150908-02	Butterfield Property	Manufacturing - Paint	3	3	2,594	6,914	4,320	1	1
ORC150908-01	Proposed Removal Action Work Plan Former Nabisco Facility (Parcel 1) Buena Park, California	Petroleum, Agricultural	9	4.5	8,341	22,232	13,891	1	2
RVC150814-02	Stringfellow Superfund Site Project Update	Landfill	17	4.5	16,456	43,860	27,404	1	3
ORC150507-12	Former U.S. Coast Guide Aid-to-Navigation (AtoN) Light Sites, California and Channel Island	Military		4.5			-		
		Total (PAR 1466)	223	32	216,151	576,106	359,955	14	33

Note:

1. The 2017 Final EA assumptions used to calculate water demand assumed six sites would undergo watering on a peak day with a total acreage of 27, for PAR 1466 it is assumed three sites would undergo watering on a peak day, thus by adding an additional three sites water demand would increase for an additional 13.5 acres.

2. It is conservatively assumed that three sites will be active on a peak day with an estimated combined total affected cleanup area of 13.5 acres and an increase in water usage of approximately 1,600 gallons per acre.

Peak Daily Affected Sites	3
Number of PAR 1466 Affected Sites Per Year	4
Total Affected Sites from PAR 1466 and Rule 1466	14

NOTE:

[1] Always round up

APPENDIX D

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED

REFERENCES

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SCAQMD, 2016. Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan. March 2017. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp .

ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED

The CEQA statutes and Guidelines require that organizations and persons consulted be provided in the EA. A number of organizations, state and local agencies, and private industry have been consulted. The following organizations and persons have provided input into this document:

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