San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

Gallo Glass Company
Glass Container Manufacturing

Project Number N-1161175
Facility ID N-1662

Stanislaus County

Initial Study and Final Mitigated Negative Declaration

September 14, 2017

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
GOVERNING BOARD 2017

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INITIAL STUDY AND DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Gallo Glass Company
Glass Container Manufacturing
Project Number: N-1161175

September 2017

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A. INTRODUCTION

Gallo Glass Company is a glass container manufacturing operation with a facility located in Modesto, Stanislaus County, California. The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) has received an Authority to Construct (ATC) application from Gallo Glass Company proposing to demolish glass furnace #3 totaling 14,400 square feet and rebuild it to 17,065 square feet within its existing facility. The rebuild of furnace #3 is to allow for an increase in throughput of 77.9 tons of glass produced/day. Three small natural gas-fired lehrs are also proposed to replace the three existing electric lehrs which support the glass making process at glass furnace #3. Gallo Glass Company is also proposing the installation of an additional ceramic dust filter dust collector to serve all four glass furnaces at the Gallo Glass Company site. These proposals altogether are the Project (Project). The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M). By submitting an ATC application to comply with District rule requirements, it was determined the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applied to this Project. As presented in this environmental document, the District has conducted an Initial Study and concludes that, with mitigation, the Project will have a less than significant environmental impact.

B. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

The District has discretionary approval power over the Project, pursuant to District Rule 2010 (Permits Required) and District Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule). The District determined that no other agency has broader discretionary approval power over the Project. As such, the District is the public agency having principal responsibility for approving the project and serves as Lead Agency (CCR §15367).

CEQA requires each public agency to adopt objectives, criteria, and specific procedures consistent with CEQA Statutes and the CEQA Guidelines for administering its responsibilities under CEQA, including the orderly evaluation of projects and preparation of environmental documents. The District adopted its *Environmental Review Guidelines* (ERG) in 2001. The ERG was prepared to comply with this requirement and is an internal document used to comply with CEQA.

The basic purposes of CEQA are to:

- Inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.
- Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.
- Prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.

- Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

Under CEQA the Lead Agency is required to:

- Conduct preliminary reviews to determine if applications are subject to CEQA [CCR §15060].
- Conduct review to determine if projects are exempt from CEQA [CCR §15061].
- Prepare Initial Studies for projects that may have adverse environmental impacts [CCR §15063].
- Determine the significance of the environmental effects caused by the project [CCR §15064].
- Prepare Negative Declarations or Mitigated Negative Declarations for projects with no significant environmental impacts [CCR §15070].
- Prepare, or contract to prepare, EIRs for projects with significant environmental impacts [CCR §15081].
- Adopt reporting or monitoring programs for the changes made to projects or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment [PRC §21081.6 & CCR §15097].
- Comply with CEQA noticing and filing requirements.

C. PROJECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Project Description

Gallo Glass Company is a glass container manufacturing facility in Stanislaus County, California. The Project includes multiple stationary source equipment that is subject to District permitting requirements. One of the major District requirements is that new and modified stationary source equipment that has air contaminant emissions must satisfy the requirements of New Source Review (NSR). The main requirements of NSR are to require the installation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) if certain thresholds are exceeded to minimize emission increase from such equipment, and to mitigate emission increases over certain thresholds by providing emission reductions either by limiting the use of existing equipment or by providing emission offsets.

The District has received an ATC application from Gallo Glass Company. Gallo Glass Company is proposing to demolish glass furnace #3 totaling 14,400 square feet and rebuild it to 17,065 square feet within its existing facility. The rebuild of furnace #3 is to allow for an increase in throughput of 77.9 tons of glass produced/day. Three small natural gas-fired lehrs are also proposed to replace the three existing electric lehrs which support the glass making process at glass furnace #3. Gallo Glass Company is also proposing the installation of an additional ceramic dust filter dust collector to serve all four

glass furnaces at the Gallo Glass Company site. These proposals altogether are the Project (Project). The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M).

Process Description

Gallo Glass Company facility is a glass container manufacturing facility in Stanislaus County, California. The glass container manufacturing process takes cullet (recycled glass) that is weighed and mixed batch (sand, limestone, soda ash) prior to being fed into oxygen-fired natural furnaces where they are melted. Molten glass is moved by refractory channels to forming machines where the glass is cooled and shaped into bottles. The glass is conveyed into annealing lehrs where the stress is relieved and cooled. The glassware is then inspected for flaws. After inspection, the bottles are either packaged into cartons or bulk-stacked and palletized for shipment to E&J Gallo Winery bottling operations or to outside sales customers.

Glass furnace #3 is a gas-oxygen fired furnace. The furnace is lined with refractory brick and contains molten glass. Mixed batch (sand, limestone, soda ash) and cullet (recycled glass) are fed from the batch plant and deposited upon the molten glass within the furnace, which has a typical glass bath depth of 73 inches. At the operating temperature of the furnace (2850 °F), soda ash and calcium carbonate decompose and release carbon dioxide (CO_2), which comprises about 15% by weight of the batch added to the furnace. The sodium sulfate in the blended batch acts as a refining agent. Sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) also decomposes and releases sulfur trioxide (SO_3). SO_3 is soluble in glass and tends to agglomerate small glass bubbles as it rises in the melt, thus removing gas bubbles that are considered an impurity in the glass. As the batch and cullet melt, the melt moves gravimetrically towards the front of the melter and eventually flows through a throat leading to the glass refiner. Recovered dust from the electrostatic precipitator (ESP) or ceramic dust collector system may be used in conjunction with salt cake as a fining agent, as ESP dust is a functional representative for salt cake.

Currently, twelve natural gas-fired burners provide the furnace with up to 75 MMBtu/hr of radiant heat input capacity to maintain the furnace operating temperature. A gas-oxygen furnace uses oxygen, rather than ambient air, as the oxidizer, which reduces thermal NOx formation and results in more complete combustion thus also minimizing CO and VOC emissions. Eighteen 3-inch diameter boost electrodes powered by three 1,166 kVa single phase transformers (3,498 kVa of electric boost) provide heat to the lower regions of the glass bath that are not directly heated by the gas-oxygen burners. The furnace is equipped with one side exhaust port. Exhaust from the furnace is discharged into a common header shared by three other gas-oxygen furnaces. The combined exhaust passes through an electrostatic precipitator equipped with a lime scrubber, which removes SO_3 and filterable PM. This is where the proposed additional ceramic dust filter dust collector comes into the process. The main stack is equipped with parallel ceramic dust filter dust collector that treats a slip stream of the exhaust gas while the ESP treats the majority of the main exhaust gas. The main stack discharges the combined furnace exhaust to the atmosphere.

The four walls of glass furnace #3 will be widened and the furnace walls will be rebricked. These modifications will increase the total building square footage of glass furnace #3 from 14,400 square feet to 17,065 square feet. The glass bath depth will also be increased to 80 inches. The 12 existing burners will be replaced by the ten Praxair Generation III burners. The eighteen 3-inch diameter electric boost electrodes will be retained, and eight barrier boost electrodes powered by a new transformer will be added. The modified glass furnace #3 will provide 2,700 kW of electric boost to further heat the submerged melt. The operating temperature will be increased to 2,876 °F. The alterations are being implemented to increase the glass production capacity, extend furnace life, and improve energy efficiency. The glass production will increase by 77.9 tons per day.

Glass Melting Furnace Process Rate Information		
Parameter	**Existing**	**Modified**
Maximum Daily Glass Pull Rate (tons/day)	352.1	430
Maximum 12-Month Glass Pull rate (tons/year)	128,517	156,950

Each new natural gas fired lehr is a tunnel through which a belt, which contains the formed glass, passes. The tunnel is divided into hot zones at the upstream end and cool zones on the downstream end. The hot zones are heated either electrically or with gas burners and operate at temperatures as high as 1,150 °F. The hot zones essentially bake the formed glass to allow the glass to anneal before entering the cold zones. The unheated cold zones allow the glass to slowly cool to a temperature of approximately 250 °F to 300 °F. Recirculating fans blow high velocity air into each zone to convectively heat or cool the glass.

The 12-foot wide belt will feed the hot formed glass into each of the new natural gas-fired lehr's. Each lehr tunnel will be approximately 16 feet wide and 89 feet long. Each of the three new natural gas-fired lehrs will contain five hot zones and 4 cold zones. Each of the lehrs will be equipped with ten 0.5 MMBtu/hr burners, for a total maximum heat input rating of 5 MMBtu/hr per lehr.

Project Location

The Project will be located in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility at 605 South Santa Cruz Avenue, Modesto, California. The Project is located within the boundaries of Stanislaus County, which is in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (see Figure 1). Furthermore, Table 1 and Figures 2 through 6 present the location and boundaries of Gallo Glass Company's Project.

Table 1: Project Location

Latitude		Longitude	
37.630205		-120.976572	
USGS Quadrangle	**Township**	**Range**	**Section**
Riverbank	T3S	R9E	S33

Figure 1: The San Joaquin Valley Air Basin

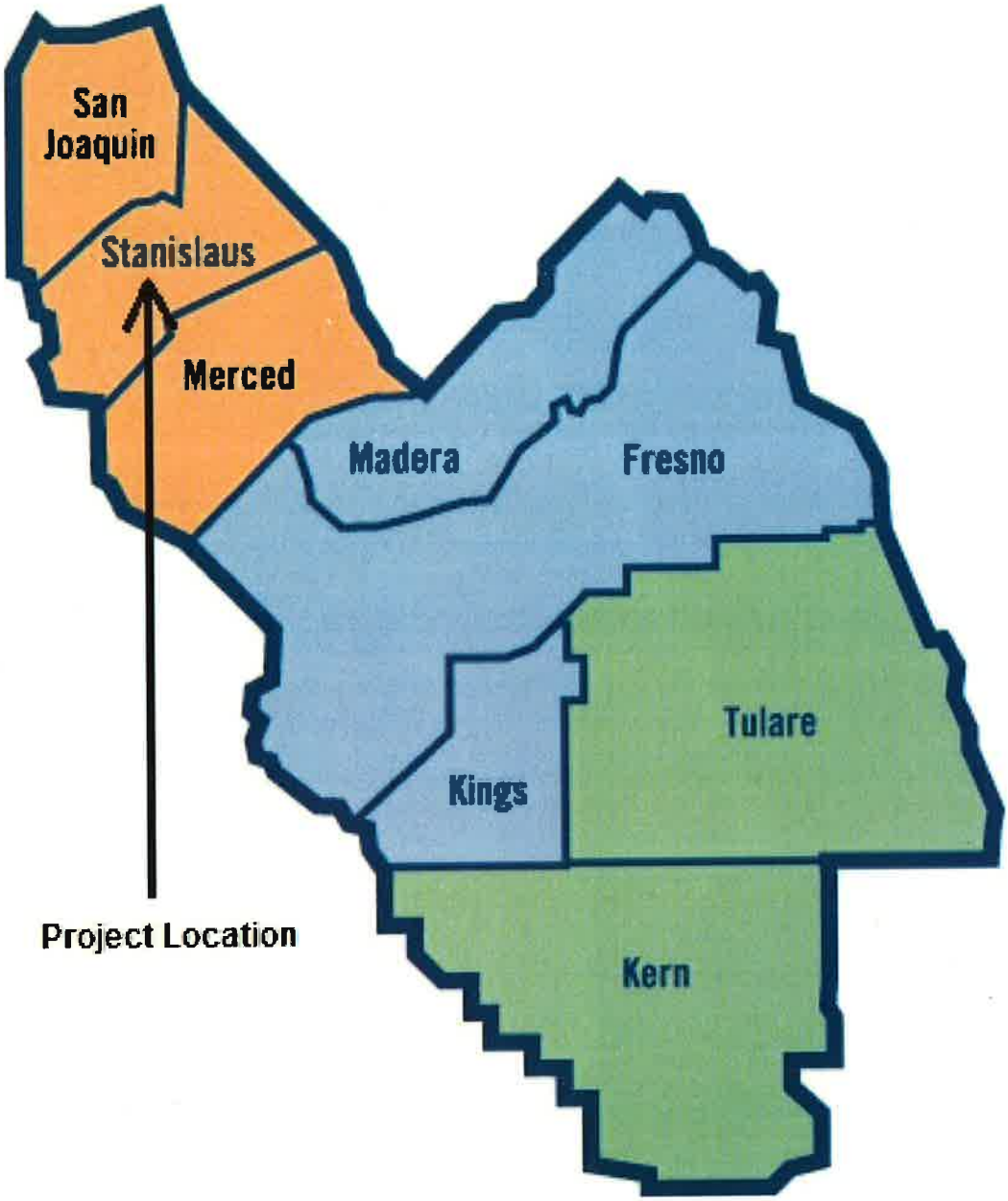


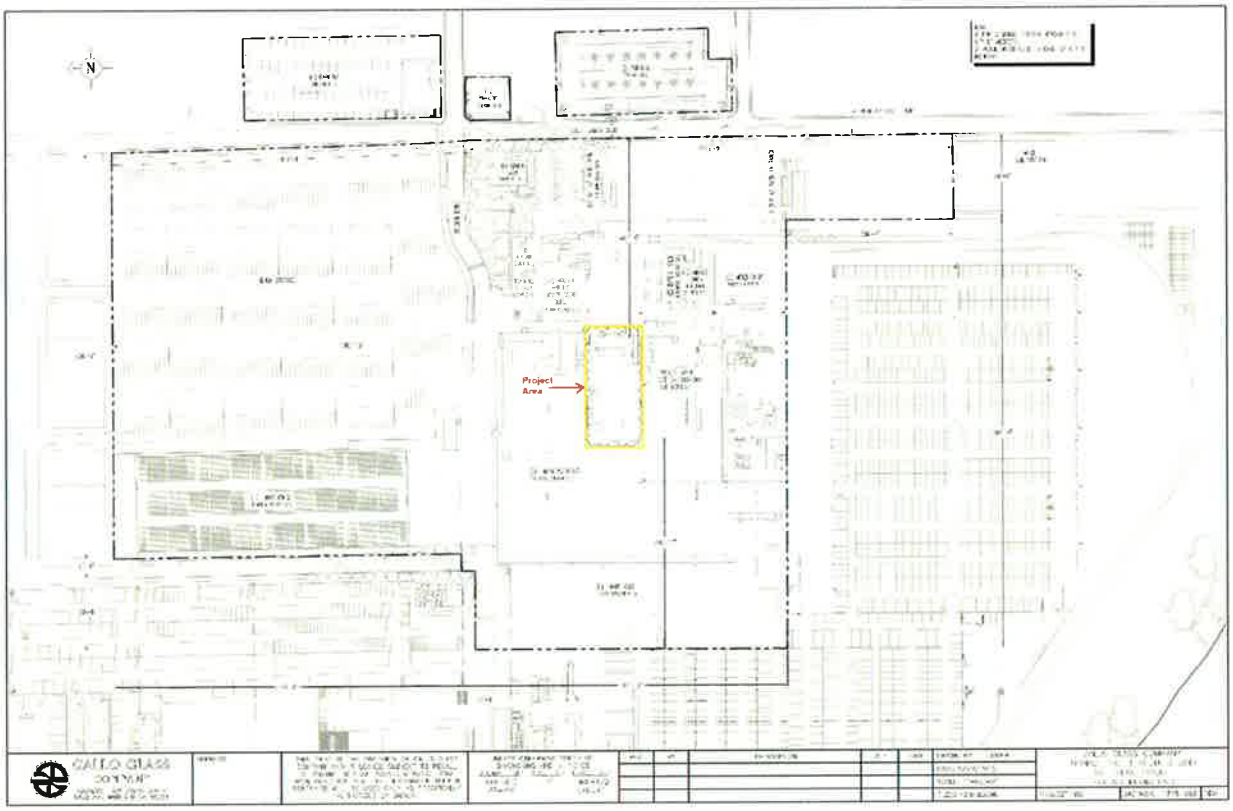
Figure 2: Gallo Glass Company Regional Location

Source: Google Maps 2017

Figure 3: Gallo Glass Company Project Site Location

Source: USGS Topographic Map, Modesto CA Quadrangle

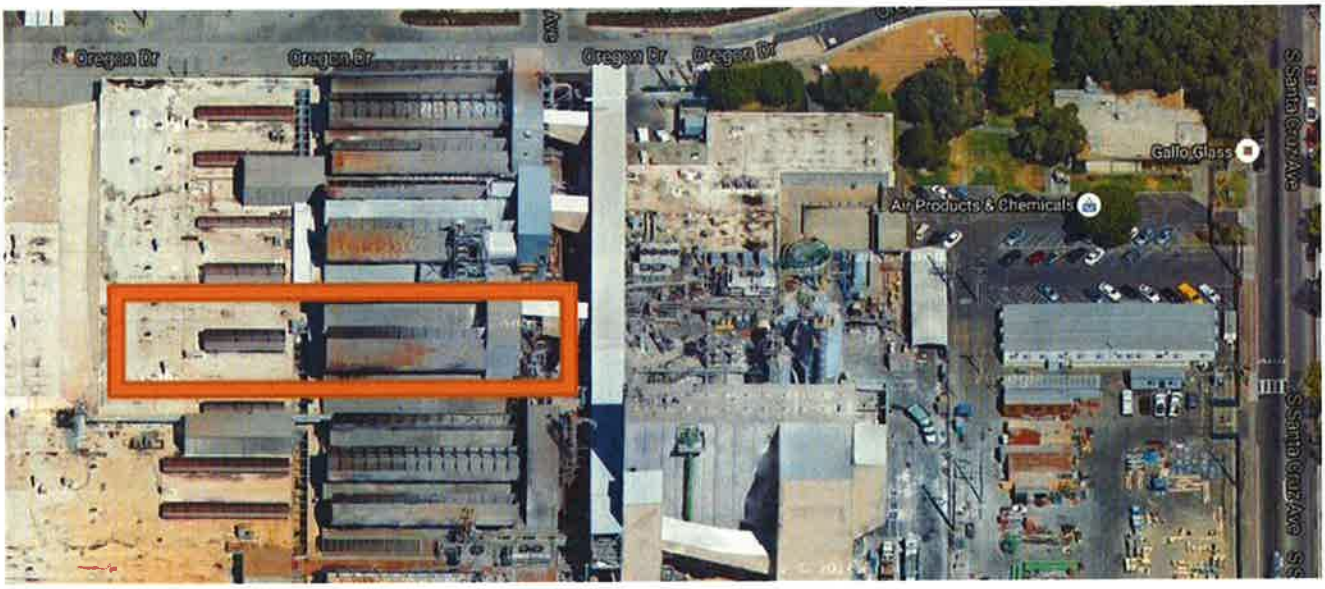
Figure 4: Project Area at the Existing Gallo Glass Company Facility



Source: Gallo Glass Company 2016

Figure 5: Overhead view of Gallo Glass Company Glass Furnace #3

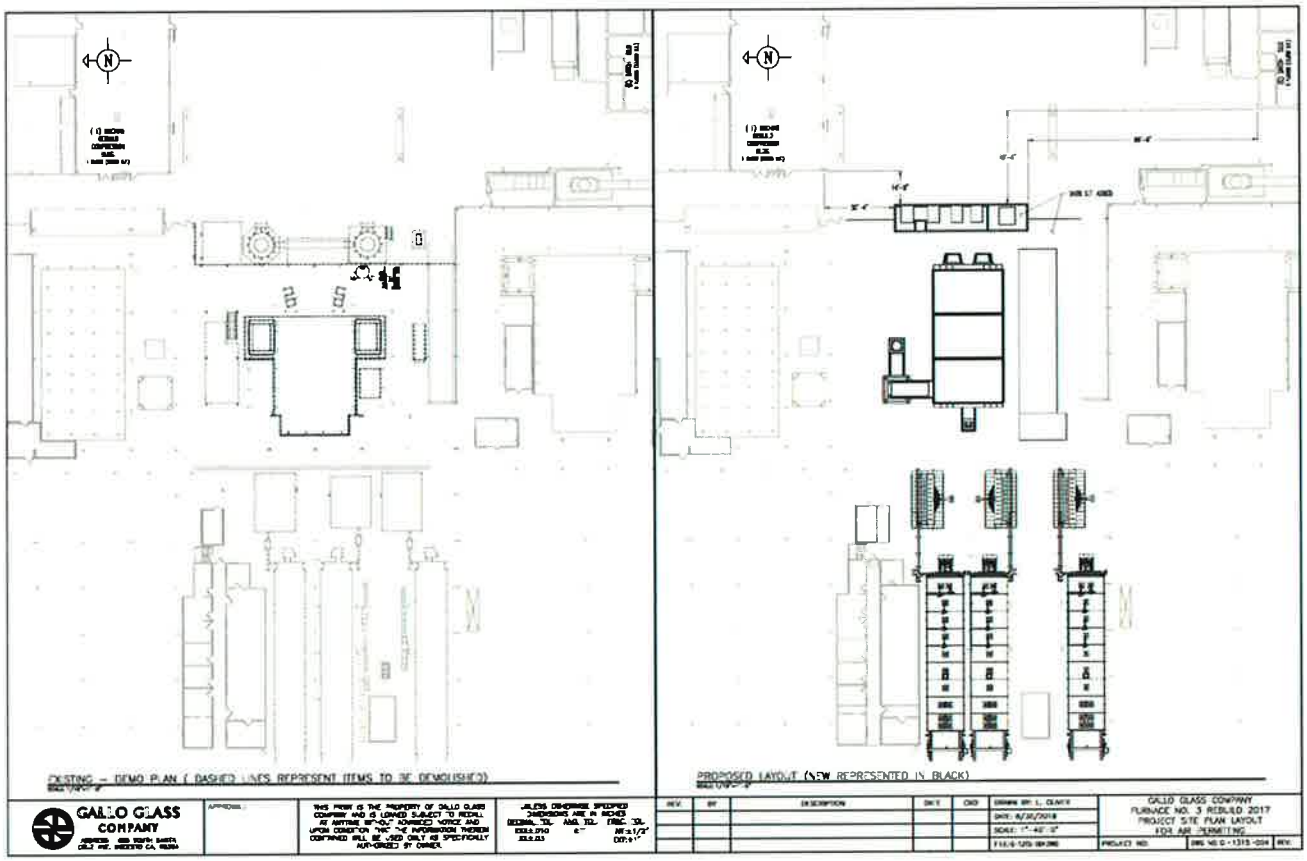
Gallo Glass Furnace 3



Source: Gallo Glass Company 2016

Figure 6: Gallo Glass Company Existing/Proposed layout of Glass Furnace #3

Existing Layout **Proposed Layout**



Source: Gallo Glass Company 2016

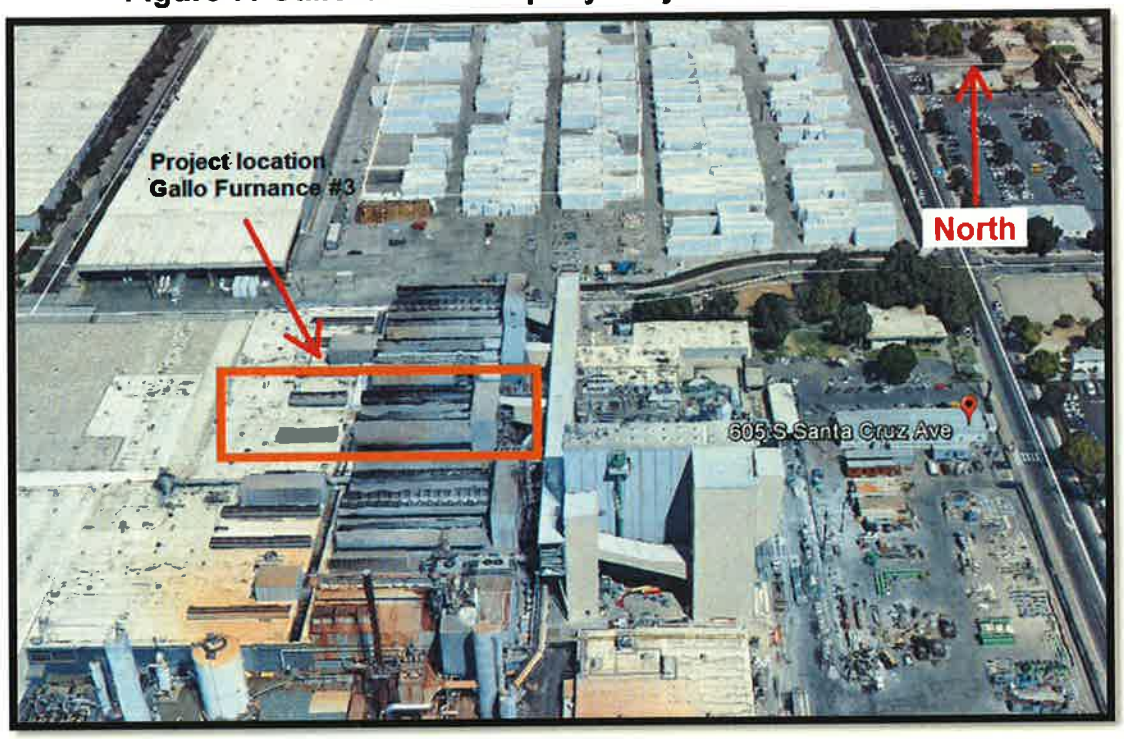
General Plan Designation and Zoning

The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M). Pursuant to Section 21.60.020(B) of the Stanislaus County Zoning Ordinance, all industrial uses except those specified in Section 21.60.030, are a permitted use, in Zone M.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

The Project site is within the existing industrial area. The area immediately surrounding the Project site is zoned industrial and is designated as Industrial. These uses include various forms of light or heavy industrial uses, including, but not limited to, manufacturing and warehousing. Figures 7 through10 present photos of the surrounding area around the Project site. Furthermore, the District has verified that the Project is not within 1,000 of a school's outer boundary; therefore the public notification requirement of California Health & Safety Code 42301.6 is not applicable to the Project.

Figure 7: Gallo Glass Company Project Site View to North

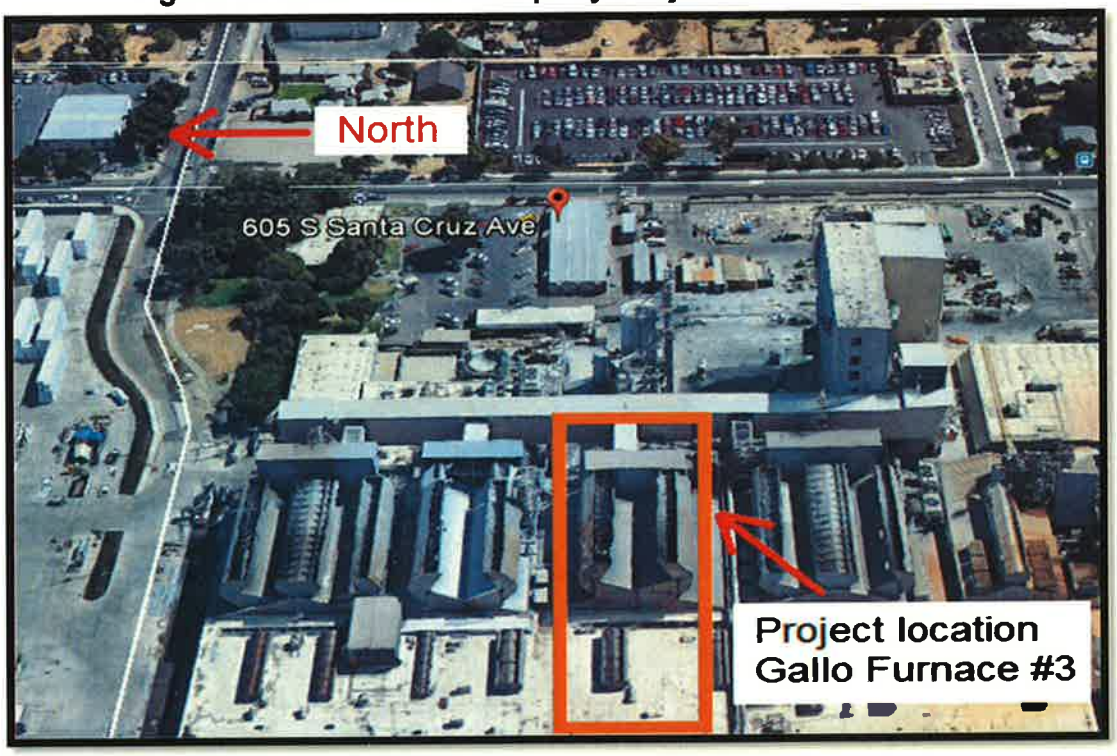


Source: Google Earth 2017

Figure 8: Gallo Glass Company Project Site View to South

Source: Google Earth 2017

Figure 9: Gallo Glass Company Project Site View to East



Source: Google Earth 2017

Figure 10: Gallo Glass Company Project Site View to West

Source: Google Earth 2017

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required

The District has identified the following agency as having approval authority for the Project.

US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

The Project is classified as a Title V significant modification to be processed with a Certificate of Conformity (COC), and its ATC application shall be submitted to the US EPA for a 45-day comment period. Gallo Glass Company facility must apply to administratively amend the Title V operating permit to include the requirements of the ATCs issued with the Project.

D. DECISION TO PREPARE A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Consistent with CEQA requirements the District prepared an Initial Study that evaluated potential environmental effects of the Project. The District has determined that with mitigation, the Project would have a less than significant impact on the environment. The District concludes that a Mitigated Negative Declaration would be appropriate for the Project. Project design elements and mitigation measures that reduce the Project's impact on environment would be enforced through mitigation and District permits.

E. Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology / Soils
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality
☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population / Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☐ Transportation / Traffic	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources	☐ Utilities / Service Systems
☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance		

F. DETERMINATION

I certify that the Project was independently reviewed and analyzed and that this document reflects the independent judgment of the District.

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature: _____ Date: Sept 14 2017

Printed Name: Arnaud Marjollet
Title: Director of Permit Services

G. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				✓
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock, outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				✓
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			✓	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			✓	

I. AESTHETICS

a) *Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

No Impact

There are no designated scenic vistas on the Project site or adjacent properties. The California Scenic Highway Mapping System has no designated scenic routes on or nearby to the Project site. The absence of these features on or nearby the Project site precludes the possibility of potential adverse impacts. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on scenic vistas.

b) *Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock, outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

No Impact

There are no scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings on the Project site or adjacent properties. The absence of these features on or nearby the Project site precludes the possibility of potential adverse impacts. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on scenic resources.

c) *Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

Less than Significant

The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M). Pursuant to Section 21.60.020(B) of the Stanislaus County Zoning Ordinance, all industrial uses except those specified in Section 21.60.030, are a permitted use, in Zone M.

The Project site and its surroundings are currently developed for industrial activities, which historically have been an allowed use for glass manufacturing. The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility and in the same location. The rebuild of glass furnace #3 with installation of the lehrs and ceramic dust filters will be approximately one and half (1.5) feet shorter than the demolished glass furnace #3. As such, the Project will not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impact on visual character.

d) *Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Less than Significant

Ground preparation activities such as demolition and hauling away of the existing glass furnace #3, site preparation, new foundations, vertical construction and building extension for rebuilding glass furnace #3 with installation of the lehrs and ceramic dust filters dust collector will occur during daylight hours only and no new lights will be added for the construction. The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility, which historically has been an allowed use for glass manufacturing. As such, no lighting impacts associated with construction are anticipated. There will be no change in lighting for the operation of the proposed Project at the Gallo Glass Company facility. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impacts on light or glare.

II. Agricultural Resources	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agricultural and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resource Board. Would the Project				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			✓	
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				✓
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resource Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))?				✓
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				✓

II. Agricultural Resources (continued)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				✓

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

a) *Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?*

Less than Significant

The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M). Pursuant to Section 21.60.020(B) of the Stanislaus County Zoning Ordinance, all industrial uses except those specified in Section 21.60.030, are a permitted use, in Zone M.

The Project site and its surroundings are currently developed for industrial activities, which historically have been an allowed use for glass manufacturing. The Project will be occurring within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility, in the same location where the old furnace would be demolished. Also, the California Department of Conversation prepared the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) designating important farmland in California. Based on the FMMP, the Project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide importance. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impact on farmland.

b) *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

No Impact

The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M). Pursuant to Section 21.60.020(B) of the Stanislaus County Zoning Ordinance, all industrial uses except those specified in Section 21.60.030, are a permitted use, in Zone M.

The Project site and its surroundings are currently developed for industrial activities, which historically have been an allowed use for glass manufacturing. According to the Stanislaus County Geographic Information Systems, the Project site is not designated as an active Williamson Act contract. As such, the Project will not conflict with existing zoning or a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

c) *Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resource Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))?*

No Impact

The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility, in the same location, and within an existing industrial operation which historically has been allowed for industrial. No forest lands exist on the Project site or within general area. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on forest lands.

d) *Result in the loss of forest lands or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

No Impact

The Project site and its surroundings are currently developed for industrial activities, which historically have been an allowed use for glass manufacturing. The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility, in the same location, and is not located on forest lands. As such, implementation of the Project will not result in the loss of forest lands or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on loss of forest lands.

e) *Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

No Impact

As discussed above, the Project is consistent with current and surrounding land uses for industrial activities and will not convert farmland or forest lands to non-farmland or non-forest use. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

III. Air Quality Would the Project:		**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the Project:					
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?		✓		
b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			✓	
c)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			✓	
d)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			✓	
e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			✓	

III. AIR QUALITY

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The District is tasked with implementing programs and regulations by the Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act and has prepared plans to attain federal and state Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). The District has established thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions, which are based on federal and District NSR offset requirements for stationary sources. Stationary sources in the District are subject to some of the toughest regulatory requirements in the nation.

The significance of the impacts of the emissions from construction, operational non-permitted equipment and activities, and operational permitted equipment and activities are evaluated separately. The thresholds of significance are based on a calendar year basis. For construction emissions, the annual emissions are evaluated on a consecutive 12-month period. A project would be determined to have a significant impact on air quality if the emissions sum for any criteria pollutant exceeds its respective threshold of significance. The District's thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions are presented below in Table 2.

Table 2: District Thresholds of Significance for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Construction Emissions Threshold (*tpy)	Permitted Operational Emissions Threshold (*tpy)	Non-Permitted Operational Emissions Threshold (*tpy)
NOx	10	10	10
SOx	27	27	27
PM_{10}	15	15	15
$PM_{2.5}$	15	15	15
CO	100	100	100
ROG (VOC)	10	10	10

*tpy = tons per year

Note: For construction emissions, the annual emissions are evaluated on a consecutive 12 month period.

Project Details

The District has received an ATC application from Gallo Glass Company. The proposed Project is to demolish glass furnace #3 totaling 14,400 square feet and rebuild it to 17,065 square feet, install three small natural gas fired lehrs to replace the three existing electric lehrs, and to install a ceramic filter (Project). The rebuild of glass furnace #3 will allow for an increase in throughput of 77.9 tons of glass per day. The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M).

Construction Emissions

Construction of the Project is scheduled to begin April 2018. Construction activities associated with the Project include worker trips, demolition and hauling away of the existing glass furnace #3, site preparation, new foundation, vertical construction and building extension for new glass furnace #3. The Project is expected to be built in 6 months with operations occurring shortly thereafter in year 2018. Table 3 below reflects the expected emissions for construction of the Project.

Table 3: Project Construction Emissions

6-month Construction Period	Annual Emissions (tons)			
	NO_x	PM_{10}	ROG (VOC)	CO
Year (2018)	0.70	0.05	0.07	0.50
District Threshold of Significance	10	15	10	100
Exceed District Thresholds of Thresholds?	No	No	No	No

Notes: Estimated using CalEEMod 2017.

The construction emissions are assessed on a consecutive 12-month period with construction anticipated to begin April 2018. As show in Table 3 above, construction emissions will not exceed the District's thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants. Therefore, the District concludes that Project construction emissions would have a less than significant impact on air quality and mitigation measures are not required.

Operational Emissions

Operational Non-Permitted Activities – Mobile Source Emissions: The Project will be maintained and manned by Gallo Glass Company personnel and contractors. For this Project, the raw materials for glass production consists of mixed batch (i.e.- sand, limestone, soda ash) and cullet (recycled glass). The mixed batch are delivered by trucks and the cullet are delivered by trains to the facility.

Once the Project becomes operational the total amount of raw materials used for glass production will not change but the percentage of the raw material composition (i.e.: mixed batch and cullet) will. The increase in throughput for glass furnace #3 will be achieved by increasing the percentage of cullet used and decreasing the amount of mixed batch needed. Therefore, more train cars would deliver cullet to the facility and less trucks would deliver mixed batch. As a result of the Project, the overall number of truck and train delivery trips, associated with the Project will decrease from 23,544 trips per year to 22,192 trips per year.

For the operational trips associated with the delivery of final product, there will be minimal change since the majority of the final product produced is for E&J Gallo Winery located directly adjacent to the Gallo Glass Company facility. Final product for E&J Gallo Winery will continue to be delivered by an existing electric automated rail system. Therefore, the Project will not result in any new mobile source emissions.

Operational Permitted Equipment – Stationary Source Emissions: The District has conducted an engineering evaluation for the Project and determined that BACT is triggered for NOx, CO, VOC, PM10 and SOx. Gallo Glass Company facility is a new Major Source. Pursuant to District Rule 2201, a Major Source is a stationary source with post-project emissions or a post-project Stationary Source Potential to Emit, equal to or exceeding one or more of the major source emission thresholds and will be required to comply with New Source Review (NSR) requirements. As such, the District has imposed permit conditions consistent with NSR requirements.

Table 4 below presents the operational permitted stationary source emissions at full build-out for the Project.

Table 4: Project Operational Stationary Source Emissions

	Annual Emissions (tons/year)				
	NOx	**SOx**	**PM_{10}**	**CO**	**VOC**
Total Operations Emissions	23.28	14.26	7.0	3.9	0.65
Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) to be Surrendered per Rule 2201	34.92 (1.5:1 ratio)	0	7.0 (1:1 ratio)	0	0
Final Project Stationary Source Emissions	0	0	0	3.9	0.65
Significance Thresholds	10	27	15	100	10
Exceed Thresholds	No	No	No	No	No

In addition, compliance with NSR will ensure Project related criteria pollutant emissions be offset through the surrendering of Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs). Table 5 below presents the offsets required. The requirement for offsets will be enforced through permit conditions. Therefore, the District concludes that through a combination of project design features and permit conditions, Project related stationary source emissions would have a less than significant impact on air quality.

Table 5: Project Stationary Source Offset Requirements

	Offsets Required *				
	NOx	SOx	PM_{10}	CO ‡	VOC
Total ERCs to be Surrendered per Rule 2201 (tpy)	34.92	0	7.0	0	0
ERCs to be Surrendered per Rule 2201 (lbs/quarter**)	17,458.25	0	3,479	0	0
ERCs to be Surrendered per Rule 2201 (lbs/year)	69,833	0	13,916	0	0

*Offset requirements were calculated at the ratios identified in District Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review)

**Due to rounding, the lbs/quarter emissions in this table may not match exactly the lbs/quarter in MM AIR-1.

‡Pursuant to District Rule 2201, § 4.6.1 CO offsets were not required in attainment areas provided that federal AAQS are not violated in the areas to be affected. The District performed an AAQA which demonstrates that the Project will not violate the federal AAQS for CO. Therefore, the Project CO emissions impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required for CO.

Air Quality Plans

As presented in Table 3, Project related construction emissions are demonstrated to be below the District's thresholds of significance. Also, as summarized in Tables 4 and 5, operational stationary source emissions will be mitigated to below the District's thresholds through compliance with District Rule 2201. Furthermore, the Project would have a decrease in mobile trips. As such, the Project would not conflict with the implementation strategy of the District's air quality plans and would have a less than significant impact with mitigation measures. Examples of air quality plans are the *2008 PM 2.5 Plan; 2007 8-Hour Ozone Plan and Request for Redesignation; 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan; 2012 PM2.5 Plan, 2013 Plan for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard; 2015 Plan for the 1997 PM2.5 Standard; and 2016 Plan for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard.*

Mitigation: To ensure compliance with District NSR requirements for offsetting operational emissions, Gallo Glass Company shall surrender ERCs sufficient to completely offset operational emissions as required by District NSR requirements. The following measures will be made conditions of Project approval and will be included in the Project ATCs:

AIR-1: To ensure compliance with District NSR requirements for offsetting operational emissions, the following measures will be made conditions of Project approval (N-1161175) and will be included in the Project ATCs:

Furnace #3:

- *Prior to operating equipment under this Authority to Construct, permittee shall surrender NO_X emission reduction credits for the following quantity of emissions: 1st quarter – 17,458 lb, 2nd quarter – 17,458 lb, 3rd quarter – 17,458 lb, and fourth quarter – 17,459 lb. These amounts include the applicable offset ratio specified in Rule 2201 Section 4.8 (as amended 4/21/11) for the ERC specified below. [District Rule 2201]*

- *ERC Certificate Numbers N-768-2, N-849-2, N-1221-2, C-1071-2, N-900-2, N-966-2, N-1011-2, N-1012-2, N-1230-2, N-1272-2, and N-1380-2 (or a certificate split from this certificates) shall be used to supply the required offsets, unless a revised offsetting proposal is received and approved by the District, upon which this Authority to Construct shall be reissued, administratively specifying the new offsetting proposal. Original public noticing requirements, if any, shall be duplicated prior to reissuance of this Authority to Construct. [District Rule 2201]*

- *Prior to operating equipment under this Authority to Construct, permittee shall surrender PM10 emission reduction credits for the following quantity of emissions: 1st quarter – 3,479 lb, 2nd quarter – 3,479 lb, 3rd quarter – 3,479 lb, and fourth quarter – 3,479 lb. These amounts include the applicable offset ratio specified in Rule 2201 Section 4.8 (as amended 4/21/11) for the ERC specified below. [District Rule 2201]*

- *ERC Certificate Number N-161-4 (or a certificate split from this certificates) shall be used to supply the required offsets, unless a revised offsetting proposal is received and approved by the District, upon which this Authority to Construct shall be reissued, administratively specifying the new offsetting proposal. Original public noticing requirements, if any, shall be duplicated prior to reissuance of this Authority to Construct. [District Rule 2201]*

Gas-fired lehrs:

- *Prior to operating equipment under this Authority to Construct, permittee shall surrender PM10 emission reduction credits as required by Authority to Construct N-1662-3-19. [District 2201]*

b) *Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

Less Than Significant Impact

When assessing the significance of project-related impacts on air quality, it should be noted that the impacts may be significant when emission increases from construction

and operational activities exceed 100 pounds per day screening level of any criteria pollutant after implementation of all enforceable mitigation measures. Under such circumstance, the District recommends an ambient air quality analysis (AAQA) be performed. An AAQA uses air dispersion modeling to determine if emission increases from a project will cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standards. For this Project, the Project will not exceed the 100 pounds per day screening level. Therefore, the Project is not expected to result in a violation of an air quality standard and the impact will be less than significant.

c) *Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

Less Than Significant Impact

By its very nature, air pollution has a cumulative impact. The District's nonattainment status is a result of past and present development within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). Furthermore, attainment of ambient air quality standards can be jeopardized by increasing emissions-generating activities in the region. No single project would be sufficient in size, by itself, to result in nonattainment of the regional air quality standards. Instead, a project's emissions may be individually limited, but cumulatively considerable when taken in combination with past, present, and future development within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin.

The District's thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants are based on District Rule 2201 (New Source Review) offset requirements. Furthermore, NSR is a major component of the District's attainment strategy. NSR provides mechanisms, including emission trade-offs, by which Authorities to Construct such sources may be granted, without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards. District implementation of NSR ensures that there is no net increase in emissions above specified thresholds from new and modified Stationary Sources for all nonattainment pollutants and their precursors. In fact, permitted emissions above offset thresholds equivalent to the District's thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants are mitigated to below the thresholds, and the District's attainment plans show that this level of emissions increase will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards.

The District's attainment plans demonstrate that project-specific net emissions increase below NSR offset requirements will not prevent the District from achieving attainment. Consequently, emission impacts from sources permitted consistent with NSR requirements are not individually significant and are not cumulatively significant.

As discussed above, the Project construction is short term and will not exceed any significance threshold. The Project operation will comply with all District rules and

regulations including the surrendering of ERCs. Therefore, Project related emissions would have a cumulatively less than significant impact on air quality.

d) *Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Less Than Significant Impact

Under the Clean Air Act, toxic air contaminants (TACs) are airborne pollutants that may be expected to result in an increase in mortality or serious illness or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Potential health impacts from TACs include long-term health effects such as cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, or genetic damage; or short-term effects such as eye watering, respiratory irritation, throat pain and headaches. TACs may also be referred to as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). There are currently more than seven hundred (700) substances classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) as TACs. Air Quality problems occur when sources of TACs and sensitive receptors are located in proximity to one another.

TACs can be separated into carcinogens and non-carcinogens based on the nature of the physiological degradation associated with exposure to the pollutant. For regulatory purposes, carcinogens are assumed to have no safe threshold below which health impacts would not occur. Cancer risk is expressed as excess cancer cases per one million exposed individuals.

Non-carcinogens differ in that there is generally assumed to be a safe level of exposure below which no negative health impact would occur. These levels are determined on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis. Acute and chronic exposure to non-carcinogens is expressed by using a Hazard Index, which is the ratio of expected exposure levels to acceptable health-acceptable exposure levels.

The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588, 1987, Connelly) was enacted in 1987, and requires stationary sources to report the type and quantities of certain substances routinely released into the air. The goals of AB 2588 are to collect emission data, to identify facilities having localized impacts, to ascertain risks to acceptable levels. AB 2588 requires air districts to establish the prioritization score threshold at which facilities are required to prepare a health risk assessment (HRA). In establishing priorities, an air district must consider potency, toxicity, quantity, and volume of hazardous materials released from the facility, the proximity of the facility to potential receptors, and any other factors that the district determines may indicate that the facility may pose a significant risk.

In implementing its responsibilities under AB 2588, the District Governing Board adopted notification procedures, including prioritization score thresholds, for notifying the public of significant carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health risks. The District concludes that use of the existing prioritization score thresholds to establish

thresholds of significance under CCR §15064.7 is an appropriate and effective means of promoting consistency in significance determinations within the environmental review process. The District's thresholds of significance for determining whether project emissions would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations are:

- Carcinogens: Probability of contracting cancer for the Maximally Exposed Individual (MEI) exceeds ten (20) in one million.
- Non-Carcinogens: Ground Level concentrations of non-carcinogenic TACs would result in a Hazard Index greater than one (1) for the MEI.

The HRA demonstrates that for each unit, the acute and chronic hazard indices are both below one (1) and the maximum individual cancer exposure risk associated with each unit is less than the 1 in a million threshold. Specific conditions will be placed into the permit to ensure that human health risks will not exceed the District allowable levels. Therefore, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the project would expose sensitive receptors (including the existing dairy operation to the northwest of the Project) to significant health risks. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on sensitive receptors.

e) *Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

Less Than Significant Impact

While offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can be very unpleasant, leading to considerable distress among the public and often generating citizen complaints to local governments and the District. Any project with the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors should be deemed to have a significant impact. Due to the subjective nature of odor impacts, the number of variables that can influence the potential for an odor impact, and the variety of odor sources, there is no quantitative or formulaic methodologies to determine if potential odors would have a significant impact. Rather, projects must be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Diesel exhaust from construction activities may generate odors. However, construction emissions are temporary in nature and the project construction phase is not expected to affect a substantial number of people.

The District's *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (GAMAQI) defines a significant odor impact as either:

- More than one (1) confirmed complaint per year averaged over a three (3) year period, or

- Three (3) unconfirmed complaints per year averaged over a three (3) year period.

Since the Project is at the existing Gallo Glass Company facility, the District searched its Compliance Database for odor complaints received for the facility. Per District's research, no confirmed and/or unconfirmed complaints were received over the past three (3) year. Therefore, since no confirmed and/or unconfirmed complaints were received over the last three (3) years, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Project would create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact on odors.

IV. Biological Resources Would the Project:		**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			✓	
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			✓	
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			✓	
d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			✓	
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			✓	

IV. Biological Resources (Continued)		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			✓	

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

a) *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. It is not anticipated that there would be threatened or endangered species on that site. The proposed Project is to demolish glass furnace #3 and rebuilt it to a slightly larger size, to install 3 small natural gas fired lehrs, and to install a filter. The proposed rebuild of glass furnace #3 will be in the same site where the to-be-demolished furnace is located. The three small natural gas-fired lehrs that are also proposed for this Project would be installed on an existing paved concrete area to replace the existing electric lehrs. The installation of the ceramic filter simply involves inserting a filter into the existing main stack where exhaust gas is routed through and would not involve any actual construction activities. As such, the Project would not result in direct impacts to threatened or endangered species. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact

b) *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing, and not near riparian or sensitive natural communities; therefore, activities related to the Project will not impact riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities. As such, the Project would not result in direct impacts to threatened or endangered species. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact

c) *Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

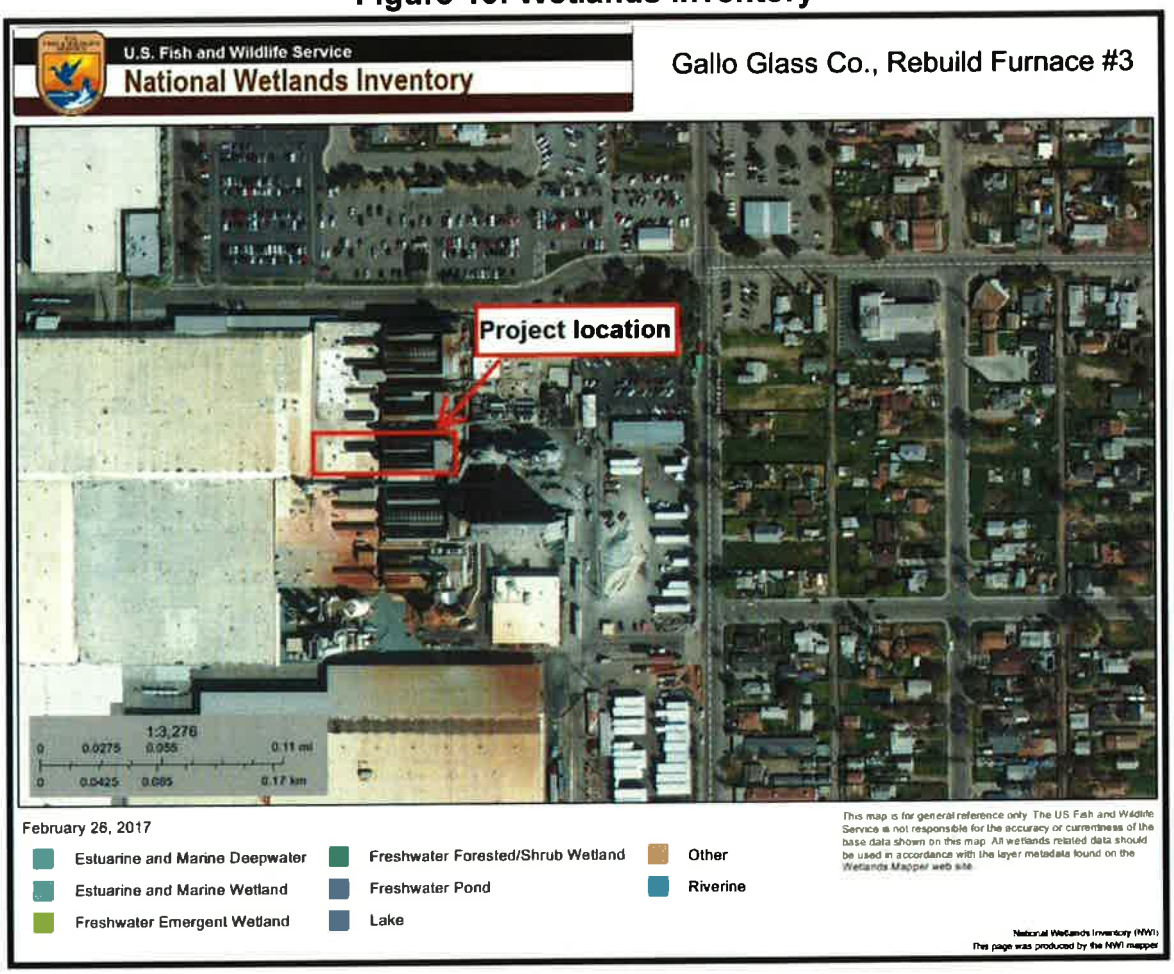
Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. Per, section 404 of the Clean Water Act defines wetlands as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

In more common language, wetlands are areas where the frequent and prolonged presence of water at or near the soil surface drives the natural system meaning the kind of soils that form, the plants that grow, and the fish and/or wildlife communities that use the habitat. Swamps, marshes, and bogs are well-recognized types of wetlands. However, many important specific wetland types have drier or more variable water systems than those familiar to the general public. Some examples of these are vernal pools (pools that form in the spring rains but are dry at other times of the year), playas (areas at the bottom of undrained desert basins that are sometimes covered with water), and prairie potholes.

The U.S. Department Fish and Wildlife Services National Wetlands Inventory does not identified wetlands around the vicinity of the proposed Project site (see Figure 10 below). As such, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Project would have an impact on wetlands. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact

Figure 10: Wetlands Inventory



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, National Wetlands Inventory.
Website: www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html

d) *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. Also, there are no established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites present on the Project site. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors.

e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Stanislaus County General Plan Land Use, Conservation and Open Space Element outline policies for tree conservation. The policy requires protection of oak woodlands and other native hardwood habitat. The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. As such, there are no oak woodlands trees present on the Project site. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact

f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The Gallo Glass Company facility site is not located in or near any area identified in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley, California (Recovery Plan). The Project site is for activities allowed for the area currently zoned as industrial and does not contain any significant blocks of natural lands that would provide contiguous high-quality habitat for any of the species addressed in the Recovery Plan. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on conservation plans.

V. Cultural Resources Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in '15064.5?				✓
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to '15064.5?				✓
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				✓
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			✓	
e) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?			✓	

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

a) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in '15064.5?*

No Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing and will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Therefore, there Project would have no impact

b) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to '15064.5?*

No Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing and will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. The Project is located on property that is zoned for industrial purposes. Therefore, there Project would have no impact

c) *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

No Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing and will not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The Project is located on property that is zoned for industrial purposes. Therefore, there Project would have no impact

d) *Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing and will not disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The Project is located on property that is zoned for industrial purposes. Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

e) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The Project is located on property that is zoned for industrial purposes.

For the Project, written notification and consultation with Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted during the early consultation process. There were no responses received, and no sacred lands sites were identified as areas of concern with implementation of the Project. As of the date of this MND (June 2017), no tribes have requested consultation with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District pursuant to AB 52. Since no tribes have requested consultation and no construction is proposed that could cause substantial adverse changes to traditional cultural properties that have not been identified in the consultation process, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

VI. Geology / Soils Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			✓	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			✓	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			✓	
iv) Landslides?			✓	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			✓	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				✓
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				✓
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				

VI. GEOLOGY/SOILS

a) *Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving;*

i. *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, as published by the California Department of Conservation. The nearest active earthquake fault to the Gallo Glass Company facility site is the San Joaquin Fault in South-Western Stanislaus County and is located approximately fifteen (15) miles from the Project site (California Department of Conservation, 2017). Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

ii. *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

Less Than Significant Impact

According to the Safety Element of the Stanislaus County General Plan, Stanislaus County is susceptible to ground shaking of an intensity approaching "X" (ten) on the Modified Mercalli Scale, which would result in very serious damage to most structures, from a number of seismic sources. This hazard exists because elastic strains that accumulate deep within the earth become so great that the rock can no longer be contained. When this happens, movement along a fracture zone occurs, releasing enormous amounts of energy. At any given location, the amount of the resulting shaking motion caused by the sudden movement depends to a large extent on local ground condition. The Stanislaus County Safety Element has policies and implementing measures in place to minimize concerns from ground shaking. The Project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, as published by the California Department of Conservation. The nearest active earthquake fault to the Gallo site is the San Joaquin Fault in South-Western Stanislaus County and is located approximately fifteen (15) miles from the Project site (California Department of Conservation, 2017). Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

iii. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Less Than Significant Impact

According to the Safety Element of the Stanislaus County General Plan, land subsidence is a type of ground failure that can be aggravated by ground shaking. It is most often caused by the withdrawal of large volumes of fluids from underground reservoirs, but it can also occur by the addition of surface water to certain types of soil.

The Project does not require water from underground reservoirs for operational purposes. As such, ground failure is not expected to occur at the Project site. Also, the Project site is consistent with current land use and will be designed in accordance with all building code requirements including those pertaining to excavations, grading, and foundations. Adherence to California Buildings Standards Code (CBSC) requirements and compliance with California seismic design requirements would ensure that the Project would not expose persons or property to substantial risk of loss, injury, or death resulting from seismic activity. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

iv. Landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact

According to the Safety Element of the Stanislaus County General Plan, Stanislaus County is susceptible to small landsides in mountainous areas of the county as loose material moves naturally down slope or fires have caused loss of soil-stabilizing vegetative cover. The Project is located in an existing Gallo Glass Company facility on flat terrain away from any mountains and is not expected to experience any landslides. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The proposed Project is to demolish glass furnace #3 and rebuilt it to a slightly larger size, to install 3 small natural gas fired lehrs, and to install a filter. The proposed rebuild of glass furnace #3 will be in the same site where the to-be-demolished furnace is located. The three small natural gas-fired lehrs that are also proposed for this Project would be installed on an existing paved concrete area to replace the existing electric lehrs. The installation of the ceramic filter simply involves inserting a filter into the existing main stack where exhaust gas is routed through and would not involve any actual construction activities. Also, the area surrounding the Project site is paved concrete. Any potential impacts to soil erosion will be reduced by compliance with the Stanislaus County Planning and

Building Department requirements. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) *Be located on a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*

No Impact

The Project is located on industrial land designated for industrial activities and will be used for such purpose. The existing facility is not located on a geological unit or soil that is unstable and is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. Also, the area surrounding the Project site is paved concrete. Furthermore, the Project is not located near mountainous areas where there is a potential for landslides and is not located in a liquefaction area. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

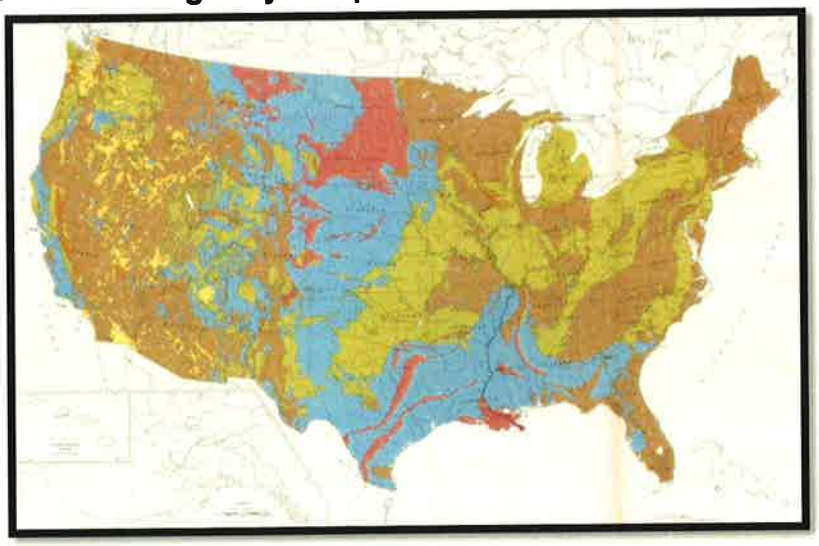
d) *Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risk to life or property?*

No Impact

Expansive soils are soil that swell and contract depending on the amount of water that is present. Expansive soils contain minerals such as smectite clays that are capable of absorbing water. When they absorb water they increase in volume. The more water they absorb the more their volume increases. Expansions of ten percent or more are not uncommon. This change in volume can exert enough force on a building or other structure to cause damage.

According to the United States Geological Survey, *Swelling Clays Map of the Conterminous United States* identified geologic units that contain swelling clays, and within broad limits, categorized the units according to their swelling potential (see Figures 11 and 12).

Figure 11: Swelling Clays Map of the Conterminous United States



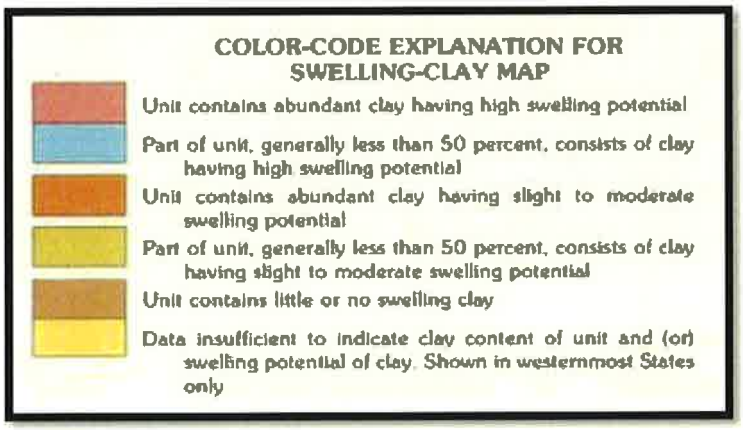
Source: United States Geological Survey
Website: http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_10014.htm

Figure 12: Swelling Clays Map of the Conterminous United States (Project Area)

Source: United States Geological Survey
Website: http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_10014.htm

The color coded explanation for the swelling-clay map is shown in Figure 12 below:

Figure 12 Legend: Color-Coded Explanation for Swelling Clay Map



Source: United States Geological Survey
Website: http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_10014.htm

Based on the *Swelling Clays Map of the Conterminous United States* prepared by the United States Geological Survey, the soil in Stanislaus County contains little or no swelling potential.

Again, the Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The proposed Project is to demolish glass furnace #3 and rebuilt it to a slightly larger size, to install 3 small natural gas fired lehrs, and to install a filter. The proposed rebuild of glass furnace #3 will be in the same site where the to-be-demolished furnace is located. The three small natural gas-fired lehrs that are also proposed for this Project would be installed on an existing paved concrete area to replace the existing electric lehrs. The installation of the ceramic filter simply involves inserting a filter into the existing main stack where exhaust gas is routed through and would not involve any actual construction activities. Therefore, there would be no impact on expansive soil.

e) *Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal system where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?*

No Impact

For construction and operation, portable restrooms will be maintained by an outside service company or existing facilities will be used. Construction activities will only involve rebuilding furnace #3, installing three lehrs, and installing an additional ceramic filter and there will be no change to the current operational activities. Additionally, the glass manufacturing process for this Project does not use water and

therefore would not create wastewater. As such, the Project will not impact the soil or its capacity to support potential wastewater disposal. Therefore, the Project will have no impact.

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			✓	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			✓	

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The District has received an ATC application from Gallo Glass Company. Gallo Glass Company is proposing to demolish glass furnace #3 totaling 14,400 square feet and rebuilding it to 17,065 square feet within its existing facility. The rebuild of glass furnace #3 is to allow for an increase in throughput of 77.9 tons of glass produced per day. Three small natural gas-fired lehrs are also proposed to be installed to support the glass making process at glass furnace #3. Gallo Glass Company is also proposing the installation of an additional ceramic dust filter dust collector to serve all four glass furnaces at the Gallo Glass Company site. These proposals altogether are the Project (Project). The Project site is currently designated in the Stanislaus County General Plan as Industrial and is zoned Industrial (Zone M).

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) are gases that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range, trapping heat in the earth's atmosphere. There are no "attainment" standards established by the Federal or State government for GHGs. In fact, GHGs are not generally thought of as traditional air pollutants because GHGs, and their impacts, are global in nature, while traditional "criteria" air pollutants affect the health of people and other living things at ground level, in the general region of their release to the atmosphere. Some GHGs occur naturally and are emitted into the atmosphere through natural processes. Other GHGs are created and emitted solely through human activities. The principal GHGs that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated carbons. Additional information on GHG and global climate change can be found in the District staff report titled: *Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts Under the California Environmental Quality Act.*

Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32)

Assembly Bill 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) is a key piece of California's effort to reduce its GHG emissions. AB 32 was adopted establishing a cap on statewide greenhouse gas emissions and sets forth the regulatory framework to achieve the corresponding reduction in statewide emissions levels. AB 32 requires CARB to establish regulations designed to reduce California's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. In executing its legislative mandate under AB 32, CARB developed a Scoping Plan that contains the main strategies California will use to reduce GHG from Business-as-Usual (BAU) emissions projected for 2020 levels back down to 1990 levels. BAU is the projected emissions caused by growth, without any GHG reduction measures. CARB determined that a 29% reduction from BAU is necessary to achieve the 1990 GHG emissions level. On December 11, 2008, CARB adopted its AB 32 Scoping Plan, setting a framework for future regulatory action on how California will achieve the goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels.

Cap & Trade

The AB 32 Scoping Plan identifies a Cap and Trade program as one of the strategies California will employ to reduce the GHG emissions that cause climate change. The Cap and Trade program is implemented by the CARB and caps GHG emissions from the industrial, utility, and transportation fuels sectors – which account for roughly 85% of the state's GHG emissions.

The program works by establishing a hard cap on about 85% of total statewide GHG emissions. The cap starts at expected BAU emissions levels in 2012, and declines 2-3% per year through 2020. Fewer and fewer GHG emissions allowances are available each year, requiring covered sources to reduce their emissions or pay increasingly higher prices for those allowances. The cap level is set in 2020 to ensure California complies with AB 32's emission reduction target of returning to 1990 GHG emission levels.

The scope of GHG emission sources subject to Cap and Trade in the first compliance period (2013-2014), included:

- All electricity generated and imported into California. The first deliverer of electricity into the state is the capped entity (the one that will have to purchase and surrender allowances).
- Large industrial facilities emitting more than 25,000 metric tons of GHG pollution/year. Examples include oil refineries and cement manufacturers.

The scope of GHG emission sources subject to Cap and Trade during the second compliance period (2015-2017), expands to include distributors of transportation fuels (including gasoline and diesel), natural gas, and other fuels. The regulated entity will be the fuel provider that distributes the fuel upstream (not the gas station). In total, the Cap and Trade program is expected to include roughly 350 large businesses, representing

about 600 facilities. Individuals and small businesses will not be regulated. Under the program, companies do not have individual or facility-specific reduction requirements. Rather, all companies covered by the regulation are required to turn in allowances in an amount equal to their total greenhouse gas emissions during each phase of the program. The program gives companies the flexibility to either trade allowances with others or take steps to cost-effectively reduce emissions at their own facilities. Companies that emit more will have to turn in more allowances. Companies that can cut their emissions will have to turn in fewer allowances. Furthermore, as the cap declines, total emissions are reduced.

On October 20, 2011, CARB's Board adopted the final Cap and Trade regulation and Resolution 11-32. As part of finalizing the regulation, the Board considered the related environmental analysis and, consistent with CEQA requirements, approved CARB's functionally equivalent document (FED).

CEQA Requirements

In December, 2009, the California Natural Resources Agency (NRA) amended the CEQA Guidelines to include Global Climate Change, which is now generally accepted by the scientific community to be occurring and caused by GHG emissions. The amendments address analysis and mitigation of the potential effects of GHG emissions in CEQA documents. In their *Final Statement of Reasons for Regulatory Action,* NRA recognizes that the analysis of GHG emissions in a CEQA document presents unique challenges to lead agencies. NRA amended section 15064(h)(3) of the CEQA guidelines to add compliance with plans or regulations for the reduction of GHG emissions to the list of plans and programs that may be considered in a cumulative impacts analysis. In their *Final Statement of Reasons for Regulatory Action*, NRA discusses that AB 32 requires CARB to adopt regulations that achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost effective GHG reductions to reach the adopted state-wide emissions limit. NRA goes on to state that a lead agency may consider whether CARB's GHG reduction regulations satisfy the criteria in existing subdivision (h)(3).

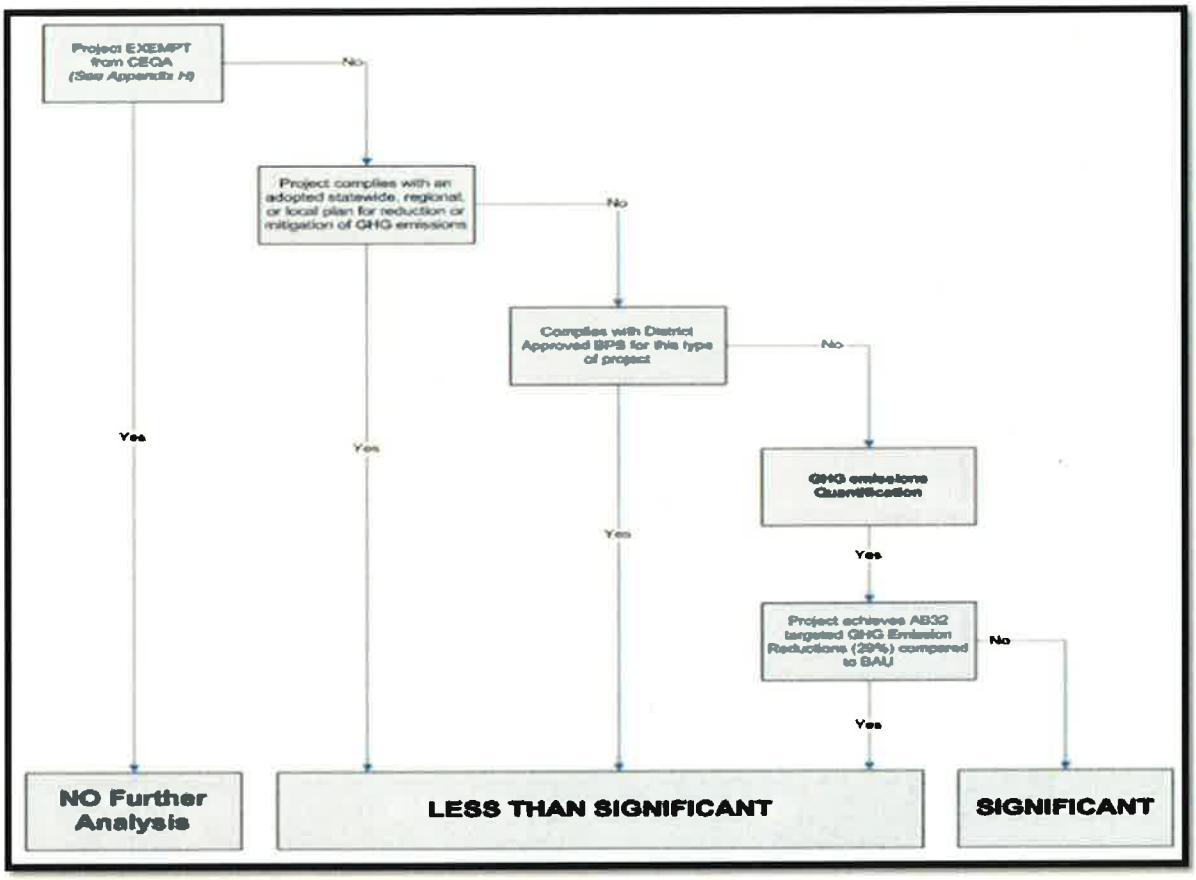
District CEQA Policy

CEQA requires each public agency to adopt objectives, criteria, and specific procedures consistent with CEQA Statutes and the CEQA Guidelines for administering its responsibilities under CEQA, including the orderly evaluation of projects and preparation of environmental documents. On December 17, 2009, the District adopted the policy "*District Policy (APR 2005) – Addressing GHG Emissions Impacts for Stationary Source Projects Under CEQA When Serving as the Lead Agency*" and approved the District's guidance document for use by other agencies when addressing GHG impacts as lead agencies under CEQA. The policy applies to all District permitting projects that have an increase in GHG emissions, regardless of the magnitude of the increase. Under this policy, the District's determination of significance of project-specific GHG emissions is founded on the principal that projects with GHG emission reductions consistent with AB

32 emission reduction targets are considered to have a less than significant impact on global climate change.

As illustrated below in Figure 13, the District's board-adopted policy for determining significance of project-specific GHG emissions employs a tiered approach. Of specific relevance to Cap and Trade is the provision that: "Projects complying with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program, which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located, would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions. Such plans or programs must be specified in law or approved by the lead agency with jurisdiction over the affected resource and supported by a CEQA compliant environmental review document adopted by the lead agency. Projects complying with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program would not be required to implement best performance standards (BPS)." Projects that do not comply with such a plan or program must incorporate BPS or undergo a project-specific analysis demonstrating that GHG emissions would be reduced by at least 29%, as compared to BAU.

Figure 13: Determination of Significance for Stationary Source Projects



Source: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, *Climate Change Action Plan: Addressing GHG Emissions Impacts under CEQA*. Website: http://www.valleyair.org

Determining the Significance of GHG Emissions for Projects Subject to an Approved GHG Emissions Reduction Plan

The NRA amended the CEQA Guidelines to include Global Climate Change and added compliance with plans or regulations to reduce GHG emissions to the list of plans and programs that should be considered in a cumulative impacts analysis. In their *Final Statement of Reasons for Regulatory Action*, the NRA discusses that AB 32 requires CARB to adopt regulations that achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost effective GHG reductions to reach the adopted state-wide emissions limit. NRA goes on to state that a lead agency may consider whether CARB's GHG reduction regulations satisfy the criteria in section 15064(h)(3).

The District's board-adopted policy determines that "Projects complying with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program, which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located would be determined to have a less than significant individual or cumulative impact for GHG emissions. Such plans or programs must be specific in law or approved by the lead agency with jurisdiction over the affected resource and supported by a CEQA compliant environmental review document adopted by the lead agency."

AB 32 and the AB 32 scoping plan adopted by CARB is a GHG reduction plan for CEQA purposes. It is directly and wholly responsible for meeting the GHG reduction targets for the State of California and is supported by an environmental review process that has been successfully defended in court as equivalent to, and compliant with, CEQA requirements. However, there are some sources of GHG emissions that are discussed in the AB 32 scoping plan that are not required to mitigate emissions via implementation of the plan, and some of the plan is devoted to implementing regulations that address existing emissions, and will have only minimal impact on increases in emissions. Since it is these increases that must be addressed under CEQA, the District conducts its own analysis to determine whether compliance with AB 32 and its scoping plan are adequate to conclude that a particular GHG emissions increase is less than significant.

Determination of Significance for Projects Subject to CARB's GHG Cap and Trade Regulation

One regulation proposed in AB 32 scoping plan that does address increases in GHG emissions is the Cap and Trade regulations discussed above. Facilities subject to the Cap and Trade regulation are subject to an industry-wide cap on overall GHG emissions, and any growth in emissions must be accounted for under that cap, so that a corresponding and equivalent reduction in emissions must occur to allow any increase. Further, the cap decreases over time, resulting in an overall decrease in GHG emissions. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that facilities subject to and in compliance with CARB's Cap and Trade requirements will not, and in fact, cannot, contribute significantly towards any global GHG emissions growth. While this inherent mitigation process is not

a necessary component of a finding that compliance with a plan for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions may be considered in a cumulative impact analysis [(CCR Section 15064(h)(3))], the fact that all growth in emissions at covered sources is mitigated provides a certainty that compliance with the Cap and Trade program eliminates any potential for significant impacts from those GHG emissions.

a) *Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

Less than Significant Impact

Compliance with an Approved GHG Emission Reduction Plan

Gallo Glass Company is a glass container manufacturing facility that operates within the State of California. As such, Gallo Glass Company is subject to CARB's Cap and Trade regulation. As discussed above, CARB's Cap and Trade regulation is an adopted statewide plan for reducing or mitigating GHG emissions from targeted industries and is supported by an environmental review process that has been successfully defended in court as equivalent to, and compliant with, CEQA requirements.

Consistent with CCR §15064(h)(3), the District finds that compliance with CARB's Cap and Trade regulation would avoid or substantially lessen the impact of project-specific GHG emissions on global climate change. The District therefore concludes that the Project would have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact on global climate change.

Mitigation of GHG Increases under the Cap and Trade Regulation

As outlined above, facilities subject to the Cap and Trade regulation are subject to an industry-wide cap on overall GHG emissions. As such, any growth in emissions must be accounted for under that cap, such that a corresponding and equivalent reduction in emissions must occur to allow any increase. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that implementation of the Cap and Trade program would fully mitigate project-specific GHG emissions.

Regardless of, and independent to, the above determination that the Project is subject to a state-wide GHG emissions reduction plan, the District finds that, through compliance with the Cap and Trade regulation, Project-specific GHG emissions would be fully mitigated. Thus, the District concludes that the Project will have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact on global climate change.

b) *Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

Less Than Significant Impact

As discussed above, the Project is subject to CARB's Cap and Trade regulation and is required to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions. As such, the Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			✓	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			✓	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			✓	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				✓
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?			✓	
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?				✓

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials **Continued)**	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✓
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			✓	

VIII. HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

a) *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The proposed Project is to demolish glass furnace #3 and rebuilt it to a slightly larger size, to install 3 small natural gas fired lehrs, and to install a filter. The proposed rebuild of glass furnace #3 will be in the same site where the to-be-demolished furnace is located. The three small natural gas-fired lehrs that are also proposed for this Project would be installed on an existing paved concrete area to replace the existing electric lehrs. The installation of the ceramic filter simply involves inserting a filter into the existing main stack where exhaust gas is routed through and would not involve any actual construction activities. As such, there would have no hazardous materials transported, used, or disposed routinely for the Project. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

b) *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The District conducted a HRA which demonstrates that for each unit, the acute and chronic hazard indices are both below one (1) and the maximum individual cancer exposure risk associated with each unit is less than the 1 in a million threshold.

Specific conditions will be placed into the permit to ensure that human health risks will not exceed the District allowable levels.

The Project has no Hazardous Materials associated with the operation. Hazardous materials handled during construction will be in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations (such as the Solid Waste Management Act, the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, and the Hazardous Waste Control Act). Also, the California Department of Industrial Relations Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) is responsible for developing and enforcing safety standards and assuring worker safety in the handling and use of hazardous materials. Among other requirements, Cal/OSHA obligates many businesses prepare Injury and Illness Prevention Plans and Chemical Hygiene Plans. Therefore, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) *Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

Less Than Significant Impact

As discussed, potentially hazardous materials are not expected to be associated with this Project. Also, the nearest school is Orville Wright Elementary School which is located approximately 0.5 miles southeast of the Project site. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

d) *Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials site compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?*

No Impact

Per the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor Database, the Project is not located on a site that meets the definition of Government Code Section 65962.5, which requires specific hazardous waste facilities to submit required information to the DTSC. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) *For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project is within the Stanislaus County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) and is located 2 miles from the Modesto City County Airport. According to the Stanislaus County ALUCP, Map MOD-1, the site is located within the area of influence for the Modesto City County Airport. the Stanislaus County ALUCP's policies specifies height and various other land use restrictions to prevent creation of physical, visual, or electrical hazards to flight within the airspace required for operation of aircraft to and from the airports.

However, the Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The proposed Project is to demolish glass furnace #3 and rebuilt it to a slightly larger size, to install 3 small natural gas fired lehrs, and to install a filter. The proposed rebuild of glass furnace #3 will be in the same site where the to-be-demolished furnace is located. The three small natural gas-fired lehrs that are also proposed for this Project would be installed on an existing paved concrete area to replace the existing electric lehrs. The installation of the ceramic filter simply involves inserting a filter into the existing main stack where exhaust gas is routed through and would not involve any actual construction activities

Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant with implementation of the policies in the ALUCP.

f) *For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?*

No Impact

The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airport. The nearest private airport is the Yandell Ranch Airport located approximately eleven (11) miles from the Project site. The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility which is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on people residing or working in the Project area.

g) *Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

No Impact

The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. Construction of the Project will

be temporary in nature consisting of site preparation, new foundations, vertical construction, worker trips and building extension. Construction activities are not anticipated to span out to public roads causing any potential lane closure. For operations, since the Project mainly involves replacement of existing units such as the furnace and lehrs, the Project site is already equipped with circulation systems and access roads. As such, the Project will not impair or physically interfere with the implementation of adopted emergency response and evacuation plans. The Project will not involve the demolition of any existing public roadways and would not interfere with existing emergency response or evacuation plans.

In addition, the Safety Element within the Stanislaus County General Plan provides goals, policies and implementation measures which outline the appropriate departments responsible for responding to potential emergency situations. In Stanislaus County, the County Office of Emergency Services is the department responsible for ensuring proper evacuation in case of an emergency situation. In case of an emergency situation, the Project site is properly equipped with adequate circulation systems (i.e – access roads) and furthermore, no County or State designated emergency evacuation routes are identified near the Project site.

Therefore, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Project would interfere with emergency response.

h) *Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project site is located in an industrial zone and is not located next to or near wildlands. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal FIRE), fire hazards within the proposed Project site are primarily designated as a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and is under the response of the Modesto Fire Department in case of an emergency. The Modesto Fire Department is located approximately 2 (2) miles from the Project site. Also, the Project will be designed to conform to current California Fire Code and Federal safety standards. Therefore, installation and operation of Project in accordance with these standards will minimize the potential for a fire. As such, the Project would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on wildfires.

IX. Hydrology / Water Quality Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			✓	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			✓	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			✓	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			✓	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			✓	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			✓	
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				✓
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				✓

IX. Hydrology / Water Quality (Continued)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				✓
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow				✓

IX. HYDROLOGY / WATER QUALITY

a) *Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will not require the use of water and will not require waste discharge requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. As such, the Project is not expected to violate any water quality standards. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

b) *Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will not require the use of water. As such, the Project would not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

Less Than Significant Impact

There is no stream or river on the Project site or area. As such, the Project would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

d) *Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

Less Than Significant Impact

There is no stream or river on the Project site or area. The Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The existing Project site is for industrial activities and is designed to ensure there is no negative effect on surface runoff or increase flooding potential. The Project is not in a flood zone and there is no stream traversing the Project site. The Project would not alter the course of a stream or river, nor substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would introduce a new flood hazard and would necessitate any new flood control projects. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

e) *Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*

Less Than Significant Impact

As discussed above, the Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently and has historically been allowed for glass manufacturing. The Project site is for industrial production activities and the site is designed to direct on-site surface runoff to on-site storm drains. Additionally, the site is graded so that off-site run-off will not flow on-site during operations. Also, operation of the Project will not require the use of water. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

f) *Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

Less Than Significant Impact

As discussed above, the Project site is currently developed for industrial production activities and is graded to direct on-site surface runoff to on-site storm drains. Additionally, the site is graded so that off-site run-off will not flow on-site during operations. Also, operation of the Project will not require the use of water and would not substantially degrade water quality. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

g) *Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

No Impact

The Project does not include the construction of any housing units and is not located within the 100-year flood zone as mapped on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs); nor is the Project located in a Flood Hazard Safety Zone (FHSZ) as designated by Stanislaus County. Therefore, there Project would have no impact.

h) *Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?*

No Impact

The Project is located within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility on a parcel zoned Industrial (M) which is a permitted by-right use pursuant to the County of Stanislaus Zoning Ordinance. The Project has been determined by the County of Stanislaus to be a continuation of an industrial use for glass container manufacturing and is consistent with current and surrounding land uses. The Project site is not located within the 100-year flood zone as mapped on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps nor is the Project located in a Flood Hazard Safety Zone as designated by Stanislaus County. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

i) *Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*

No Impact

The Project is located within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility and does not propose to place people or structures within any area that is subject to flooding through any cause, including as a result of failure of a levee or dam nor will there be habitable structures proposed for construction of the Project. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

j) *Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

No Impact

The Project site is not within a county that is identified in the Tsunami Inundation Maps prepared by the California Geological Survey. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

X. Land Use / Planning Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				✓
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				✓
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				✓

X. LAND USE/PLANNING

a) *Physically divide an established community?*

No Impact

The Project is located on a parcel zoned Industrial (M) within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility which is a permitted by-right use pursuant to the County of Stanislaus Zoning Ordinance. The Project has been determined by the County of Stanislaus to be a continuation of an industrial use for glass container manufacturing and is consistent with current and surrounding land uses. There is no established community that will be physically divided due to this Project. Thus, the District concludes that the Project will not divide an established community. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

b) *Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general, plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigation an environmental effect?*

No Impact

The Project is located on a parcel zoned Industrial (M) within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility which is a permitted by-right use pursuant to the County of Stanislaus Zoning Ordinance. The Project has been determined by the County of Stanislaus to be a continuation of an industrial use for glass container manufacturing and is consistent with current and surrounding land uses. Thus, the District concludes that

the Project is consistent with current and surrounding land uses and will not conflict with an applicable land use plan. Therefore the Project would have no impact.

c) *Conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

No Impact

The Project is located on a parcel zoned Industrial (M) within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility which is a permitted by-right use pursuant to the County of Stanislaus Zoning Ordinance. The Project has been determined by the County of Stanislaus to be a continuation of an industrial use for glass container manufacturing and is consistent with current and surrounding land uses. Thus, the District concludes that there is no substantial evidence of record to support a conclusion that the Project would conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

XI. Mineral Resources Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				✓
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				✓

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES

a) *Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

No Impact

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) mandated the initiation by the State Geologist of mineral land classification in order to help identify and protect mineral resources in areas within the State subject to urban expansion or other irreversible land uses which would preclude mineral extraction. SMARA also allowed the State Mining and Geology Board (SMGB) to designate lands containing mineral deposits of regional or statewide significance. Construction aggregate was selected

by the SMBG to be the initial commodity target for classification because of its importance to society, its unique economic characteristics, and the imminent threat that continuing urbanization poses to that resource.

According to the California Geological Survey's Aggregate Availability Map, the Project is not located in or within the vicinity of a site being used for aggregate production (California Department of Conservation 2017). As such, the Project has no potential to result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

b) *Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?*

No Impact

As discussed above, the Project site is not located in an area that contains aggregate production. As such, the Project will not result in the loss of important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

XII. Noise Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			✓	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			✓	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?			✓	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?			✓	
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?				✓

XII. Noise (Continued)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?				✓

XII. NOISE

a) *Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Stanislaus County General Plan Noise Element identifies the following land uses as noise sensitive:

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Convalescent Homes
- Churches

The Project may result in a slight increase in ambient noise levels. However, noise types and volumes associated with the Project will be consistent with current land use and existing industrial operations. The Project at the existing Gallo Glass Company facility has been determined to be a permitted-use by Stanislaus County, located on a parcel zoned Industrial (M). The nearest sensitive receptor is a residence to the Project is located approximately 600 feet from the Project site. Furthermore, there are no schools, hospitals, convalescent homes, or churches within the immediate vicinity of the Project. As such, the Project would not expose persons located at sensitive receptors (defined above) to noise levels in excess of standards. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

b) *Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project may result in a slight increase in groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels during construction and operations. Groundborne vibration and noise

levels associated with these activities are expected to be minor and will not exceed decibel levels established by Stanislaus County. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) *A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project may result in a slight increase in ambient noise levels. However, future noise types and volumes will be consistent with current land use and existing industrial operations. State and federal standards set by the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulate the amount of time workers may be exposed to sound levels above 90 dB. However, the County of Stanislaus has identified 60 dB as an interior noise threshold for development projects. As such, the Project will comply with all Stanislaus County noise requirements consistent with the Noise Element in the Stanislaus County General Plan which has a less stringent dB than OSHA. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

d) *A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project is located on a parcel zoned Industrial (M) within the existing Gallo Glass Company facility which is a permitted by-right use pursuant to the County of Stanislaus Zoning Ordinance. The County of Stanislaus has identified 75 dB as "Normally Unacceptable" for Industrial uses. During construction activities, noise levels are expected to be elevated. However, the increase in noise is temporary and will subside once construction of the Project is complete. Noise types and volumes during operations will be consistent with current land use and existing glass manufacturing operations. Furthermore, the Project will be consistent with the exterior noise exposure for industrial land uses established by the County of Stanislaus. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

e) *For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?*

No Impact

The Project site is located within two (2) miles of a public airport. The nearest public airport is the Modesto City-County Airport located approximately one (1) mile from the Project site. Currently the Modesto City-County Airport does not offer any Commercial

Air Service; it is used primarily for general aviation. Nearby airports with Commercial Air Service that serve the Central Valley are located in Merced, California, 30 minutes south of Modesto, and also in Stockton, California, located 30 minutes north of Modesto. The Gallo Glass Company has been in operation in its current location producing glass containers for approximately 60 years. As such there will be no change in the current noise levels for the Project at the existing Gallo Glass Company facility. Therefore, the Project would have no noise impact on people residing or working in the Project area.

f) *For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?*

No Impact

The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airport. The nearest private airport is the Yandell Ranch Airport located approximately eleven (11) miles from the Project site. Therefore, the Project would have no noise impact on people residing or working in the Project area.

XIII. Population / Housing Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				✓
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

a) *Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extensions of roads or other infrastructure)?*

No Impact

The Project has been determined by the County of Stanislaus to be a continuation of an industrial use operating as a glass manufacturing facility and is consistent with current and surrounding land uses. The Project does not include the development of homes, nor does it include the extension of roads or infrastructure. There will be no change is the current number of employees for the Project at the existing Gallo Glass Company facility. As such, the Project will not induce substantial population growth in the area. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

b) *Displace a substantial number of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

No Impact

There is no housing on the Project site. As such, the Project will not displace a substantial number of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

c) *Displace substantial number of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

No Impact

There are no workers living on-site. As such, the Project will not displace a substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

XIV. Public Services Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?				✓
ii) Police protection?				✓
iii) Schools?				✓
iv) Parks?				✓
v) Other public facilities?				✓

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

a) *Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provisions of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*

i. Fire protection?

No Impact

The Project is located in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) for fire protection. As such, CAL FIRE has determined that the Project is located in a fire hazard severity zone designated as "unzoned" and is under the response of the Modesto Fire Department in case of an emergency. The Project will be designed to conform to current California Fire Code and Federal safety standards. Therefore, installation and operation of Project in accordance with these standards will minimize the potential for a fire. The Modesto Fire Department is located approximately 2 (2) miles from the Project site. No new or altered fire protection facility would be necessary. No additional increase in fire protection demand is anticipated. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on fire protection.

ii. Police protection?

No Impact

The nearest police station to the Project is the Modesto Police Department located approximately two (2) miles from the Project site. This police station is adequate to cover the Project. No new or altered police protection facility would be necessary and no additional increase in police protection demand is anticipated. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on police protection.

iii. Schools?

No Impact

The Project will not increase population in the surrounding areas necessitating the need for new schools. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on schools.

iv. Parks?

No Impact

The Project will not increase population in the surrounding areas necessitating the need for new parks. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on parks.

v. Other public facilities?

No Impact

The Project will not increase population in the surrounding areas necessitating the need for other public facilities. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

XV. Recreation Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				✓
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				✓

XV. RECREATION

a) *Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*

No Impact

The Project area does not currently contain any recreational facilities. Construction and operation of the Project will be expected to primarily draw from the greater regional employment pool and as such, would not be expected to increase population of the surrounding area and therefore no increase the use of recreational facilities. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

b) *Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

No Impact

The Project will not increase population of the surrounding area. As such, the Project will not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

XVI. Transportation / Traffic Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation systems, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			✓	
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			✓	
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?			✓	
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				✓
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				✓
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				✓

XVI. TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC

a) *Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation systems, including but not limited to intersections streets, highways, and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Stanislaus County General Plan Circulation Element strives to include circulation systems that are designed to minimize traffic congestion, while also maintaining traffic safety. Stanislaus County implements a policy to maintain Level of Service (LOS) C for all County roadways and intersections, except within the sphere of influence of a city with an adopted lower LOS standard (than the city standard shall apply). California State Highway 99 is located to the west of the Project site and serves as the main local access road. Tuolumne Boulevard connects to California State Highway 99 and runs north east, before connecting to Yosemite Boulevard, and then to South Santa Cruz Avenue to access the Project site. At full build-out of the Project there will be no change in the current number of employees at the existing Gallo facility.

For this Project, the raw materials involved in the glass production consists of are mixed batch (i.e.- sand, limestone, soda ash) and cullet (recycled glass). The mixed batch is delivered by trucks and the cullet is delivered by trains.

Once, the Project becomes operational the total amount of raw materials used for glass production will not change but the percentage of the raw material composition (i.e.: mixed batch and cullet) will. The increase in throughput for glass furnace #3 will be achieved by increasing the percentage of cullet used and decreasing the amount of mixed batch needed. Therefore, more train cars would deliver cullet to the facility and fewer trucks would deliver mixed batch. As a result of the Project, the overall number of truck and train delivery trips, associated with the Project will decrease from 23,544 trips per year to 22,192 trips per year.

For the operational trips associated with the delivery of final product, there will be minimal change since the majority of the final product produced is for E&J Gallo Winery located directly adjacent to the Gallo Glass Company facility. Final product for E&J Gallo Winery will continue to be delivered by an existing electric automated rail system. As such, the overall number of deliveries to and from Gallo Glass Company facility per year for this Project will decrease. Therefore, the Project will not result in any new mobile trips.

Also, the Project site is located in the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County where access roads do not include bike lanes or sidewalks. Existing transit circulation

systems will not be altered during Project activities, as only authorized personnel will have access to the Project site. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on applicable traffic and circulation plans, ordinances or policies.

b) *Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Stanislaus County Congestion Management Plan (CMP) establishes Level of Service (LOS) D as the standard for Stanislaus County and cities within the region. LOS is a qualitative measure that represents the collective factors of speed, travel tie, traffic interruptions, freedom of maneuver, safety, driving comfort and convenience, and operating costs provided by a highway facility under a particular volume condition. LOS is ranked from A to F, with A being the best and F being the worst. LOS A is being the best is identified as "free flow traffic, low volumes and densities; little or no restriction on maneuverability or speed; and no delays." LOS F as being the worst is identified as "forced traffic flow; speed and flow may drop to zero with high densities; and considerable delays." The access roads to the Project site are California State Highway 99, Tuolumne Boulevard, Yosemite Boulevard and South Santa Cruz Avenue which are not expect to exceed the LOS D standard. California State Highway 99 serves as the preferred route to the main access road of Tuolumne Boulevard, Yosemite Boulevard and South Santa Cruz Avenue in order to access the Project site. As discussed above, the overall number of deliveries per year for this Project will remain the same. The traffic generated from the Project will not exceed the roadway capacity or cause the area roadways to exceed LOS D. As such the Project will not conflict with the Stanislaus County CMP. Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact.

c) *Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Gallo Glass Company has been operating at its current location for almost 60 years. The Project site is located within two (2) miles of a public airport. The nearest public airport is the Modesto City-County Airport located approximately one (1) mile from the Project site. Currently the Modesto City-County Airport does not offer any Commercial Air Service; it is used primarily for general aviation. Nearby airports with Commercial Air Service that serve the Central Valley are located in Merced, California, 30 minutes south of Modesto, and also in Stockton, California, located 30 minutes north of Modesto. Project construction and operation would not result in a change in

air traffic pattern and thus would not result in safety risk. Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact on air traffic patterns.

d) *Substantially increase hazards due to design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

No Impact

The Project will not include the construction of new public roads or alterations to existing public roads or intersections. Temporary equipment staging areas may become part of the Project site and may be set aside for employee and visitor vehicle parking. As such, the Project will not result in hazards due to sharp curves, dangerous intersections, or incompatible uses. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

e) *Result in an inadequate emergency access?*

No Impact

The Stanislaus County Safety Element requires new development to be designed with adequate access for emergency vehicles. The Project site and surrounding roadway network do not have any conditions that would restrict or delay emergency vehicle access to the Project site. The Project site is accessible via California State Highway 99, Tuolumne Boulevard, Yosemite Boulevard and South Santa Cruz Avenue. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on emergency access.

f) *Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?*

No Impact

The Project site is located in the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County where access roads do not include bike lanes or sidewalks for pedestrian access. Also, no existing roadways will be altered during Project activities and no new roads will be newly constructed. The Project will have restricted access and unauthorized bicyclists and pedestrians will not have access to the Project site. The Project will not conflict with any existing adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or			✓	
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			✓	

XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

a) *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*

Less Than Significant Impact

Based on the California Register of Historical Resources list available on their website, no historical resources were listed on this Project site. Written notification and early consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission was requested for the Project. There were no responses received, and no sacred lands sites were identified as areas of concern with implementation of the Project. As of the date of this MND (June 2017), no tribes have requested consultation with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District pursuant to AB 52. Since no tribes have requested consultation and construction activates would only involve rebuilding glass furnace #3, installing three lehrs, and installing an additional ceramic filter, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

b) *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

Less Than Significant Impact

For the Project, written notification and early consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission was conducted during the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (Draft MND) preparation process. There were no responses received, and no sacred lands sites were identified as areas of concern with implementation of the Project. As of the date of this MND (June 2017), no tribes have requested consultation with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District pursuant to AB 52. The Project will be located at an existing facility which has been historically allowed use for glass manufacturing and the District as lead agency did not determine any significant resources on the project site. Additional, no tribes have requested consultation and construction activates would only involve rebuilding glass furnace #3, installing three lehrs, and installing an additional ceramic filter, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

XVIII. Utilities / Service Systems Would the Project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			✓	
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			✓	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			✓	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			✓	
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			✓	
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?			✓	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			✓	

XVIII. UTILITIES / SERVICE SYSTEMS

a) *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Less Than Significant Impact

For construction and operation, portable restrooms will be maintained by an outside service company or existing facilities will be used. Construction activities will only

involve rebuilding furnace #3, installing three lehrs, and installing an additional ceramic filter and there will be no change to the current operational activities. Additionally, the glass manufacturing process for this Project does not use water and therefore would not create wastewater. As such, the Project is not expected to exceed wastewater treatment requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

b) *Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant Impact

For construction and operation, portable restrooms will be maintained by an outside service company or existing facilities will be used. Construction activities will only involve rebuilding furnace #3, installing three lehrs, and installing an additional ceramic filter and there will be no change to the current operational activities. Additionally, the glass manufacturing process for this Project does not use water and therefore would not create wastewater. Also, the Project is not expected to exceed existing water supplies entitlements and resources. As such, the Project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facility. Therefore the Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) *Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant Impact

The Project site will be equipped with proper drainage channels since it will be constructed in accordance with County and California Building Code requirements. Precipitation at the Project is rarely sufficient to cause runoff. Any runoff would either percolate near the Project site or runoff to drainage channels. As such, the existing Gallo Glass Company facility will not require construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities and therefore will have a less than significant impact.

d) *Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will not require the use of water and will not require waste discharge requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. As such, the Project

will have sufficient water supplies to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

e) *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

Less than Significant Impact

The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility and it is not expected to have an increase in wastewater as a result of the Project. As such, the wastewater treatment provider is expected to have adequate capacity to serve the Project. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on its wastewater treatment provider.

f) *Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility and it is not expected to have an increase in solid waste as a result of the Project. The Project will be served by the Fink Road Sanitary Landfill, owned by Stanislaus County and operated by the Department of Environmental Resources. The Landfill has been providing municipal solid waste services to Ceres, Hughson, Modesto, Newman, Oakdale, Patterson, Riverbank, Turlock, Waterford, and the unincorporated areas of Stanislaus County since opening in 1973. Only minimal short-term impacts to this landfill are anticipated during construction from temporary increase in construction. As such, the Fink Road Sanitary Landfill has sufficient capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

g) *Comply with federal, state, and local statues and regulations related to solid wastes?*

Less Than Significant Impact

The Project will be in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility and will have no change in the requirements to its landfill provider as a result of this Project. Solid wastes generated from the Project would be stored and handled in accordance with all federal, state, and local statues regulation for solid wastes. Therefore, the Project would have less than significant impact.

XIX. Mandatory Findings of Significance Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		✓		
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively Considerable" means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of other current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects)?		✓		
c) Does the Project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		✓		

XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) *Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

With the incorporation of required permit conditions and the incorporation of mitigation measures as outlined in the Initial Study, the Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation on the environment and special status species.

Mitigation: See Mitigation Measures AIR-1.

b) *Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of other current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects)?*

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

CEQA Guidelines state that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a Project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable (CCR §15065). The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of the Project must, therefore, be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. Due to the nature and location of the Project and consistency with environmental policies, incremental contributions to impacts are considered less than cumulatively considerable. The Project is not a part of any larger planned developments. Therefore, the Project would not contribute substantially to adverse cumulative conditions, or create any substantial indirect impacts (i.e., an increase in population that could lead to an increase need to housing, increase in traffic, air pollutants, etc.). The Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation.

Mitigation: See Mitigation Measures AIR-1.

c) *Does the Project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

The analyses of environmental issues contained in this Initial Study indicate that the Project is not expected to have a substantial impact on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Project design elements and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Project to reduce all potentially significant impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation: See Mitigation Measures AIR-1.

H. REFERENCES

CAL FIRE Hazard Severity Zone Map. April 2017. http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland_zones_maps.php

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I. APPENDICES

Appendix A. Acronyms and Abbreviations
Appendix B. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
Appendix C. Engineering Evaluation
Appendix D. Risk Management Review
Appendix E. Comments Received on the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and District Response to Comments

Appendix A. Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAQA	Ambient Air Quality Analysis
AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AB 2588	Assembly Bill 2588 – Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act
AB 32	Assembly Bill 32 – California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
AB 52	Assembly Bill 52 – Native Americans: California Environmental Quality Act
ATC	Authority to Construct
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BAU	Business as Usual
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPS	Best Performance Standards
Cal FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/OSHA	California Department of Industrial Relations - Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBSC	California Building Standards Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	Methane
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COC	Certificate of Conformity
dB	Decibel
District	San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
ERC	Emission Reduction Credit
ERG	Environmental Review Guidelines
ESP	Electrostatic precipitator
FED	Functionally Equivalent Document
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FHSZ	Flood Hazard Safety Zone
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GAMAQI	Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HRA	Health Risk Assessment

LOS	Level of Service
LRA	Local Responsible Agency
MEI	Maximally Exposed Individual
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NO_x	Oxides of Nitrogen
NRA	California Natural Resources Agency
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSR	New Source Review
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SJVAB	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975
SMGB	State Mining and Geology Board
SO_x	Sulfur Oxides
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TPY	Tons Per Year
US EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	US Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Appendix B. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Impact	Significance Prior to Mitigation	Measure Number	Mitigation Measure	Enforcement Agency	Significance After Mitigation
Project operational emissions may exceed the District's thresholds of significance.	Potentially Significant	AIR-1	*Furnace #3:* • *Prior to operating equipment under this Authority to Construct, permittee shall surrender NO_X emission reduction credits for the following quantity of emissions: 1st quarter – 17,458 lb, 2nd quarter – 17,458 lb, 3rd quarter – 17,458 lb, and fourth quarter – 17,459 lb. These amounts include the applicable offset ratio specified in Rule 2201 Section 4.8 (as amended 4/21/11) for the ERC specified below. [District Rule 2201]* • *ERC Certificate Numbers N-768-2, N-849-2, N-1221-2, C-1071-2, N-900-2, N-966-2, N-1011-2, N-1012-2, N-1230-2, N-1272-2, and N-1380-2 (or a certificate split from this certificates) shall be used to supply the required offsets, unless a revised offsetting proposal is received and approved by the District, upon which this Authority to Construct shall be reissued, administratively specifying the new offsetting proposal. Original public noticing requirements, if any, shall be duplicated prior to reissuance of this Authority to Construct. [District Rule 2201]* • *Prior to operating equipment under this Authority to Construct, permittee shall surrender PM10 emission reduction credits for the following quantity of emissions: 1st quarter – 3,479 lb, 2nd quarter – 3,479 lb, 3rd quarter – 3,479 lb, and fourth quarter – 3,479 lb. These amounts include the applicable offset ratio specified in Rule 2201 Section 4.8 (as amended 4/21/11) for the ERC specified below. [District Rule 2201]*	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District	Less than Significant

Impact	Significance Prior to Mitigation	Measure Number	Mitigation Measure	Enforcement Agency	Significance After Mitigation
			• *ERC Certificate Number N-161-4 (or a certificate split from this certificates) shall be used to supply the required offsets, unless a revised offsetting proposal is received and approved by the District, upon which this Authority to Construct shall be reissued, administratively specifying the new offsetting proposal. Original public noticing requirements, if any, shall be duplicated prior to reissuance of this Authority to Construct. [District Rule 2201]* *Gas-fired lehrs:* • *Prior to operating equipment under this Authority to Construct, permittee shall surrender PM10 emission reduction credits as required by Authority to Construct N-1662-3-19. [District 2201]*		

Appendix C. Draft Engineering Evaluation

Available Upon Request at District Office:

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
Northern Region
4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356
(209) 557-6475

Appendix D. Risk Management Review

Available Upon Request at District Office:

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
Central Region
1990 E. Gettysburg Ave.
Fresno, CA 93726
(559) 230-6000

Appendix E. Comments Received on the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and District Response to Comments

The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (District) provided a Notice of Intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for Gallo Glass Company Glass Container Manufacturing project. The Initial Study and the Mitigated Negative Declaration were made available for public review and comment from July 3, 2017 to August 3, 2017. All comments were considered and addressed in preparation of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND).

The following parties provided written comments:

A. California Department of Transportation (Department)

A copy of the comment letter is incorporated into this document as Attachment 1. Summaries of the comments received are addressed below.

Comment 1: Will there be trucks accessing this facility used to transport the glass? If there are, what type of trucks and how many will be daily?

Response 1: There will be no change in the number of trucks accessing the Gallo Glass Company facility to transport glass. The majority of the final glass product produced will continue to be sent to E&J Gallo Winery located directly adjacent to the Gallo Glass Company facility, delivered by an existing electric automated rail system.

Comment 2: The lead agency should be responsible for implementing and assessing the mitigation to address the potential traffic impacts. All mitigation fees should address impacts to State Highway System (SHSH) and mainline in the closest proximity to the project.

Response 2: As discussed above, there will be no change in the number of trucks trips for the final glass product. Therefore, the lead agency would not need to incorporate mitigation measures.

B. Stanislaus County Environmental Review Committee (ERC)

A copy of the comment letter is incorporated into this document as *Attachment 2*. Summary of the comment received is addressed below.

Comment: ERC reviewed the subject project and has no comments at this time.

Response: Thank you for the comment. No response required.

C. Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board)

A copy of the comment letter is incorporated into this document as Attachment 3. Summary of the comments received is addressed below.

Comment: The comments identify various regulatory setting and permit requirements by the Central Valley Water Board that could be applicable to the project. The comments provide internet links to obtain more information on each type of permit.

Response: The District appreciates the comments provided by the Central Valley Water Board. The District acknowledges and recognizes the Central Valley Water Board's authority and expertise regarding water quality resource and matters. As discussed in the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), the Project will occur in the existing Gallo Glass Company facility that is currently industrially zoned and allowed for glass manufacturing. The hydrology and water quality impacts were found to be less than significant and therefore do not require any CEQA mitigation measures for hydrology and water quality. As such, no changes to the MND were necessary.

The District concurs with the Central Valley Water Board that the Gallo Glass Company will need to comply with all Central Valley Water Board regulations (and other responsible agencies' regulatory requirements) and to obtain any necessary Central Valley Water Board permits. The District has provided a copy of the comment letter to Gallo Glass Company and referred them to contact the Central Valley Water Board.

Attachment 1

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY — EDMUND G. BROWN Jr., Governor

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
P.O. BOX 2048 STOCKTON, CA 95201
(1976 E. CHARTER WAY/1976 E. DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING JR. BLVD. 95205)
TTY: California Relay Service (800) 735-2929
PHONE (209) 941-1921
FAX (209) 948-7194

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

July 26, 2017

10-STA-SR-132 PM 16.16
Gallo Glass Company/
Glass Container Manufacturing
Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (N-1161175)
SCH#2017072001

Mr. Michael Corder
San Joaquin Valley APCD
Central Region Office
1990 E. Gettysburg Ave.
Fresno, CA 93726

Dear Mr. Corder:

The California Department of Transportation (Department) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Gallo Glass Company Glass Container manufacturing project (N-1161175), Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH#2017072001. The applicant is proposing to demolish furnace #3 totaling 14,400 square feet and rebuild it to 17,065 square feet, install three small natural gas-fired lehrs to replace the three existing electric lehrs, and install a ceramic filter (Project). The rebuild of furnace #3 will allow for an increase in throughput of 77.9 tons of glass produces per day. This project is located at 605 South Santa Cruz Avenue, Modesto.

Upon review of the project, the Department has the following comments:

1. Will there be trucks accessing this facility used to transport the glass? If there are, what type of trucks and how many will be daily? 1
2. The lead agency should be responsible for implementing and assessing the mitigation to address the potential traffic impacts. All mitigation fees should address impacts to State Highway System (SHS) and mainline in the closest proximity to the project. 2

If you have any questions, please contact Eduardo Fuentes at (209) 948-7783 (e-mail: Eduardo.Fuentes@dot.ca.gov) or myself at (209) 941-1921.

Sincerely,

EFuentes for

TOM DUMAS, Chief
Office of Metropolitan Planning

"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

Attachment 2

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Stan Risen
Chief Executive Officer

Patricia Hill Thomas
Chief Operations Officer/
Assistant Executive Officer

Keith D. Boggs
Assistant Executive Officer

Jody Hayes
Assistant Executive Officer

1010 10th Street, Suite 6800, Modesto, CA 95354
Post Office Box 3404, Modesto, CA 95353-3404

Phone: 209.525.6333 Fax 209.544.6226

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Permits Services
SJVAPCD

STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

July 31, 2017

Michael Corder, Air Quality Specialist
San Joaquin Valley APCD
Central Region Office
1990 E. Gettysburg Ave.
Fresno, CA 93726

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL REFERRAL – SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (APCD) – GALLO GLASS COMPANY GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURING PROJECT FACILITY (N-1161175) – INITIAL STUDY AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Mr. Corder:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above-referenced project.

The Stanislaus County Environmental Review Committee (ERC) has reviewed the subject project and has no comments at this time.

The ERC appreciates the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Patrick Cavanah
Sr. Management Consultant
Environmental Review Committee

PC:ss

cc: ERC Members

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Attachment 3

California Water Boards

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

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JUL 28 2017
Permits Services
SJVAPCD

26 July 2017

Michael Corder
San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
1990 East Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726

CERTIFIED MAIL
91 7199 9991 7035 8361 5165

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, GALLO GLASS COMPANY GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURING PROJECT FACILITY (N-1161175) PROJECT, SCH# 2017072001, STANISLAUS COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 3 July 2017 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Gallo Glass Company Glass Container Manufacturing Project Facility (N-1161175) Project, located in Stanislaus County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

I. Regulatory Setting

Basin Plan

The Central Valley Water Board is required to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within the Central Valley region under Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Each Basin Plan must contain water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses, as well as a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives with the Basin Plans. Federal regulations require each state to adopt water quality standards to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act. In California, the beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and the Antidegradation Policy are the State's water quality standards. Water quality standards are also contained in the National Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.36, and the California Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.38.

The Basin Plan is subject to modification as necessary, considering applicable laws, policies, technologies, water quality conditions and priorities. The original Basin Plans were adopted in 1975, and have been updated and revised periodically as required, using Basin Plan amendments. Once the Central Valley Water Board has adopted a Basin Plan amendment in noticed public hearings, it must be approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and in some cases,

the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Basin Plan amendments only become effective after they have been approved by the OAL and in some cases, the USEPA. Every three (3) years, a review of the Basin Plan is completed that assesses the appropriateness of existing standards and evaluates and prioritizes Basin Planning issues.

For more information on the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins*, please visit our website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/.

Antidegradation Considerations

All wastewater discharges must comply with the Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution 68-16) and the Antidegradation Implementation Policy contained in the Basin Plan. The Antidegradation Policy is available on page IV-15.01 at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalleywater_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr.pdf

In part it states:

> *Any discharge of waste to high quality waters must apply best practicable treatment or control not only to prevent a condition of pollution or nuisance from occurring, but also to maintain the highest water quality possible consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.*
>
> *This information must be presented as an analysis of the impacts and potential impacts of the discharge on water quality, as measured by background concentrations and applicable water quality objectives.*

The antidegradation analysis is a mandatory element in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and land discharge Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permitting processes. The environmental review document should evaluate potential impacts to both surface and groundwater quality.

II. Permitting Requirements

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

(SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits[1]
The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

For more information on the Caltrans Phase I MS4 Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/caltrans.shtml.

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Industrial Storm Water General Permit
Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

[1] Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit (e.g., Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit, Nationwide Permit, Letter of Permission, Individual Permit, Regional General Permit, Programmatic General Permit), or any other federal permit (e.g., Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 9 from the United States Coast Guard), is required for this project due to the disturbance (i.e., discharge of dredge or fill material) of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)

Discharges to Waters of the State

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project may require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

Land Disposal of Dredge Material

If the project will involve dredging, Water Quality Certification for the dredging activity and Waste Discharge Requirements for the land disposal may be needed.

Local Agency Oversite

Pursuant to the State Water Board's Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Policy (OWTS Policy), the regulation of septic tank and leach field systems may be regulated under the local agency's management program in lieu of WDRs. A county environmental health department may permit septic tank and leach field systems designed for less than 10,000 gpd. For more information on septic system regulations, visit the Central Valley Water Board's website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/owts/sb_owts_policy.pdf

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

Dewatering Permit
If the proposed project includes construction or groundwater dewatering to be discharged to land, the proponent may apply for coverage under State Water Board General Water Quality Order (Low Risk General Order) 2003-0003 or the Central Valley Water Board's Waiver of Report of Waste Discharge and Waste Discharge Requirements (Low Risk Waiver) R5-2013-0145. Small temporary construction dewatering projects are projects that discharge groundwater to land from excavation activities or dewatering of underground utility vaults. Dischargers seeking coverage under the General Order or Waiver must file a Notice of Intent with the Central Valley Water Board prior to beginning discharge.

For more information regarding the Low Risk General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2003/wqo/wqo2003-0003.pdf

For more information regarding the Low Risk Waiver and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/waivers/r5-2013-0145_res.pdf

Regulatory Compliance for Commercially Irrigated Agriculture
If the property will be used for commercial irrigated agricultural, the discharger will be required to obtain regulatory coverage under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. There are two options to comply:

1. **Obtain Coverage Under a Coalition Group.** Join the local Coalition Group that supports land owners with the implementation of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. The Coalition Group conducts water quality monitoring and reporting to the Central Valley Water Board on behalf of its growers. The Coalition Groups charge an annual membership fee, which varies by Coalition Group. To find the Coalition Group in your area, visit the Central Valley Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/irrigated_lands/app_approval/index.shtml; or contact water board staff at (916) 464-4611 or via email at IrrLands@waterboards.ca.gov.

2. **Obtain Coverage Under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Individual Growers, General Order R5-2013-0100.** Dischargers not participating in a third-party group (Coalition) are regulated individually. Depending on the specific site conditions, growers may be required to monitor runoff from their property, install monitoring wells, and submit a notice of intent, farm plan, and other

action plans regarding their actions to comply with their General Order. Yearly costs would include State administrative fees (for example, annual fees for farm sizes from 10-100 acres are currently $1,084 + $6.70/Acre); the cost to prepare annual monitoring reports; and water quality monitoring costs. To enroll as an Individual Discharger under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, call the Central Valley Water Board phone line at (916) 464-4611 or e-mail board staff at IrrLands@waterboards.ca.gov.

Low or Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters* (Low Threat General Order) or the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges of Treated/Untreated Groundwater from Cleanup Sites, Wastewater from Superchlorination Projects, and Other Limited Threat Wastewaters to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete application must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under these General NPDES permits.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

NPDES Permit

If the proposed project discharges waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. A complete Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain a NPDES Permit.

For more information regarding the NPDES Permit and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit3.shtml

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4644 or Stephanie.Tadlock@waterboards.ca.gov.

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cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento