You don't often get email from malvarez@riversidetransit.com. Learn why this is important

Warning: External Email – Watch for Email Red Flags!

Good Morning Julia,

Thank you for including Riverside Transit Agency in the review of the Sunset Crossing North Project. After reviewing the plans, the only suggestion to provide is if sidewalk can be incorporated on Cottonwood Ave, from Nason St to the residential project. This would provide a safe pathway for residents to connect to our bus stops on Nason St.

Thank you for considering this comment.

Mauricio Alvarez, MBA

Planning Analyst Riverside Transit Agency p: 951.565.5260 | e: <u>malvarez@riversidetransit.com</u> <u>Website</u> | <u>Facebook</u> | <u>Twitter</u> | <u>Instagram</u> 1825 Third Street, Riverside, CA 92507



1995 MARKET STREET RIVERSIDE, CA 92501 951.955.1200 951.788.9965 FAX www.rcflood.org

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

July 1, 2024

256814

City of Moreno Valley Community Development Department Planning Division Post Office Box 88005

Moreno Valley, CA 92552-0805

Attention: Julia Descoteaux

Re:

TTM 38443, PEN 22-0133, PEN 22-0134, PEN 22-0136 and PEN 22-0130 APNs 488-190-005, 488-190-027 and 488-190-028

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) does not normally recommend conditions for land divisions or other land use cases in incorporated cities. The District also does not plan check City land use cases or provide State Division of Real Estate letters or other flood hazard reports for such cases. District comments/recommendations for such cases are normally limited to items of specific interest to the District including District Master Drainage Plan facilities, other regional flood control and drainage facilities which could be considered a logical component or extension of a master plan system, and District Area Drainage Plan fees (development mitigation fees). In addition, information of a general nature is provided.

The District's review is based on the above-referenced project transmittal, received June 3, 2024. The District <u>has</u> <u>not</u> reviewed the proposed project in detail, and the following comments do not in any way constitute or imply District approval or endorsement of the proposed project with respect to flood hazard, public health and safety, or any other such issue:

- This project would not be impacted by District Master Drainage Plan facilities, nor are other facilities of regional interest proposed.
- \boxtimes This project involves District proposed Master Drainage Plan facilities, namely, Moreno Master Drainage Plan Line H and Line H-4 to protect the site from offsite flows and serve as an adequate outlet. A portion of Moreno Master Drainage Plan Line H (Project No. 4-0-00763 and Drawing No. 4-0867) is owned, operated and maintained by the District and located one mile south at the intersection of Oliver Street and Cactus Avenue. The District will accept ownership of such facilities on written request by the City. The Project Applicant shall enter into a cooperative agreement establishing the terms and conditions of inspection, operation, and maintenance with the District and any other maintenance partners. Facilities must be constructed to District standards, and District plan check and inspection will be required for District acceptance. Plan check, inspection, and administrative fees will be required. All regulatory permits (and all documents pertaining thereto, e.g., Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plans, Conservation Plans/Easements) that are to be secured by the Applicant for both facility construction and maintenance shall be submitted to the District for review. The regulatory permits' terms and conditions shall be approved by the District prior to improvement plan approval, map recordation, or finalization of the regulatory permits. There shall be no unreasonable constraint upon the District's ability to operate and maintain the flood control facility(ies) to protect public health and safety.
- □ If this project proposes channels, storm drains larger than 36 inches in diameter, or other facilities that could be considered regional in nature and/or a logical extension a District's facility, the District would consider accepting ownership of such facilities on written request by the City. The Project Applicant shall enter into a cooperative agreement establishing the terms and conditions of inspection, operation, and maintenance with the District and any other maintenance partners. Facilities must be constructed to District standards, and District plan check and inspection will be required for District acceptance. Plan check, inspection, and administrative fees will be required. The regulatory permits' terms and conditions

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- This project is located within the limits of the District's <u>Moreno Area Drainage Plan</u> for which drainage fees have been adopted; applicable fees should be paid by cashier's check or money order only to the Flood Control District or City prior to issuance of grading permits. Fees to be paid should be at the rate in effect at the time of issuance of the actual permit.
- An encroachment permit shall be obtained for any construction related activities occurring within District right of way or facilities, namely, <u>Moreno Master Drainage Plan Line H</u>. If a proposed storm drain connection exceeds the hydraulic performance of the existing drainage facilities, mitigation will be required. For further information, contact the District's Encroachment Permit Section at 951.955.1266.
- The District's previous comments dated February 28, 2023 for case PEN 22-0130 (Tentative Tract Map 38443), GPA 0133, CZ 0134 and CUP-PUD 0136 are still valid.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This project may require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the State Water Resources Control Board. Clearance for grading, recordation or other final approval should not be given until the City has determined that the project has been granted a permit or is shown to be exempt.

If this project involves a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapped floodplain, then the City should require the applicant to provide all studies, calculations, plans and other information required to meet FEMA requirements, and should further require that the applicant obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) prior to grading, recordation or other final approval of the project, and a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) prior to occupancy.

The project proponent shall bear the responsibility for complying with all applicable mitigation measures defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document (i.e., Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, Environmental Impact Report) and/or Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, if a CEQA document was prepared for the project. The project proponent shall also bear the responsibility for complying with all other federal, state, and local environmental rules and regulations that may apply.

If a natural watercourse or mapped floodplain is impacted by this project, the City should require the applicant to obtain a Section 1602 Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or written correspondence from these agencies indicating the project is exempt from these requirements. A Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification may be required from the local California Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to issuance of the Corps 404 permit.

Very truly yours,

Amy Mc Neill

AMY MCNEILL Engineering Project Manager

Attachment

EM:blj



RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

February 28, 2023

249813

City of Moreno Valley Community Development Department Planning Division Post Office Box 88005 Moreno Valley, CA 92552-0805

Attention: Mr. John Moreno

Re:

PEN 22-0130 (Tentative Tract Map 38443), GPA 0133, CZ 0134, CUP-PUD 0136, APNs 488-190-005, 488-190-027 and 488-190-028

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City of Moreno Valley

249813

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- The District's previous comments are still valid.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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If a natural watercourse or mapped floodplain is impacted by this project, the City should require the applicant to obtain a Section 1602 Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or written correspondence from these agencies indicating the project is exempt from these requirements. A Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification may be required from the local California Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to issuance of the Corps 404 permit.

Very truly yours,

AMY MCNEILL Engineering Project Manager

c: Riverside County Planning Department Attn: Timothy Wheeler EM:blm - 2 -



CASE TRANSMITTAL

Community Development Department Planning Division 14177 Frederick Street P.O. Box 88005 Moreno Valley, CA 92552-0805 Telephone: 951.413.3200 FAX: 951.413.3210

Date: 2/16/2023

Project No.: Tentative Tract Map (PEN22-0130, 0133 GPA, 0134 CZ, ,0136 CUP-PUD)

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY REVIEW (INTER-DEPARTMENTAL)

Please review the attached proposal and submit responses within 14 calendar days to the case planner.

TRANSMITTALS

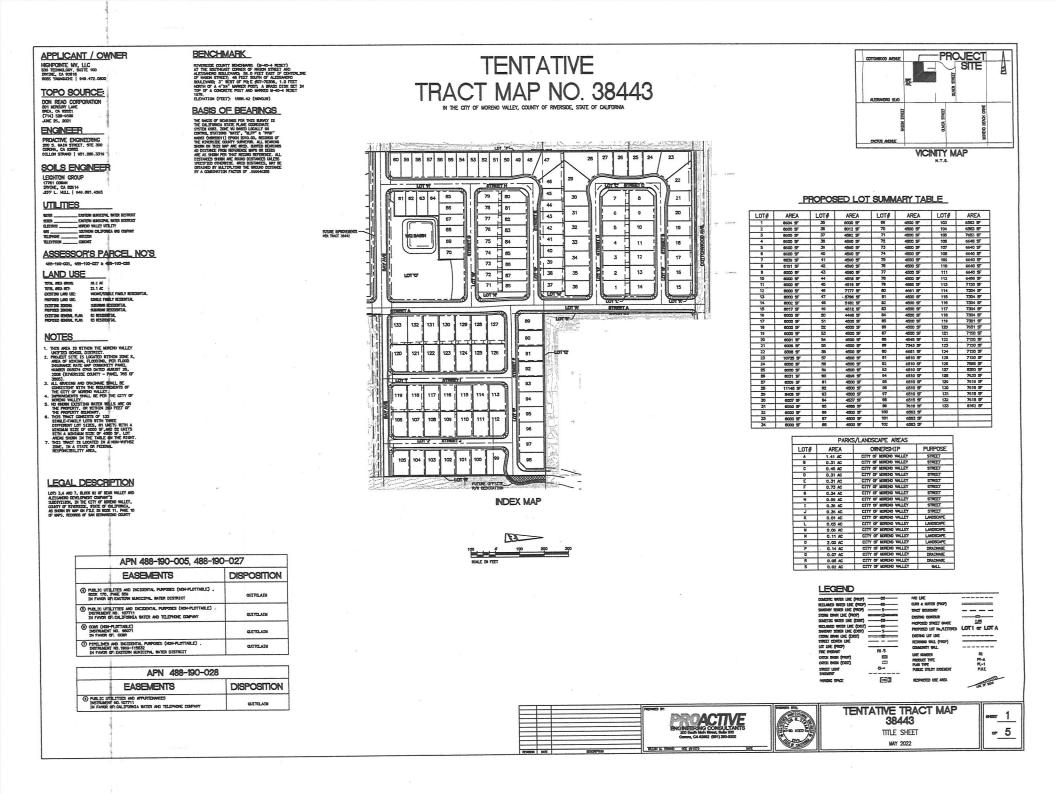
OUTSIDE AGENCY REVIEW

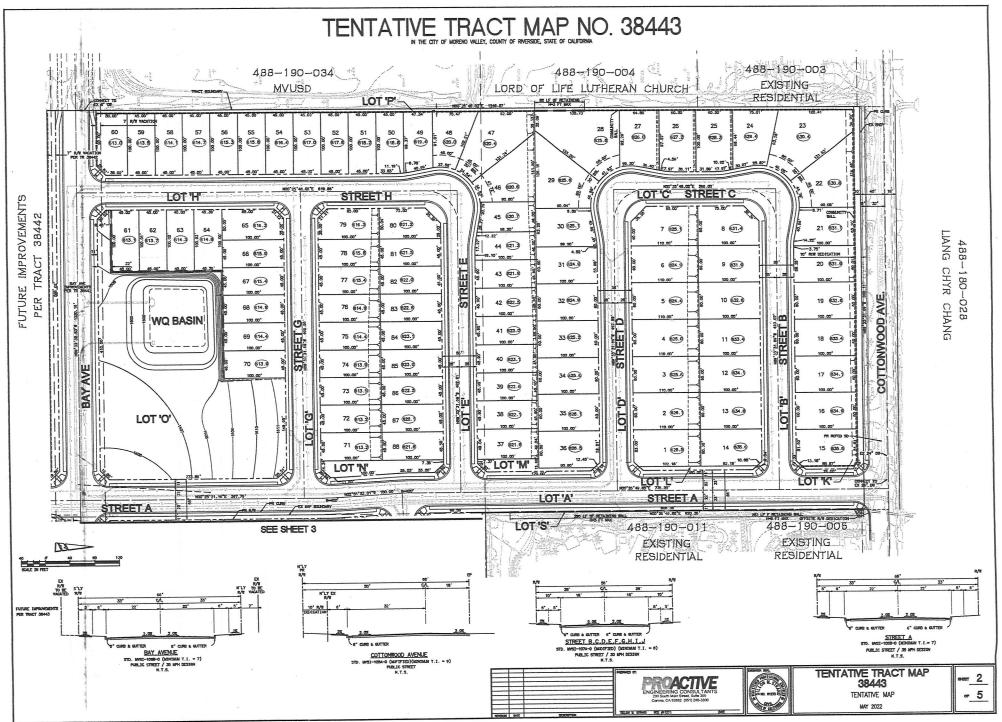
Please review the attached proposal and submit responses within 30 calendar days. THIS MATERIAL MAY BE DIRECTED TO YOU AS A RESPONSIBLE OR TRUSTEE AGENCY UNDER CEQA AND IS INTENDED TO SOLICIT YOUR INPUT ON THE PROJECT. (TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES - THIS MATERIAL IS PROVIDED TO INITIATE CONSULTATION UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 65352.3 (SB18) OR GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 21080.3.1 (AB52). Should you have questions regarding the project(s), please contact the case planner listed below at the Community Development Department (951) 413-3206.

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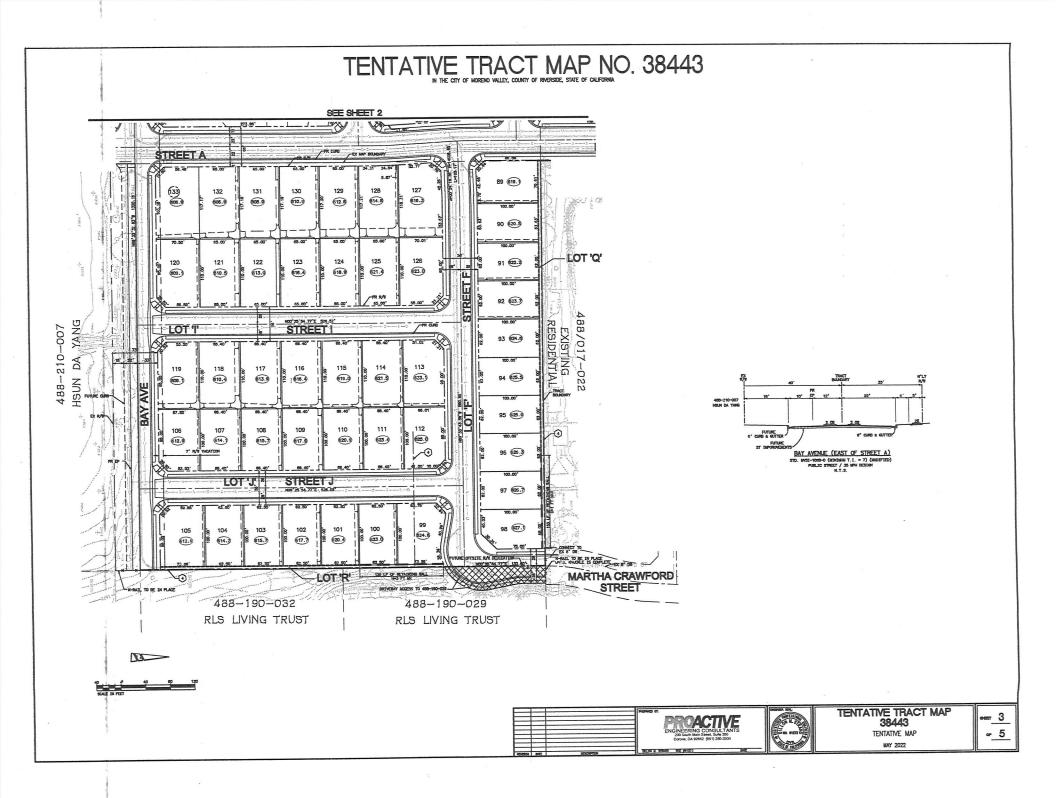


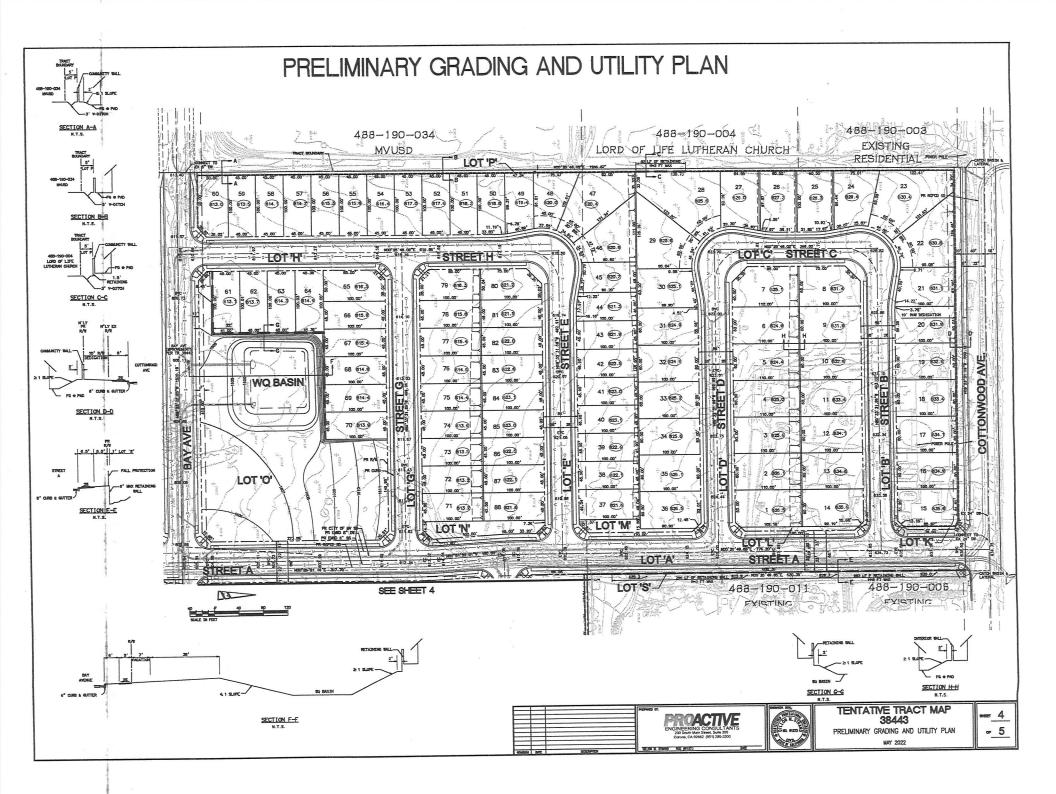
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

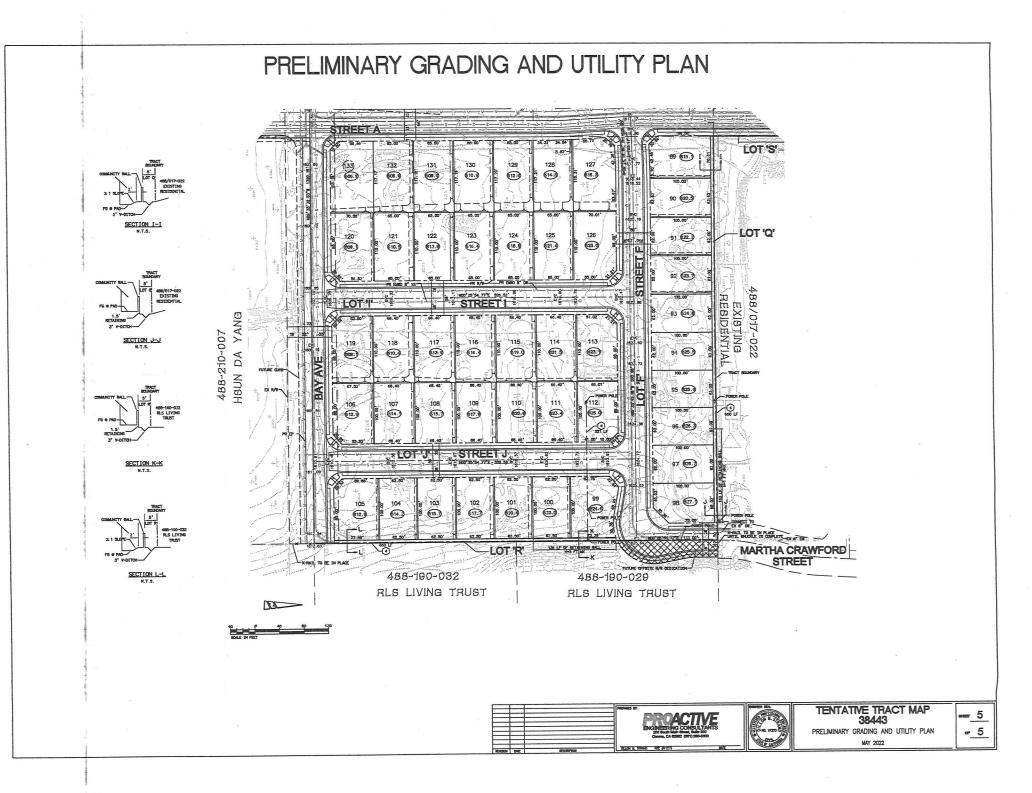


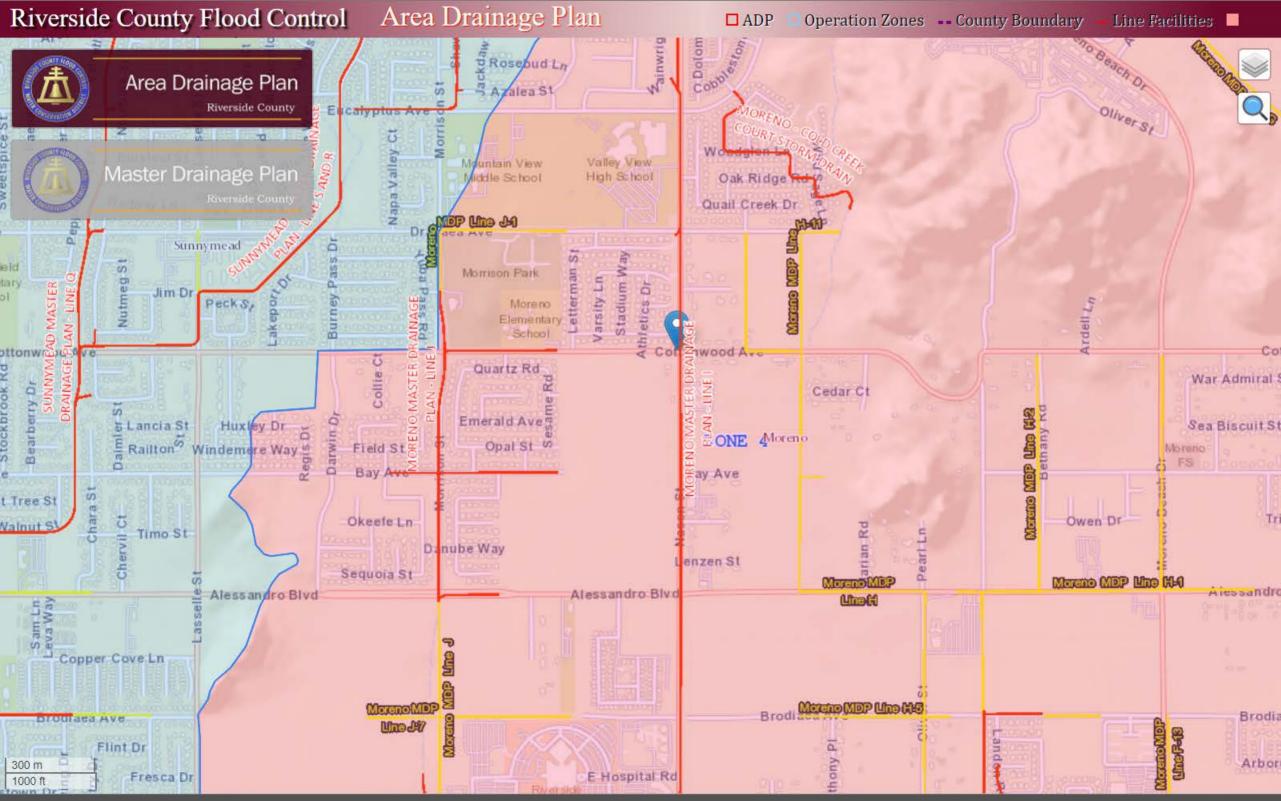


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February 287, 2023

City of Moreno Valley Community Development Department Planning Division Post Office Box 88005 Moreno Valley, CA 92552-0805

Attention: Mr. John Moreno

I

Re: <u>Tentative Tract</u> PEN 22-0130 <u>(Tentative Tract Map 38443)</u>, GPA 0133, CZ 0134, CUP-PUD 0136, APNs 488-190-005, and 488-190-027 and 488-190-028

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Commented [MA1]: I noticed this by following the TR 38443 plans. You can see in the vicinity map that it has 3 squares.

51183

February 287, 2023

City of Moreno Valley - 2 -Re: <u>Tentative Tract</u> PEN 22-0130 (<u>Tentative Tract Map 38443</u>), GPA 0133, CZ 0134, CUP-PUD 0136, APNs 488-190-005, and 488-190-027, and <u>488-190-028</u>

51183

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Very truly yours,

AMY MCNEILL Engineering Project Manager

c: Riverside County Planning Department

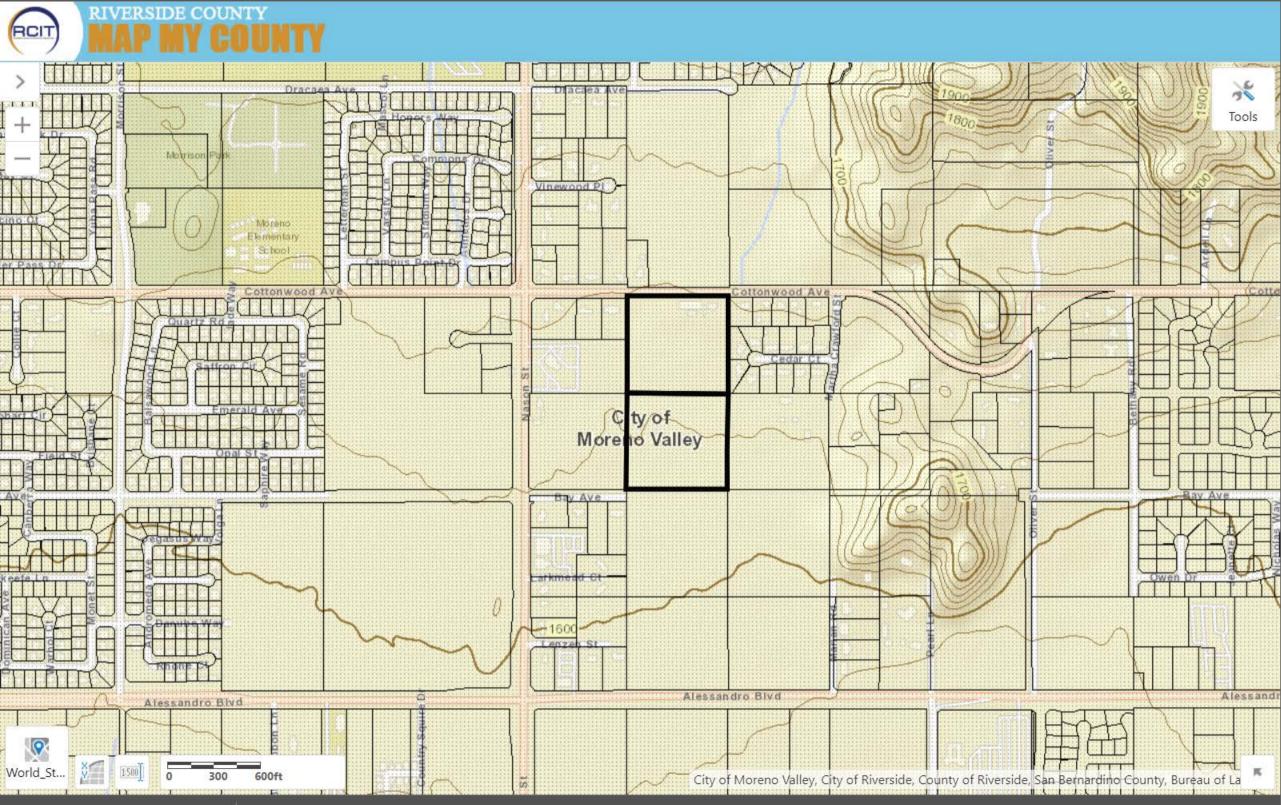
City of Moreno Valley - 2 -Re: <u>Tentative Tract</u> PEN 22-0130 (<u>Tentative Tract Map 38443</u>), GPA 0133, CZ 0134, CUP-PUD 0136, APNs 488-190-005,<u>and</u> 488-190-027,<u>and</u> <u>488-190-028</u>

February 2<u>8</u>7, 2023

51183

Attn: Timothy Wheeler

EM:@@





SAN GORGONIO CHAPTER

Moreno Valley Group

Principal Planner Julia Descoteaux,

July 3, 2024

RE: Sunset Crossings (North) General Plan Amendment (GPA)

The Sierra Club appreciates this opportunity to express some thoughts on another General Plan Amendment (GPA) for the Sunset Crossings (North) Housing project.

Both our 2006 and 2021 General Plans already made sure we had a variety of housing/lot size choices for the needs/desires of the public.

How many General Plan Amendments (GPA) has the planning department discouraged and how many have they not recommended for approval? If the answer is none or almost none, then why have a General Plan? The zoning in a General Plan is supposed to represent much of what the residents wanted and not changed because it allows the developer to make more money by acquiring cheaper land and requesting a more intense use — such as R3 to R10. Moreno Valley already has land south of SR-60 that is already zoned R10 and therefore this GPA is not needed.

The March 2024 Inland Empire Magazine has a good article by two long-time realtors on state of the current home market. In response to the question "What are people looking for in homes today?" The following answer was provided by Brad Alewine: "**Buyers are motivated by land** (large lots) and amenities. Properties that accommodate a high quality of life as well as entertaining and recreational needs remain most popular. Equestrian properties are at a high level of interest currently." (page 81)

The current R3 zoning is a very good size for family homes with a yard for children to play and room for a small garden or fruit trees. Such homes allow families to stay in Moreno Valley as they outgrow their starter home. R3 and R2 zoning for homes are exactly what people who own businesses and generate jobs usually seek. Many years ago Moreno Valley hired a consultant that told us that such R2 and R3 lots needed to be preserved to attract business owners to our city who would generate local jobs.

Many times R10 zoning leads to homes that are two stories — at least 26 feet high --that are not good for the growing Senior population. R3 zoning makes it easier for homes to remain single story which is what our elder population needs and also gives them an opportunity to have a flower and/or vegetable garden which many of us enjoy. Too high a percentage of recently approved homes have been two story, We need to require at least 25% and ideally more of all homes to be single story for the benefit of our aging population.

The City Council during their June 25th meeting approved the following item:

I.16 RESOLUTION SETTING ASIDE RESOLUTIONS 2021-46 AND 2021-47 AND ORDINANCE REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 981 (REPORT BY: CITY ATTORNEY)

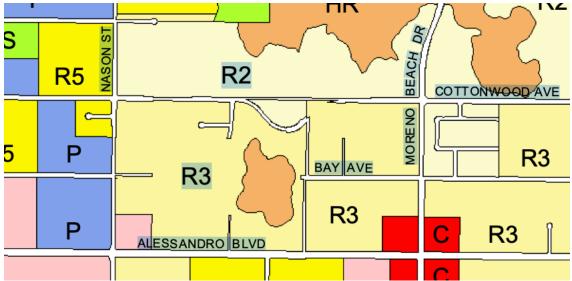
I.16 RESOLUTION SETTING ASIDE RESOLUTIONS 2021-46 AND 2021-47 AND ORDINANCE REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 981 (REPORT BY: CITY ATTORNEY)

- 1. 1.STAFF REPORT_SETASIDE_GPU.pdf
- 2. 2.SET ASIDE RESOLUTION.pdf
- 3. 3.<u>SET ASIDE ORDINANCE.pdf</u>

A Resolution setting aside Resolutions 2021-46 and 2021-47 and Ordinance repealing Ordinance No. 981 related to the approval of MoVal 2040 General Plan Update and Climate Action Plan and related Zoning Ordinance Amendment and Final Program Environmental Impact Report

To help the public, agencies and groups make comments on this project we need easy access to Moreno Valley's 2006 General Plan or the updated version which the city will be using going forward for the near future. It needed to be posted on the City's website and maybe as part of this public release of documents for this project. The fact some of the project's documents refers to the 2006 General Plan means they knew the above City Council vote was very likely.

Failing to provide the public with the 2006 General Plan and/or any updates during the review of this project means the public needs to be given more time to submit comments and provided the version of the 2006 General Plan the city will be using. Without the correct General Plan document we are supposed to be using to compare this project undercuts our ability to make substantial comments. Failing to do this is counter to the purpose of CEQA which is supposed to make reviewing and understanding a project's impacts on the environment easily understood by the general public.



What I believe is the Moreno Valley 2006 Zoning Map, but not sure

The Initial Study(IS) has the following:

"Land uses surrounding the project include office, public (educational) facilities, and residential uses that are consistent with their respective permitted densities and complete with right-of-way improvements such as sidewalks, lighting, and landscaping." (IS page 37) Looking at the zoning map found above this statement is totally misleading and must be corrected. The area needs to remain R3 zoning as people expected based on the 2006 and even the 2021 General Plan. Do not change it to make the developer even richer, we already have a wide variety of housing stock and land zoned to permit R10 housing without a GPA.

"The architectural design of the project would adhere to the requirements of 2040 General Plan Land Use and Community Character Element Policy LCC.3-15, which requires that new project designs provide building placement variations, roofline variations, architectural projections, and other embellishments to enhance the visual interest along residential streets. The project design would also adhere to the 2040 General Plan Land Use and Community Character Element Policy LCC.3-13, which states that new and retrofitted fences and walls should incorporate landscape elements and changes in materials or texture to deter graffiti and add visual interest." **(IS pages 44/45) While this section tries to give the impression that the 2006 General Plan is consistent with the above, the wording leads you to believe otherwise. Again we need the 2006 General Plan that will be used provided to us which will allow us to compare.**

"While project implementation would change the visual quality of the site and its surroundings, the proposed project would not degrade the visual quality of the project area because the project is consistent with the City's design guidelines and is consistent with the surrounding development. Therefore, with adherence to the City's design policies and goals, impacts would be less than significant" (IS page 45) Housing units that are 26 ft in height on less than 6,000 sq ft lots with many on only 4,000 sq ft will act like a wall and blocking most special views in the area. R2/R3 zoning like many nearby existing homes do not cause this visual obstruction.

"Although the project would increase light and glare in the surrounding area, light and glare produced on-site would be similar to that of the surrounding development. Adherence to State and local standards and regulations would reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Impacts would be less than significant. " (IS page 46) Light pollution in adjacent neighborhoods/homes where there are 1/2 acre and 1/3 acre homes is not a problem and dark skies with being able to see stars is wonderful. if this project is allowed, Light pollution/glare becomes a big problem and it is not true it is similar to surrounding development.

They determine the project will have "Less than a Significant Impact" on our air quality in our already non-attainment region. "The project would not result in a long-term impact on the region's ability to meet State and Federal air quality standards". (IS page 54) The project is adding 500 more people than current R3 zoning with their additional pollution they would add to Moreno Valley. Their analysis doesn't include the pollution generated by gas appliances nor their health impacts on the residents as explained in the article "Natural Gas Used in Homes Contains Hazardous Air Pollutants" in the following link:

https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/c-change/news/natural-gas-used-in-homes/ which includes the following words:

"Consumer-grade natural gas supplied to Massachusetts contains varying levels of at least 21 different hazardous air pollutants, as defined by the <u>U.S. EPA</u>, including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, and hexane."

This harmful pollution mentioned above is also happening in CA. It impacts on the health of people and the environment is one of the main reasons the proposed Moreno Valley 15,000 unit Aquabella project will not be allowing natural gas lines into their housing units. The Sunset Crossing projects must do the same and if not, must add these pollutions to the analysis of the cumulative impacts to our air quality. They must also provide a Health Assessment in prior to any vote on the project.

The growth inducing impacts are improperly addressed. The documents failed to envision nearby lands being degraded by this project's high density which will destroy the feeling those wishing to live how R2 and R3 zoning allows. Other developers will buy the cheaper R3 zoning instead of the more expensive currently zoned R10 lands.

The idea that he project will have private internal roads should raise red flags. This means the residents 20 or 30 years from now will need to continue to provide the necessary money to maintain them. How is the city protected from not ever having to step up and pay for the maintenance of those roads. Will there be restrictions on parking on the street? Small lots with with less than standard streets will result in both sides of the roads having cars lining both sides of each road. Will the driveways allow the current car of choice (SUV) be parked in the driveway without impacting the sidewalk as well as allowing the garage door to open?

The City approval of so many GPA's since 2006 and 2021 means the General Plan is no longer internally consistent. Prior to any vote on the Sunset Crossings' (North) GPA it must be proven that the project doesn't add to making this problem worse.

The Biological sections show how very special this area is and how it must be mitigated at a 3 to 1 ratio. The choices provided for that mitigation must be refined to select one as close to Moreno Valley as possible with the best chance of surviving forever. The Sierra Club expects to see the comparison and analysis of each possible mitigation location prior to any vote on the project.

Please keep me informed of all documents and meetings related to the Sunset Crossings (North) project.

Sincerely,

George Hague Sierra Club Moreno Valley Group Conservation Chair

Natural Gas Used in Homes Contains Hazardous Air Pollutants

06/28/2022 | Harvard Chan C-CHANGE

Policymakers and individuals can act to mitigate potential health risks

Boston – Every day, millions of Americans rely on natural gas to power appliances such as kitchen stoves, furnaces, and water heaters, but until now very little data existed on the chemical makeup of the gas once it reaches consumers.

A <u>new study</u> finds that natural gas used in homes throughout the Greater Boston area contains varying levels of volatile organic chemicals that when leaked are known to be toxic, linked to cancer, and can form secondary health-damaging pollutants such as particulate matter and ozone. The research by the <u>Center for Climate, Health, and the</u> <u>Global Environment at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health</u>, PSE Healthy Energy, Atmospheric and Environmental Research (AER), Gas Safety Inc., Boston University, and Home Energy Efficiency Team (HEET) was published in *Environmental Science & Technology*.

"It is well-established that natural gas is a major source of methane that's driving climate change," **said Drew Michanowicz, Visiting Scientist at Harvard Chan C-CHANGE and Senior Scientist at PSE Healthy Energy.** "But most people haven't really considered that our homes are where the pipeline ends and that when natural gas leaks it can contain health-damaging air pollutants in addition to climate pollutants."

Researchers conducted a hazard identification study, which evaluated whether air pollutants are present in unburned natural gas, but did not evaluate human exposure to those pollutants. Between December 2019 and May 2021, researchers collected over 200 unburned natural gas samples from 69 unique kitchen stoves and building pipelines across Greater Boston. From these samples, researchers detected 296 unique chemical compounds, 21 of which are federally designated as hazardous air pollutants. They also measured the concentration of odorants in consumer-grade natural gas – the chemicals that give gas its characteristic smell – and found that leaks containing about 20 parts per million methane may not have enough odorant for people to detect them. The samples were taken from the territories of Eversource Gas, National Grid, and the former Columbia Gas, who together provide service to 93% of Massachusetts gas customers.

Key findings:

• Consumer-grade natural gas supplied to Massachusetts contains varying levels of at least 21 different hazardous air pollutants, as defined by the <u>U.S. EPA</u>, including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, and hexane.

- Concentrations of hazardous air pollutants in natural gas varied depending on location and time of year, with the highest concentrations found in the winter.
- Based on odorant concentrations, small leaks can be undetectable by smell leaks up to 10 times naturally occurring levels may be undetectable, equating to a methane concentration of about 20 parts per million.

When gas leaks occur, even small amounts of hazardous air pollutants could impact indoor air quality because natural gas is used by appliances in close proximity to people. Persistent outdoor gas leaks located throughout the distribution system may also degrade outdoor air quality as precursors to particulate matter and ozone.

"This study shows that gas appliances like stoves and ovens can be a source of hazardous chemicals in our homes even when we're not using them. These same chemicals are also likely to be present in leaking gas distribution systems in cities and up the supply chain," **said Jonathan Buonocore, co-author and Research Scientist at Harvard Chan C-CHANGE.** "Policymakers and utilities can better educate consumers about how natural gas is distributed to homes and the potential health risks of leaking gas appliances and leaking gas pipes under streets, and make alternatives more accessible."

The researchers share actions that policymakers and individuals can take to mitigate health risks posed by natural gas used in homes.

Policy Actions:

- Gas pipeline companies could be required to measure and report more detailed information on the composition of natural gas, specifically differentiating non-methane volatile organic compounds such as benzene and toluene.
- Gas utility providers could be required to routinely measure and report natural gas odorant content to customers similar to informational postings often produced by interstate gas pipeline companies.
- State regulations could require direct measurement of leaked, unburned natural gas in ambient air to be included in emissions inventories and to better determine public health risks.
- The Consumer Product Safety Commission has the authority to set performance standards for gas stoves and ventilation hoods to limit air pollutant emissions.
- Home inspectors and contractors could be required to perform natural gasappliance leak detection surveys or to measure for ppm-range methane, similar to radon tests done prior to the completion of a real estate transaction.
- Given the importance of odorants in detecting gas leaks, <u>federal natural gas</u> <u>odorization regulations</u> could be updated so that natural gas is odorized to meet much lower detection levels than the current 1/5th the lower explosion limit (detectable at ~1% methane).

Individual Actions:

- Because small leaks may evade our sense of smell, getting an in-home natural gas leak detection survey performed by a licensed plumber or heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) contractor can verify that no small leaks are present.
- Increasing ventilation is one of the most accessible and important actions to reduce sources of indoor pollution. Opening windows and turning on a vent that exhausts to the outside when cooking are simple steps that can lower the risk of indoor exposure.
- If you smell gas, exit the building and then immediately call your gas company to assess whether there is a leak in or nearby your home.

DOI: <u>https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.1c08298</u>

About Harvard Chan C-CHANGE

The Center for Climate, Health, and the Global Environment at Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health (Harvard Chan C-CHANGE) increases public awareness of the health impacts of climate change and uses science to make it personal, actionable, and urgent. Led by Dr. Aaron Bernstein, the Center leverages Harvard's cutting-edge research to inform policies, technologies, and products that reduce air pollution and other causes of climate change. By making climate change personal, highlighting solutions, and emphasizing the important role we all play in driving change, Harvard Chan C-CHANGE puts health outcomes at the center of climate actions. To learn more visit <u>https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/c-change/</u>. An official website of the United States government

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Hazardous Air Pollutants

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What are Hazardous Air Pollutants?

Hazardous air pollutants, also known as toxic air pollutants or air toxics, are those pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. EPA is working with state, local, and tribal governments to reduce air emissions of 188 toxic air pollutants https://epa.gov/haps/initial-list-hazardous-air-pollutantsmodifications> to the environment.

Examples of toxic air pollutants include

- benzene, which is found in gasoline;
- perchloroethylene, which is emitted from some dry cleaning facilities; and
- methylene chloride, which is used as a solvent and paint stripper by a number of industries.

About Hazardous Air Pollutants

Examples of other listed air toxics include dioxin, asbestos, toluene, and metals such as cadmium, mercury, chromium, and lead compounds.

What are Hazardous Air Pollutants?

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LAST UPDATED ON DECEMBER 7, 2023



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