

ATTACHMENT B. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Aesthetics		
<i>Impact 1-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Aesthetics</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A
<i>Impact 1-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Aesthetics</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Agriculture and Forestry Resources		
<i>Impact 2-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Agriculture and Forestry Resources</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Air Quality		
<i>Impact 3-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Air Quality</i>	<i>Mitigation Measure 3-1</i>	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Potentially significant	<p>The Environmental and Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that protect air quality in California.</p> <p>The local land use authority is the lead agency for potential compliance response projects because it has primary approval authority over a proposed action and is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA. CARB does not have land use permit authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is within the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in the State would likely qualify as a “project” under CEQA, because they would generally need a discretionary public agency approval and could affect the physical environment.</p> <p>Local or State jurisdictions with land use approval and/or permitting authority can require the implementation of mitigation measures related to new or modified stationary sources. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures may be identified during the project-approval process. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to air quality include environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to air quality include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of a modified hexavalent chromium plating facility would coordinate with State or local land use 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>agencies to seek entitlements for development, including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of the approval process for project development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the project is subject to CEQA, based on the results of the environmental review, proponents shall implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant air quality impacts of the project. Below are recommend emission reduction measures to reduce air pollutant emissions from project construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the necessary infrastructure to support zero and near-zero emission technology vehicles and equipment that will be operating on-site. Necessary infrastructure may include the physical, energy, and fueling infrastructure for construction equipment, on-site vehicles and equipment, and medium-heavy and heavy-duty trucks. ▪ In construction contracts, include language that requires all off-road diesel-powered equipment used during construction to be zero-emission if commercially available. If not commercially available, include language that requires such equipment to be equipped with Tier 4 Final or cleaner engines, except for specialized construction equipment in which Tier 4 Final engines are not available. In place of Tier 4 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>Final engines, off-road equipment can incorporate retrofits such that emissions reductions achieved equal or exceed that of a Tier 4 Final engine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In construction contracts, include language that requires all off-road equipment with a power rating below 19 kilowatts (e.g., pressure washers, plate compactors) used during project construction to be battery-powered. ▪ In construction contracts, include language that requires all heavy-duty trucks entering the construction site, during the grading and building construction phases be zero-emission if commercially available. If not commercially available, include language that requires such equipment to be model year 2014 or later. All heavy-duty haul trucks should also meet CARB’s lowest optional low-NOx standard starting in the year 2022. ▪ In construction contracts, include language that requires all construction equipment and fleets to be in compliance with all current air quality regulations. CARB staff is available to assist in implementing this recommendation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project proponents will apply for, secure, and comply with all appropriate air quality permits for project construction from the local agencies with air quality jurisdiction and form other applicable agencies, if appropriate, prior to construction mobilization. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project proponents will comply with the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) (e.g., New Source Review and Best Available Control Technology criteria), if applicable. • Project proponents will comply with local plans, policies, ordinances, rules and regulations regarding air quality-related emissions and associated exposure (e.g., construction-related fugitive PM dust regulations, indirect source review, and payment into offsite mitigation funds). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For projects located in PM10 nonattainment areas, project proponents will prepare, and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses emission of fugitive dust during construction and operation of the project. ▪ Project proponents will ensure the cleanest possible construction practices and equipment are used. This includes eliminating idling of diesel-powered equipment and providing the necessary infrastructure (e.g., electric plugs) to support zero and near-zero equipment and tools. 	
<p>Impact 3-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Air Quality Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Biological Resources		
<p><i>Impact 4-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Biological Resources</i></p> <p>Less than significant</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Cultural Resources		
<p>Impact 5-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Cultural Resources Potentially significant (historical resources)</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to cultural resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities or infrastructure in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to cultural resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of modified facilities or equipment constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development. 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on cultural resources. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant cultural resources impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency: • If a resource determined to be significant by the qualified architectural historian, preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts on a historical resource. If avoidance is infeasible, an appropriate documentation plan (e.g., recordation consistent with Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS] Guidelines) shall be required. • Regulated entities shall define the area of potential effects (APE) for each project, which is the area where project construction and operation may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The APE shall include a reasonable construction buffer zone and laydown areas, access roads, and borrow areas, as well as a reasonable assessment of areas subject to effects from visual, auditory, or atmospheric impacts, or impacts from increased access. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact 5-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts on Cultural Resources Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Energy		
Impact 6-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational- Related Impacts on Energy Demand Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Geology and Soils		
Impact 7-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational- Related Impacts on Geology and Soils No Impact	N/A	N/A
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
Impact 8-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Greenhouse Gases Less than significant	N/A	N/A

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p>Impact 8-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Less than significant</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Hazards and Hazardous Materials</p>		
<p>Impact 9-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 9-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to hazards and hazardous materials. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to modified facilities or equipment that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. Modified facilities or equipment in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of modified facilities or equipment constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments would coordinate with State 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on hazards and hazardous materials. Any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility or equipment would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes should be performed by or under the direction of a licensed professional with the necessary experience and knowledge to oversee the proper identification, characterization, handling and disposal or recycling of the materials generated as a result of the project. As wastes are generated, they should be placed, at the direction of the licensed professional, in designated areas that offer secure, secondary containment and/or protection from storm water runoff. Other forms of containment may include placing waste on plastic sheeting (and/or covering 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>with same) or in steel bins or other suitable containers pending profiling and disposal or recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporary storage and handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes should occur in areas away from sensitive receptors such as schools or residential areas. These areas should be secured with chain-link fencing or a similar barrier with controlled access to restrict casual contact from non-project personnel. All project personnel that may encounter potentially hazardous materials/wastes should have the appropriate health and safety training commensurate with the anticipated level of exposure. 	
<p>Impact 9-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 9-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1 Mitigation Measure 9-1 is provided above.</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>
Hydrology and Water Quality		
<p>Impact 10-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Hydrology and Water Quality Less than significant</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Land Use Planning		
<p><i>Impact 11-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Land Use and Planning</i></p> <p>Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Mineral Resources		
<p><i>Impact 12-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Mineral Resources</i></p> <p>Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Noise and Vibration		
<p><i>Impact 13-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Noise</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 13-1</p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to noise and vibration. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. Modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the</p>	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of facilities modified as a compliance response to the Proposed Amendments would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant noise impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Equip all emergency pressure relief valves and steam blow-down lines with silencers to limit noise levels. • Contain facilities within buildings or other types of effective noise enclosures. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ engineering controls, including sound-insulated equipment and control rooms, to reduce the average noise level in normal work areas. • Ensure noise-generating construction activities (including truck deliveries, and blasting) are limited to the least noise-sensitive times of day (e.g., weekdays during the daytime hours) for projects near sensitive receptors. • Consider use of noise barriers, such as berms, to limit ambient noise at property lines, especially where sensitive receptors may be present. • Ensure all project equipment has sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. • All construction equipment used would be adequately muffled and maintained. • Ensure all stationary construction equipment (i.e., compressors and generators) is located as far as practicable from nearby sensitive receptors or shielded. • Properly maintain mufflers, brakes and all loose items on construction and operational-related vehicles to minimize noise and ensure safe operations. • Keep truck operations to the quietest operating speeds. Advise about downshifting and vehicle operations in sensitive communities to keep truck noise to a minimum. • Use noise controls on standard construction equipment; shield impact tools. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider use of flashing lights instead of audible back-up alarms on mobile equipment. • Install mufflers on air coolers and exhaust stacks of all diesel and gas-driven engines. 	
<p>Impact 13-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Noise Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Population and Housing		
<p>Impact 14-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Population and Housing Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Public Services		
<p>Impact 15-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Public Services Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Recreation		
<p>Impact 16-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and</p>	N/A	N/A

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p><i>Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Recreation</i> Less than significant</p>		
Transportation		
<p><i>Impact 17-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Transportation and Traffic</i> Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
<p><i>Impact 17-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Transportation and Traffic</i> Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Tribal Cultural Resources		
<p><i>Impact 18-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources</i> Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
Utilities and Service Systems		
<p><i>Impact 19-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-</i></p>	N/A	N/A

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<i>Related Impacts on Utilities and Service Systems</i> Less than significant		
Wildfire		
<i>Impact 20-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational- Related Impacts on Wildfire</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A