



air pollution control district
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

AB 2588 AIR TOXICS “HOT SPOTS” PROGRAM

1. Background

The Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588) is a State of California public right-to-know law requiring local air districts to collect information about the location, type, and quantity of toxic compounds emitted into the air from specified local businesses and industry. The AB 2588 Program Annual Report is published to provide the public with information regarding the AB 2588 Program of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (District). The enabling statutes (California Health & Safety Code [H&SC] §44300-44394) require the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and local air districts to implement the “Hot Spots” Program. This report describes the current reporting and evaluation status for facilities in Santa Barbara County being tracked under this program, as required by California H&SC §44363. However, AB 2588 is only one part of the District’s comprehensive program to regulate air toxics in Santa Barbara County. This report details the District’s effort and progress in implementing the District’s air toxics program aimed at reducing community exposure to toxic air contaminants in Santa Barbara County.

2. Introduction

The Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act requires businesses and industries throughout the state to:

- 1) Quantify and report their emissions of listed air toxics;
- 2) Assess the possible health risks from their emissions;
- 3) Notify members of the public who are exposed to significant risks attributable to their emissions; and,
- 4) Take steps to reduce this risk.

This annual report summarizes the status of the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program in Santa Barbara County as of December 31, 2025, and is being submitted to the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Board of Directors (District’s Board) in a public meeting on August 20, 2026, during which District staff will present the report and discuss its content and significance. Consistent with H&SC requirements, this report is also being provided to the County Board of Supervisors, City Councils, and Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services officials. It is available on the District’s website, along with other information on District’s “Hot Spots” Program, at: <https://www.ourair.org/ab-2588-air-toxics-hot-spots-program/>.

3. Health Risk

As used in this report, the term “health risk” addresses the likelihood that exposure to a given toxic air contaminant under a given set of conditions will result in an adverse health effect. Health risk is affected by several factors, such as: the amount, toxicity, and concentration of the contaminant; the meteorological conditions; the distance from emission sources to people; the distance between emission sources; the age, health, and lifestyle of the people living or working at a location; and, the duration of exposure to the toxic air contaminant.

Health effects are divided into cancer and non-cancer risks. “Cancer risk” refers to the increased chance of contracting cancer as a result of an exposure, and is expressed as a probability: chances-in-a-million. The values expressed for cancer risk do not predict actual cases of cancer that will result from exposure to toxic air contaminants. Rather, they state a possible risk of contracting cancer over and above the background level. Cancer risks are calculated based on cancer potency factors (CPFs) determined by health professionals, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

For non-cancer health effects, risk is characterized by a “Hazard Index” (HI), which is obtained by dividing the predicted concentration of a toxic air contaminant by a Reference Exposure Level (REL) for that pollutant that has been determined by OEHHA and CARB. RELs are used as indicators of the potential adverse effects of chemicals. A REL is the concentration at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated for specific exposure duration. Thus, the HI is a measure of the exposure relative to a level of safety and is appropriately protective of public health. Each toxic air contaminant (TAC) emitted by the facility has a different emission rate and a different REL. A HI for each TAC is calculated separately at each modeled receptor location. A composite HI at each receptor is then calculated as the sum of HIs for each individual TAC. The maximum HI reported here is the maximum composite HI among all receptors.

In June 1993, the District’s Board adopted health risk notification levels (i.e., significant thresholds). The risk notification levels, shown below, were set at 10 per million for cancer risk and a hazard index of greater than 1.0 for non-cancer risk. Risk reduction thresholds were adopted by the District’s Board on September 17, 1998. These risk reduction thresholds were set at the same level as the public notification thresholds. The District’s Board-approved significant health risk thresholds are shown below.

	<u>Significance Thresholds</u>
Cancer risk:	$\geq 10/\text{million}$
Chronic non-cancer risk:	>1
8-hour chronic non-cancer risk:	>1
Acute non-cancer risk:	>1

4. AB 2588 Process

4.1 Prioritization

Facilities subject to the AB 2588 program are prioritized as having a high, intermediate, or low probability of causing a significant health risk. During the prioritization analysis, a numerical score is calculated for each facility based on the magnitude of emissions from the facility, the toxic potency of the emitted compounds, and the distance from the emission point to the nearest receptor (i.e., location where a member of the public lives, works, or spends time). Determining a facility’s prioritization score is the least complex and most health conservative way of characterizing risk. The procedure is a simple calculation that incorporates conservative assumptions.

The District developed *Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Procedures for Prioritizing Facilities Pursuant to the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act of 1987*, which were approved by the District’s Board in November 1990. The purpose of these procedures is to identify facilities that must submit AB 2588 risk assessments. The prioritization score is based on the annual and peak one-hour facility-wide emission rates of the toxic pollutants emitted by the facility and the potency/toxicity of these compounds. In addition to these two parameters, the prioritization score may be adjusted depending on the distance from the property boundary to the receptor, and if multipathway pollutants are emitted. A multipathway analysis considers exposure of airborne emissions not only by direct exposure through inhalation, but also non-inhalation pathways. Significant exposure can occur for some pollutants following deposition of airborne material onto soil, skin, surface water and plants, as well as through ingestion of meat, dairy, eggs, and breast milk. For that reason, the prioritization scores for multipathway pollutants are multiplied by a factor of 10 to account for non-inhalation exposure. Separate prioritization scores for cancer and noncancer (chronic and acute) effects are calculated for the facility; the highest of these is considered the “Total Facility Score” or the “Final Score.”

Facilities are placed into one of the three prioritization categories based on their prioritization score, as shown in the table below. A high or intermediate prioritization score does not mean the facility poses a significant risk to public health; rather, it indicates that a more refined health risk assessment (HRA) is necessary to determine whether a significant risk exists. Only upon completion of the risk assessments will the risks from high and intermediate priority facilities be accurately characterized.

Total Facility Score (TFS)	Facility Designation
TFS > 10	High Priority – HRA is required
1 < TFS < 10	Intermediate Priority – HRA is required
TFS < 1	Low Priority – HRA is not required

4.2 Overview of Historical AB 2588 Program in Santa Barbara County

At the start of the AB 2588 program in the 1990’s, the District prioritized all facilities subject to AB 2588 using detailed facility-specific air toxic emission inventories and the District’s Board-approved prioritization procedure. Facilities with a high or intermediate priority were required to prepare a refined HRA using guidelines developed by OEHHA. If the HRA results exceeded the District Board-approved significant health risk thresholds, then risk reduction and public notification were required.

Over the course of the first two decades of AB 2588, the “Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program greatly reduced the amount of toxic air pollution emitted in Santa Barbara County. In 1991, 51 sources subject to the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program exceeded the Board-approved significant health risk thresholds. By 2000, six significant risk sources remained; these sources were complex and the most difficult to implement sufficient risk reduction measures. By 2010, only two significant risk sources remained. Finally, by 2015, all 51 sources had reduced their risk below significance thresholds. In 2024, one new significant risk source, Lockheed Martin - SB Focalplane, was identified through the AB 2588 program; that same year, Lockheed Martin implemented risk reduction measures to reduce the risk below significance thresholds, as discussed in the 2024 Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program Annual Report. In 2025, two new significant risk sources, Vandenberg Space Force Base and UCSB, were identified through the AB 2588 program. The risk reduction measures for these sources are discussed below in the *AB 2588 Projects in 2025* section of this report.

4.3 Reassessment in AB 2588

In 2015, OEHHA updated their *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program: Risk Assessment Guidelines* (HRA Guidelines) to ensure infants and children are explicitly addressed in assessing health risk, as required by Senate Bill 25 passed in 1999. This was due to advances in science in the prior decade, that showed that

early-life exposures to air toxics contribute to an increased lifetime risk of developing cancer, or other adverse health effects, compared to exposures that occur in adulthood. In response, the District began reevaluating facilities to determine preliminary prioritization scores¹ based on annual report information and the District's Board-approved prioritization procedure. The District identified 71 high priority facilities and 71 intermediate facilities. Both high and intermediate priority facilities are required to complete emission inventories which are reviewed and approved by the District. After a facility's emission inventory is approved by the District, an HRA is performed using OEHHA's HRA Guidelines. If the HRA results exceed any of the District's significant risk thresholds, the facility is required to notify the public and reduce their risk to less-than-significant levels. Attachment A of this report contains a flow diagram showing the AB 2588 reassessment process in Santa Barbara County.

The District is in the process of evaluating facilities in the order of highest preliminary prioritization score to lowest, which generally means that the largest, most complicated facilities (e.g., Vandenberg Space Force Base, UCSB) are evaluated first. Attachment B of this report lists the preliminary prioritization scores. Table 1, *Stationary Source Status in AB 2588 Reassessment Process in Santa Barbara County*, at the end of this report lists the status of facilities currently being evaluated in the reassessment process in Santa Barbara County. The District's website also lists these facilities with additional information such as links to approval letters, and public notification and risk reduction information: <https://www.ourair.org/ab-2588-reassessment-tracking/>.

4.4 Air Toxics Emission Inventory

The first step in the District's AB 2588 reassessment process for a facility is the submittal of an Air Toxics Emission Inventory Plan (ATEIP). The purpose of the ATEIP is to ensure that the emission calculation methodology and all parameters that are included in quantifying the toxics emissions are provided to the District and approved by the District prior to implementation in the Air Toxics Emission Inventory Report. The ATEIP contains details such as flow diagrams, site plans, emission factors with references, source test information, property boundary coordinates, air dispersion modeling parameters and building information.

The second step of the AB 2588 process is preparing the Air Toxics Emission Inventory Report (ATEIR). The purpose of the ATEIR is to execute the emission calculation methodology described in the District-approved ATEIP. The ATEIR contains all emission calculations with documentation (i.e., written records, annual report data, source test reports, purchase records, etc.).

The ATEIP/Rs are large documents that typically require multiple iterations of review and revision prior to approval. Detailed review of the ATEIP/R is important to ensure that the HRA is based on quality data. To assist the facilities undergoing this process, the District developed [*Guidelines for Preparing Air Toxics Emission Inventory Plans and Reports*](#), which describes in detail the requirements for preparing an ATEIP and ATEIR in Santa Barbara County. The District first published these guidelines in 2019 to address the latest state and local requirements and has updated them multiple times since. In addition, the District created [*Approved Emission Factors for Toxic Air Contaminants*](#) to assist facilities in determining emission factors and emission calculation methodologies for their ATEIP/R.

4.5 Health Risk Assessments in Santa Barbara County

In Santa Barbara County, the third step in the AB 2588 reassessment process is to conduct a health risk assessment using the California Air Resources Board's Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP) software based on the emission inventory developed in the ATEIP and ATEIR. To assist the

¹ The prioritization scores are considered preliminary since they are based on annual report data instead of a District-approved air toxics emission inventory.

facilities undergoing this process, the District created [*Modeling Guidelines for Health Risk Assessments*](#), which describes the requirements for performing HRAs in Santa Barbara County. The District completely revamped these guidelines in 2015 to be consistent with the latest state and local requirements. As the District has implemented the updated OEHHA guidance in both AB 2588 and permitting New Source Review (NSR) since 2015, substantial updates have been made to the HRA guidelines to address unique situations and more common errors in submitted HRAs.

HRAs performed for AB 2588 are reviewed by the District and by OEHHA. Upon OEHHA and District approval of the HRA, the finalized HRA results are posted to the District's website: <https://www.ourair.org/ab-2588-reassessment-tracking/>. If the HRA results exceed any of the District's significant risk thresholds, public notification and risk reduction will commence.

4.6 Public Notification

Public notification is required if the results from an HRA show that the facility poses a significant risk to the community (ref: H&SC §44362 (b)). Any significant risk sources identified during the AB 2588 reassessment process will notify the affected public of the toxic risks to which they have been exposed once the HRAs have been finalized (i.e., the HRA is approved by the District and OEHHA). The District's Board-approved [*Public Notification Procedures*](#) for AB 2588 explain the process of notifying the public in Santa Barbara County.

4.7 Risk Reduction

Senate Bill 1731, Risk Reduction Audits and Plans (RRAPs), was signed into law in 1992 as an adjunct to the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" inventory and assessment requirements of AB 2588. This law requires facilities that pose a significant risk to prepare an RRAP detailing proposed risk reduction measures at the facility. Once the HRA is finalized, if a significant risk is identified, the facility is required to develop and implement an RRAP. Implementation of these measures must reduce the risks below the significant health risk thresholds within five years of the date the plan is submitted to the District.

4.8 Quadrennial Updates

Facilities with finalized AB 2588 HRAs are moved to quadrennial update status, and are required to complete the District's Quadrennial Update Summary Form -15u every four years (i.e., quadrennially). Form -15u asks the facility for a summary of changes since the last AB 2588 HRA inventory year that would affect the quantity or type of substances released into the air. In 2025, no facilities were required to submit quadrennial update forms.

5. AB 2588 Projects in 2025

Table 1, *Stationary Source Status in AB 2588 Reassessment Process in Santa Barbara County*, lists submittal dates for ATEIP/Rs and HRAs, any applicable approval dates, and the status of any RRAPs and public notifications. In 2025, the District reviewed and provided comments on NuSil Technology's ATEIP and ATEIR, and then conditionally approved revised submittals of both documents. NuSil submitted their HRA at the end of 2025; the District reviewed the HRA, revised it, and sent it to OEHHA for review in 2026. The District conditionally approved Pacific Coast Energy Company - Orcutt Hill's ATEIP and ATEIR; the HRA was submitted to the District in 2026, and the District has sent the HRA to OEHHA for review. In 2025, the District reviewed and provided comments on the 2018 inventory year ATEIP/R for E&B - South Cuyama, but requested an updated inventory year to 2024 to ensure more relevant HRA results.

The 2018 inventory year HRA for Lockheed Martin - SB Focalplane was discussed in the 2024 AB 2588 Annual Report. Since that report, OEHHA completed their review of the HRA, the District conditionally

approved Lockheed Martin's RRAP, and the public notification was posted on the District's website. The District did not receive any public comments on the HRA. The reduction of toxic air contaminants and associated risk began in 2022 with the removal of a risk driving device, the Unitek Laser Welder, from service. In September 2024, the acute non-cancer risk was fully reduced below the District's significance risk threshold through the addition of emission controls on the risk driving device, the Amada Laser Welder. These risk reduction measures were made permanent and enforceable through Lockheed's March 2025 RRAP.

The 2018 inventory year HRA for Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB) was finalized in 2025. The HRA was multipathway analysis, which considers exposure of airborne toxic emissions not only by direct exposure through the inhalation pathway, but also non-inhalation pathways. Significant exposure can occur for some pollutants following deposition of airborne material onto soil, skin, surface water and plants, as well as through ingestion of contaminated fish, meat, dairy, eggs and breast milk. Based on the HRA results, the operations at VSFB did not present a significant acute or chronic non-cancer risk to the surrounding community. However, the HRA results showed a significant cancer risk to residential receptors consuming substantial amounts of fish from the onsite lakes. For that reason, public notification and risk reduction are required. The cancer risk has been reduced below significant levels due to an indefinite suspension of fishing onsite. This suspension is because of critical reductions in Conservation Law Enforcement Officer staffing and not due to District mandate. The primary risk drivers for the fish pathway are dioxins and furans from Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from over 200 combustion sources. It is not possible for VSFB to eliminate EOD as it is a necessary activity to safely dispose of explosive materials. Furthermore, due to the nature of the open emitting source, controls are not technically feasible for EOD. Cancer risk will be reduced by addressing fishing practices at VSFB. VSFB is currently in the RRAP process to ensure that when fishing is allowed again, proper signage is included to inform the public of the risks from fish consumption from the onsite lakes. Upon RRAP approval, public notification will commence. Because VSFB and the District are unable to determine the addresses of individuals that consumed fish from these lakes, the public notification will occur via the District's website. The residential cancer risk isopleth for VSFB is shown in Attachment C.

Significant progress was made on the review of UCSB's 2018 inventory year HRA during 2025. The HRA was finalized in January 2026. Based on the HRA results, the operations at UCSB did not present a significant cancer or chronic non-cancer risk to the surrounding community. However, there was a significant onsite and offsite acute non-cancer risk. For that reason, public notification and risk reduction are required. The significant acute non-cancer risk was created by benzene emitted by the onsite gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) at the Marine Biotechnology Laboratory. UCSB's RRAP was conditionally approved in February 2026. The calculated acute non-cancer risk will be reduced below significant levels by 1) installing Phase II emission controls at the GDF and limiting the hourly dispensing rate of gasoline, and 2) conducting a refined acute modeling analysis. The acute non-cancer risk isopleth for UCSB is shown in Attachment D; the projected significant acute non-cancer risk is located onsite and on a small offsite area on the beach immediately adjacent to the UCSB campus. Because there are no offsite residents or businesses to notify, a public notification will be posted on the District's website.

6. Industrywide Sources

Most of the sources subject to the "Hot Spots" Program in Santa Barbara County are in the small business or industrywide category. Each of these businesses emits less than 10 tons per year of criteria pollutants. For these sources, the District compiles their air toxics emissions inventory based on their annual report and/or responses to surveys completed and submitted by the operator. The District performs the HRA for small industrywide businesses based on risk assessment methodologies developed by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and OEHHA, which use generalized modeling parameters based on surveys of industrywide sources throughout the state. If any of the industrywide

HRA results exceed a significant health risk threshold, a refined risk assessment is conducted using site-specific data. If this refined assessment also indicates a significant risk, the facility is required to notify the public and implement measures to reduce their risk through an RRAP. The information below summarizes the District's efforts on industrywide sources throughout the County.

6.1 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities and Gasoline Bulk Plants

In 2018 and 2019, the District conducted an industrywide prioritization screening for gas stations using the District Board-approved prioritization guidelines. Based on these results, all gas stations in Santa Barbara County are exempt from AB 2588. Furthermore, two facilities with bulk service stations (J.B. Dewar at 612 W. Boone St. and Trojan Petroleum at 1665 W. Betteravia Rd.) were placed on the intermediate priority list for the District's "Hot Spots" reassessment project. A refined HRA for AB 2588 was not required for any gas station based on the 2018 and 2019 gas station prioritizations. All new and modified gas stations are evaluated under the District's NSR program to ensure that no new significant risk sources are permitted.

6.2 Auto Body Shops

In 1996, CAPCOA published the *Auto Bodyshop Industrywide Risk Assessment Guidelines* to provide air districts guidance in preparing toxic emission inventories and HRAs. In response to OEHHA's revised 2015 HRA Guidelines, CARB and CAPCOA are now developing new risk assessment guidance for auto body shops. The District conducted a preliminary risk analysis in 2025, which indicated that chemicals with new health values, such as para-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) and hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI), may create significant risk at some auto body shops. Although manufacturers have begun reformulating their products in response to the cancer risk posed by PCBTF, diisocyanates had not yet been identified as a potential risk driver. To ensure that diisocyanates were properly addressed and to promote statewide consistency, the District joined the CAPCOA/CARB Auto Body Shop Workgroup and provided technical expertise in the review and revision of the draft HRA guidelines. The draft guidelines are currently undergoing final revisions and will be presented to the CAPCOA Board for review and approval later this year. Once the guidance is finalized, the District will apply the CARB/CAPCOA-approved risk assessment guidelines to auto body shops.

During the District's preliminary risk analysis in May 2025, the District determined that diisocyanates are likely to create a significant acute non-cancer risk for some facilities. In the preliminary analysis the District included specific diisocyanates that did not have approved OEHHA/CARB risk data but were similar in structure and properties to other diisocyanates that had approved OEHHA/CARB risk data. This was done based on the District's past HRA experience with diisocyanates, and prior consultation with OEHHA on these compounds. When the preliminary risk analysis showed that an acute non-cancer risk was likely for some auto body shops, the District reached out to other districts and discussed at CAPCOA meetings. At that time, most other districts did not include these pollutants in HRAs because these diisocyanates did not have specific OEHHA approved health values. The District elevated this concern to OEHHA and CARB, resulting in OEHHA assigning new health values to these diisocyanates in August and September 2025. Because these pollutants now have health values assigned, other districts are beginning to include them in HRAs, and CAPCOA is working with CARB to find a statewide solution.

The primary driver of cancer risk for auto body shops is PCBTF, a solvent widely used in automotive coatings. In 2022, OEHHA established a cancer potency factor for PCBTF. PCBTF is often present in high concentrations in automotive coating formulations. Because U.S. EPA has classified it as a 'VOC-exempt' compound for ozone formation purposes, meaning it does not significantly contribute to photochemical smog formation, its use became widespread in the industry, as its exempt status allowed products to meet low-VOC requirements while maintaining performance. However, VOC-exempt status

under ozone regulations does not preclude evaluation under California's air toxics risk framework. The establishment of OEHHA's cancer potency factor in 2022 now requires PCBTF emissions to be incorporated into AB 2588 (Air Toxics Hot Spots Act) risk assessment calculations. In response to these regulatory changes, manufacturers have begun reformulating their products to reduce/remove PCBTF.

6.3 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners

In 1991, CARB identified perchloroethylene as a toxic air contaminant. Furthermore, on October 14, 1993, CARB adopted an ATCM for Emissions of Perchloroethylene from Dry Cleaning Operations to reduce emissions of perc from dry cleaning facilities. On January 25, 2007, the ATCM was amended to phase out the use of perchloroethylene dry cleaning machines and related equipment entirely by January 1, 2023. Because of that amendment, dry cleaners located in Santa Barbara County phased out the use of perchloroethylene dry cleaning machines and related equipment at their operations. In 2018, the last perchloroethylene dry cleaner in Santa Barbara County removed their perchloroethylene dry cleaning machines. As a result, there are no longer dry cleaners in the District's AB 2588 program.

7. Preventing New Significant Risk Sources

CARB Guidelines allow local air districts to utilize air toxics analyses conducted as part of its toxics permitting process in-lieu of requiring separate quantification of air toxics emissions to satisfy the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Act. These guidelines require that the New Source Review (NSR) permit contain conditions to ensure calculated toxic risk is not exceeded. Currently, the majority of the District's toxic work occurs under NSR permitting and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review to ensure that no new significant risk facilities are permitted. Since OEHHA's updated guidelines were published in 2015, the District has developed two screening tools for the following commonly permitted sources: diesel internal combustion engines (DICE) and contaminated soil cleanup (CSC) systems. These screening tools use health conservative assumptions to assess the risk with minimal staff resources. Other simple facilities may be screened using an AERSCREEN analysis (USEPA's screening air dispersion model), while medium to large facilities require a refined HRA. Tables 2 through 5 at the end of this report identify facilities that have been evaluated in the District's NSR program or through the District's CEQA review.

8. NSR and CEQA Projects in 2025

The District performed or reviewed 12 DICE HRA screenings and one CSC HRA screening for NSR in 2025, which are listed in Tables 2 and 3 at the end of this report. In 2025, 13 refined HRAs were performed or reviewed by the District for NSR and/or CEQA, which are listed in Table 4 at the end of this report.

9. State and Federal Toxics Programs

CARB has developed air toxic control measures (ATCMs) for certain industry types. State law provides local air districts authority to enforce these ATCMs. Categories identified for ATCMs include diesel engines, dry cleaners, medical waste incinerators, nonferrous metal melting, cooling towers using hexavalent chromium, and ethylene oxide sterilizers. Affected sources within the District are now complying with these ATCMs. CARB lists the ATCM regulations on their website: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/airborne-toxic-control-measures>.

Similarly to ATCMs, the District enforces the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants/Maximum Achievable Emission Standards (NESHAP/MACT) on all applicable stationary source facilities. These NESHAP/MACT regulations have produced dramatic air toxic emission reductions from an array of source categories located in Santa Barbara County such as Aerospace, Internal Combustion Engines, Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills,

and Plastics and Surface Coatings. USEPA lists the federal NESHAP/MACT standards on their website: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/national-emission-standards-hazardous-air-pollutants-neshap-8>.

10. Streamlining Toxics Work in 2025

Complex health risk assessments, air quality impact assessments, air toxics emission inventory reviews, and much of the other toxic work performed requires a high level of skill and experience. Due to the limited toxics staff and the large workload, the District strives to streamline tasks whenever possible. This is achieved by maintaining our guidance documents updated with the latest federal, state and local regulations, keeping this important resource relevant to our sources. These guidance documents reduce the time required to perform AQIAs/HRAs and write reports, in addition to reducing the District's review time. Other means of streamlining toxics work that were implemented in 2025 include updating the DICE Screening Tool, which is used to reduce time spent on NSR HRAs, and training other staff to conduct basic HRAs/HRA reviews.

10.1 Updated HRA and Modeling Guidance Documents

In 2025, the District updated the *Gasoline Station Health Risk Assessment Application* [Form-25T](#), which provides specific modeling guidance for GDFs, including emission factors for toxic pollutants. Providing clear direction on GDF HRAs helps reduce the iterative review and revision that can be burdensome for small sources. In addition, the District's *Modeling Guidelines for Health Risk Assessments* ([Form-15i](#)) and associated [Modeling Protocol Tables for HRA Report](#) were updated in 2025.

The District's [Modeling Guidelines for Air Quality Impact Assessments](#) were updated in 2025. New [Modeling Protocol Tables for AQIA Report](#) were created. An Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) is similar to an HRA, but for criteria pollutants. Both an HRA and AQIA use AERMOD for the air dispersion modeling. An AQIA is required for some CEQA projects and for NSR projects meeting specific criteria in District Rule 802. An AQIA can consist of modeling one or multiple pollutants and averaging periods for an increment analysis, ambient air quality standard (AAQS) analysis, or both.

10.2 DICE Screening Tool

Significant progress was made on creating a completely new version of the District's [DICE Screening Tool](#) during 2025. The tool and its associated [user guide](#) and [background document](#) were finalized in January 2026. The previous version of this tool (2018) included only two meteorological data sets, both using 2012-2016 data, and was based on the USEPA's air dispersion screening model. The January 2026 tool incorporates the most recent 2019-2023 meteorological data, including six data sets representing most of the sites in Santa Barbara County where diesel engines are commonly permitted. Furthermore, the January 2026 tool was created using CAPCOA/CARB's *Non-Vehicular Diesel Engine Risk Assessment Screening Tool*, which incorporates the USEPA's refined air dispersion model. Updating this tool was a significant accomplishment as it was a considerable effort and will substantially reduce the time needed to perform DICE HRA screenings. Furthermore, because the tool is simplified for a wide range of users, all of the District's permitting staff can use the tool, not just the toxics engineers.

11. Modeling

11.1 Air Dispersion Modeling

Air quality models use mathematical techniques to simulate the physical and chemical processes that affect air pollutants as they disperse and react in the atmosphere. These models form the backbone of the air toxics management process, as they are used to assess the potential exposure of the public to various toxic emissions. Using inputs of meteorological data and source parameter information such as emission

rates and stack height, models predict ambient concentrations of primary pollutants that are emitted. Models are also important to the air quality management process because they determine compliance with National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS/SAAQS), and other regulatory requirements such as New Source Review (NSR).

The air dispersion modeling is conducted with the American Meteorological Society (AMS)/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regulatory Model, or AERMOD. AERMOD was developed to incorporate air dispersion based on planetary boundary layer turbulence structure and scaling concepts, including treatment of both surface and elevated sources, and both simple and complex terrain. Also incorporated into AERMOD dispersion modeling runs are building downwash effects that impact the dispersion of pollutants near stacks, processed by BPIPPRM, and terrain data processed by AERMAP. Meteorological data sets, obtained from four airports in Santa Barbara County as well as the District's monitoring stations, have been processed using AERMET, the meteorological data preprocessor for AERMOD, and are available on the District's website: <https://www.ourair.org/metdata/>.

11.2 Health Risk Assessment Modeling

A health risk assessment consists of air dispersion modeling and an emission inventory (as described in the *Air Toxics Emission Inventory* section of this report) combined into health risk analyses for cancer as well as chronic, 8-hour and acute non-cancer impacts. After the AERMOD output files and emission inventory are input into the HARP program, health risk analyses are conducted by selecting various options that affect the receptors' exposure to toxic air contaminants. These options include exposure duration, breathing rates, fraction of time at home factors, exposure adjustment factors, and options related to pathways of exposure other than inhalation (i.e., soil ingestion, dermal absorption, mother's milk ingestion, drinking water consumption, fish consumption, homegrown produce consumption, beef and dairy consumption, and pig, chicken and egg consumption). The default exposure durations of 30 years for residents and 25 years for workers are recommended by OEHHA and are based on high-end estimates of the amount of time a person would live or work at the same location. Cancer risk exposure calculations in HARP include age sensitivity factors for ages younger than 16 to account for children's increased susceptibility to toxic air contaminants, as required by Senate Bill 25 passed in 1999. Fraction of time at home factors are applied to account for the portion of the day when a resident is away from home. The District only allows the fraction of time at home factor to be applied to ages younger than 16 years when there are no schools or daycares within the isopleths of 1 in a million for cancer risk or hazard index of 0.1 for non-cancer risk, consistent with OEHHA's 2015 HRA Guidelines. The inhalation pathway is always assessed in a health risk assessment, and other pathways may be excluded when it can be seen with certainty that these exposure pathways are not present for the receptor of concern. Parameters used in multipathway assessments are based on high-end OEHHA estimates where site-specific data is not available. Furthermore, the health risk values published by OEHHA/CARB used in HARP are based on conservative methodology.

12. Updates to Health Risk Values

As mentioned in the *Health Risk* section of this report, OEHHA and CARB publish the state-approved health risk values for both cancer and non-cancer health effects. Health risk values have been developed for hundreds of different chemical substances, as compiled in the [*Consolidated Table of OEHHA/CARB Approved Risk Assessment Health Values*](#). Substances with health risk values updated in 2025 are listed in the table below. Such health risk value updates are evaluated when facilities submit quadrennial updates under AB 2588, as explained in the *Quadrennial Updates* section of this report.

Substance Name	CAS No.	Acute REL ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	8-Hour REL ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chronic REL ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day)
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	8700	10	5.0	n/a
Isoprene	78-79-5	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.019
Aliphatic polyisocyanate	160994-68-3	4.5	0.80	0.40	n/a
Hexamethylene diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	4.5	0.80	0.40	n/a
Hexamethylene diisocyanate isocyanurate trimer	3779-63-3	4.5	0.80	0.40	n/a
Hexane, 1,6-diisocyanato-, homopolymer, polyethylenepolypropylene glycol monobutyl ether-blocked	125252-47-3	4.5	0.80	0.40	n/a

Major sources of p-dichlorobenzene air emissions are toilet and garbage deodorants as well as moth control fumigants; these consumer products are not regulated by the District. p-Dichlorobenzene can also be released from plastics manufacturing facilities, landfills, and application of wastewater sludge to agricultural land. OEHHHA has determined p-dichlorobenzene has acute non-cancer effects on the developmental system as well as chronic non-cancer effects on the respiratory system and male reproductive system. In Santa Barbara County, the only facilities with p-dichlorobenzene emissions quantified are the Tajiguas Landfill and El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant. The most recent HRA for Tajiguas Landfill was conducted for District ATC Mod 14500-10, issued in May 2024. This HRA included p-Dichlorobenzene emissions, as will any future HRAs conducted for the facility. El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant has not undergone the AB 2588 process or had any HRAs conducted under NSR in recent years. When this facility is reassessed in AB 2588, applicable p-dichlorobenzene emissions will be included.

The majority of air emissions of isoprene come from biogenic sources (i.e., produced by living organisms) such as trees and shrubs. Other sources include tobacco smoke, automobile exhaust, and industrial processes like petroleum cracking, ethylene production, wood pulp production, and vehicle tire manufacturing. Isoprene is classified as a carcinogen by OEHHHA. No facilities in Santa Barbara County have emissions of isoprene quantified.

The last four pollutants in the above table are polymers of hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI), which are primarily emitted by polyurethane paint application, often used in autobody shops and aerospace coating. OEHHHA has determined polymers of HDI have acute and chronic non-cancer effects on the respiratory system. No facilities in Santa Barbara County have emissions of HDI quantified.

13. Summary

Toxic emissions from regulated stationary sources in Santa Barbara County have been greatly reduced since 1989 due to the Air Toxic “Hot Spots” Act programs implemented at the District level. The District is reassessing every facility in AB 2588 to ensure that the updated 2015 OEHHHA risk methodology is used to estimate health risk. Furthermore, the District’s Toxics NSR program ensures that new significant risk sources are not permitted.

It is important to note that other non-stationary sources such as motor vehicles are the largest contributing source of toxic air contaminants and that mobile, area and natural sources are also key contributors of toxic air contaminants; yet, mobile and area sources are typically regulated and enforced at the state and

federal level, not by the District. Reductions from these source types have long been occurring and are ongoing, such as the evolution of cleaner low-emission and zero-emission vehicles.

The District continues to implement and enforce the state's ATCMs on all applicable stationary source facilities, targeting specific toxic air contaminants and sources requiring stringent controls and, in some cases, complete elimination of air polluting products or equipment. Similarly, the District implements and enforces the federal NESHAP/MACT on all applicable stationary source facilities.

The District has created guidance documents for ATEIP/R submittals, HRAs, and AQIAs, which not only increase the quality of submittals for the AB 2588 program and Toxics NSR program, but also decrease the amount of time spent by staff to answer basic questions. District-created HRA screening tools further increases the efficiency of the toxics group.

14. Conclusion

Ongoing implementation of the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Act Program will continue to reduce local public health risks associated with emissions of toxic air contaminants. Additionally, those efforts will improve information on levels of exposure and risk as well as identifying compounds, processes, and facilities that are potentially causing significant risks. Furthermore, while AB 2588 is aimed at reducing risk at existing sources, the District's NSR program and CEQA review ensure that no new significant risk sources are created.

15. References

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16. Tables

- Table 1: Stationary Source Status in AB 2588 Reassessment Process in Santa Barbara County
- Table 2: NSR DICE HRA Screenings in 2025
- Table 3: NSR CSC HRA Screenings in 2025
- Table 4: Refined HRAs for NSR & CEQA in 2025

17. Attachments

- A: AB 2588 Flow Diagram in Santa Barbara County
- B: Preliminary Prioritization Scores
- C: Vandenberg Space Force Base – Residential Cancer Risk Isopleth
- D: UCSB – Screening Acute Non-Cancer Risk Isopleth

Table 1: Stationary Source Status in AB 2588 Reassessment Process in Santa Barbara County

Stationary Source Name	Inventory Year	ATEIP Submittal Dates	ATEIP Status	ATEIR Submittal Dates	ATEIR Status	HRA Submittal Dates	HRA Status	RRAP Status	Public Notification Status
Pacific Coast Energy Company - Orcutt Hill	2024	9/16/2024; 2/17/2025; 6/19/2025	Conditional Approval 3/10/2025	9/10/2025	Conditional Approval 11/12/2025	Due 4/11/2026	Reviewed by District 6/30/2025; under review by OEHHHA	NA	NA
Lompoc Sanitary Landfill	2024	9/5/2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NuSil Technology	2023	4/12/2024; 5/10/2024; 11/1/2024; 1/24/2025; 3/21/2025; 6/17/2025; 12/24/2025	Conditional Approval 6/24/2025	1/24/2025; 3/21/2025; 6/17/2025; 12/24/2025	Conditional Approval 6/24/2025	12/24/2025	Reviewed/ revised by District 2/19/2025; Under review by OEHHHA	NA	NA
Santa Maria Regional Landfill	2022	9/12/2023; 7/30/2024	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UCSB	2018	12/2/2019; 7/9/2020; 3/24/2023	Final Approval 3/30/2023	8/24/2021; 3/24/2023; 4/3/2023; 4/18/2023	Final Approval 5/3/2023	6/15/2023; 10/22/2024	Finalized 1/22/2026	Final Approval 2/24/2026	NA
Vandenberg Space Force Base	2018	11/27/2019; 7/1/2020; 6/11/2021	Final Approval 2/3/2022	6/11/2021; 5/31/2022; 6/23/2022; 1/17/2023	Conditional Approval 3/29/2022	1/17/2023; 7/1/2024	Finalized 11/13/2025	Under Review	NA
Lockheed Martin - SB Focalplane	2018	11/26/2019; 3/31/2020	Conditional Approval 1/31/2022	2/8/2021	Conditional Approval 1/31/2022	8/1/2022; 7/1/2024	Finalized 6/24/2025	Conditional Approval 6/17/2025	Posted on District website 10/20/2025
E & B - South Cuyama	2024	10/14/2025	Under Review	10/14/2025; 11/7/2025	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raytheon-Buildings B 1/2/3 (Infrared)	2018	3/31/2020; 1/29/2021	Comments provided 12/21/2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imerys Filtration Minerals, Inc.	2025	Due 1/20/2026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1: Stationary Source Status in AB 2588 Reassessment Process in Santa Barbara County

Stationary Source Name	Inventory Year	ATEIP Submittal Dates	ATEIP Status	ATEIR Submittal Dates	ATEIR Status	HRA Submittal Dates	HRA Status	RRAP Status	Public Notification Status
Granite - Buellton	2018	1/3/2020; 2/7/2020; 8/6/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CalPortland - Garey Plant	2024	8/20/2025; 12/7/2025	Under Review	12/7/2025	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sisquoc Sand, Rock and Gravel Plant	2018	12/30/2019; 2/7/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Russell Ranch Lease	2018	10/16/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barham Ranch	2018	6/4/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital	2018	5/27/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
So Cal Gas - La Goleta	2018	3/24/2020; 5/1/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hanson Aggregates-Goleta Batch Plant	2018	4/17/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lompoc Oil Fields	2018	2/5/2020; 3/27/2020	Under Review	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 2: NSR DICE HRA Screenings in 2025

Facility Name	Permit Number	Cancer Risk (chances per million)	Chronic HI
Verizon Wireless - Hwy 101 Castillo	ATC/PTO 16341	7.5	<0.1
City of Santa Barbara - Cabrillo Blvd.	ATC/PTO 16386	3.4	<0.1
College Ranch Road (6801) ES Engine	ATC/PTO 16367	2.6	<0.1
Federal Aviation - Santa Barbara Airport	ATC/PTO 16409	0.6	<0.1
AT&T Mobility	ATC 16452	1.7	<0.1
UCSB – Project Only	ATC 16469	0.5	<0.1
Montecito Sanitary - LS #1	ATC/PTO 16443	6.8	<0.1
Chumash Casino Training Center	ATC 16495	4.1	<0.1
Food Bank - Goleta	ATC/PTO 16499	<0.1	<0.1
Vandenberg SFB, Space Launch Delta 30	ATC 16500	<0.1	<0.1
Verizon Wireless - Santa Barbara Airport	ATC/PTO 16506	0.5	<0.1
Verizon Wireless - Hwy 101 Refugio	ATC/PTO 16507	<0.1	<0.1

Table 3: NSR CSC HRA Screenings in 2025

Facility Name	Permit Number	Cancer Risk (chances per million)	Chronic HI	8-Hour Chronic HI	Acute HI
Lindmar Drive, 6338 (CSC)	ATC 16486	0.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Table 4: Refined HRAs for NSR & CEQA in 2025

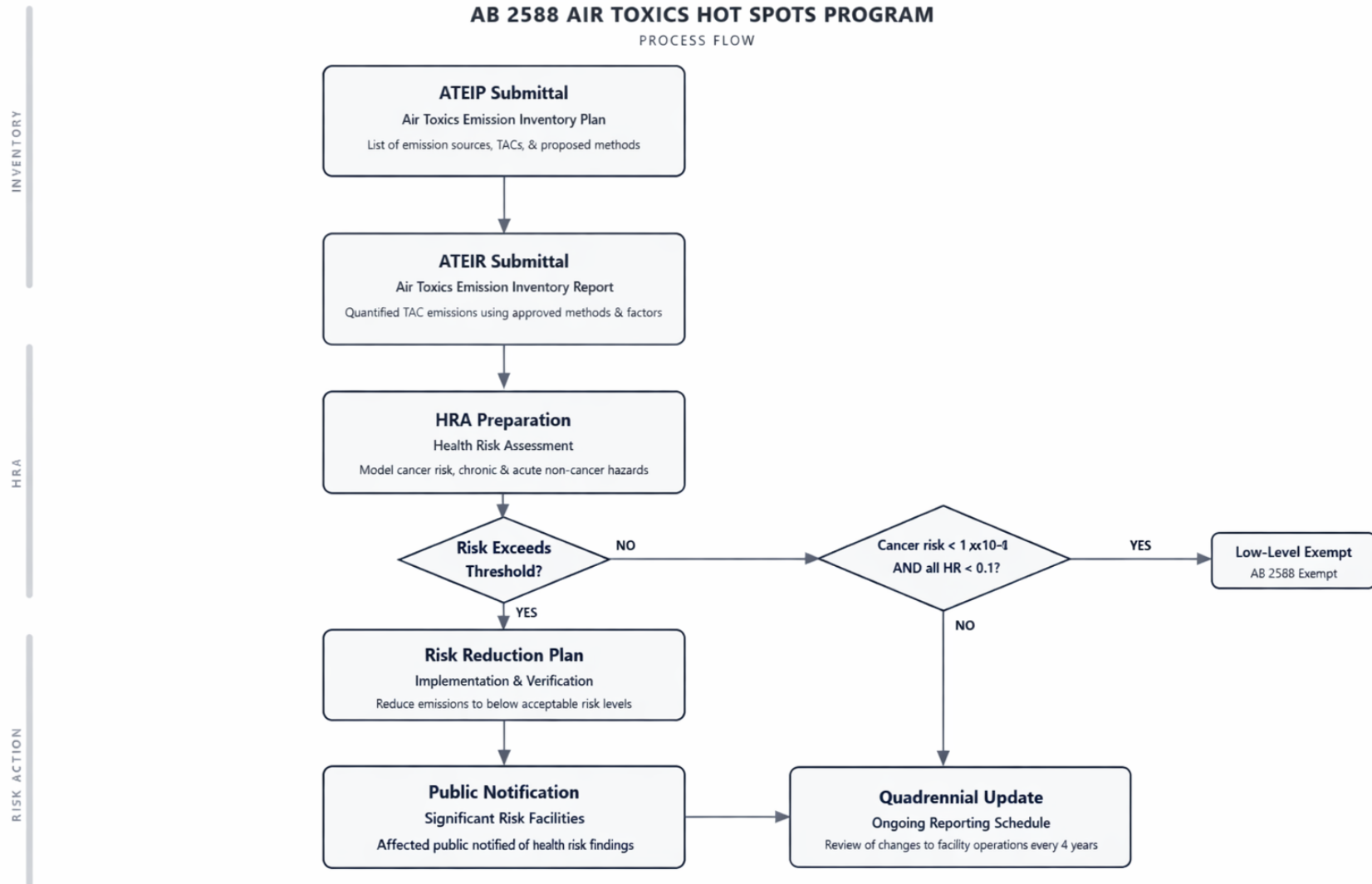
Facility Name	Permit Number	Status	Cancer Risk (chances per million)	Chronic HI	8-Hour Chronic HI	Acute HI
Casa Caritas/De Marillac LLC Housing Development	N/A (CEQA)	Approved	4.0	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Valley Rock Ready Mix, Inc. – Project Only	ATC 16330	Approved	0.9	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
San Marcos Ranch LLC Housing Development	N/A (CEQA)	Not Approved ¹	--	--	--	--
Bodger Meadows	N/A (CEQA)	Not Approved ¹	--	--	--	--
Ambulatory Surgery Center - Orcutt	ATC/PTO 16372	Approved	3.2	<0.1	n/a	n/a
Montecito Water District - 2750 Bella Vista	ATC 16413	Not Approved ²	--	--	--	--
PCEA - Zaca Field (Davis Lease) – Project Only	ATC 16445	Approved ³	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
State St, 3433 (CSC)	ATC 16357	Approved	8.6	<0.1	n/a	<0.1
Carrillo Plaza (CSC)	ATC Mod 15879-01	Approved	9.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Google - Castilian Drive	ATC/PTO 16264 and ATC 16361	Approved	7.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.9
Conway Oil - Hancock	ATC 16448	Approved	1.6	<0.1	<0.1	1.0
Champion Healing Center	ATC 16398	Approved	8.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.2
Caird Housing Project	N/A (CEQA)	Approved	8.9	<0.1	<0.1	0.3

Notes:

1. The HRA submitted by the applicant was not approved by the District. Comments were sent to the applicant and no response has yet been received. For this reason, final results are not available to list in Table 4.
2. The HRA completed for ATC 16413 showed significant health risk results. The application has been deemed incomplete.
3. The results shown in Table 4 for ATC 16445 are based on the District's HRA conducted for CEQA. However, ATC 16445 has not been issued as a complete application has not yet been submitted to the District.

Attachment A

AB 2588 Flow Diagram in Santa Barbara County



Attachment B

Preliminary Prioritization Scores

SSID	Stationary Source Name	SIC Code	SIC Name	SBCAPCD Cancer Score	SBCAPCD Acute Score	SBCAPCD Chronic Score	SBCAPCD Final Score
01063	South Ellwood Field	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	580	159	8.6	580
02667	Pacific Coast Energy Company- Orcutt Hill	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	283	61	64	466
08713	Santa Maria Regional Landfill	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	433	8.5	84	433
01195	Vandenberg Air Force Base	97	National Security And Intl. Affairs	418	0.88	10.7	418
01661	Sisquoc Sand, Rock and Gravel Plant	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	392	19	273	392
01735	Imerys Filtration Minerals, Inc.	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	256	25	360	360
01536	Granite - Buellton	29	Petroleum And Coal Products	275	22	312	312
01482	ExxonMobil - SYU Project	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	262	2.5	4.0	262
04411	CalPortland - Garey Plant	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	82	16	226	226
08772	Lompoc Sanitary Landfill	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	196	3.1	35	196
09313	Lockheed Martin - SB Focalplane	38	Instruments And Related Products	189	0.18	3.1	189
01073	E & B - South Cuyama	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	189	24	22	189
02560	ERG Resources - Cat Canyon West	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	142	10.1	36	159
02795	UCSB	82	Educational Services	159	2.0	34	159
01793	Marian Medical Center	80	Health Services	113	16	14	113
02638	Barham Ranch	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	108	51	37	108
03640	Microdyn-Nadir US	35	Industrial Machinery And Equipment	105	0.09	0.48	105
05019	So Cal Gas - La Goleta	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	101	29	29	101
03706	Foxen Canyon Landfill	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	84	1.5	18	84
08678	Los Flores	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	75	9.7	8.8	75
02035	Raytheon-Buildings B 1/2/3 (Infrared)	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	70	0.15	2.3	70
02200	Clark Avenue Source	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	49	6.3	5.8	69
02020	Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital	80	Health Services	65	0.42	7.5	65
01517	Santa Maria Energy - Orcutt Field	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	64	6.8	5.9	64
01226	Buellflat Rock Company	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	22	4.3	61	61
04640	Greka Refining Company	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	58	13	15	58
02785	FCC Lompoc	92	Justice, Public Order, And Safety	57	0.68	12	57
04632	Pt. Pedernales	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	56	1.9	4.0	56
10910	Greka North Cat Canyon	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	55	3.8	7.0	55
03638	Lompoc Oil Fields	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	52	6.7	6.1	54
04639	Russell Ranch Lease	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	48	7.8	6.7	48
03707	County of SB-Tajiguas Landfill	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	47	3.2	11	47
03886	Hanson Aggregates-Goleta Batch Plant	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	45	0.14	9.7	45
10897	PetroRock - Sisquoc	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	38	1.3	14	38
04630	Casmalia	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	38	4.5	4.8	38
11052	Elings Park Landfill	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	37	0.33	2.7	37
08675	SMV East	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	25	6.4	4.5	35
08639	Granite Construction Company	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	13	2.5	35	35
08702	Zaca Field	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	29	3.4	4.1	31

Attachment B

Preliminary Prioritization Scores

SSID	Stationary Source Name	SIC Code	SIC Name	SBCAPCD Cancer Score	SBCAPCD Acute Score	SBCAPCD Chronic Score	SBCAPCD Final Score
01366	CalPortland Construction - Donovan Rd	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	31	0.14	7.9	31
11165	Harris Corporation	47	Transportation Services	31	0.00	0.21	31
02059	City of Santa Barbara - El Estero WWTP	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	31	5.3	3.9	31
01516	GPS River Rock Products	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	11	1.8	31	31
08813	Agri-Chip	52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	29	0.24	1.7	29
02680	Gato Ridge	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	26	3.3	3.1	26
10309	Lash Const. (5 S. Calle Cesar Chavez)	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	12	1.8	25	25
03909	Goleta Valley Cottage Hospital	80	Health Services	23	0.11	1.9	23
01249	Cemex - Santa Barbara	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	23	0.10	4.6	23
11136	ERG Resources - Cat Canyon East	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	20	2.5	2.7	20
01325	The Point Arguello Project	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	19	1.1	1.1	19
02372	CalPortland Construction - Solvang	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	19	0.08	4.4	19
03654	Dudley Hoffman Crematorium	72	Personal Services	19	0.51	10.1	19
11026	City of Santa Barbara - Fowler Road	45	Transportation By Air	18	0.12	2.1	18
02658	Greka South Cat Canyon	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	17	4.3	3.5	17
04421	CalPortland - Hot Mix Asphalt Plant	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	17	0.32	4.5	17
10263	Montecito Retirement Association	83	Social Services	17	0.05	0.95	17
10630	Mission Ready Mix - Goleta	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	16	0.07	3.2	16
01920	Valley Rock Ready Mix, Inc.	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	16	0.07	3.1	16
02997	Welch-Ryce-Haider Funeral Chapels	72	Personal Services	14	0.38	7.6	14
10927	Starbuck-Lind Mortuary	72	Personal Services	14	0.37	7.4	14
10932	Santa Barbara High School	82	Educational Services	13	0.31	5.1	13
04631	Orcutt	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	13	1.6	1.5	13
11166	United Launch Alliance	47	Transportation Services	13	0.15	1.4	13
10641	General Services - County Administration	91	Executive, Legislative, And General	13	0.08	1.5	13
10926	San Ysidro Ranch	70	Hotels And Other Lodging Places	12	0.00	0.08	12
02026	County of Santa Barbara South Jail	92	Justice, Public Order, And Safety	12	0.15	2.6	12
01944	Conway Oil, Inc. - Magenheimer	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	12	8.8	1.5	12
01405	Conway - Union Sugar	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	11	4.5	1.6	11
03928	Conway Oil, Inc. - Hancock	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	11	1.3	1.6	11
01099	Sierra Resources, Incorporated	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	10.2	1.1	1.6	10.2
10761	Lompoc Valley Medical Center	80	Health Services	10.2	0.16	2.8	10.2
10635	Health Care Services Campus	94	Administration Of Human Resources	9.7	0.11	1.9	9.7
03890	Raytheon - Building B-8	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	9.5	0.06	0.07	9.5
04488	Four Seasons Biltmore	70	Hotels And Other Lodging Places	9.5	0.22	3.7	9.5
09833	The Bacara Ritz-Carlton, Santa Barbara	70	Hotels And Other Lodging Places	9.3	0.20	3.4	9.3
11137	Luton Lease	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	8.4	0.87	1.4	8.4
01883	Lynch Ready Mix Concrete Company, Inc.	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	8.4	0.00	1.8	8.4
01261	Carpinteria Sanitary District WWTP	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	8.2	0.00	0.05	8.2

Attachment B

Preliminary Prioritization Scores

SSID	Stationary Source Name	SIC Code	SIC Name	SBCAPCD Cancer Score	SBCAPCD Acute Score	SBCAPCD Chronic Score	SBCAPCD Final Score
11048	SB County Public Works	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	8.1	0.02	0.15	8.1
01398	Conway - Enos	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	7.9	0.84	0.93	7.9
01551	Gordon Sand - Guadalupe Division	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	2.7	0.40	7.6	7.6
10933	Dos Pueblos High School	82	Educational Services	7.3	0.17	2.8	7.3
10708	Innovative Micro Technology, Inc. (IMT)	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	7.0	0.16	2.7	7.0
02030	Santa Barbara Humane Society	86	Membership Organizations	7.0	0.19	3.8	7.0
10587	Kang Family Partners LLC dba SYV Marriott	70	Hotels And Other Lodging Places	6.6	0.09	1.6	6.6
02740	Orcutt Pump Station	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	6.1	0.46	1.5	6.1
01019	Allan Hancock College	82	Educational Services	5.9	0.07	1.3	5.9
10936	Santa Barbara Junior High School	82	Educational Services	5.6	0.13	2.2	5.6
09973	Apeel Sciences	38	Instruments And Related Products	5.4	0.10	1.7	5.4
10905	Santa Ynez Valley Union High School Dist	82	Educational Services	5.3	0.12	2.0	5.3
10578	The Fess Parker a Doubletree by Hilton Resort	70	Hotels And Other Lodging Places	5.1	0.07	1.2	5.1
02077	City of Santa Maria WWTP	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	4.9	0.24	0.17	4.9
04971	Raytheon-Hollister (Electronic Warfare)	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	4.9	0.00	0.03	4.9
10568	Magner-Maloney Funeral Home	72	Personal Services	4.8	0.13	2.6	4.8
11281	FLIR Systems, Inc.	38	Instruments And Related Products	4.8	0.21	1.5	4.8
10222	Careaga LA #2	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	4.6	0.47	0.40	4.6
08742	Raytheon - Lompoc	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	4.5	0.06	0.67	4.5
04900	The Okonite Company	33	Primary Metal Industries	4.2	0.09	1.6	4.2
00027	Chevron - Carpinteria	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	3.9	2.0	0.40	3.9
10461	Wood Glen Hall	83	Social Services	3.8	0.05	0.82	3.8
10239	ERG Resources - Tompkins	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	3.8	0.49	0.44	3.8
10593	Jackson Family Wines	20	Food And Kindred Products	3.7	0.00	0.03	3.7
10911	ERG Resources - Cat Canyon Central	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	3.6	0.47	0.43	3.6
01847	Mission Uniform Service	72	Personal Services	3.4	0.07	1.1	3.4
01967	Texican Delaney/Tunnel	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	3.2	0.39	0.38	3.2
08809	Los Alamos	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	3.1	0.34	0.30	3.1
03015	Zog Industries	39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.0	0.00	0.15	3.0
11185	Bradbury Dam	95	Environmental Quality And Housing	2.9	0.00	0.02	2.9
10591	Friendship Manor, Inc.	83	Social Services	2.7	0.06	1.04	2.7
05009	Careaga #1	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	2.7	0.34	0.31	2.7
03695	Santa Barbara Sand & Top Soil - Ellwood	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	0.97	0.19	2.7	2.7
10935	La Cumbre Junior High School	82	Educational Services	2.6	0.06	1.01	2.6
02068	Santa Maria Joint Union High School	82	Educational Services	2.6	0.06	1.01	2.6
10904	Sansum - Main Clinic	80	Health Services	2.6	0.04	0.73	2.6
10825	Paul Nelson Aquatic Center	79	Amusement & Recreation Services	2.6	0.06	0.99	2.6
11201	Titan Frozen Fruit	20	Food And Kindred Products	2.5	0.06	0.97	2.5
10934	San Marcos High School	82	Educational Services	2.5	0.06	0.95	2.5

Attachment B

Preliminary Prioritization Scores

SSID	Stationary Source Name	SIC Code	SIC Name	SBCAPCD Cancer Score	SBCAPCD Acute Score	SBCAPCD Chronic Score	SBCAPCD Final Score
09993	Braker Nano, Inc.	38	Instruments And Related Products	2.4	0.00	0.02	2.4
03720	Parks Land & Cattle - Las Varas Canyon	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	0.89	0.17	2.4	2.4
10912	CA Resources Production Corp Central Cat Canyon	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	2.4	0.31	0.28	2.4
05006	Conway - Waite Bradley/Brookings Lease	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	2.4	0.06	0.56	2.4
01845	Mission Hills Community Services District	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	2.4	1.3	0.95	2.4
02784	United States Navy - Santa Cruz Island	97	National Security And Intl. Affairs	2.2	0.01	0.06	2.2
01528	Goleta Sanitary District WWTP	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	2.2	0.14	0.10	2.2
10350	Westmont College	82	Educational Services	2.1	0.05	0.80	2.1
02000	Calle Cesar Chavez, 22 N.	55	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	2.0	0.00	0.01	2.0
01680	SBC, Laguna Sanitation District WWTP	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	2.0	0.04	0.04	2.0
11220	PRE Resources - SMV East	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	1.9	0.24	0.23	1.9
05032	Continental	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	1.9	0.24	0.22	1.9
11229	Santa Barbara Main Post Office	43	U.s. Postal Service	1.8	0.04	0.69	1.8
10928	City of Lompoc - Airport	45	Transportation By Air	1.7	0.00	0.01	1.7
11061	Sprint Nextel - Cell Site CA5493	48	Communication	1.6	0.00	0.01	1.6
10600	Firestone Vineyard	20	Food And Kindred Products	1.5	0.00	0.01	1.5
03854	Conway - Newhall Lease	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	1.5	0.47	0.23	1.5
08642	Mission Linen Supply	72	Personal Services	1.4	0.03	0.54	1.4
10746	Terravant Wine Company - 35 Industrial Way	20	Food And Kindred Products	1.4	0.00	0.01	1.4
08800	Santa Maria Pump Station	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	1.3	0.13	0.25	1.3
08933	SM Airport - Central Coast Jet Center (Bulk)	45	Transportation By Air	1.2	0.00	0.01	1.2
11146	Space Exploration Technologies	47	Transportation Services	1.2	0.00	0.01	1.2
02814	Mission Linen Service	72	Personal Services	1.2	0.03	0.46	1.2
01702	CalPortland Construction - A St, Lompoc	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	1.2	0.01	1.2	1.2
03736	Armelin	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	1.03	0.13	0.12	1.03
10180	Cree, Inc.	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.99
11211	Four Deer Field	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.98	0.13	0.11	0.98
10579	Cate School	82	Educational Services	0.91	0.00	0.01	0.91
04487	Freudenberg Medical	38	Instruments And Related Products	0.91	0.30	0.02	0.91
03778	DenMat Holdings, LLC.	38	Instruments And Related Products	0.89	0.04	0.01	0.89
08805	So Cal Gas - O&M Station Orcutt	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.88	0.11	0.10	0.88
02060	County of Santa Barbara - Courthouse	92	Justice, Public Order, And Safety	0.84	0.00	0.04	0.84
02405	So Cal Gas - Pitas Point	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.83	0.11	0.10	0.83
08842	So Cal Gas - Pressure Limiting Station	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	0.77	0.08	0.09	0.77
11193	RMR Cat Canyon	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.75	0.10	0.09	0.75
10273	Santa Maria Energy - Casmalia Field NW	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.71	0.09	0.08	0.71
08644	So Cal Gas - Cuyama Gas Plant 10	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.62	0.08	0.07	0.62
01794	L-3 Maripro	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.60	0.00	0.01	0.60
02406	So Cal Gas - Carpinteria	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.57	0.07	0.07	0.57

Attachment B

Preliminary Prioritization Scores

SSID	Stationary Source Name	SIC Code	SIC Name	SBCAPCD Cancer Score	SBCAPCD Acute Score	SBCAPCD Chronic Score	SBCAPCD Final Score
10884	Sure-Fresh Produce	20	Food And Kindred Products	0.55	0.01	0.21	0.55
01439	Off Broadway Mineral	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.51	0.07	0.06	0.51
01473	Easter Rents	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	0.46	0.00	0.11	0.46
10885	Pioneer Valley High School	82	Educational Services	0.41	0.01	0.16	0.41
02411	So Cal Gas - Divide Regulator Station	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.33	0.04	0.04	0.33
02408	So Cal Gas - Ellwood	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.29	0.04	0.03	0.29
10371	Lash/Screen - Various Locations	32	Stone, Clay, And Glass Products	0.11	0.02	0.29	0.29
01403	Conway - Goodwin	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.26	0.03	0.03	0.26
01503	E & B Nat Resources - Cuyama Pump Station	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.23
04406	Lompoc Unified School District	82	Educational Services	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17
11349	Invenios - Castilian	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17
10369	Solvang Lutheran Home, Inc.	80	Health Services	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16
01294	Channel Industries	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.14
02381	Ellwood Generating Station	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.13
10581	G. Antolini & Son	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12
03867	Zodiac Seat Shells, LLC. - 2641 Airpark Drive	37	Transportation Equipment	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.12
11364	Las Flores Pump Station	46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.11
01017	Sisquoc Pump Station	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.11
10836	Golden State Water Co. - 4949 Foxen Canyon	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09
11306	Steadfast Carpinteria Senior, LLC.	83	Social Services	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09
11148	C&D Zodiac, Inc. - 2850 Skyway Drive	37	Transportation Equipment	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
10248	Chevron Phillips Odorant Truck	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.08
04412	The Pictsweet Company	54	Food Stores	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.07
01717	Atlas Copco Mafi-Trench Company LLC	16	Heavy Construction, Ex. Building	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.06
04635	Medtronic	39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
10871	C&D Zodiac, Inc. - 2625 Skyway Drive	93	Finance, Taxation, & Monetary Policy	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
11105	Insituform Technologies, LLC.	30	Rubber And Misc. Plastics Products	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04
10197	DuPont Displays-600 Ward Drive	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
10216	Castillo Ross & Howe Lease	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
11363	Gaviota Pump Station	46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
02987	Sisquoc Pipeline	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
04621	NuSil Technology	38	Instruments And Related Products	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
11330	American Water Operations and Maintenance	49	Electric, Gas, And Sanitary Services	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
11353	Sonatech	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
10179	Calient Technologies, Inc	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
11198	Santa Maria Valley Field	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
04433	D.R. Radon Boat Building, Inc.	37	Transportation Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08856	BEGA - U.S. (Via Real)	36	Electronic & Other Electric Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03689	Lompoc Valley Seed & Milling	51	Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

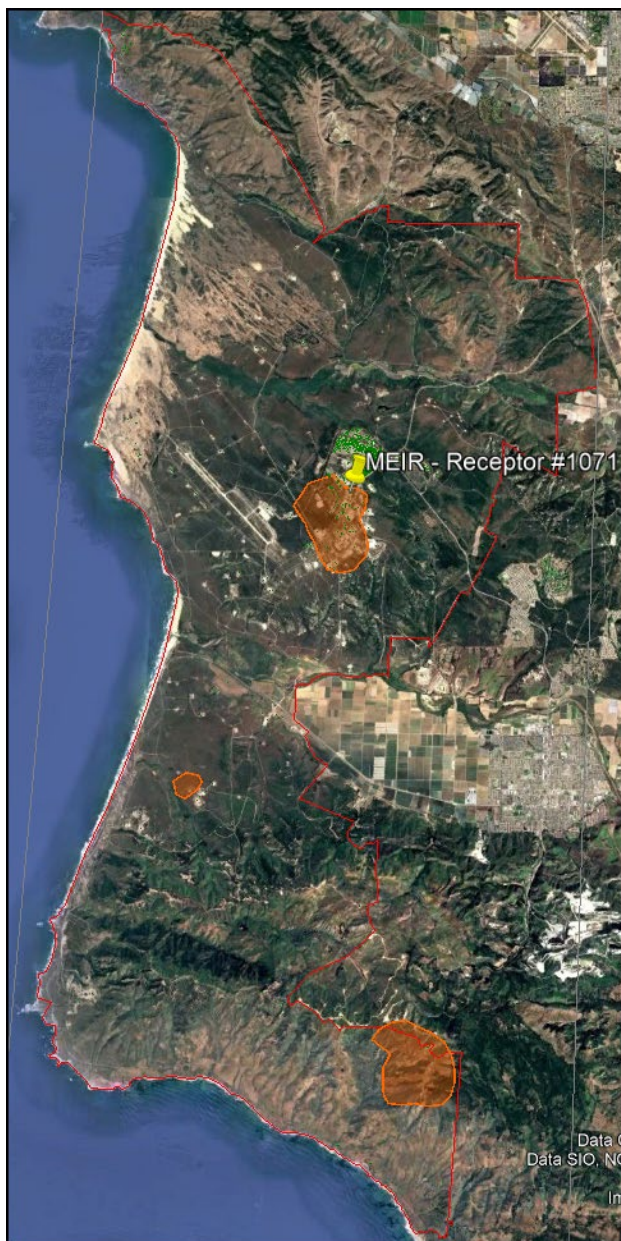
Attachment B

Preliminary Prioritization Scores

SSID	Stationary Source Name	SIC Code	SIC Name	SBCAPCD Cancer Score	SBCAPCD Acute Score	SBCAPCD Chronic Score	SBCAPCD Final Score
10242	Adams Services - Degassing	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01152	Bardex Corporation	35	Industrial Machinery And Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01085	UCSB - Ellwood Marine Terminal	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01248	CalMat - Goleta	14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03712	Broadway, 1601 N. (MVFF)	55	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08681	Santa Ynez Valley Airport	45	Transportation By Air	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08729	Engel & Gray, Incorporated	17	Special Trade Contractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
09293	Mentor Worldwide	80	Health Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10293	GEM Mobile Treatment Services, Inc.	38	Instruments And Related Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10425	Sprint Nextel - Buellton	48	Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10426	Cingular - Goleta	48	Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11077	Hope Reservoir/Campanil Pump Station	00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11143	SMV North	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11235	Triple J Ready Mix	29	Petroleum And Coal Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11238	Southwest Pipeline & Trenchless Corp.	17	Special Trade Contractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11274	Thompco Inc.	13	Oil And Gas Extraction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11280	Harvest Rentals	73	Business Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11283	Gold Coast Packing	07	Agricultural Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11327	California Pro Painting	17	Special Trade Contractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11358	County of Santa Barbara North Jail	92	Justice, Public Order, And Safety	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11374	Figueroa Mountain Brewing	20	Food And Kindred Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Attachment C

VANDENBERG SPACE FORCE BASE RESIDENTIAL CANCER RISK ISOPLETH ENTIRE STATIONARY SOURCE VIEW

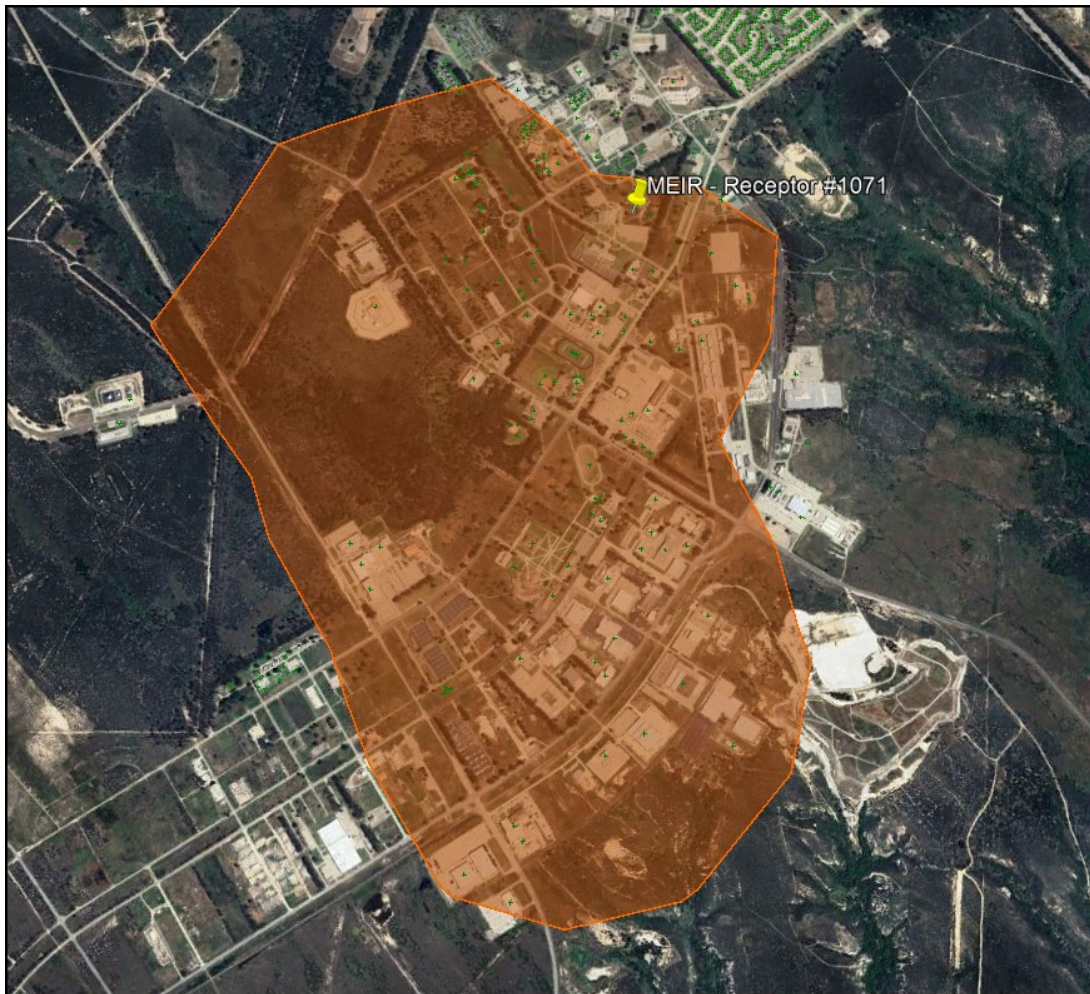


30.7 IN A MILLION RESIDENTIAL CANCER RISK ISOPLETH IN ORANGE¹
PROPERTY BOUNDARY IN RED
MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL RESIDENT (MEIR) IN YELLOW

¹ As all residential receptors within the modeling domain were assumed to consume fish from the onsite lakes, there were no residential receptors with a cancer risk less than 10 in a million; for that reason, the 10 in a million residential cancer risk isopleth could not be created. The District created a Tier 1 residential cancer risk isopleth of 30.7 in a million, the calculated risk at the MEIR.

Attachment C

VANDENBERG SPACE FORCE BASE RESIDENTIAL CANCER RISK ISOPLETH MAGNIFIED VIEW – CANTONMENT AREA

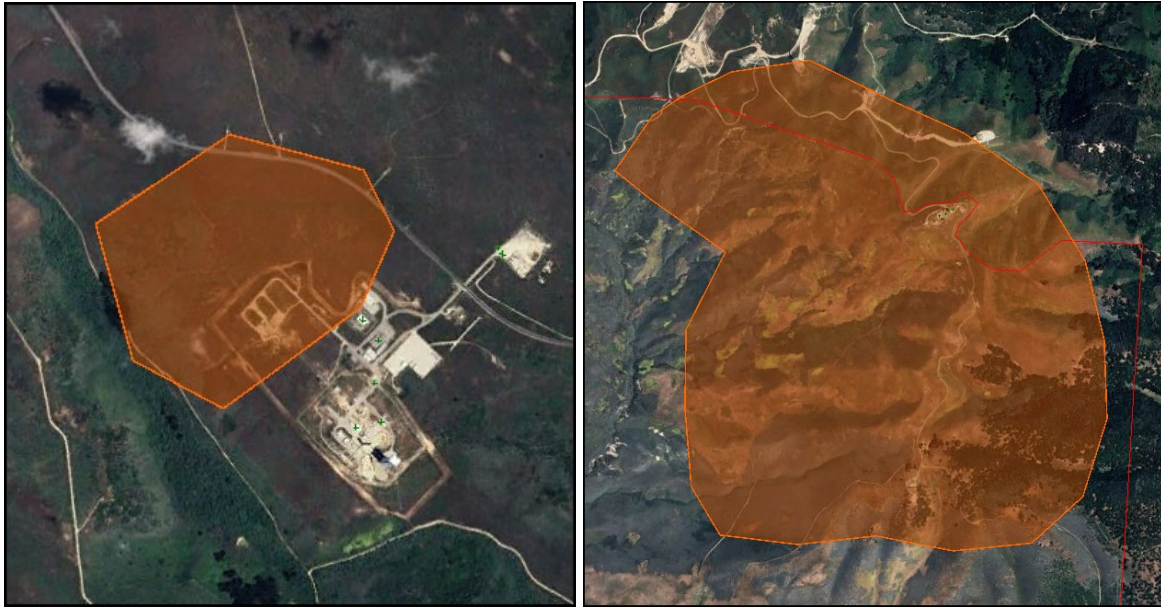


30.7 IN A MILLION RESIDENTIAL CANCER RISK ISOPLETH IN ORANGE²
MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL RESIDENT (MEIR) IN YELLOW

² As all residential receptors within the modeling domain were assumed to consume fish from the onsite lakes, there were no residential receptors with a cancer risk less than 10 in a million; for that reason, the 10 in a million residential cancer risk isopleth could not be created. The District created a Tier 1 residential cancer risk isopleth of 30.7 in a million, the calculated risk at the MEIR.

Attachment C

VANDENBERG SPACE FORCE BASE
RESIDENTIAL CANCER RISK ISOPLETH
MAGNIFIED VIEW – SLC-3 (LEFT) AND SOUTHEAST BOUNDARY (RIGHT)

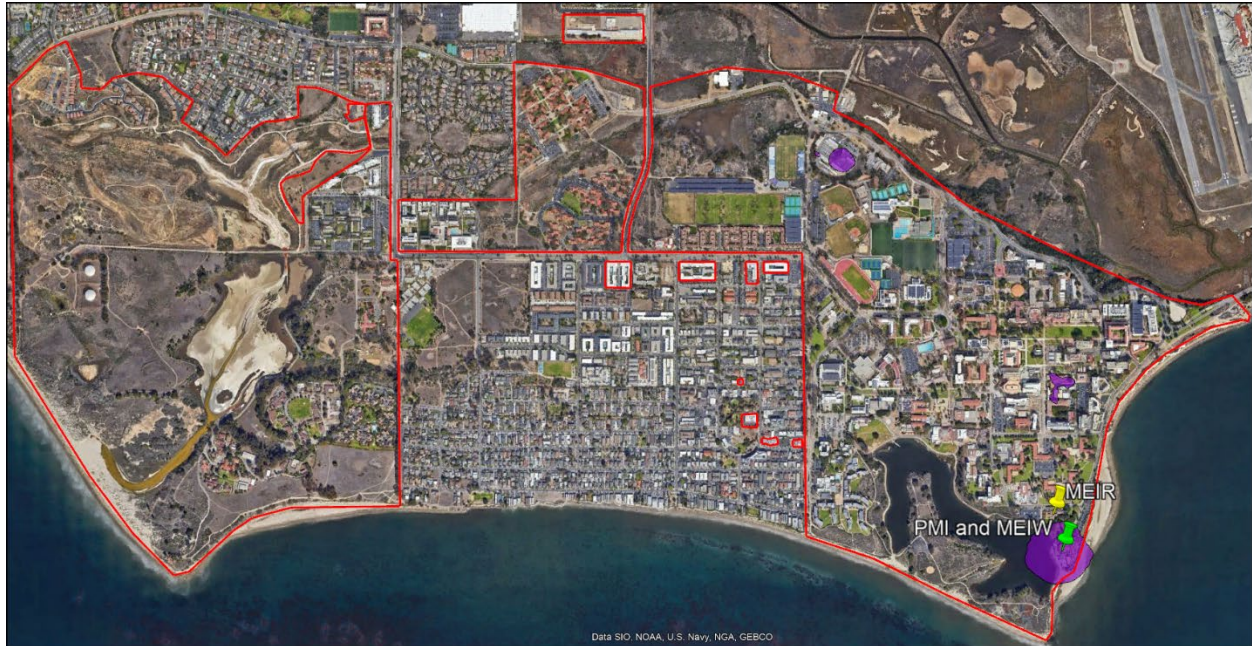


30.7 IN A MILLION RESIDENTIAL CANCER RISK ISOPLETH IN ORANGE³

³ As all residential receptors within the modeling domain were assumed to consume fish from the onsite lakes, there were no residential receptors with a cancer risk less than 10 in a million; for that reason, the 10 in a million residential cancer risk isopleth could not be created. The District created a Tier 1 residential cancer risk isopleth of 30.7 in a million, the calculated risk at the MEIR.

Attachment D

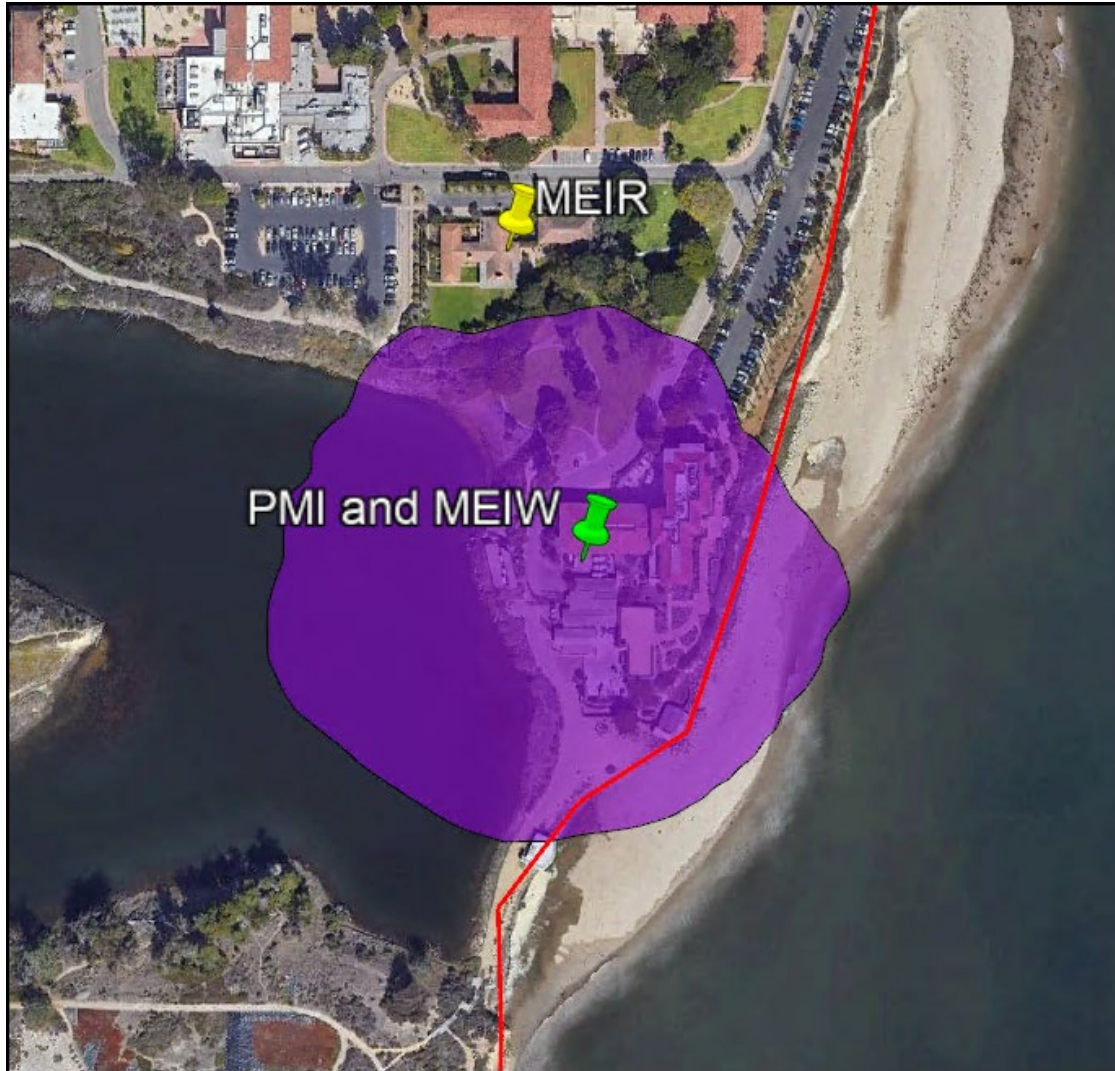
UCSB ACUTE NON-CANCER RISK ISOPLETH ENTIRE STATIONARY SOURCE VIEW



1.0 ACUTE NON-CANCER HAZARD INDEX RISK ISOPLETH IN PURPLE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY IN RED
MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL RESIDENT (MEIR) IN YELLOW
POINT OF MAXIMUM IMPACT (PMI) AND MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL WORKER (MEIW)
IN GREEN

Attachment D

UCSB
ACUTE NON-CANCER RISK ISOPLETH
MAGNIFIED VIEW – MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY LABORATORY



1.0 ACUTE NON-CANCER HAZARD INDEX RISK ISOPLETH IN PURPLE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY IN RED
MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL RESIDENT (MEIR) IN YELLOW
POINT OF MAXIMUM IMPACT (PMI) AND MAXIMALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL WORKER (MEIW)
IN GREEN

Attachment D

UCSB
ACUTE NON-CANCER RISK ISOPLETH
MAGNIFIED VIEW – FACILITIES MANAGEMENT OFFICES⁴ (LEFT) AND WEBB HALL (RIGHT)



1.0 ACUTE NON-CANCER HAZARD INDEX RISK ISOPLETH IN PURPLE

⁴ The Facilities Management offices are no longer present, but were during the inventory year of 2018. This area is being developed for student housing.