

## **Appendix F**

### **Glossary**

<b>Ambient (Air)</b>	Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere; the outside air. For the purpose of evaluating project air quality impacts, ambient air includes any location to which the general public has access. Employees of the project developer are not considered to be part of the general public; however, residents, tenants, employees of tenants, visitors, and customers are considered to be part of the general public.
<b>Ambient Air Quality Standard</b>	The national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and the California ambient air quality standards (California AAQS) define the levels of various pollutants above which unacceptable health effects may occur.
<b>Ancillary Services</b>	Any retail or commercial goods or services that provide auxiliary or supplemental service to an employee or group of employees that would typically be utilized during midday and end-of-day errands.
<b>Area Source</b>	Those sources that individually emit relatively small quantities of air pollutants. This includes small items such as home heaters and consumer products.
<b>BACT</b>	Best Available Control Technology is applicable to certain stationary sources of air pollution regulated by the district. BACT is defined as the most stringent emissions control which, for a given class of source, has been 1) achieved in practice; 2) identified in a state implementation plan; or 3) found by the District to be technologically achievable and cost-effective.
<b>CALINE</b>	The Caline model, developed by Caltrans, calculates ambient concentrations of pollutants from vehicle traffic on a roadway segment, intersection, or parking lot.
<b>CARB</b>	The California Air Resources Board is the state agency with overall responsibility for achieving and maintaining healthy air quality.
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>	Carbon Monoxide is an odorless, colorless, toxic gas, and is the product of incomplete combustion.
<b>Class II Bike Lane</b>	A lane within a street or roadway designed for the one-way use of bicycles. It is an on-street facility with signs, striped land markings, and pavement legends.

<b>Discretionary Project</b>	A project that is subject to a decision by a governmental agency regarding whether and how to carry out or approve a project.
<b>EMFAC</b>	CARB's on-road motor vehicle emissions model which estimates the amounts and types of pollutants emitted from on-road vehicles in California.
<b>Emission Reduction</b>	Credits issued for the reduction of actual emissions from an emission unit; credits registered with the District in accordance with the requirements of El Dorado County APCD Rule 524.
<b>EPA</b>	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the agency designated by Congress to protect air quality on a national basis.
<b>Floor Area Ratio (FAR)</b>	Floor Area Ratio is the gross floor area permitted on a site divided by the total net area of the site, expressed in decimals to one or two places.
<b>General Conformity</b>	Federal regulatory program designed to ensure that federal actions are consistent with local Air Quality plans. Regions must show conformity or risk losing federal transportation funding.
<b>Indirect Source</b>	A project that attracts or generates vehicle activity that in turn generates air pollutants. Examples include office buildings, shopping centers, and airports.
<b>Isopleth</b>	A line on a map connecting points at which a given variable has a specified constant value.
<b>Micron</b>	A measure of air quality for a particular pollutant. A micron is equal to a millionth of a meter.
<b>NOx</b>	Nitrogen Oxides. Nitrogen dioxide, a toxic reddish-brown gas, and nitric oxide, a colorless gas, are the primary ingredients of nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen oxides are produced by the combustion of fuel, such as the burning of gasoline in automobile engines.
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	PM <sub>10</sub> is small suspended particulate matter, 10 microns or less in diameter, which can enter the lungs. The major components of PM <sub>10</sub> are dust particles, nitrates, and sulfates. PM <sub>10</sub> is directly emitted into the atmosphere as a by-product of fuel combustion, abrasion, or through wind erosion and unpaved roads.
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	"Fine" particulate matter; typically associated with adverse health effects. EPA recently established a new NAAQS for PM <sub>2.5</sub> , and

following delay from litigation, is expected to begin soon to define what states must do to implement the standard.

**Point Source**

Point Source is a term used to designate a sizeable stationary emission source at a specific location.

**ROG**

Reactive Organic Gases are a species of organic gas that undergoes photochemical reactions.

**Sensitive Receptor**

People, or facilities that generally house people (schools, hospitals, residences, etc.), that may experience adverse effects from unhealthful concentrations of air pollutants.

**Stationary Source**

A non-mobile source that emits air pollutants. Examples include industrial boilers, power plants, and refineries.

**T-BACT**

The most effective emission limitation or control technique that has been achieved in practice for a category or class of source; or any other emissions limitation or control technique found by the Executive Officer of the CARB or APCO of the local district to be technologically feasible for the category or class of source.

**Threshold**

The maximum amount of pollutant a project can generate without being considered significant.

**Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC)**

An airborne chemical waste that can cause long-term health effects such as cancer, birth defects, or genetic damage.

**Transportation Conformity**

A federal rule that ensures that federal transportation projects conform to the local air quality plan.

**Trip**

A single or one-direction vehicle movement with either the origin or the destination (exiting or entering) inside a study site.

**URBEMIS**

A model designed to estimate air emissions from land use development projects. The model includes emissions from the construction of the project as well as area sources and mobile sources generated by a project.

**VMT**

Vehicle Miles Traveled are the total miles traveled by all vehicles in a particular geographic area, often measured over a 24-hour period.