

4.11 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

This section describes the means by which hazardous substances are regulated from a Federal, State and local perspective and discusses potential adverse impacts to human health and the environment due to exposure of hazardous materials. For this EIR, the term “hazardous material” includes any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or biological characteristics, poses a considerable present or potential hazard to human health or safety, or to the environment. It refers generally to hazardous chemicals, radioactive materials and biohazards materials. “Hazardous waste,” a subset of hazardous material, is material that is to be abandoned, discarded, or recycled and includes chemicals, radioactive and bio-hazardous waste (including medical waste).

4.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATORY SETTING

STATE AND FEDERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) have developed and continue to update lists of hazardous waste subject to regulation. Regulation of hazardous wastes is provided on both the State and Federal levels.

REGIONAL

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) works with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and is responsible for developing and implementing rules and regulations regarding air toxics on a local level. The SCAQMD establishes permitting requirements, inspects emission sources and enforces measures through educational programs and/or fines.

In response to the growing Statewide concern of hazardous waste management, State Assembly Bill 2948 (Tanner 1986) enacted legislation authorizing local governments to develop comprehensive hazardous waste management plans. The intent of each plan is to assure that adequate treatment and disposal capacity is available to manage the hazardous wastes generated within its jurisdiction.

HEALTH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION (LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT)

In the 1970s and 1980s, major hazardous materials incidents nationally and in Los Angeles County focused public attention on the safe handling, storage, transportation

and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. In May 1982, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established the Hazardous Materials Control Program in the Department of Health Services. Originally, the program focused on the inspection of businesses that generate hazardous waste, but has since expanded to include hazardous materials inspections, criminal investigations, site mitigation oversight and emergency response operations. On July 1, 1991, the program was transferred to the Fire Department and its name changed to Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD).

The HHMD mission is to protect the public health and the environment throughout Los Angeles County from accidental releases and improper handling, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes through coordinated efforts of inspections, emergency response, enforcement and site mitigation oversight. The Hazardous Materials Specialists are environmental health professionals dedicated to preventing pollution by serving both the public and business communities in Los Angeles County.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

The Los Angeles Sanitation District, in cooperation with Los Angeles County, has established the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program provides Los Angeles County residents a legal and cost-free way to dispose of unwanted household chemicals that cannot be disposed of in the regular trash. The Household Hazardous Waste Program allows residents to dispose of the following household chemicals:

- Motor oil, oil filters, brake fluid;
- Paint, paint thinner, turpentine;
- Cleaners with acid or lye;
- Pesticides or herbicides;
- Household batteries or car batteries; and/or
- Pool chemicals.

Every Saturday, the Sanitation District and the County Department of Public Works set up collection centers throughout the County open from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC MATERIALS IN CERRITOS

In the past few decades, some chemicals commonly used and widely dispersed have been found to be significantly harmful. Federal, State and county agencies have generally recognized toxic substances as chemicals or mixtures whose manufacture, processing, distribution, use, or disposal may present an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment.

Emergency response plans are in place with the City per the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) Multi-Hazard Functional Plan in the case that a

hazardous or toxic materials event occurs. In addition, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department provides emergency response to hazardous materials. The County provides two engines, one hazardous materials task force, one squad and a battalion chief that directly respond to hazardous materials incidents.

TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

In Cerritos, a hazardous chemical release would most likely occur as a result of either transportation of chemicals by railroad or truck, use of chemicals at a business, or illegal dumping of chemical waste. Interstates 5 and 605 (I-5 and I-605) and the SR-91 freeway are heavily traveled by trucks and thus, represent the most likely location of a release.

Fixed Facility

The second most likely threat from hazardous materials comes from the potential of an accidental spill and/or incident at one of the estimated 119 known facilities that manufacture, warehouse and process toxic chemicals and/or generate hazardous waste materials within or next to the City. This potential also exists at former facilities, such as abandoned service stations or industrial businesses. The threat is significantly lessened, though, because of required plan contingency and evacuation plans.

Clandestine Dumping

Clandestine dumping of hazardous materials is a criminal act due to the health and safety threat it poses. The City anticipates that there will be an increase in dumping as costs to legally dump materials at designation hazardous waste disposal sites increases, but cannot anticipate if or when such an act would occur.

Pipelines

Nine underground pipelines cross through the City of Cerritos. Exhibit 4.11-1, Potentially Hazardous Pipelines, illustrates the locations of each of these facilities. Pipelines represent a hazard due to the contents of the pipeline and the potential for them to rupture causing chemical leaks, explosions, or fires.

Superfund Sites

According to the EPA's database of Superfund Sites¹, there are a total of four Archived Superfund sites in Cerritos (refer to Table 4.11-1, Hazardous Waste Sites). Archive status indicates that to the best of the EPA's knowledge, Superfund has completed its assessment of a site and has determined that no further steps will be taken to list that

¹ Website: www.epa.gov/superfund/sites.

site on the National Priorities List (NPL). Therefore, the Archive sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of Superfund sites.

**Table 4.11-1
Hazardous Waste Sites**

Site	Address	Archived	Non-NPL Status
Cerritos Sports Complex	19700-19900 S. Bloomfield Ave	02/01/1985	NFRAP
Larry Zelkes Residence	12129 Yearling	03/28/1990	NFRAP
Modern Coatings	17301 Edwards Road	09/01/1984	NFRAP
Target Chemical Company	17710 Studebaker Road	08/01/1985	NFRAP
Note: NFRAP-No Further Remediation Action Planned			

Closed and Inactive Landfills

In addition to commercial and industrial uses within the City of Cerritos, two closed disposal sites have been documented to exist in the area. The Dairy Valley Land Reclamation Project site (SWIS No. 19-AA-5293) is located at 19900 Bloomfield Avenue and is the current site of the City of Cerritos Sports Complex. As indicated in Table 4.11-1, Hazardous Waste Sites, this site was evaluated in 1985 and was not put on the NPL. The Fred Theriot Site (SWIS No. 19-AA-5229) is located at 20200 Bloomfield Avenue and is the current site of a Target store. This site is currently being reviewed/assessed for possible inclusion on the NPL.

4.11.2 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

In accordance with CEQA, the effects of a project are evaluated to determine if they will result in a significant adverse impact on the environment. An EIR is required to focus on these effects and offer mitigation measures to reduce or avoid any significant impacts which are identified. The criteria, or standards, used to determine the significance of impacts may vary depending on the nature of the project. Hazards and Hazardous Material impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed General Plan Update may be considered significant if they cause the following results:

- ❑ Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routing transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;

C E R R I T O S G E N E R A L P L A N E I R

Link to Exhibit 4.11-1
Potentially Hazardous Pipelines
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- ❑ 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;
- ❑ Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school;
- ❑ 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;
- ❑ 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 (refer to Section 7.0, *Effects Found Not To Be Significant*);
- ❑ 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 (refer to Section 7.0, *Effects Found Not To Be Significant*);
- ❑ Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan (refer to Section 7.0, *Effects Found Not To Be Significant*); and/or
- ❑ 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 (refer to Section 7.0, *Effects Found Not To Be Significant*).

Based on these standards, the effects of the proposed project have been categorized as either a "less than significant impact" or a "potentially significant impact." Mitigation measures are recommended for potentially significant impacts. If a potentially significant impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of mitigation, it is categorized as a significant and unavoidable impact.

4.11.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USE, GENERATION AND TRANSPORT

- NEW COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN UPDATE MAY RESULT IN AN INCREASED RISK OF UPSET ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROUTINE USE, GENERATION AND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, WHICH MAY POTENTIALLY POSE A HEALTH OR SAFETY HAZARD.

Level of Significance Before Policies/Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: Many industries use various chemicals and hazardous materials in their routine business operations in which these chemicals are manufactured, warehoused or transported. Currently, there are a variety of existing business operations in the City of Cerritos that use, store, or transport hazardous substances, as well as generate hazardous waste. The types and quantities of hazardous materials utilized by the various types of businesses that could locate in the City would vary tremendously and, as a result, the nature of potential hazards would also be varied. Such substances can range from common automobile oil and household pesticides to chlorine, dry-cleaning solutions, ammonia, or substances used in commercial and industrial operations. Therefore, any non-residential development that occurs within the City may result in an increase in hazardous materials use, transport, or generation of hazardous waste.

Since the proposed General Plan Update does not include any specific development projects, no specific type of hazard associated with the use of these materials can be identified and the likelihood of a hazard presenting a serious health or safety to the public cannot be determined at this time. However, it can be generally concluded that any additional non-residential development in the City would result in an increase in the use and transport of hazardous materials and an increase in the generation of hazardous waste. The consequence of this increase presence of hazardous materials in the City is an increase in the potential for human exposure to these substances, with possible public health and safety consequences.

New businesses that locate near residential areas or within ¼-mile from a school may expose these sensitive land uses to greater risk of exposure to hazardous materials, wastes, or emissions. For example, along 166th Street and Marquardt Avenue, a buffer in the form of a major street, channel, or intervening land use separates residential areas from industrial areas. However, of the approximately 27 acres of vacant land, approximately 12 acres are proposed to be developed with Light Industrial uses under the proposed General Plan Update. The Light Industrial uses may utilize, transport and/or store chemicals, creating a possible hazard. The accidental release or combustion of these hazardous materials could endanger individuals within the community.

In order to limit the potential hazards and dangers associated with hazardous materials, the proposed General Plan Update has established various goals that work to limit the threat caused by hazardous materials. Goal SAF-3 states, "Minimize the threat of life and property associated with the transport, use, storage and disposal of toxic and/or hazardous materials". In addition, the General Plan establishes goals to protect against the impacts of creating, handling and storing hazardous waste and to limit property damage due to the failure of underground pipelines. Goals established in the Land Use Element, specifically Goal LU-4, work to limit incompatible uses which could result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to hazardous materials.

It is impossible to eliminate the potential risks associated with the use, storage and transport of hazardous materials. However, compliance with measures established by Federal, State and local regulatory agencies is considered adequate to offset the

negative effects related to the use, storage and transport of hazardous materials in the City. In addition, the following General Plan Update policies and recommended mitigation measures would further reduce hazardous materials impacts to a less than significant level.

Policies in the Proposed General Plan Update: The Safety, Land Use and Circulation Elements contain the following policies:

- SAF-3.1 Encourage the proper disposal of household hazardous waste through the dissemination of information through educational and outreach activities.
- SAF-3.2 Monitor facilities or businesses that utilize, store or handle hazardous materials to ensure practices and procedures will reduce the threat of damage to life and property.
- SAF-3.3 Enforce Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, transport and clean-up of toxic, explosive and other hazardous materials to prevent unauthorized discharges.
- SAF-3.4 Identify specific routes, both street and railroad systems, for the safe transport of hazardous materials in and through the City.
- SAF-3.5 Continue to support regional and State efforts in controlling point and non-point sources of water pollution.
- SAF-4.1 Continue to cooperate with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in organizing regular collection of household hazardous waste.
- SAF-4.2 Provide educational and outreach materials to Cerritos residents and businesses that address hazardous materials.
- SAF-4.3 Continuously monitor facilities that utilize, handle or store hazardous materials.
- SAF-4.4 Provide educational materials for residents regarding used oil collection and disposal.
- SAF-5.1 Ensure that disaster response agencies, such as the Los Angeles County Fire Protection District have access to data related to pipeline routing, locations, depth and shut-off information.
- SAF-5.2 Ensure the accuracy of existing as-built plans indicating pipeline locations.

- SAF-5.3 Utilize GIS as a tool to accurately record the location of all potential underground pipeline hazards.
- SAF-5.4 Coordinate with agencies operating underground lines to determine potential threats of rupture.
- SAF-5.5 Require all underground pipeline and related structures be designed, constructed and maintained to resist stress caused by lateral forces during periods of seismic activity.
- SAF-5.6 Coordinate the abandonment and/or removal of outdated and unused pipelines with required regulations.
- LU-4.1 Require that commercial and industrial development that abuts residential or educational uses be adequately screened and buffered from the residential neighborhood or educational facility.
- LU-4.2 Ensure that any land use that handles, generates and/or transports hazardous substances, as defined by state and federal regulations, will not negatively impact existing sensitive receptors/land uses.
- LU-4.3 Coordinate with adjacent landowners, cities and counties in developing compatible land uses for areas adjacent to the City's boundaries.
- CIR-1.4 Evaluate the City's truck routes to ensure that movement of truck traffic is accommodated by and confined to the designated streets to the greatest extent possible.

Mitigation Measures: In addition to the policies listed above, the following mitigation measures are recommended to further reduce any impacts.

- MM-PHS-1 Ensure that all new uses within the City of Cerritos comply with applicable laws regarding hazardous substances remediation, storage, use and handling, and incorporate precautions that protect adjoining uses from unacceptable health and safety risks.
- MM-PHS-2 Establish and adopt development standards which ensure that new commercial and industrial development near proposed residential, school use or mixed use districts does not create an unacceptable risk of human exposure to hazardous materials.
- MM-PHS-3 Coordinate with hazardous substance regulatory agencies to ensure that businesses located in the City comply with all hazardous materials regulations during the permitting and site inspection process.

MM-PHS-4 Ensure that land use approvals (General Plan and Zoning) that the siting and permitting of businesses, which store, treat, handle, and recycle hazardous wastes are directed to suitable locations in order to ensure the protection of public health and the environment. Through these approvals the City shall impose appropriate mitigation for protection of public health and the environment.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

■ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USES, STORED, OR TRANSPORTED IN THE CITY MAY RESULT IN A PUBLIC HEALTH RISK.

Level of Significance Before Policies/Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: New commercial and industrial development or the expansion of commercial and industrial uses would result in an increase in the use and transport of hazardous materials in the City. The increased use and transport of hazardous materials in the City increases the potential for accidental releases of hazardous materials. Typical incidents that could result in accidental release of hazardous materials include leaking underground storage tanks, accidents during transport causing a “spill” of a hazardous materials and/or natural disasters causing the unauthorized release of a substance. If not cleaned up immediately and completely, these and other types of incidents could cause contamination of soil, surface water and groundwater, in addition to any toxic fumes that might be generated. Depending on the nature and extent of the contamination, groundwater supplies could become unsuitable for use as a domestic water source. Human exposure to contaminated soil or water could have potential health effects depending on a variety of factors, including the nature of contaminant and the degree of exposure.

Accidental releases would most likely occur in the commercial and industrial areas and along transport routes leading to and from these areas. The primary concentration of industrial businesses is located within ADP-1 and the northeastern corner of Cerritos. There are also pockets of light industrial uses located within the eastern portion of Cerritos. Access to these areas is provided by I-5 and I-605 freeways and from Alondra Boulevard, Carmenita Road, Marquardt Avenue and Studebaker Road. These areas are generally separated by buffers from the adjacent commercial and residential uses. In addition, the City’s setback requirements from streets minimize the damage that may occur from transportation-related hazardous waste spills.

The use and storage of hazardous substances is regulated by CalEPA, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Health Hazards Materials Division (Los Angeles County Fire Department). The California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation enforce hazardous substance transportation regulations. The Los Angeles County Fire Department provides emergency response to accidental release

of hazardous substances. The Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law of 1985 (or the Business Plan Act) requires that a business that uses, handles, or stores hazardous materials above a certain quantity prepare a plan which must include an inventory of hazardous substances on the premises. A Risk Management and Prevention Plan (RMPP) may be required for businesses that use acutely hazardous substances and are located in proximity to sensitive land uses. As a part of the RMPP, businesses that handle acutely hazardous materials must include a hazard and operability study (HAZOP), which analyze potential hazards to sensitive populations in the vicinity. The Los Angeles County Fire Department oversees the submittal of Business Emergency Plans, which are intended to mitigate potential release of hazardous substances and minimize potential harm or damage. Oversight by the appropriate agencies and compliance with applicable regulations are considered adequate to offset the negative effects related to the accidental release of hazardous materials in the City. However, goals established in the General Plan also work to reduce or eliminate the hazards associated with the accidental release of hazardous materials. Goal CIR-1 in the Circulation Element proposes to “Provide a safe and efficient regionally-oriented transportation system designed to channel non-local traffic and trucks onto the major arterial street system and discourage encroachment into community areas or residential neighborhoods”, in order to limit traffic related release of hazardous materials. Additionally, goals established in the Safety Element including SAF-3, SAF-4 and SAF-5, work to reduce impacts associated with the exposure of hazardous materials as a result of pipeline rupture and/or with the handling of hazardous materials. Finally, the following policies in the proposed General Plan Update would further reduce hazardous materials impacts to a less than significant level.

Policies in the Proposed General Plan Update: The Circulation, Safety and Land Use Elements contain the following policies:

- CIR-1.4 Evaluate the City’s truck routes to ensure that movement of truck traffic is accommodated by and confined to the designated streets to the greatest extent possible.

- SAF-3.1 Encourage the proper disposal of household hazardous waste through the dissemination of information through educational and outreach activities.

- SAF-3.2 Monitor facilities or businesses that utilize, store or handle hazardous materials to ensure practices and procedures will reduce the threat of damage to life and property.

- SAF-3.3 Enforce Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, transport and clean-up of toxic, explosive and other hazardous materials to prevent unauthorized discharges.

- SAF-3.4 Identify specific routes, both street and railroad systems, for the safe transport of hazardous materials in and through the City.

- SAF-3.5 Continue to support regional and State efforts in controlling point and non-point sources of water pollution.

- SAF-4.1 Continue to cooperate with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in organizing regular collection of household hazardous waste.

- SAF-4.2 Provide educational and outreach materials to Cerritos residents and businesses that address hazardous materials.

- SAF-4.3 Continuously monitor facilities that utilize, handle or store hazardous materials.

- SAF-4.4 Provide educational materials for residents regarding used oil collection and disposal.

- LU-4.1 Require that commercial and industrial development that abuts residential or educational uses be adequately screened and buffered from the residential neighborhood or educational facility.

- LU-4.2 Ensure that the siting of any land use that handles, generates and/or transports hazardous substances, as defined by state and federal regulations, will not negatively impact existing sensitive receptors/land uses.

- LU-4.3 Coordinate with adjacent landowners, cities and counties in developing compatible land uses for areas adjacent to the City's boundaries.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures beyond the policies identified in the proposed General Plan Update are required.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

INCREASED AIR TOXIC EMISSIONS

- NEW BUSINESSES LOCATING IN THE CITY OF CERRITOS MAY INCLUDE ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF AIR TOXIC EMISSIONS, POTENTIALLY INCREASING EXPOSURE OF RESIDENTS AND EMPLOYEES TO AIR TOXICS.

Level of Significance Before Policies/Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: As a result of buildout of the proposed General Plan Update, new commercial and industrial uses developed in the City would increase the potential sources of air toxic emissions. Additional sources of air toxic emissions in the City

would contribute to risk of human exposure to toxic substances. Human exposure to toxic air emissions could have potential health effects depending on a variety of factors, including the nature and concentration of the toxic substance and the degree of exposure. As with other toxic substances, people who face the greatest potential for exposure to toxic air emissions are those who reside or work in close proximity to emission sources. Toxic air emissions differ from other hazardous substances in that they can be easily transported by air currents. While this allows these emissions to be quickly carried over relatively large distances when released into the open air (depending on atmosphere conditions), it can also cause the emissions to be readily dispersed into lower concentrations.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) works with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and is responsible for developing and implementing rules and regulations regarding air toxics on a local level. The SCAQMD establishes permitting requirements, inspects emission sources and enforces measures through educational programs and/or fines. Existing regulations, permitting requirements and inspections by SCAQMD are considered adequate to reduce this impact to a less than significant level. Recognizing the potential impacts associated with future air quality, the Air Quality Element establishes Goal AQ-1 to ensure appropriate land use planning, along with regulatory planning efforts reduce pollution. In addition, the following policies in the proposed General Plan Update would further reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Policies in the Proposed General Plan Update: The Land Use and Air Quality Elements contain the following policies:

- LU-4.1 Require that commercial and industrial development that adjoins residential or educational uses be adequately screened and buffered from the residential neighborhood or educational facility.

- LU-4.3 Coordinate with adjacent landowners, cities and counties in developing compatible land uses for areas adjacent to the City's boundaries.

- AQ-1.1 Cooperate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District, Gateway Cities Council of Governments and the Southern California Association of Governments in their effort to implement provisions of the region's Air Quality Management Plan, as amended.

- AQ-1.2 Cooperate and participate in regional air quality management plans, programs and enforcement measures.

- AQ-1.3 Reduce air pollutant emissions by mitigating air quality impacts associated with development project to the greatest extent feasible.

- AQ-1.4 Through the City's development review processes, monitor air pollutant emissions by mitigating air quality impacts, to the greatest

extent feasible, associated with industrial and commercial uses within the City's jurisdiction.

- AQ-1.5 Continue to work with local industries and regulatory agencies to monitor, regulate and provide a quick response and communication with the community in the event of an emergency impacting air quality.
- AQ-1.6 Support the Gateway Cities Council of Government's legislative efforts to address emission impacts resulting from the movement of goods within and through the Los Angeles Basin.
- AQ-2.1 Promote and encourage ride sharing activities, including such programs as preferential parking and park-and-ride lots on privately owned property within the community.
- AQ-2.2 Encourage employer rideshare and transit incentives programs by local businesses within the community.
- AQ-2.4 Promote state and federal legislation that would improve vehicle/ transportation technology and cleaner fuels.
- AQ-3.1 Adopt incentives, regulations, and/or procedures to minimize particulate emissions from grading operations and building construction.
- AQ-3.2 Promote the landscaping and screening of undeveloped and/or underutilized parcels of land to prevent erosion and dust generation.
- AQ-4.1 Promote energy conservation in all sectors of the City including residential, commercial, and industrial.
- AQ-4.2 Promote local recycling of wastes and the use of recycled materials.
- AQ-4.3 Adopt incentives and regulations to reduce emissions from swimming pool heaters and residential and commercial water heaters.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures beyond the policies identified in the proposed General Plan Update are required.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

4.11.4 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

All public, health and safety impacts associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan Update for the City of Cerritos would be less than significant by adherence to and/or compliance with policies in the proposed General Plan Update and with the imposition of mitigation measures. No unavoidable significant public health and safety impacts would occur as a result of buildout of the proposed General Plan Update.