

In spite of the fact that VMS is not on any lists, more evidence is needed to determine that VMS is a toxic. Until such information is submitted to the SCAQMD, VMS will remain in the Group II exempt compound category.

No increase usage of VMS is expected from the pleasure craft coating, motor vehicle coating or solvent cleaning operations, which are the three specific source SCAQMD rules that the removal of the restriction will occur. It is anticipated that VMS poses very little threat to the general population in the concentrations at which it may be encountered. Removing the restriction placed upon VMS is not expected to cause any significant adverse toxicological impacts.

Please refer to the October 1995 Final EA for Rule 102 for additional information regarding the usage of VMS.

HCFC 225ca and HCFC 225cb

These compounds are used primarily in the solvent cleaning industry and are proposed to be removed from the definition of VOC due to their low reactivity. These compounds have substantially lower global warming potential than HFCs and an extremely low ozone depletion potential (ODP). They are proposed to be moved to the Group I list of exempt compounds.

The Programme for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing (PAFT) is a joint study sponsored by 15 CFC producers in the world. The PAFT is designed to expedite the development of toxicology data for potential CFC substitutes. The toxicological testings designed for HCFC-225ca and HCFC-225cb were completed in 1994. Data from the studies demonstrate a very low acute toxicity. A 28-day inhalation toxicity study with marmoset, a primate, also proved that both HCFC-225ca and HCFC-225cb showed no significant effect on the primate. The overall evidence from several genotoxicity studies implies that neither isomer is a genetic hazard.⁶

On June 13, 1995, EPA published its final rule of Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) program which included HCFC-225ca and HCFC-225cb. In order to obtain SNAP approvability, the manufacturer must submit data on the compound's global warming potential, ODP and toxicity. Toxicity data includes health and safety studies on the effects of the substance, its components, its impurities, and its degradation on any organism.⁷ Relevant information and data summaries, including the material safety data sheets (MSDS) should also be submitted. To characterize substitute risk, EPA requires a range-finding study that considers the appropriate exposure pathway for specific use, including oral

ingestion and inhalation; and a 90-day subchronic repeated dose study in an appropriate rodent species.

Due to the low global warming potential, low ODP and low toxicity associated with these compounds, the SCAQMD has not identified any significant adverse environmental impacts associated with exempting these compounds as a VOC. The SCAQMD currently has no emission inventory data on these compounds and any projection of future increases would be speculative.

HFC-43-10mee

This compound is typically used as a cleaning or rinsing agent, drying fluid or particulate remover. It's used as a replacement for many HCFC, PFC, and CFC-113 uses. The SCAQMD is proposing to add this compound to the list of Group I exempt compounds. The compound has extremely low ODP and global warming potential. The compound is non-flammable and chemically and thermally stable.

HFC-43-10mee is not identified as a carcinogen or toxic air contaminant by the SCAQMD, AB2588, U.S. EPA Title III, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists or the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). In addition, it has also been approved by the EPA under its SNAP as an appropriate substitute for ozone-depleting substances.

No adverse air quality impacts have been identified from the removal of this compound as a VOC due to its low global warming potential, low ODP and low toxicity. The SCAQMD currently has no emission inventory data on this compound and any projection of future uses or increases would be speculative. There are no adverse air quality impacts associated with the removal of this compound from the definition of VOC.

VI. TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION. Would the proposed result in:

- | | Potentially Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Increased vehicle trips or traffic congestion? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Hazards to safety from design features (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)? | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses? | ☐ | ☒ |

⁶ "Asaflin AK-225: The Environmentally Sensible Alternative to CFCs, PFCs, and HCFC 141b,"
⁷ "Ozone Depleter Compliance Guide," Data Requirements for SNAP Review, Tab 432, May 1994.

- d) Insufficient parking capacity on-site or off-site? ☐ ☒
- e) Hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists? ☐ ☒
- f) Conflicts with adopted policies supporting alternative transportation (e.g. bus turnouts, bicycle racks)? ☐ ☒
- g) Rail, waterborne or air traffic impacts? ☐ ☒

There are no potential adverse transportation impacts associated with the proposed amendments. The amendments remove or de-list certain compounds from being defined as a volatile organic compound and remove the restriction on the use of some Group II compounds in three SCAQMD's source specific rules only. This exclusion from the VOC definition will not result in conflicts with any adopted policies supporting alternative transportation, create hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists, or increased vehicle trips or congestion.

VII. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

Would the proposal result in impacts to:

- | | Potentially Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Locally designated natural communities (e.g. oak forest, coastal habitat, etc.)? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Wildlife dispersal or migration corridors? | ☐ | ☒ |

No direct or indirect impacts from the proposed amendments were identified that could adversely affect plant or animal species or the resources on which they rely. The amendments do not involve any planting or the removal of any plant life, therefore, no change or reduction in the diversity or number of species of plants is expected. Further, since the proposed amendments will not require or otherwise promote the development of new sites or modification of existing sites, there are no construction activities associated with the proposed amendments. As such, the proposed amendments have no potential to disperse wildlife, hinder migration routes, or alter any designated wildlife communities.

VIII. ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES. *Would the proposal:*

- | | Potentially Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner? | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Result in the need for new or altered energy utilities (e.g., power or natural gas)? | ☐ | ☒ |

The amendments remove or de-list certain compounds from being defined as a volatile organic compound and remove the restriction on the use of some Group II compounds in three source specific rules only. The amendments will not encourage or require additional energy. No new control equipment that would require energy is proposed nor are there any process modifications that would result from the proposed amendments that would require a new energy source. The amendments have no potential to deplete non-renewable resources at an accelerated rate or in a wasteful manner, or result in the need for new or altered energy utilities.

IX. HAZARDS. *Would the proposal involve:*

- | | Potentially Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) A risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to: oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation)? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Possible interference with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) The creation of any health hazards or potential health hazard? | ☒ | ☐ |
| d) Exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards? | ☒ | ☐ |

- c) Increased fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees?

☐☒

The Notice of Preparation and Initial Study prepared for the amendments to Rule 102 identified hazards as a result of the potential increased usage of perchloroethylene, HFC and HCFCs. The document indicated that an increased usage of perchloroethylene may result in adverse health effects such as potentially increased cancer incidents in the district. The Notice of Preparation and Initial Study further noted potential hazard impacts associated with increased use of HCFCs. Drums of HCFCs have been found to rupture under fire conditions or high temperatures and high temperatures can create hazardous by-products.

Staff has also evaluated potential human health impacts that could result from clean air solvents. Human health impacts could occur if the clean air solvent is formulated with hazardous materials. To minimize the possibility of certifying clean air solvents formulated with toxics, it must not contain any compounds classified as hazardous air pollutants by the federal Clean Air Act. Further as noted in the "Clean Air Solvent Protocol" to qualify as a Clean Air Solvent, the material must consist of 95 percent aqueous components. Restricting clean air solvents to 95 percent aqueous substances further minimizes the possibility of exposure to hazardous substances.

Based on further analysis on the proposed project, and as noted in the air quality discussion (Chapter 2, Section V), the SCAQMD no longer finds a potentially significant impact in this area. There is no significant increased usage of perchloroethylene or HCFCs associated with the proposed amendments. The amendments are not expected to encourage a significant increase in usage which would result in the need to store additional drums of the HCFCs or expose the population to increased amount of perchloroethylene. Therefore, there are no adverse hazard impacts associated with the proposed amendments.

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------------	-----------

X. NOISE. Would the proposal result in:

- a) Increases in existing noise levels?
b) Exposure of people to severe noise levels?

☐☒☐☒

The proposed amendments to Rule 102 are not expected to significantly increase the level of noise at existing or future facilities operating in the district. There is no additional equipment required or facility modifications that would create adverse noise impacts. The

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revised definition of exempt compounds and other administrative changes will not adversely impact noise in any way. As a result, there are no adverse noise impacts associated with the proposed amendments to Rule 102.

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
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XI. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered government services in any of the following areas?

- a) Fire protection?
b) Police protection?
c) Schools?
d) Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?
e) Other governmental service?

☒☐☐☐☐☐☒☒☒☒

The Notice of Preparation and Initial Study for Rule 102 identified potential fire service impacts as a result of the potential hazards associated with the proposed amendments. Hazards identified were associated with the potential for drums of HCFCs to explode during high temperatures and the increased exposure of the population to perchloroethylene. Research conducted subsequent to the Notice of Preparation and Initial Study indicate that there will be no significant increased usage of any HCFCs or perchloroethylene as a result of the proposed amendments. Therefore, there are no potential adverse hazard impacts associated with the project and no resulting impacts to fire protection. Fire protection impacts, therefore, remain insignificant with no mitigation necessary.

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------------	-----------

XII. SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE. Would the proposal:

- a) Result in the need for new or substantial alterations to solid or hazardous waste disposal utility systems?

☐☒

There are no waste impacts associated with the proposed amendments. The amendments would merely exempt additional compounds from the definition of VOC in Rules 102 and 1302 and allow the usage of Group II compounds in three source specific rules only. No

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additional solid waste would be generated nor would any new types of waste (i.e., hazardous) be generated. No change in the amount or character of solid waste is expected to occur.

Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact

XIII. AESTHETICS. Would the proposal:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Affect a scenic vista or scenic highway? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Have a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect? | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Create light or glare? | ☐ | ☒ |

The proposed amendments will not result in any new construction of buildings and, thus, would not result in adverse affects to scenic vistas. Likewise, additional light or glare would not be created since no additional light generating equipment would be necessary as a result of implementing the proposed rule. The proposed amendments pertain to exempting specific compounds from the definition of VOC and removing the use restriction of some Group II compounds from three source specific rules only and, therefore, have no potential to adversely impact aesthetics in any way.

Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact

XIV. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the proposal:

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Disturb paleontological resources? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Disturb archaeological resources? | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values? | ☐ | ☒ |

Significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are not expected because the proposed rule amendments do not require or otherwise promote demolition or modification to any buildings of prehistoric, historic, archaeological, religious, or ethnic significance.

Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact

XV. RECREATION. Would the proposal:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Increase the demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities? | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Affect existing recreational opportunities? | ☐ | ☒ |

The proposed amendments have no potential to affect recreational opportunities in the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD, for the same reasons as noted for population and housing.

Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact

XVI. 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 the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) 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) | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | ☐ | ☒ |

The proposed amendments to Rules 102, 1106.1, 1151, 1171 and 1302 are intended to remove or de-list certain compounds from being defined as a volatile organic compound and allow the usage of specified Group II exempt compounds that were previously restricted under three source specific rules only. Perchloroethylene is still regulated as a toxic air contaminant by the SCAQMD and several other public agencies. There is no reason to suspect that facilities would consider converting their processes to this compound for this reason, as well as the liability, cost and safety issues surrounding the compound. In every industry studied by the SCAQMD, there were viable and preferred options to perchloroethylene. It is the SCAQMD's conclusion, that this compound's usage will not significantly increase as a result of the amendments.

There is less data available on the usage of the HCFCs and CFC proposed for exemption. However, the SCAQMD finds these compounds to have very low ODP and low global warming potential and very low toxicity. The SCAQMD cannot speculate as to the future usage of these compounds but finds their usage to be acceptable nonetheless.

The proposed amendments will not subject any sensitive receptors to any more or less toxic compounds than are currently being emitted. The amendments have no cumulative impacts, no adverse short-term impacts, and no potential to degrade the quality of life or health of individuals living in the district.

APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Initial Study: Proposed Amended Rule 102 - Definition of Terms and Proposed Amended Rule 1302 - Definition of Terms

December 1996

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Jeri Voge, Senior Deputy District Counsel

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**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
GOVERNING BOARD**

Chairman: JON D. MIKEL
San Bernardino County Representative
Vice Chairman: WILLIAM A. BURKE, EALD.
Speaker of the Assembly Appointee

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MARVIN BRAUDE
Cities Representative, Los Angeles County, Western Region
CODY CLUFF
Governor's Appointee
NORMA J GLOVER
Cities Representative, Orange County
MEE HAE LEE
Senate Rules Committee Appointee
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Cities Representative, Riverside County
LEONARD PAULITZ
Cities Representative, San Bernardino County
JAMES SILVA
Orange County Representative
NELL SOTO
Cities Representative, Los Angeles County, Eastern Region
S. ROY WILSON
Riverside County Representative
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
JAMES M. LENTS, Ph.D.

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CHAPTER 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction
Background and Proposed Amendment
Alternatives
Initial Environmental Evaluation

INTRODUCTION

The AQMD has jurisdiction over an area of approximately 12,000 square miles, consisting of the four-county South Coast Air Basin and the Los Angeles County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB) (formerly the Southeast Desert Air Basin (SEDA)) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) (formerly part of the SEDAB). The Basin, which is a subarea of the SCAQMD's jurisdiction, is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and east. It includes all of Orange County and the nondesert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The Los Angeles County portion of MDAB (known as North county or Antelope Valley) is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the south and west, the Los Angeles/Kern county border to the north, and the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county border to the east. 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. The federal nonattainment area (known as the Coachella-San Jacinto Planning Area) is a subregion of the Riverside County and SSAB that is bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains to the west and the eastern boundary of the Coachella Valley to the east (Figure 1).

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) is the Lead Agency and is preparing this Initial Study for the proposed amendments to Rule 102 - Definition of Terms and Rule 1302 - Definitions. The AQMD is amending this rule to remove perchloroethylene and specified hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) from the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC). Revising the definition of VOC will make it consistent with the recently amended federal definition of VOC which was amended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to remove these compounds due to their negligible photochemical reactivity.

The proposed amendments to Rules 102 and 1302 are a "project" as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). California Public Resources Code Section 21080.5 allows public agencies with regulatory programs to prepare a plan or other written document in lieu of an 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 the Resources Agency on March 1, 1989 and is codified as AQMD Rule 110. Pursuant to Rule 110 (the rule which implements the SCAQMD's certified regulatory program), AQMD is preparing a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

CEQA requires that the potential environmental impacts of proposed projects be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce or avoid identified significant adverse environmental impacts of these projects be identified. The purpose of the Draft EA is to inform the SCAQMD's Governing Board, public agencies, and interested parties of potential environmental impacts that could result from implementing the proposed project.

This Initial Study is intended to provide information about the proposed project and the SCAQMD's initial assessment of potential adverse impacts (Chapter 2) to other public agencies and interested parties prior to the release of the Draft EA. The Initial Study is being released for a 30-day public review and comment period. Written comments on the scope of the environmental analysis and possible project alternatives received by the AQMD during the 30-day review period will be considered when preparing the Draft EA.

PROJECT LOCATION

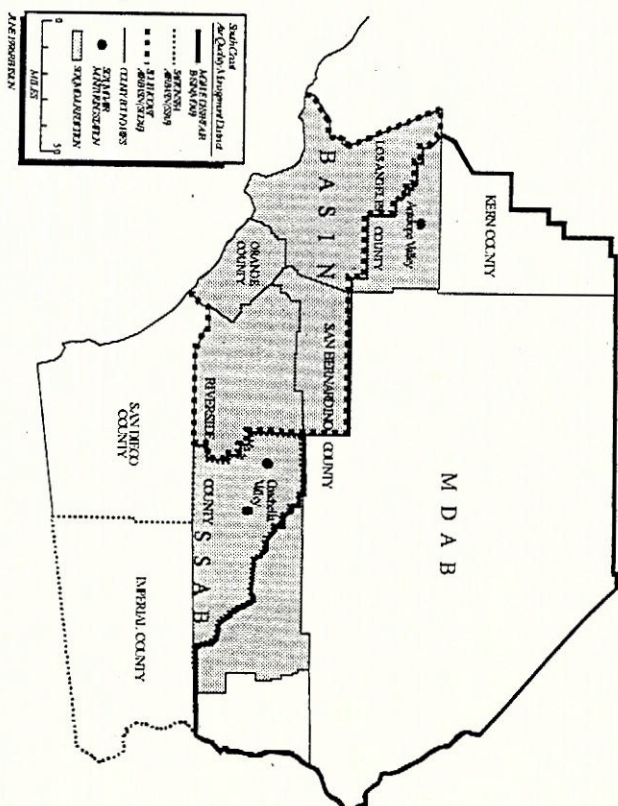


Figure 1 - South Coast Air Quality Management District

Background and Proposed Amendments to Rules 102 and 1302

Rule 102 was first adopted in 1977 to define commonly used terms found in many AQMD Rules and Regulations. Rule 102 has been amended on several occasions to include additional pertinent terms or provisions or to revise existing definitions. The addition of several compounds to the SCAQMD's definition of Exempt Compounds is now proposed to incorporate federal changes made by the U.S. EPA. EPA's exclusion

of perchloroethylene as a VOC was made March 8, 1996, because of the negligible photochemical reactivity associated with this compound. EPA then excluded HCFC-225ca, HCFC-225cb, and HCF-43-10mee from the definition of VOC on November 7, 1996, for the same reason cited for perchloroethylene.

Rule 1302 - Definitions, was adopted in 1979 to also define commonly used terms specifically related to the SCAQMD's New Source Review Program. The change in the definition of Exempt Compounds discussed above will also be incorporated into Rule 1302 for the same reasons cited.

Perchloroethylene

Perchloroethylene (C_2Cl_4) is a colorless, nonflammable liquid at room temperature. It is commonly used in dry cleaning and degreasing operations, and as a maskant. It may also be used in paints and architectural coatings, adhesives, and has miscellaneous uses in the manufacture of aerosol spray paints and cleaners, pharmaceuticals, textiles, printing inks, and dielectric fluids for power transformers. Acute and chronic inhalation exposure to perchloroethylene results in central nervous system effects. Perchloroethylene is also classified as a carcinogen.

EPA conducted a laboratory testing program to investigate the ability of perchloroethylene to form photochemical smog. The study concluded that perchloroethylene was less reactive than equal concentrations of ethane. Ethane is the baseline or standard to which compounds are compared to determine their relative reactivity. The investigative details are contained in the EPA report "Photochemical Reactivity of Perchloroethylene" EPA-600/3-83-001, January 1983. This study led to the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance (HSI) to petition the EPA to include perchloroethylene in its definition of negligible photochemically reactive organic compounds.

EPA requested public input regarding the proposal to exempt perchloroethylene from the definition of VOC. The supporting EPA documents contained comments from eight entities, with most comments in support of the proposed action (61 FR 4588, No. 26, February 7, 1996). Two commentators suggested delaying or withdrawing the proposal until adequate protection of public health had been established through control of emissions of perchloroethylene from all sources. Perchloroethylene is listed as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) in section 112 of the Act and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) exist for perchloroethylene sources from dry cleaning (58 FR 49354, September 22, 1993), halogenated solvent cleaning (59 FR 61801, December 2, 1994), aerospace (60 FR 4548, September 1, 1995), and as a feedstock in the organic chemical manufacturing industry (59 FR 19402, April 22, 1994). Pursuant to the amended Clean Air Act Section 112(e), EPA will be issuing hazardous pollutant emissions standards for various other compounds including several other perchloroethylene sources through November 15, 2000.

The AQMD is currently regulating the usage of perchloroethylene through Rule 1421 - Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Operations. In addition, since it is a

carcinogen it is regulated under Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources.

HCFC 225 ca, HCFC 225 cb and HFC 43-10mee

CFC 43-10mee ($C_3H_2F_6$) is a colorless, nonflammable liquid, thermally stable up to $300^{\circ}C$ ($572^{\circ}F$). CFC-43-10mee has a zero Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) and a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 0.23. This compound is considered a carcinogen with low-toxicity and an Acceptable Exposure Limit (AEL) of 200 ppm Timed Weighted Average (TWA) concentration for 8 and 12 hour workdays and a 40-hour workweek. This compound causes slight skin and eye irritation and has a low acute inhalation toxicity. This compound is typically used as a cleaning and rinsing agent, drying fluid, lubricant, solvent, and heat transfer media.

EPA exempted these compounds from the definition of VOC in response to petitions made by two interested organizations. "In support of their petitions, these organizations supplied information on the photochemical reactivity of their individual compounds. This information consisted mainly of the rate constant for the reaction of the compound with the hydroxyl (OH) radical. This rate constant ($k < 10^{-10}$ value) is commonly used as one measure of the photochemical reactivity of compounds. The petitioners compared the rate constants with that of other compounds which have already been listed as photochemically negligibly reactive (e.g., ethane which is the compound with the highest $K < 10^{-10}$ value that is currently reported as negligibly reactive)."

Based on information provided by the two organizations, EPA made the finding that HCFC 225ca, HCFC 225cb, and CFC 43-10mee are less photochemically reactive than ethane. On that basis EPA exempted these compounds from the federal VOC definition.

Based on EPA's findings regarding the photochemical reactivity of these compounds, the AQMD is proposing to list them under "exempt compounds" in Proposed Amended Rule 102. Listing as an exempt compound would remove the products from the requirements associated with volatile organic compounds in AQMD Rules and Regulations. The reason being the low reactivity and reduced ability to form tropospheric ozone, which negatively affects public health and for which there is a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone.

The proposed amendments will also modify the exempt compounds definition by removing the distinction between Groups I and II. In addition, a definition of "ozone depleting compounds" is also proposed and will include those compounds which destroy stratospheric ozone that are currently listed as Group II compounds.

* 61 Federal Register 52847 / Vol 61, No. 196 / Tuesday, October 8, 1996 / Rules and Regulation

Initial Environmental Evaluation

Chapter 2 of this Initial Study contains an environmental checklist which was used to identify potentially significant environmental impacts, which will determine the scope of the environmental analysis in the Draft EA. Items checked as having a "Potentially Significant Impact" will be analyzed further in the Draft EA.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Introduction
General Information
Potentially Significant Impact Areas
Determination
Environmental Checklist and Discussion

INTRODUCTION

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Proponent: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Address of Proponent: 21865 E. Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Lead Agency: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Contact Person: Tara Tisopulos (909) 396-3102

Name of Project: Proposed Amended Rules 102 - Definition of Terms and 1302 - Definitions

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AREAS

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 "✓" may be adversely affected by the proposed project. An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Transp./Circ.	☒ Public Services
☐ Pop./Housing	☐ Biological Resources	☐ Solid/Hazardous Waste
☐ Geophysical	☐ Energy/Mineral Resources	☐ Aesthetics
☒ Water	☒ Hazards/Human Health	☐ Cultural Resources
☒ Air Quality	☐ Noise	☐ Recreation
	☒ Mandatory Findings	

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 will be 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 the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. An ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT with no significant impacts will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that the project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT will be prepared.

Date: November 26, 1996 Signature: _____

Steve Smith
Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION**I. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the proposal:**

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with general plan designation or zoning?	☐	☒
b) Conflict with applicable environmental plans or policies adopted by agencies with jurisdiction over the project?	☐	☒
c) Affect agricultural resources or operations (e.g. impacts to soils or farmlands, or impacts from incompatible land uses)?	☐	☒
d) Disrupt or divide the physical arrangements of an established community (including a low-income or minority community)?	☐	☒

Present or planned land uses in the jurisdiction of the AQMD will not be affected as a result of the proposed amendments to Rule 102. Land use and other planning considerations are determined by local governments and no land use or planning requirements will be altered by the proposed amended rule.

II. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the proposal:

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections?	☐	☒
b) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly or indirectly (e.g. through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?	☐	☒
c) Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?	☐	☒

Human population within the jurisdiction of the AQMD is anticipated to grow regardless of implementing the proposed amended rule. Further, the proposed amended rule is not expected to result in the creation of any industry that would affect population growth, or directly or indirectly induce the construction of single- or multiple-family units because proposed amended Rule 102 redefines the SCAQMD's definition of volatile organic compound. No population relocation or growth inducement is expected from the proposed amended rule's implementation.

III. GEOPHYSICAL. Would the proposal result in or expose people to potential impacts involving:

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Seismicity: fault rupture, ground shaking, seiche or tsunami?	☐	☒
b) Landslides or mudslides?	☐	☒
c) Erosion, changes in topography or unstable soil conditions from excavation, grading or fill?	☐	☒
d) Subsidence of land?	☐	☒

The proposed amended rule would add perchloroethylene, some HCFs and HFC to the definition of Exempt Compounds, thereby exempting them from the definition of VOC. The proposed amendments have no potential to disrupt or overcover soil, change topography or surface relief features, erode beach sand, or change existing siltation rates. In addition, the proposed amendments will not expose people or property to geological hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or other natural hazards.

IV. WATER. Would the proposal result in:

	Potentially Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Changes in adsorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff?	☐	☒
b) Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding?	☐	☒
c) Discharge into surface waters or other alteration of surface water quality (e.g. temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity)?	☐	☒
d) Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body?	☐	☒
e) Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements?	☐	☒