Glossary of Terms

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB 617	Assembly Bill 617, founding legislation for the Community Air Protection Program
Air District	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District or Air District
BARCT	Best Available Retrofit Control Technology
BUGs	Backup generators
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAP	Criteria air pollutant
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CERP	Community Emissions Reduction Program
CBO	Community-based organization
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HEPA	High efficiency particulate air filter
HRA	Health risk assessment
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOV	Notice of violation
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment
PM	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Fine particulate matter
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TRU	Transportation refrigeration unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ZEV	Zero emission vehicle

Definitions of Frequently Used Terms

Additional definitions related to the Community Air Protection Program are available in Appendix A, Blueprint 2.0 Glossary and through the general CARB glossary (ww2.arb.ca.gov/glossary).

AB 617	Assembly Bill (AB) 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017) was enacted to reduce exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution. CARB established the Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP) to implement this directive. This first-of-its-kind statewide effort includes community air monitoring (CAMP); community emissions reduction programs (CERP); new requirements for accelerated retrofit of pollution controls on industrial sources; increased penalty fees; and greater transparency and availability of air quality and emissions data. Selected communities will work with local air districts on action plans (CERPS) to reduce people's exposure to particulate matter and toxic air contaminants, and/or to develop community air monitoring plans. Bill text: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB61
Abatement Device	Devices designed to capture, remove and/or reduce pollutants that would otherwise be emitted into the air. Examples are baghouses, scrubbers, dust collectors, direct flame afterburners, vapor recovery units, and water sprayers.
Air	Air is the Earth's atmosphere. Air is a mixture of many gases and tiny dust particles. It is the clear gas in which living things live and breathe. It has mass and weight because it is matter. The weight of air creates atmospheric pressure.
Air District or BAAQMD	The regional air pollution control agency with jurisdiction over the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and the southern portions of Solano and Sonoma counties. The Air District oversees policies and adopts regulations for the control of air pollution from stationary sources, adopts clean air plans, offers incentives for emission reductions from mobile sources, enforces air quality rules, and collects, monitors, and models air quality data.

Best Practices to Reduce Emissions	Measures that reduce emissions, and therefore reduce health risks from air pollution. Examples include retrofitting diesel generators to low or zero emitting technology, electrifying loading docks, limiting truck idling times, requiring low or zero emitting truck engines, and adding abatement devices to stationary sources.
Best Practices to Reduce Exposure	Measures that may not reduce actual emissions but reduce people's exposure to pollutants and reduce health risks. Examples include HVAC (heating ventilation, air conditioning) air filters, planting vegetation between a source of pollution and residential units and prohibiting trucks on residential streets.
Back-up Diesel Generator (BUG)	BUGs include stationary generators and portable generators. Stationary generators are often sources of emergency power for commercial, industrial, and residential buildings. Portable generators are used as temporary power when and where an electrical grid is not available, at construction sites, outdoor gatherings such as concerts and festivals, and disaster recovery sites. See also diesel engine.
Black Carbon	Black carbon is the sooty black material emitted from gasoline and diesel engines, coal-fired power plants, and other sources that burn fossil fuel. It comprises a significant portion of particulate matter. Inhalation of black carbon is associated with health problems including respiratory and cardiovascular disease, cancer, and birth defects.
Blueprint 2.0	Blueprint 2.0 is the Statewide Strategy called for by AB 617 to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. Community Air Protection Blueprint: ww2.arb.ca.gov/cappblueprint Part One of BP 2.0 defines the problem, sets forth guiding principles, and describes commitments for both CARB and Air Districts required by state statute. Read Part One to better understand the commitments CARB is making to support communities affected by high cumulative exposure burdens. Part Two of BP 2.0 provides implementation guidance for each element of the Statewide Strategy for Air Districts, communities, affected industry, and other partners so that they can participate in

	the process to improve air quality at the community scale. Read Part Two to better understand how to tap into the Community Air Protection Program resources.
California Air Resources Board (CARB)	The state agency that oversees policies and adopts regulations for the control of air pollution from mobile sources and some stationary sources. CARB's mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare, and ecological resources through the reduction of air pollutants. CARB is the lead agency for climate change programs and oversees all air pollution control efforts in California to attain and maintain health-based air quality standards. CARB: ww2.arb.ca.gov
CalEnviroScreen	Developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool that is used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The associated mapping tool makes the results visually accessible. CalEnviroScreen: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen Also, read: "disadvantaged communities"
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	State environmental legislation designed to protect the environment and to inform and engage the public about projects considered by California public agencies. Applies to many projects proposed to be conducted or approved by a California public agency, including private projects requiring government approval. The public is engaged through scoping meetings, public notice, public review, hearings, and the judicial process. Documents to inform the public include an initial study (IS), to determine if a negative declaration or environmental impact report is needed; a negative declaration (ND), if no environmental impacts are identified in the initial study; and an environmental impact report (EIR), if the initial study does identify environmental impacts that need to be mitigated. On whole, CEQA and these documents help prevent or minimize environmental impacts through development of project alternatives, mitigation measures, and mitigation monitoring.

Civil Rights Policy and Discrimination Complaint Process	CARB's Civil Rights Policy and Complaint Process describes the CARB policy to provide fair and equal access to the benefits of a program or activity administered by CARB. This nondiscrimination policy also applies to people or entities, including contractors, subcontractors, or grantees that CARB utilizes to provide benefits and services to members of the public. Members of the public who believe they were unlawfully denied full and equal access to a CARB program or activity may file a civil rights complaint with CARB under this policy, including by filing a Civil Rights Complaint Form with CARB's Civil Rights Officer. More information included in the Blueprint section titled NonDiscrimination Laws and CARB" The policy is available from the CARB and Civil Rights webpage: ww2.arb.ca.gov/california-air-resources-board-andcivil-rights
Commercial Land Use	Commercial land use is a land use designated by the local governing body for retail, service, or office use, such as shopping malls, restaurants, office buildings, grocery stores, pharmacies, banks, hotels, or movie theaters.
Community Air Protection Program	CARB established this Program to implement the requirements set forth in Assembly Bill 617 to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. The Program is administered by CARB's Office of Community Air Protection (OCAP) and implemented by CARB and air districts. Other agencies and stakeholders participate in various implementation and engagement activities to support emissions and exposure reductions. CAPP: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp Also, read: "Assembly Bill 617"
Community Air Protection Incentives (CAP Incentives)	One of three categories of Community Air Protection Program funds which can be used on projects that accelerate emissions reductions faster or beyond what regulations require by putting cleaner technology and practices into use sooner than laws require. The other two categories of Program funds are Community Air Grants and Implementation Funds. Community Air Protection Incentives: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/community-air-protection-incentives Community Air Protection Program Funding Budget: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/ab-617-implementation/ab-617-budget
Community Emissions	A documented plan, called for by the AB 617 statute for Board selected communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for

Reduction Program (CERP)	toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants, which has specific requirements that include: the plan being consistent with the statewide strategy, emissions reduction targets, specific reduction measures (actions), a schedule for the implementation of measures, and an enforcement plan. AB 617 explicitly states that the CERPs shall result in emissions reductions and that both the air district and CARB are "responsible for measures", which we call "actions" in this document, consistent with our respective authorities. AB 617 also requires that air districts consult with "the state board, individuals, community-based organizations, affected businesses, and local governmental bodies in the affected community" as they adopt a CERP.
Criteria Air Pollutants (CAP)	U. S. EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six pollutants, including ozone and particulate matter. These are referred to as the "criteria" air pollutants. CARB has set California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for the same six pollutants, as well as for four additional pollutants. Information about harmful health impacts of these air pollutants: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/common-air-pollutants Criteria air pollutants include: • **Carbon Monoxide (CO): Carbon Monoxide (**CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that can be harmful when inhaled in large amounts. CO is released when something is burned. • **Ground-level Ozone:** Ozone is a gas composed of three atoms of oxygen. Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be good or bad, depending on where it is found. Ozone at ground level is a harmful air pollutant, because of its effects on people and the environment, and it is the main ingredient in "smog." • **Lead:** Lead is a naturally occurring element found in small amounts in the earth's crust. While it has some beneficial uses, it can be toxic to humans and animals, causing health effects. • **Nitrogen Dioxide (NOX):** Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) is one of a group of highly reactive gasses known as oxides of nitrogen or nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Other nitrogen oxides include nitrous acid and nitric acid. NO_2 is used as the indicator for the larger group of nitrogen oxides.

	• **Particulate Matter (PM):** A mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Some particles, such as dust, dirt, soot, or smoke, are large or dark enough to be seen with the naked eye. • **Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2):** U.S. EPA's national ambient air quality standards for Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) are designed to protect against exposure to the entire group of sulfur oxides (SO_x). SO_2 is the component of greatest concern and is used as the indicator for the larger group of gaseous sulfur oxides (SO_x). Maps at this link show areas in attainment (below set standards) or non-attainment (above standards): https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations See also National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
Cumulative Air Quality Impact	A cumulative air quality impact is an environmental impact which results from the additive impacts of actions or projects when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. For example, a manufacturing facility, a high-traffic freeway, and a construction site may each have an air quality impact that is not substantial when considered by itself but may have a substantial cumulative air quality impact when all three are considered together. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Cumulative Impacts: Building a Scientific Foundation Report: oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/cumulative-impactsbuilding-scientific-foundation-report
Diesel Engine	A diesel engine is an internal combustion engine powered by diesel fuel that creates incomplete combustion that results in the release of particulate matter emissions. Also called a compression-ignition engine. Diesel engines can power mobile, portable, and stationary equipment.
Diesel particulate matter (DPM)	The solid material in diesel exhaust. Diesel particulate matter is typically composed of carbon particles ("soot", also called black carbon) and numerous organic compounds, including over 40 known cancer-causing organic substances. More than 90 percent of diesel particulate matter is less than 1 micron in diameter, and

	thus is a subset of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter. Overview of diesel exhaust and health: www.arb.ca.gov/research/diesel/diesel-health.htm
Disadvantaged Communities (DAC)	According to state law (SB 535 De León, Statutes of 2012), CalEPA designates these communities based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. These criteria may include, but are not limited to: ● Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure or environmental degradation. ● Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, high rent burden, or low levels of educational attainment. California Health and Safety Code Section 39711, subdivision (a): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120SB53
Dispersion Model	A computer program that uses a variety of input data to characterize the spreading of atmospheric pollutants emitted by one or more sources.
Emissions	Substances discharged into the air (as by a smokestack or an automobile engine)
Emissions Inventory	Compilations of data that estimate the amount of pollutants emitted by sources regulated by the Air District within a defined geographic area over a specific period of time (usually one year), and commonly reported as tons per day or tons per year. A community emissions inventory is an important piece of the technical foundation of a CAMP and CERP. By visualizing and understanding the emissions inventory specific to a community's boundary, this can help with prioritizing the largest emissions sources or most harmful pollutants for focused action. Emission Inventories: ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-resourcecenter/data-portal/carb-emission-inventory-activity The Emissions Inventory Documentation webpage describes all source types and links to statewide data: ww2.arb.ca.gov/emission-inventory-documentation
Environmental Justice	According to California law, environmental justice means the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races and incomes with respect to development, implementation and

	enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. California law states that: (2) “Environmental justice” includes, but is not limited to, all of the following: (A) The availability of a healthy environment for all people. (B) The deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of the pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities. (C) Governmental entities engaging and providing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process. (D) At a minimum, the meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions. California Government Code Section 65040.12, subdivision (e): leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&sectionNum=65040.1
Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)	The environmental protection agency is the federal agency responsible for control of air and water pollution, toxic substances, solid waste, and cleanup of contaminated sites. The U.S. EPA sets national ambient air quality standards for criteria air pollutants, such as ozone, particulate matter, and lead.
Exposure	Human contact with one or more contaminants in the atmosphere in quantities and duration that have the potential to produce adverse health impacts.
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Fine PM or PM2.5 consists of particles 2.5 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine PM). Coarse PM refers to particles between 2.5 microns and 10 microns in diameter. The term “coarse” particles may be misleading; it should be emphasized that even “coarse” particles are still very tiny, many times smaller than the diameter of a human hair. PM10 consists of particles 10 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine, fine and coarse PM).

Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDF)	Gasoline dispensing facilities are gas stations.
Green Workforce	A broad group of careers that contribute directly to moving society and the built environment towards sustainability.
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere that have a warming effect on the climate, including but not limited to: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, perfluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons.
Ground-level Ozone	Ozone is a gas composed of three atoms of oxygen. Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone at ground level is a harmful air pollutant because of its effects on people and the environment, and it is the main ingredient in “smog.” Also, read: “Ozone.”
Hazardous Air Pollutants	Hazardous air pollutants are those known to cause cancer and other serious health impacts. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to regulate hazardous air pollutants, also known as air toxics, from categories of industrial facilities in two phases.
Health Risk Assessment (HRA)	A health risk assessment is the calculation of probable health impacts based on exposure to pollution. See also toxic air contaminants.
High Efficiency Particulate Air Filters (HEPA filters)	High efficiency particulate air filters are a type of mechanical air filter that work by forcing air through a fine mesh filter that traps small harmful particles such as pollen, pet dander, dust mites, and tobacco smoke. HEPA filters can also remove between 50% and 98% of particles in air, depending on the particle size and the filter minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) rating. See also minimum efficiency reporting value.
Hot Spot	A hot spot is an area where toxic air contaminant concentration levels are higher than in the overall region. “Hot Spots" is also a California program (Health and Safety Code Section 44300 et seq.) that requires certain stationary sources to report the type and quantity of specific toxic substances they routinely release into the air. The program identifies high priority facilities and

	requires facilities posing significant risks to notify all exposed individuals. • California Health and Safety Code Section 4300 et seq.: leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?division=26.&chapter=1.&part=6.&lawCode=HSC • Hot Spots website: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hot-spots • Hot Spots Inventory Guidelines related to data collection: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hotspots/hot-spots-inventory-guidelines See also toxic air contaminants.
Indirect Sources	Any facility, building, structure, or installation, or combination thereof, which generates or attracts mobile source activity that results in emissions of any pollutant (or precursor) for which there is a state ambient air quality standard. For example, shopping centers, office buildings, Sports facilities, housing developments, warehouses, and airports.
Industrial Land Use	Industrial land use is land designated by the local governing body for manufacturing, assembly, and distribution of goods; may include land uses such as ports, factories, warehouses, and repair and equipment maintenance shops.
Jurisdiction	The legal term for an agency's authority to act under applicable statutes and laws.
Land Use	Refers to the human use of land, such as agricultural, residential, industrial, mining, and recreational. Local agencies have primary jurisdiction over land use decisions. California state law governs local agencies land use decision-making. Land use planning is the public process to designate the local land uses for an area in long term plans. California state law requires all cities and counties to have a general plan that contains a "land use element" which uses text and maps to designate the future use or reuse of land within a given jurisdiction's planning area. The land use element serves as a guide to zoning and official decisions regarding the distribution and intensity of development, and the location of public facilities and open space. Plans are subject to public CEQA

	review process. Zoning or zone designations are the legally regulated, more specific descriptions of land uses. The California Institute for Local Government provides resources about land use and planning: www.cailg.org/planningbasics Governor's Office of Planning and Research provides guidelines and technical advisories for general plans: opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/guidelines.html CARB hosts this website for more information on land use: ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/resource-center/strategydevelopment/land-use-resources
Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV)	**Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV)** – Minimum efficiency reporting values are values that rate the effectiveness of air filters on a scale of 1 to 16. Higher MERV ratings correspond to a greater percentage of particles captured. See also high efficiency particulate air filters.
Mixed-use Land Use	Mixed-used land use is land designated by the local governing body for two or more land uses, such as residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, and/or industrial uses. For example, mixing housing with office and retail uses (both considered commercial land use). Often designed to be a pedestrian-friendly development. See also transit-oriented development and complete streets.
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution	Mobile sources of air pollution are sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, trains, and airplanes. 2020 Mobile Source Strategy which is linked to other programs: ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/2020-mobile-source-strategy
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	Federal health-based standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency for criteria air pollutants to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety.
Off-road Vehicles	Off-road vehicles are vehicles designed for use on steep or uneven ground or roads, for example, in construction, freight, and agricultural uses. Types include scrapers, backhoes, loaders, and

	forklifts. Quad bikes and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles) are also off-road vehicles.
On-road Vehicles	On-road vehicles are vehicles designed for use on paved roads, for example passenger cars, buses, motor homes, vans, motorcycles, and various sizes of trucks.
Ozone	A product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy and ozone precursors, such as hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. Ozone exists in the upper atmosphere ozone layer (stratospheric ozone) as well as at the Earth's surface in the troposphere (ozone). Ozone in the troposphere causes numerous adverse health effects and is a criteria air pollutant. It is a major component of smog. Ozone and Health: Also, read: “ground-level ozone.”
Particulate Matter (PM)	Particulate matter includes a wide range of disparate particles that vary greatly in terms of their size and mass, physical state (solid or liquid), chemical composition, toxicity, and how they behave and transform in the atmosphere. PM is commonly characterized based on particle size. Ultrafine PM includes the very smallest particles less than 0.1 micron in diameter (one micron equals one-millionth of a meter). Fine PM or PM2.5 consists of particles 2.5 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine PM). Coarse PM refers to particles between 2.5 microns and 10 microns in diameter. These particles can penetrate into lung tissue and the bloodstream and cause serious health effects, including premature mortality and a wide range of respiratory and cardiovascular problems. The term “coarse” particles may be misleading; it should be emphasized that even “coarse” particles are still very tiny, many times smaller than the diameter of a human hair. PM10 consists of particles 10 microns or less in diameter (includes ultrafine, fine and coarse PM). Inhalable Particulate Matter and Health (PM2.5 and PM10): ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/inhalable-particulate-matter-andhealth

Parts Per Billion (ppb)	**Parts Per Billion (ppb)** – Parts per billion is a unit of measurement used to specify the concentration of a pollutant, such as in ambient air quality standards. For reference, ppb is the equivalent of one drop in one billion drops of water or about one drop of water in a swimming pool. The NAAQS standard for sulfur dioxide (SO_2) is measured in ppb. See also ppm and NAAQS.
Parts Per Million (ppm)	Parts per million is a unit of measurement used to specify the concentration of a pollutant, such as in ambient air quality standards. For reference, one ppm is the equivalent of about one cup of water in a swimming pool, and one ppm is equivalent to 1,000 ppb. The NAAQS standards for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and Ozone (O3) are measured in ppm. See also ppb and NAAQS.
Residential Land Use	Residential land use is land designated by the local governing body for dwelling units. Can include single-family and/or multi-family housing, often specifying the number of dwelling units allowed per lot or acre; for example, R-1 means the parcel is zoned for a single-family residence.
Rule Development	Rule Development is the process the Air District uses to write regulations that govern stationary sources of air pollution in the Bay Area, including technical research, engagement with affected stakeholders, public meetings to allow input by affected parties such as industries and communities, and the preparation of CEQA and socio economic analyses (for a list of current rules and regulations see: https://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/current-rules.
Sensitive Land Uses	Sensitive land uses are places where sensitive populations are most likely to spend their time, such as schools, playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, medical facilities, and residential communities. See also sensitive populations or sensitive receptors.
Sensitive Populations or Sensitive Receptors	Sensitive populations or sensitive receptors are people, including infants, children, the elderly, those with pre-existing conditions (such as asthma), pregnant women, and athletes (due to higher breathing rates) that are at greater risk than the general

	population to the adverse health effects of air pollutants. See also sensitive land uses.
Stationary Sources of Air Pollution	Stationary sources of air pollution are non-mobile sources of air pollution such as boilers, gas turbines, petroleum refining and processing units, and manufacturing equipment that emit air pollutants. A facility, such as a power plant or refinery, houses multiple sources within its property.
Solvent Cleaning Operations	A process using solvents or solvent vapor to remove water insoluble contaminants such as grease, oils, waxes, carbon deposits, fluxes, and tars from metal, plastic, glass, and other surfaces.
Transloading	The operation of transferring cargo from one transportation mode to another. May also refer to the operation of transferring cargo from one container to another for any of several reasons, such as for consolidation, weight restrictions, palletizing, leasing contract requirements, or supply chain management (e.g., to synchronize delivery of goods to meet real time demands).
Transit-oriented Development (TOD)	A type of land use that includes a mixture of housing, office, retail and/or other amenities integrated into a walkable neighborhood and located within a half-mile of quality public transportation. See also mixed-use land use and complete streets.
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964	Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. More information included in the Blueprint section titled “Non-Discrimination Laws and CARB” U.S. Code, Title 42 Section 2000d et seq.: uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:42%20section:2000d%20edition:prelim) U.S Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division overview of the Civil Rights Act: www.justice.gov/crt/fcs/TitleVI-Overview
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)	According to section 39655 of the California Health and Safety Code, a Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) is "an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health." Below are the top 20 toxic air contaminants in

	the Richmond-North Richmond-San Pablo community's Path To Clean Air emissions inventory. ● **1,3-butadiene:** Produced through the processing of petroleum and is mainly used in the production of synthetic rubber but is also found in smaller amounts in plastics and fuel. ● **Acrolein:** Primarily used as an intermediate in the synthesis of acrylic acid and as a biocide. It may be formed from the breakdown of certain pollutants in outdoor air or from the burning of organic matter including tobacco, or fuels such as gasoline or oil. It is toxic to humans following inhalation, oral or skin exposures. ● **Acrylonitrile** (CH_2=CHCN): A toxic, colorless to pale-yellow liquid, harmful to the eyes, skin, lungs, and nervous system. It may cause cancer. Workers may be harmed from exposure to acrylonitrile. The level of exposure depends upon the dose, duration, and work being done. ● **Ammonia** (NH_3) is a common toxicant derived from wastes, fertilizers and natural processes. Ammonia nitrogen includes both the ionized form (ammonium, NH_4^+) and the unionized form (ammonia, NH_3). Ammonia occurs naturally in air, soil, and water. Ammonia is used as an agricultural fertilizer and in many cleaning products. ● **Arsenic:** A naturally occurring element widely distributed in the earth's crust. In the environment, arsenic is combined with oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur to form inorganic arsenic compounds. Arsenic in animals and plants combines with carbon and hydrogen to form organic arsenic compounds. ● **Benzene:** Also known as benzol, a colorless liquid with a sweet odor. Benzene is used as a constituent in motor fuels; as a solvent for fats, waxes, resins, oils, inks, paints, plastics, and rubber; in the extraction of oils from seeds and nuts; and in photogravure printing. It is also used as a chemical intermediate. Benzene is also used in the manufacturing of detergents, explosives, pharmaceuticals, and dyestuffs. ● **Chromium (hexavalent):** A naturally occurring element in rocks, animals, plants, soil, and volcanic dust and gases.

	Chromium compounds, in either the chromium (III) or chromium (VI) forms, are used for chrome plating, the manufacture of dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation, and treatment of cooling tower water. ● **Cobalt:** Cobalt (chemical symbol Co) is a hard, gray-blue metal that is solid under normal conditions. Cobalt is like iron and nickel in its properties and can be magnetized like iron. The most common radioactive isotope of cobalt is cobalt-60 (Co-60). Cobalt-60 is a byproduct of nuclear reactor operations. It is formed when metal structures, such as steel rods, are exposed to neutron radiation. ● **Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM):** A component of diesel exhaust that includes soot particles made up primarily of carbon, ash, metallic abrasion particles, sulfates, and silicates. Diesel soot particles have a solid core consisting of elemental carbon, with other substances attached to the surface, including organic carbon compounds known as aromatic hydrocarbons. ● **Ethylene Dichloride:** A colorless, toxic, volatile liquid having an odor resembling that of chloroform. It is denser than water, and it is practically insoluble or does not dissolve in water. ● **Formaldehyde:** A colorless flammable gas with a strong odor that is highly reactive with many substances. ● **Hydrochloric Acid:** Used in the production of chlorides, for refining ore in the production of various manufacturing operations. ● **Hydrogen Cyanide:** The primary source of cyanide in the air is from car exhaust. Other airborne sources include emissions from chemical processing, other industries, and municipal waste incinerators. ● **Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S):** A flammable, colorless gas that smells like rotten eggs. People usually can smell hydrogen sulfide at low concentrations in air ranging from 0.0005 to 0.3 parts per million (ppm). ● **Maleic Anhydride:** Lube oil adhesives synthesized from maleic anhydride that are used to prolong oil-change intervals and improve engine efficiency. ● **Manganese:** Metallic manganese is used primarily in steel production to improve hardness, stiffness, and strength. It

	is also used in carbon steel, stainless steel, and high-temperature steel, along with cast iron and superalloys. ● **Nickel Carbonyl:** Occurs naturally in the environment at low levels. Nickel is an essential element in some animal species, and it has been suggested it may be essential for human nutrition. ● **Sulfuric Acid:** A colorless oily liquid. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It will char wood and most other organic matter on contact but is unlikely to cause a fire. ● **Vinyl Chloride:** Most vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and vinyl products.
Transport	Windblown movement of air pollutants emitted at an upwind location to another downwind location.