NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice is hereby given that, as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has prepared an Initial Study leading to a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project referenced below. This Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for public review and comment.

Project Title/File#: Infill PCL 211 - Quick Quack Car Wash; File #PL22-0272

Project Location: 1590 Vineyard Road, Roseville, Placer County, CA; APN 012-260-069-000

Project Owner: Shaw Family Properties, LP

Project Applicant: Robert Chandler, Stantec Architecture

Project Planner: Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner

Project Description: The proposed project is a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility with 23 vacuum spaces on a ±2-acre parcel with associated parking, lighting, and landscaping. The project includes a Design Review Permit to review the project site and proposed buildings and a Conditional Use Permit to allow an automatic car wash facility within the Planned Development 408B (PD408) zoning district.

The project site is not identified on any list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on **April 20, 2023** and ends on **May 10, 2023**. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed online at: https://www.roseville.ca.us/environmentaldocuments (under Private Development Projects).

Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner at emar@roseville.ca.us or in person at 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 4p.m.), and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on May 10, 2023.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Planning Commission. At this hearing, the Planning Commission will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The tentative hearing date is May 11, 2023.

Mike Isom
Development Services Director

Dated: April 19, 2023

Publish: April 20, 2023

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number:	Infill PCL 211 - Quick Quack Car Wash; File #PL22-0272
Project Location:	1590 Vineyard Road, Roseville, Placer County, CA; APN 012-260-069-000
Project Applicant:	Robert Chandler, Stantec Architecture; (630) 750-9625; 224 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL 60604
Property Owner:	Shaw Family Properties, LP; P.O. Box 787, Concord, CA 94522
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5247
Date:	April 19, 2023

Project Description:

The proposed project is a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility with 23 vacuum spaces on a ±2-acre parcel with associated parking, lighting, and landscaping. The project includes a Design Review Permit to review the project site and proposed buildings and a Conditional Use Permit to allow an automatic car wash facility within the Planned Development 408B (PD408) zoning district.

DECLARATION

The Planning Manager has determined that the above project will not have significant effects on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

A. *The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.*
B. *The project will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.*
C. *The project will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.*
D. *The project will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.*
E. *No substantial evidence exists that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.*
F. *The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the attached initial study.*
G. *This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT–PLANNING DIVISION

311 Vernon St, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number:	Infill PCL 211 - Quick Quack Car Wash; File #PL22-0272
Project Location:	1590 Vineyard Road, Roseville, Placer County, CA; APN 012-260-069-000
Project Description:	The proposed project is a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility with 23 vacuum spaces on a ±2-acre parcel with associated parking, lighting, and landscaping. The project includes a Design Review Permit to review the project site and proposed buildings and a Conditional Use Permit to allow an automatic car wash facility within the Planned Development 408B (PD408) zoning district.
Project Applicant:	Robert Chandler, Stantec Architecture
Property Owner:	Shaw Family Properties, LP
Lead Agency Contact:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner; Phone (916) 774-5247

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on the 2035 General Plan EIR and the Initial Study/Negative Declaration prepared for the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center (DRP 03-62 and LLA 03-14) and site-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project. Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the applicant, City staff reviewed such documents in order to determine whether, based on their own professional judgment and expertise, staff found such documents to be credible and persuasive. Staff has only relied on documents that reflect their independent judgment, and has not accepted at face value representations made by consultants for the applicant.

This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects.

The initial study is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the lead agency finds substantial evidence that any aspect of the project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant effect on the environment, regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial, the lead agency is required to prepare an EIR. If the agency finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment, a negative declaration shall be prepared. If in the course of analysis, the agency recognizes that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that by incorporating specific mitigation measures to which the applicant agrees, the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect, a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The Project is comprised of a single ±2-acre commercial parcel located at 1590 Vineyard Road (see Figure 1). The Project site is within the City's Infill area. The site is bordered by commercial and office buildings on the north, single-family dwelling units and a commercial building on the east across Opportunity Drive, business professional and industrial users on the south across Vineyard Road, and a fuelstation with a convenience store and car wash on the west. The site has a General Plan land use designation of Community Commercial (CC) and a zoning designation of Planned Development 408B (PD408).

Figure 1: Project Location

Background

In 2004 the Design Committee considered and approved the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center (Files # DRP 03-62 and LLA 03-14). The Vineyard Pointe Retail Center development would allow the construction of several pad buildings with surface parking, lighting, and landscaping improvements. The request at the time only included the construction of two (2) commercial buildings north of the Chevron service station. The applicant anticipated the development of the remainder buildings at a later date. As part of the review, the Design Committee considered and adopted the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center Initial Study/Negative Declaration, which examined the impacts of the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center buildout.

Environmental Setting

The Project site is comprised of a single ±2-acre rectangular parcel bordered by existing commercial properties to the north and west, Opportunity Drive to the east, and Vineyard Road to the south. The site is partially improved with surface parking, lighting and landscaping, while a large portion of the site is undeveloped. Frontage improvements consist of sidewalk, curb and gutter, street trees, groundcover, and two (2) driveways. The site was previously graded and disturbed. Vegetation on the site is sparse with a few small shrubs on the property. Topography of the site is slightly sloped upwards. Two driveways are located on the site, one along Opportunity Drive and the second along Vineyard Road.

The site is adjacent to commercial and office uses to the north, an office and single-family dwelling units to the east across Opportunity Drive, Industrial users and a religious institution to the south across Vineyard Road, and a fuel station, convenience store, and car wash to the west. Table 1 below identifies the land use designation and uses of the site and surrounding properties.

Table 1: Existing Land Use and Zoning Designation

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	PD408	CC	Vacant
North	PD408	CC	Commercial and office uses
South	Light Industrial (M1)	Light Industrial (LI)	Industrial users and community assembly (i.e., religious institution)
East	PD408	Business Professional (BP) and Low Density Residential (LDR-6.8)	Commercial use and Single-Family Dwelling Units
West	PD408	CC	Gasoline station with a convenience store and car wash

Proposed Project

The Project includes the construction of a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility and a ±250 square-foot ancillary storage building. The site will include associated parking, lighting, and landscaping improvements. In addition to the site improvements, the site includes 23 vacuum stalls located in the middle of the Project site, shielded by the car wash facility on the south and separated from the existing commercial and office buildings on the north by the three (3) drive-through lanes. Hours of operation will be primarily during the day, with hours from 7:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays to be consistent with other car wash facilities in the City and the City's Noise Regulation.

Entitlements

The applicant requests the following entitlements as listed below:

1. Conditional Use Permit
2. Design Review Permit

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183(f) allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008 (Resolution 08-172), along with Findings of Fact, and were updated in January 2021 (Resolution 21-018). The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- City of Roseville Improvement Standards (Resolution 02-37 and as further amended)
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 01-208 and as further amended)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Internal Guidance for Management of Tribal Cultural Resources and Consultation (Tribal Consultation Policy) (Resolution 20-294)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Community Design Guidelines
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
    - Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan
    - Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan
    - North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines
    - North Roseville Area Design Guidelines
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines
    - Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines
    - Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Sierra Vista Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Creekview Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
    - Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan and Design Guidelines
- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- 2035 General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report, certified August 5, 2020
- Vineyard Pointe Retail Center Initial Study/Negative Declaration

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, any project which is consistent with the development densities established by zoning, a Community Plan, or a General Plan for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. The 2035 General Plan Update EIR (General Plan EIR) updated all Citywide analyses, including for vehicle miles traveled, greenhouse gas emissions, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The proposed project is consistent with the adopted land use designations examined within the environmental documents listed above, and thus this Initial Study focuses on effects particular to the specific project site, impacts which were not analyzed within the EIR, and impacts which may require revisiting due to substantial new information. When applicable, the topical sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the environmental documents listed above. The analysis, supporting technical materials, and findings of the environmental document are incorporated by reference, and are available for review at the Civic Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA.

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment. The Initial Study Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

There are four (4) possible answers to the Environmental Impacts Checklist on the following pages. Each possible answer is explained below:

1) A “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument based on substantial evidence can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more “Potentially significant Impact” entries are made, an EIR is required.

2) A “Less Than Significant With Mitigation” answer is appropriate when the lead agency incorporates mitigation measures to reduce an impact from “Potentially Significant” to “Less than Significant.” For example, floodwater impacts could be reduced from a potentially-significant level to a less-than-significant level by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures are identified as MM followed by a number.

3) A “Less Than significant Impact” answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a less-than-significant level. For instance, the application of the City’s Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a less-than-significant level.

4) A "No Impact" answer is appropriate where it can be demonstrated that the impact does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area with no agricultural lands on or adjacent to the project area clearly would not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study. Where a "No Impact" answer is adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study, further narrative explanation is not required. A "No Impact" answer is explained when it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off- and on-site, indirect, direct, construction, and operation impacts, except as provided for under State CEQA Guidelines.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The Project site is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Vineyard Road and Opportunity Drive in the City of Roseville. The site is partially improved with surface parking, lighting and landscaping, while a large portion of the site is undeveloped. The site is surrounded by existing development, including a fuel station, convenience store, and car wash to the west, commercial and office uses to the north, a commercial building and single-family dwelling units to the east across Opportunity Drive, and industrial users and a religious institution to the south across Vineyard Road.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of an environmental impact cannot always be determined through the use of a specific, quantifiable threshold. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) affirms this by the statement "an ironclad definition of significant effect is not always possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting." This is particularly true of aesthetic impacts. As an example, a proposed parking lot in a dense urban center would have markedly different visual effects than a parking lot in an open space area. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–d of the checklist below. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Zoning Ordinance (e.g. building height, setbacks, etc), Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Ch. 18), Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347), and applicable Specific Plan Policies and/or Specific Plan Design Guidelines will prevent significant impacts in urban settings as it relates to items a, b, and c, below.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) There are no designated or eligible scenic vistas or scenic highways within or adjacent to the City of Roseville.

c) The project site is in an urban setting and is surrounded by existing commercial and business professional land uses. As a result, the Project lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) for the purpose of creating building and community designs which are a visual asset to the community. The CDG includes guidelines for building design, site design and landscape design, which will result in a project that enhances the existing urban visual environment. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) The project involves nighttime lighting to provide for the security and safety of project users. However, the Project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources. Lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards (i.e. CDG) to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare

shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project will not create a new source of substantial light. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

The State Department of Conservation oversees the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, which was established to document the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands, and the conversion of those lands over time. The primary land use classifications on the maps generated through this program are: Urban and Built Up Land, Grazing Land, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland. According to the current California Department of Conservation Placer County Important Farmland Map (2012), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land and most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land. There are a few areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance and two small areas designated as Unique Farmland located on the western side of the City along Baseline Road. The current Williamson Act Contract map (2013/2014) produced by the Department of Conservation shows that there are no Williamson Act contracts within the City, and only one (on PFE Road) that is adjacent to the City. None of the land within the City is considered forest land by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
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 Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
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?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland are called out as protected farmland categories within CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Neither the City nor the State has adopted quantified significance thresholds related to impacts to protected farmland categories or to agricultural and forestry resources. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–e of the checklist above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–e) The project site is not used for agricultural purposes, does not include agricultural zoning, is not within or adjacent to one of the areas of the City designated as a protected farmland category on the Placer County Important Farmland map, is not within or adjacent to land within a Williamson Act Contract, and is not considered forest land. Given the foregoing, the proposed project will have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, “non-attainment” for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM_{10} standard (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In responding to checklist items a–c, project-related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation. To assist in making this determination, the PCAPCD adopted thresholds of significance, which were developed by considering both the health-based ambient air quality standards and the attainment strategies outlined in the State Implementation Plan. The PCAPCD-recommended significance threshold for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is 82 pounds daily during construction and 55 pounds daily during operation, and for particulate matter (PM) is 82 pounds per day during both construction and operation. For all other constituents, significance is determined based on the concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are also of public health concern, but no thresholds or standards are provided because they are considered to have no safe level of exposure. Analysis of TAC is based on the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective (*April 2005, California Air Resources Board), which lists TAC sources and recommended buffer distances from sensitive uses. For checklist item c, the PCAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (*Handbook*) recommends that the same thresholds used for the project analysis be used for the cumulative impact analysis.

With regard to checklist item d, there are no quantified significance thresholds for exposure to objectionable odors or other emissions. Significance is determined after taking into account multiple factors, including screening distances from odor sources (as found in the PCAPCD CEQA Handbook), the direction and frequency of prevailing winds, the time of day when emissions are detectable/present, and the nature and intensity of the emission source.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Analyses are not included for sulfur dioxide, lead, and other constituents because there are no mass emission thresholds; these are concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which require substantial, point-source emissions (e.g. refineries, concrete plants, etc) before exceedance will occur, and the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents. Likewise, carbon monoxide is not analyzed because the SVAB is in attainment for this constituent, and it requires high localized concentrations (called carbon monoxide "hot spots") before the ambient air quality standard would be exceeded. "Hot spots" are typically associated with heavy traffic congestion occurring at high-volume roadway intersections. The

General Plan EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that more than 70% of signalized intersections would operate at level of service C or better—that is, they will not experience heavy traffic congestion. It further indicated that analyses of existing CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG**,** NO_x, or PM**.**

The PCACPD recommends that lead agencies use the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to quantify a project's construction and operational emissions for criteria air pollutants (NOX, ROG, and MP). The results are then compared to the significance thresholds established by the district, as detailed above. According to PCAPCD's published screening table, general commercial projects smaller than 249,099 square feet will not result in NOX emissions that exceed 55 lbs/day. Typically, NOX emissions are substantially higher than ROG and PM10; therefore, it can be assumed that projects that do not exceed the NOX threshold will not exceed the ROG and PM10 thresholds, and will not result in a significant impact related to operational emissions. The Project proposes the construction of a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility and a ±250 square-foot ancillary storage building, which is well below PCAPCD's modeled example. Given its small size, the Project is not expected to result in construction or operational emissions that would exceed the district's thresholds for significance.

The proposed Project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction or operation. As such, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further, Progress Plan (which is the SIP) or contribute substantially to the PCAPCD's nonattainment status for ozone. In addition, because the proposed Project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, CO, or TACs, nearby residents would not be exposed to significant levels of pollutant concentrations during construction or operation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, and consistent with the analysis methodology outlined in the Significance Thresholds and Regulatory Setting section, cumulative impacts are less than significant

With regard to TAC, there are hundreds of constituents which are considered toxic, but they are typically generated by stationary sources like gas stations, facilities using solvents, and heavy industrial operations. The proposed project is not a TAC-generating use, nor is it within the specified buffer area of a TAC-generating use, as established in the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective*. Impacts due to substantial pollutant concentrations are less than significant.

d) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as residences and retail businesses generally do not result in substantial objectionable odors when operated in compliance with City Ordinances (e.g. proper trash disposal and storage). The Project is a typical urban development that lacks any characteristics that would cause the generation of substantial unpleasant odors. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. A review of the project surroundings indicates that there are no substantial odor-generating uses near the project site; the project location meets the recommended screening distances from odor-generators provided by the PCAPCD. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

The Project is an infill development within an urban area of the City of Roseville. The site has been previously graded and a portion of the site improved with parking, landscaping, and lighting improvements.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
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?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
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?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

There is no ironclad definition of significance as it relates to biological resources. Thus, the significance of impacts to biological resources is defined by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, and relies on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to biological resources (as cited and described in the Discussion of Checklist Answers section). Thresholds for assessing the significance of environmental impacts are based on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f, above. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if:

> The project has the potential to substantially 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; [or] substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species . . .

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

Checklist item a addresses impacts to special status species. A “special status” species is one which has been identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations. Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern. Also included are those species considered to be “fully protected” by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (California Fish and Wildlife), those granted “special animal” status for tracking and monitoring purposes, and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Checklist item b addresses all “sensitive natural communities” and riparian (creekside) habitat that may be affected by local, state, or federal regulations/policies while checklist item c focuses specifically on one type of such a community: protected wetlands. Focusing first on wetlands, the 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland. A delineation verification by the Army Corps verifies the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question, and determines

the extent of government jurisdiction as it relates to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 401 of the State Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act protects all "navigable waters", which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Non-navigable waters are called isolated wetlands, and are not subject to either the Federal or State Clean Water Act. Thus, isolated wetlands are not subject to federal wetland protection regulations. However, in addition to the Clean Water Act, the State also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which does not require that waters be "navigable". For this reason, isolated wetlands are regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne. The City of Roseville General Plan also provides protection for wetlands, including isolated wetlands, pursuant to the General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element. Federal, State and City regulations/policies all seek to achieve no net loss of wetland acreage, values, or function.

Aside from wetlands, checklist item b also addresses other "sensitive natural communities" and riparian habitat, which includes any habitats protected by local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The City of Roseville General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element includes policies for the protection of riparian areas and floodplain areas; these are Vegetation and Wildlife section Policies 2 and 3. Policy 4 also directs preservation of additional area around stream corridors and floodplain if there is sensitive woodland, grassland, or other habitat which could be made part of a contiguous open space area. Other than wetlands, which were already discussed, US Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat protections generally result from species protections, and are thus addressed via checklist item a.

For checklist item d, there are no regulations specific to the protection of migratory corridors. This item is addressed by an analysis of the habitats present in the vicinity and analyzing the probable effects on access to those habitats which will result from a project.

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

Regarding checklist item f, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans within the City of Roseville.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-c) The Project site is within an urban area of the City and has been previously analyzed and partially improved as part of the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center site improvements. A fuel station with a convenience store and a car wash is located west of the site, and the project area has been graded, partially paved, with landscape areas, lighting, and parking. No wetland or riparian habitat exists on the Project site. No vegetation, other than annual grasses, will be disturbed by the proposed development. No special status species are known to exist within the project area.

d) The City includes an interconnected network of open space corridors and preserves located throughout the City, to ensure that the movement of wildlife is not substantially impeded as the City develops. The development of the Project site will not negatively impact these existing and planned open space corridors, nor is the Project site located in an area that has been designated by the City, United States Fish and Wildlife, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife as vital or important for the movement of wildlife or the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) No oak trees will be removed as a part of the proposed Project, and no other conflicts with City policy adopted for the purpose of mitigating environmental effects have been identified. There is no impact.

f) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the Project site.

V. Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. The gold rush which began in 1848 marked another settlement period, and evidence of Roseville's ranching and mining past are still found today. Historic features include rock walls, ditches, low terraces, and other remnants of settlement and activity. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to in Section 15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts to cultural resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant resources (Policies 1 and 2). There are also various federal and State regulations regarding the treatment and protection of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Act (which regulate items of significance in history), Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code (which regulates the treatment of human remains) and Section 21073 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code (regarding Tribal Cultural Resources). The CEQA Guidelines also contains specific sections, other than the checklist items, related to the treatment of effects on historic resources.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these

resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) No cultural resources are known to exist on the Project site; however, standard mitigation measures (Mitigation Measure **CUL-01**) apply which are designed to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The Project is a small infill site that has already experienced ground disturbance. Additionally, no requests to consult were received from tribal entities in response to AB-52 notification. The Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians noted they were unaware of any cultural resources on the Project site and the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) declined consultation in response to the City's notification. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation, project-specific impacts are less than significant.

c) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the Project site; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation, project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy inefficiency?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Established in 2002, California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) currently requires that 33 percent of electricity retail sales by served by renewable energy resources by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030. The City published a Renewables Portfolio Standard Procurement Plan in June 2018, and continues to comply with the RPS reporting and requirements and standards. There are no numeric significance thresholds to define "wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary" energy consumption, and therefore significance is based on CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b, above, and by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, relying on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to energy. The analysis considers compliance with regulations and standards, project design as it relates to energy use

(including transportation energy), whether the project will result in a substantial unplanned demand on the City's energy resources, and whether the project will impede the ability of the City to meet the RPS standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a & b) Roseville Electric provided an estimated energy usage for the Project, based on data from another Quick Quack facility in the City. The total annual kilowatt hour (kWh) use for the site is approximately 554,240 kWh, with an average monthly usage of 46,186kWh. As stated in the thresholds of significance section, there is no stated numeric significance threshold to define "wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary"; however, Roseville Electric has reviewed the proposed Project and found that the Department has adequate capacity to serve the site. The Project would consume energy both during Project construction and during Project operation.

During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. However, the energy consumed during construction would be temporary, and would not represent a significant demand on available resources. There are no unusual project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment or methods that would be less energy-efficient or which would be wasteful.

The completed Project would consume energy related to building operation, exterior lighting, landscape irrigation and maintenance, and vehicle trips to and from the use. In accordance with California Energy Code Title 24, the Project would be required to meet the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. This includes standards for water and space heating and cooling equipment; insulation for doors, pipes, walls, and ceilings; and appliances, to name a few. The Project would also be eligible for rebates and other financial incentives from both the electric and gas providers for the purchase of energy-efficient appliances and systems, which would further reduce the operational energy demand of the Project. The Project was distributed to both PG&E and Roseville Electric for comments, and was found to conform to the standards of both providers; energy supplies are available to serve the Project.

The Project is consistent with the existing Community Commercial (CC) land use designation in the General Plan, as the Project is not located within a Specific Plan area. The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the General Plan included an assessment of energy impacts for the entire City. The analysis included consideration of transportation energy, and evaluated walkability, alternative transportation modes, and the degree to which the mix and location of uses would reduce vehicle miles traveled in the plan area. The EIR also included a citywide assessment of energy demand based on the existing and proposed land uses within the City and Specific Plan. Impacts related to energy consumption were found to be less than significant. The Project is consistent with the existing land use designation, and therefore is consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and will not result in substantial unplanned, inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

As described in the Safety Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, there are three inactive faults (Volcano Hill, Linda Creek, and an unnamed fault) in the vicinity, but there are no known active seismic faults within Placer County. The last seismic event recorded in the South Placer area occurred in 1908, and is estimated to have been at least a 4.0 on the Richter Scale. Due to the geographic location and soil characteristics within the City, the General Plan indicates that soil liquefaction, landslides, and subsidence are not a significant risk in the area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X
i) Ruptures 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.)				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
c) Be located in 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?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to geology and soils is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f listed above. Regulations applicable to this topic include the Alquist-Priolo Act, which addresses earthquake safety in building permits, and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, which requires the state to gather and publish data on the location and risk of seismic faults. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant archeological resources, which for this evaluation will include paleontological resources (Policies 1 and 2). Section 50987.5 of the California Public Code Section is only applicable to public land; this section prohibits the excavation, removal, destruction, or defacement/injury to any vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints or other paleontological feature.

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The Project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides.

i–iii) According to United States Geological Service mapping and literature, active faults are largely considered to be those which have had movement within the last 10,000 years (within the Holocene or Historic time periods)[1] and there are no major active faults in Placer County. The California Geological Survey has prepared a map of the state which shows the earthquake shaking potential of areas throughout California based primarily on an area's distance from known active faults. The map shows that the City lies in a relatively low-intensity ground-shaking zone. Commercial, institutional, and residential buildings as well as all related infrastructure are required, in conformance with Chapter 16, *Structural Design Requirements*, Division IV, *Earthquake Design* of the California Building Code, to lessen the exposure to potentially damaging vibrations

[1] United States Geological Survey, http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=active%20fault, Accessed January 2016

through seismic-resistant design. In compliance with the Code, all structures in the Project area would be well-built to withstand ground shaking from possible earthquakes in the region; impacts are less than significant.

iv) Landslides typically occur where soils on steep slopes become saturated or where natural or manmade conditions have taken away supporting structures and vegetation. The existing and proposed slopes of the project site are not steep enough to present a hazard during development or upon completion of the project. In addition, measures would be incorporated during construction to shore minor slopes and prevent potential earth movement. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides are less than significant.

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. The grading permit is reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control, and erosion control measures. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/), indicates that the soils on the site are Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the Project site per the General Plan EIR; however, standard mitigation measures (Mitigation Measure **CUL-02**) apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation, project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency[2], global average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	

[2] http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/overview.html, Accessed January 2016

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that "the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .". The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions, and has been updated twice.

The current 2017 Scoping Plan updated the target year from 2020 to 2030, based on the targets established in Senate Bill 32 (SB 32). SB 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Critically, the 2017 Scoping Plan also sets the path toward compliance with the 2050 target embodied within Executive Order S-3-05 as well. According to the 2017 Scoping Plan the statewide 2030 target is 260 million metric tons. The Scoping Plan recommends an efficiency target approach for local governments for 2030 and 2050 target years.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to statewide reduction goals and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold, as well as residential and non-residential efficiency thresholds. However, the City developed its own thresholds as part of the 2035 General Plan Update project approved in July 2020. The justification for the City's thresholds is contained within the General Plan EIR. The thresholds were developed based on statewide emissions data adjusted for relevant local conditions and land uses. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: GHG Significance Thresholds

	2020	2030	2035	2050
Per Capita Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/capita/yr)	**7.21**	**4.00**	**3.22**	**1.19**
Per Service Population Emissions Efficiency Targets (MT CO_2e/SP/yr)	**5.07**	**2.79**	**2.25**	**0.83**
Projects which use these thresholds for environmental analysis should include a brief justification of the type of efficiency target and the target year selected. Per capita is most applicable to projects which only include residential uses, or in cases where reliable data to generate a service population estimate is unavailable. Projects should generally use the 2035 target year. Note that future projects consistent with the General Plan will not require further analysis, per the tiering provisions of CEQA. Note: MMT CO_2e = million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; Service Population (SP) = population + employment				

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) Greenhouse gases are primarily emitted as a result of vehicle operation associated with trips to and from a project, and energy consumption from operation of the buildings. Greenhouse gases from vehicles is assessed based on the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) resulting from the Project, on a Citywide basis. Residential projects, destination centers (such as a regional mall), and major employers tend to increase VMT in a study area, either by adding new residents traveling in an area, or by encouraging longer trip lengths and drawing in trips from a broader regional area. However, non-residential projects and neighborhood-serving uses (e.g. neighborhood parks) tend to lower VMT in a study area because they do not generate new trips within the study area, they divert existing trips. These trips are diverted because the new use location is closer to home, on their way to another destination (e.g. work), or is otherwise more convenient.

The proposed Project is a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility with a ±250 square-foot ancillary storage building and 23 vacuum stalls. As further discussed and evaluated in Section XVII (Transportation) of this Initial Study, the Project is considered a locally-serving use that does not include any unique characteristics that would draw regional traffic, or would prompt longer trips. The Project is presumed to have a less than significant impact to the transportation system on the basis of project-generated VMT. Additionally, the Project is consistent with the City's General Plan and will not create additional trips that have not already been evaluated in the General Plan EIR.

The City's General Plan EIR included an analysis of GHG emissions, which would result from buildout of the City's General Plan. The EIR concluded that the General Plan build out would exceed the City's threshold of 2.25 MT CO2e per service population and that the effect was cumulatively considerable. Although mitigation measures were adopted as part of the General Plan, those measures would not reduce impacts to less than significant levels, and impacts were considered significant and unavoidable. The proposed project is consistent with the land use assumptions in the General Plan EIR and does not require further analysis per the tiering provisions of CEQA. The Project includes reasonable and feasible design measures to reduce emissions, including implementation of the latest Cal-Green and energy efficiency code requirements. The Project complies with General Plan policy related to GHG and the Project does not result in any new GHG impacts not previously analyzed in the General Plan EIR; therefore, impacts are less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

There are no hazardous cleanup sites of record within 1,000 feet of the site according to both the State Water Resources Control Envirostor database (http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor database (http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/). The project is not located on a site where existing hazardous materials have been identified, and the project does not have the potential to expose individuals to hazardous materials.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment though reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
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?				X
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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hazardous materials is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–g listed above. A material is defined as hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state or local regulatory agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The determination of significance based on the above criteria depends on the probable frequency and severity of consequences to people who might be exposed to the health hazard, and the degree to which Project design or existing regulations would reduce the frequency of or severity of exposure. As an example, products commonly used for household cleaning are classified as hazardous when transported in large quantities, but one would not conclude that the presence of small quantities of household cleaners at a home would pose a risk to a school located within ¼-mile.

Many federal and State agencies regulate hazards and hazardous substances, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), and the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA). The state has been granted primacy (primary responsibility for oversight) by the US EPA to administer and enforce hazardous waste management programs. State regulations also have detailed planning and management requirements to ensure that hazardous materials are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce human health risks. California regulations pertaining to hazardous waste management are published in the California Code of Regulations (see 8 CCR, 22 CCR, and 23 CCR).

The project is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private use airport. Therefore, no further discussion is provided for item e.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) Standard construction activities would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, lubricants, glues, paints and paint thinners, soaps, bleach, and solvents. These are common household and commercial materials routinely used by both businesses and average members of the public. The materials only pose a hazard if they are improperly used, stored, or transported either through upset conditions (e.g. a vehicle accident) or mishandling. In addition to construction use, the operational project would result in the use of common hazardous materials as well, including bleach, solvents, and herbicides. Regulations pertaining to the transport of materials are codified in 49 Code of Federal Regulations 171–180, and transport regulations are enforced and monitored by the California Department of Transportation and by the California Highway Patrol. Specifications for storage on a construction site are contained in various regulations and codes, including the California Code of Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. These same codes require that all hazardous materials be used and stored in the manner specified on the material packaging. Existing regulations and programs are sufficient to ensure that potential impacts as a result of the use or storage of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. While development of the site will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications, and include materials such as bleach and herbicides. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

d) The Project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5[3]; therefore, no impact will occur.

e) This Project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services and development of the site has been anticipated and incorporated into emergency response plans. As such, the Project will cause a less

[3] http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/SectionA.htm

than significant impact to the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. Furthermore, the Project will be required to comply with all local, State and federal requirements for the handling of hazardous materials, which will ensure less-than-significant impacts. These will require the following programs:

- A Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) is required of uses that handle toxic and/or hazardous materials in quantities regulated by the California Health and Safety Code and/or the City.

- Businesses that handle toxic or hazardous materials are required to complete a Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) pursuant to local, State, or federal requirements.

g) The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility. The Project site is in an urban area, and therefore would not expose people to any risk from wildland fire. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

As described in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the City is located within the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin and the Dry Creek Basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City and Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. Most major stream areas in the City are located within designated open space.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;			X	
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;			X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project innundation?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c (ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and

prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a,c (i),d, e) The Project will involve the disturbance of on-site soils and the construction of impervious surfaces, such as asphalt paving and buildings. Disturbing the soil can allow sediment to be mobilized by rain or wind, and cause displacement into waterways. To address this and other issues, the developer is required to receive approval of a grading permit and/or improvement plants prior to the start of construction. The permit or plans are required to incorporate mitigation measures for dust and erosion control. In addition, the City has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board which requires the City to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The City does this, in part, by means of the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, which require preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. All permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the City's Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Standards for New Development, the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The Project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the City's Urban Water Master Plan and evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The proposed Project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide evaluation of water supply. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

c (ii and iii)) The Project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project includes adequate and appropriate facilities to ensure no net increase in the amount or rate of stormwater runoff from the site, and which will adequately convey stormwater flows.

c (iv) and e) The Project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project is not located within either the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain or the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Therefore, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. The proposed Project is located within an area of flat topography and is not near a waterbody or other feature which could cause a seiche or tsunami. There would be no impact with regard to these criterion.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The Project site is located in an infill area of the City. The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of CC and a zoning designation of PD408. The proposed use is consistent with the land use and zoning designation.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to land use is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above. Consistency with applicable City General Plan policies, Improvement Standards, and design standards is already required and part of the City's processing of permits and plans, so these requirements do not appear as mitigation measures.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The Project area has been master planned for development, including adequate roads, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths to provide connections within the community. The Project will not physically divide an established community.

b) The Project is a car wash facility, which is conditionally compatible with the Community Commercial land use and zoning designation. The project includes a Conditional Use Permit, which will place restrictions on the site operations, including hours of operation. No conflicts with any policies adopted to mitigate an environmental effect have been identified.

XII. Mineral Resources

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify land into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ's) based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) was historically responsible for the classification and designation of areas containing—or potentially containing—significant mineral resources, though that responsibility now lies with the California Geological Survey (CGS). CDMG published Open File Report 95-10, which provides the mineral classification map for Placer County. A detailed evaluation of mineral resources has not been conducted within the City limits, but MRZ's have been identified. There are four broad MRZ categories (MRZ-1 through MRZ-4), and only MRZ-2 represents an area of known significant mineral resources. The City of Roseville General Plan EIR included Exhibit 4.1-3, depicting the location of MRZ's in the City limits. There is only one small MRZ-2 designation area, located at the far eastern edge of the City.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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?				X
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?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mineral resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) The project site is not in the area of the City known to include any mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance; therefore, the project has no impacts on mineral resources.

XIII. Noise

The Project site is located along Vineyard Road, a collector street. An existing gasoline station with a convenience store and car wash is located to the west of the Project site. In addition, several existing commercial buildings are located to the north of the Project site.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Standards for transportation noise and non-transportation noise affecting existing or proposed land uses are established within the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element, and these standards are used as the thresholds to determine the significance of impacts related to items a and c. The significance of other noise impacts is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items b and c listed above. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City Noise Regulation (RMC Ch. 9.24) will prevent significant non-transportation noise as it relates to items a and b. The Ordinance establishes noise exposure standards that protect noise-sensitive receptors from a variety of noise sources, including non-transportation/fixed noise, amplified sound, industrial noise, and events on public property. The project is not within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport and there are also no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, item c has been ruled out from further analysis.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Due to the nature of the carwash machinery, including the air dryers within the carwash tunnel and the vacuum stations, a site-specific noise study was prepared to evaluate the potential impact of noise from the Project on adjacent receptors. An Environmental Noise Assessment was prepared by MD Acoustics on October 5, 2022 (Attachment 3) to determine whether the proposed project would result in a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise in excess of standards established within the General Plan and Noise Ordinance.

The City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element includes Policy N1.1, which requires proposed fixed noise sources to be mitigated so as not to exceed the noise level performance standards contained within Noise Element Table IX-3. These standards are included in Table 2 below. Fixed noise sources are defined as noises that come from a specified area, while moving noise sources are from transportation facilities (roadway noise, train noise, etc.); the Proposed project will generate fixed noise.

Table 2: Noise Regulation Table

SOUND LEVEL STANDARDS
(for non-transportation or fixed sound sources)

Sound Level Descriptor	Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)
Hourly l_{eq}, dB	50	45
Maximum level, dB	70	65

According to the table above, an acceptable exterior noise level during daytime hours (7:00 am to 10:00 pm) for stationary noise sources is 50dBA Leq, or an average sound level of 50 decibels, with a maximum allowable level of 70 dB. On page 16 of the noise study, included in Attachment 3 of this Initial Study, existing background noise levels were collected at various points throughout the site. The study found that the primary existing noise source on the project site is the traffic on Vineyard Road and Opportunity Drive, resulting with 59.6 Leq at the highest. These measurements were taken at the northern and western property line along the Project site.

The study evaluated several noise-generating components of the project, including the carwash dryers/ blowers and vacuums. SoundPLAN (SP) an acoustical modeling software was utilized to model future worst-case stationary noise. The software allows the user to input specific noise sources, spectral content, sound barriers, building placement, topography, and sensitive receptor locations. The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources (vacuums and car wash blowers at the exit). The SP model assumes a total of 23 vacuums and the dryer systems are operating simultaneously (worst-case scenario) when the noise will, in reality, be intermittent and lower in noise level. All other noise-producing equipment (e.g., compressors, pumps) will be housed within mechanical equipment rooms. The results of the SP model are illustrated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Worst-Case Predicted Operational Noise Levels (dBA)

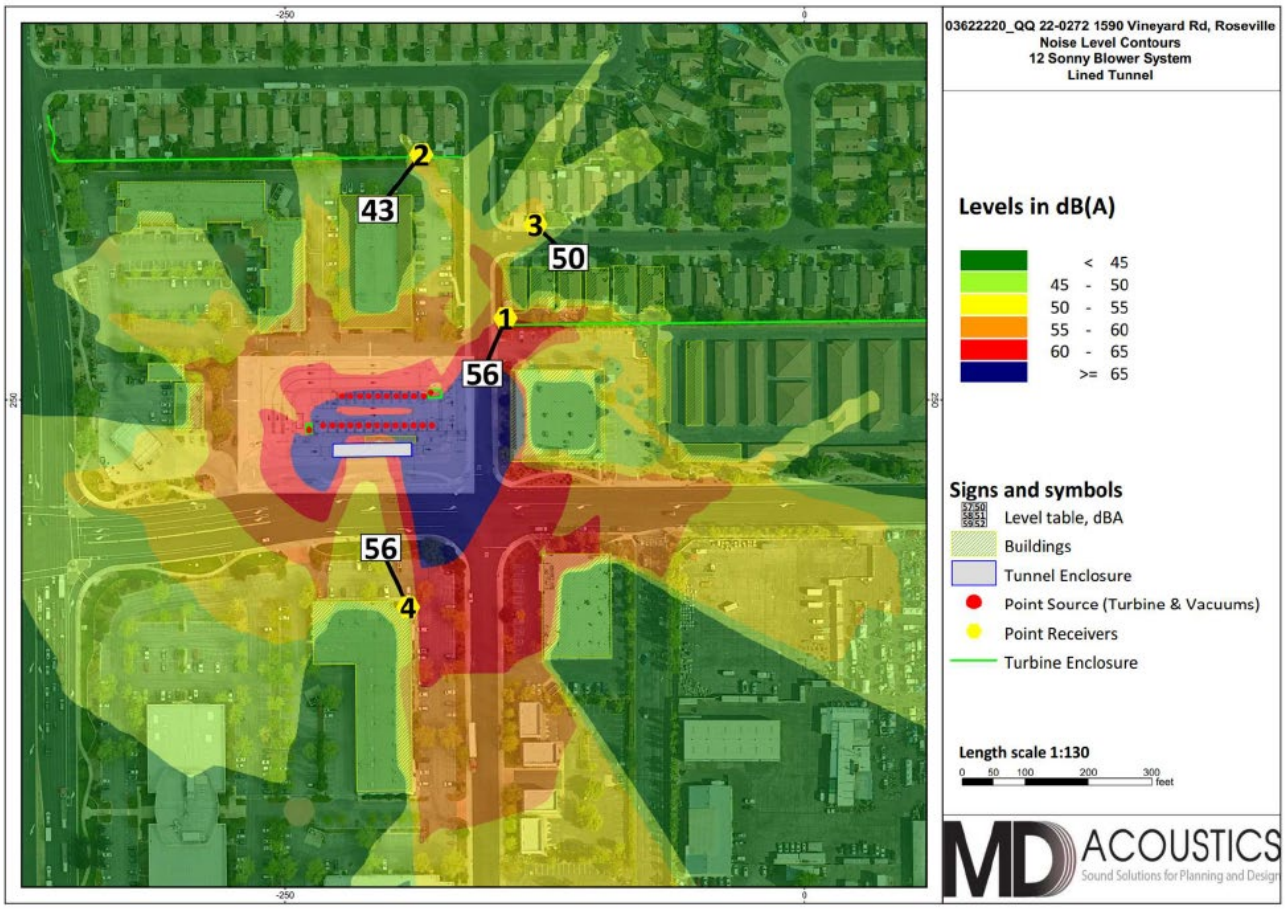
Receptor[1]	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[2]	Project Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[3]	Total Combined Noise Level (dBA, Leq)	Daytime (7AM - 10PM) Non Transp. Noise Limit (dBA, Leq)	Change in Noise Level as Result of Project
1	58	56	60	**61**	2
2	57	43	57	**60**	0
3	57	50	58	**60**	1
4	60	56	61	**63**	1

Notes:
1. Receptors 1 thru 4 represent sensitive receptors.
2. See Appendix A for the ambient noise measurement.
3. See Exhibit F for the operational noise level projections at said receptors.

The model found that the Project noise levels will increase the ambient noise at the existing sensitive receptors by a maximum of 2 dBa. Figure 2 below from the study shows the Project noise contours. Based on the total combined noise levels, the Project is still within the City's maximum noise levels as outlined in Table 2 above.

As the proposed Project is not anticipated to exceed noise standards at the property line during daytime hours, no mitigation measures are recommended. The project includes a Conditional Use Permit, which will include a condition of approval to limit operations to daylight hours. Therefore, project impacts related to noise will be less than significant.

Figure 2: Project Noise Contours



b) Surrounding uses may experience short-term increases in groundborne vibration, groundborne noise, and airborne noise levels during construction. However, these increases would only occur for a short period of time. When conducted during daytime hours, construction activities are exempt from Noise Ordinance standards, but the standards do apply to construction occurring during nighttime hours. While the noise generated may be a minor nuisance, the City Noise Regulation standards are designed to ensure that impacts are not unduly intrusive. Based on this, the impact is less than significant.

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the Infill area of the City and has a land use designation of CC. The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, though extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to population and housing is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is consistent with the land use designation of the site. Therefore, while the project in question will induce some level of growth, this growth was already identified and its effects disclosed and mitigated within the Geneneral Plan EIR. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

b) As noted in the Environmental Settings section above, the site is partially improved. No housing exists on the project site, and there would be no impact with respect to these criteria.

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The Project is located within the Roseville Elementary School and Roseville Joint Union High School Districts. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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 following public services:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The EIR for the Specific Plan addressed the level of public services which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Development Agreements and other conditions have been adopted in all proposed growth areas of the City which identify the physical facilities needed to serve growth, and the funding needed to provide for the construction and operation of those facilities and services; the project is consistent with the Specific Plan. In addition, the project has been routed to the various public service agencies, both internal and external, to ensure that the project meets the agencies' design standards (where applicable) and to provide an opportunity to recommend appropriate conditions of approval.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Existing City codes and regulations require adequate water pressure in the water lines, and construction must comply with the Uniform Fire and Building Codes used by the City of Roseville. Additionally, the applicant is required to pay a fire service construction tax, which is used for purchasing capital facilities for the Fire Department. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) The Project is consistent with the site's General Plan designation of Community Commercial; therefore, police services for a commercial use were anticipated for this site. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

c) The Project is not a residential use and will not have an impact on school services.

d) The Project is not a residential use and will not have an impact on parks facilities.

e) The Project is consistent with the site's Community Commercial land use designation. The project is not expected to result in an increase in the types and amounts of services beyond what was originally anticipated for the site. Impacts to public services are less than significant.

XVI. Recreation

The Project is located in the Infill area of the City, the nearest park facility, Kaseberg Park, is approximately 4,000 feet from the Project site. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to recreation services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The General Plan EIR addressed the level of park services—including new construction, maintenance, and operations—which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Given that the project is consistent with the General Plan, the Project would not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the use of existing or proposed parks and recreational facilities. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) Park sites and other recreational facilities were identified within the General Plan, and the plan-level impacts of developing those facilities were addressed within the General Plan EIR. The Project will not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities because the Project is a carwash.

XVII. Transportation

The Project is located on Vineyard Road, specifically at the northwest corner of Opportunity Drive and Vineyard Road. An existing meandering sidewalk is located in the landscape area on the Vineyard Road frontage. A second sidewalk adjacent to Opportunity Drive is also present. Two driveways, one on the east end of the site

and another on the southwest corner of the site provide access into the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center. These existing driveways will be used by the proposed development. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			X	
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The City has adopted the following plans, ordinances, or policies applicable to checklist item a: Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, Short-Range Transit Plan, and General Plan Circulation Element. The project is evaluated for consistency with these plans and the policies contained within them. For checklist item b, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 establishes a detailed process for evaluating the significance of transportation impacts. In accordance with this section, the analysis must focus on the generation of vehicle miles traveled (VMT); effects on automobile delay cannot be considered a significant impact. The City developed analysis guidance and thresholds as part of the 2035 General Plan Update project approved in July 2020. The detailed evaluation and justification is contained within the General Plan EIR.

Future projects consistent with the General Plan will not require further VMT analysis, pursuant to the tiering provisions of CEQA. For projects which are inconsistent, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) allows lead agencies discretion to determine, in the context of a particular project, whether to rely on a qualitative analysis or performance-based standards. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7(b) allows lead agencies the discretion to select their own thresholds and allow for differences in thresholds based on context.

Quantitative analysis would not be required if it can be demonstrated that the project would generate VMT which is equivalent to or less than what was assumed in the General Plan EIR. Examples of such projects include:

- Local-serving retail and other local-serving development, which generally reduces existing trip distances by providing services in closer proximity to residential areas, and therefore reduce VMT.

- Multi-family residences, which generally have fewer trips per household than single-family residences, and therefore also produce less VMT per unit.

- Infill projects in developed areas generally have shorter trips, reduced vehicle trips, and therefore less VMT.

- Pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and electric vehicle transportation projects.

- Residential projects in low per-capita household VMT areas and office projects in low per-worker VMT areas (85 percent or less than the regional average) as shown on maps maintained by SACOG or within low VMT areas as shown within Table 4.3-8 of the General Plan EIR.

When quantitative analysis is required, the threshold of 12.8 VMT/capita may be used for projects not within the scope of the General Plan EIR, provided the cumulative context of the 2035 General Plan has not changed substantially. Since approval of the 2035 General Plan, the City has not annexed new land, substantially changed roadway network assumptions, or made any other changes to the 2035 assumptions which would require an update to the City's VMT thresholds contained within the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the threshold of 12.8 VMT/capita remains appropriate.

No qualitative VMT analysis was conducted for the proposed Project, as the development is both consistent with the General Plan land use designation and will be an infill project in a developed area.

Impacts with regard to items c and d are assessed based on the expert judgment of the City Engineer and City Fire Department, as based upon facts and consistency with the City's Design and Construction Standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents.

b) No qualitative VMT analysis was completed for the proposed Project because it is consistent with the existing land use designation, is a local-serving commercial development, and will be constructed on an infill parcel. It is assumed (based on the thresholds of significance) that the proposed project will reduce VMT. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

c, d) The project has been reviewed by the City Engineering and City Fire Department staff, and has been found to be consistent with the City's Design Standards. Furthermore, standard conditions of approval added to all City project require compliance with Fire Codes and other design standards. Compliance with existing regulations ensure that impacts are less than significant.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller tribal cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) is a federally recognized Tribe comprised of both Miwok and Maidu (Nisenan) Tribal members who are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The UAIC has indicated that "the Tribe has deep spiritual, cultural, and physical ties to their ancestral land and are contemporary stewards of their culture and landscapes. The Tribal community represents a continuity

and endurance of their ancestors by maintaining their connection to their history and culture. It is the Tribe's goal to ensure the preservation and continuance of their cultural heritage for current and future generations."

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as 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:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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)?			X	
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.				

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, as either 1) a site, feature, place, geographically-defined cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources or as 2) a resource determined by the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The Project site is located within the Infill area of the City, and no tribal cultural resources are known to exist on the site. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

b) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52. A request for consultation was not received, but a Non-Consultation letter was received on October 14, 2022 from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. As discussed in item a, above, no resources are known to occur in the area. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. With mitigation; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

The Project site is located within a developed area of the City of Roseville and will be served by the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The Project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and will be required to construct any utilities infrastructure necessary to serve the Project, as well as pay fees which fund the operation of the facilities and the construction of major infrastructure. The construction impacts related to building the major infrastructure were disclosed in the General Plan EIR, and appropriate mitigation was adopted. Minor additional infrastructure will be constructed within the project site to tie the project into the major systems, but these facilities will be constructed in locations where site development is already occurring as part of the overall project; there are no additional substantial impacts specific or particular to the minor infrastructure improvements.

b) The City of Roseville 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2040, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the General Plan EIR estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The Project is consistent with existing land use designations, and is therefore consistent with the assumptions of the UWMP and General Plan EIR. The UWMP indicates that existing water supply sources are sufficient to meet all near term needs, estimating an annual water demand of 48,762 acre-feet per year (AFY) by the year 2035 and existing surface and recycled water supplies in the amount of 60,400 AFY in normal years. The UWMP establishes some water supply deficit during dry year scenarios, but establishes that mandatory water conservation measures and the use of groundwater to offset reductions in surface water supplies are sufficient to offset the deficit. The project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

c) The proposed project would be served by the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP). The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates water quality and quantity of effluent discharged from the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The DCWWTP has the capacity to treat 18 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 8.9 mgd. The Project is consistent with existing land use designations, which is how infrastructure capacity is planned. Therefore, the volume of wastewater generated by the proposed project could be accommodated by the facility; the proposed project will not contribute to an exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

d, e) The Western Placer Waste Management Authority is the regional agency handling recycling and waste disposal for Roseville and surrounding areas. The regional waste facilities include a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). Currently, the WRSL is permitted to accept up to 1,900 tons of municipal solid waste per day. According to the solid waste analysis of the General Plan EIR, under current projected development conditions the WRSL has a projected lifespan extending through 2058. There is sufficient existing capacity to serve the proposed project. Though the Project will contribute incrementally to an eventual need to find other means of waste disposal, this impact of City buildout has already been disclosed and mitigation applied as part of each Specific Plan the City has approved. All residences and business in the City

pay fees for solid waste collection, a portion of which is collected to fund eventual solid waste disposal expansion. The project will not result in any new impacts associated with major infrastructure. Environmental Utilities staff has reviewed the project for consistency with policies, codes, and regulations related to waste disposal and waste reduction regulations and policies and has found that the project design is in compliance.

XX. Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to wildfire is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–d listed above. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating

Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–d) Checklist questions a–d above do not apply, because the project site is not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts which 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.)			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mandatory findings of significance is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–c listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed Project. The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated in the General Plan EIR, and mitigation measures have already been incorporated via the General Plan EIR. With implementation of the City's Mitigating Ordinances, Guidelines, and Standards and best management practices, mitigation measures described in this chapter, and permit conditions, the proposed project will not have a significant impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species. Based on the foregoing, the proposed project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of any wildlife species, or create adverse effects on human beings.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project and acting as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that with mitigation the impacts are less than significant. As demonstrated in the initial study checklist, there are no "project specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or site" that cannot be reduced to less than significant effects through mitigation (CEQA Section 15183) and therefore an EIR ***is not*** *required. Therefore,* ***on the basis of the foregoing initial study:***

[**X**] I find that the proposed project COULD, but with mitigation agreed to by the applicant, clearly will not have a significant effect on the environment and a *MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION* has been prepared.

Initial Study Prepared by:

Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Attachments:

1. 2035 General Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Report, certified August 5, 2020, available for review on the City's website at https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/one.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774544
2. Vineyard Pointe Retail Center Initial Study/Negative Declaration
3. Environmental Noise Assessment, MD Acoustics
4. Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program

IS/MND ATTACHMENT 2

CITY OF ROSEVILLE
TRADITION PRIDE PROGRESS

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
311 Vernon Street Roseville CA 95678 (916) 774 5276

NOTICE OF NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number	Vineyard Pointe Retail Center/ File #s DRP 03 62 and LLA 03-14
Project Location	3031 Foothills Boulevard Roseville Placer County
Project Description	Design Review Permit to allow construction of two buildings totaling 22 600 square feet with associated parking, lighting and landscaping Also requested is a Lot Line Adjustment to re-align the internal lot lines between three parcels on the 6 17-acre parcel
Project Applicant	Comstock Johnson Architects Inc 10304 Placer Lane Suite A Sacramento CA (916) 362 6303
Property Owner	Brian English Century Management Company 1001 Enterprise Way Roseville CA 95678 (916) 784 3666
Lead Agency Contact Person	Eileen Bruggeman Associate Planner Phone (916) 774 5276

DECLARATION The Planning Director has determined that the above project will have no significant effect on the environment and is therefore exempt from the requirement of an Environmental Impact Report The determination is based on the following findings

A *The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of 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 community reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory*

B *The project will not have the potential to achieve short term to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals*

C *The project will not have impacts which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable*

D *The project will not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly*

E *No substantial evidence exists that the project will have a negative or adverse effect on the environment*

F *This negative declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency*

Written comments shall be submitted during the public comment period **January 30th through February 19th, 2004** Submit comments to Roseville Planning Department 311 Vernon Street Roseville CA 95678 2469 Appeal of this environmental determination must be made within 10 days of adoption pursuant to Section 19 80 020 of the Roseville Municipal Code

The public hearing on this item will be held on **February 19 at 4 30 p m** before the Design Review Committee and will be held in the **City Civic Center (Meeting Rooms 1 & 2)** located at 311 Vernon Street Roseville California

Prepared by Eileen Bruggeman Date 1/29/04
Eileen Bruggeman Associate Planner

Placer County Clerk Please mail the original of this page only back to City Clerk 311 Vernon Street Roseville CA 95678 Thank you

CITY OF ROSEVILLE
TRADITION PRIDE PROGRESS

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
311 Vernon Street Roseville CA 95678 (916) 774 5276

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number	Vineyard Pointe Retail Center/ File #s DRP 03 62 and LLA 03-14
Project Location	3031 Foothills Boulevard Roseville, Placer County
Project Description	Design Review Permit to allow construction of two buildings totaling 22 600 square feet with associated parking lighting, and landscaping Also requested is a Lot Line Adjustment to re-align the internal lot lines between three parcels on the 6 17-acre parcel
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Lead Agency Contact Person	Eileen Bruggeman Associate Planner Phone (916) 774 5276

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application The document relies on previous environmental documents and site specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project

This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq) CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects

The initial study is a public document used by the decision making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment If the lead agency finds substantial evidence that any aspect of the project either individually or cumulatively may have a significant effect on the environment regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial the lead agency is required to prepare an EIR use a previously prepared EIR and supplement that EIR or prepare a subsequent EIR to analyze the project at hand If the agency finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment a negative declaration shall be prepared If in the course of analysis the agency recognizes that the project may have a significant impact on the environment but that by incorporating specific mitigation measures the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared

In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project the City of Roseville Planning Department has analyzed the potential environmental impacts and determined that the project will not have a significant impact on the environment As demonstrated in the initial study checklist there are no significant effects resulting from the project (CEQA Section 15183) and therefore an EIR **is not** required Therefore **on the basis of the following initial evaluation,** we find that the proposed project **could not** have a significant effect on the environment and a **Negative Declaration** will be prepared

Prepared by Eileen Bruggeman Date 4/29/04
Eileen Bruggeman Associate Planner

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The ±6 17 acre project site is located within the Infill area of the City of Roseville at 3031 Foothills Boulevard (see Attachment 1) The subject site is surrounded by residential development to the north and west industrial property to the south and a combination of residential and vacant property with professional office potential to the east

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use Of Property
Site	Planned Development 408B (PD 408)	Community Commercial (CC)	Vacant
North	PD 408A	Low Density Residential (LDR 6 8)	Single Family Residences
South	Light Industrial (M1)	Light Industrial (LI)	Vineyard Pointe Business Park
East	PD 408A PD 408C	LDR 6 8 Business Professional	Single Family Residences Vacant
West	Small Lot Residential/Design Standards (RS/DS)	LDR-6	Single Family Residences

The site has been previously rough graded with bare dirt, very little grasses and no trees There are no wetlands or other significant natural features on the site

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The initial study checklist recommended by the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines is used to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment The checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by the project Explanations to answers are provided in a discussion for each section of questions as follows

1 A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question A No Impact answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e g the project falls outside a fault rupture zone) A No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e g the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants based on a project specific screening analysis)

2 All answers must take account of the whole action involved including off site as well as on-site cumulative as well as project level indirect as well as direct and construction as well as operational impacts

3 "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is significant if there are one or more 'Potentially Significant Impact entries when the determination is made an EIR is required

4 "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a 'Less than Significant Impact ' The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than-significant level

5 Less Than Significant Impact" applies where the impact does not require mitigation or result in a substantial or potentially substantial change of any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project

6 Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering program EIR, or other CEQA process an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration Section 15063(c)(3)(D)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
I AESTHETICS Would the project				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				N
b) Substantially damage scenic resources including but not limited to trees rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				N
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			L	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			L	

The project site does not abut and is not visible from any scenic vista or scenic highway The project will convert a vacant parcel to urban development consistent with the existing land use and zoning designations The General Plan EIR identified that the conversion of open space to urban development as an unavoidable significant impact for which the City Council adopted a statement of overriding considerations The project is consistent with and will not result in any new aesthetic impacts beyond those identified in the General Plan EIR

The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) with the purpose of minimizing the aesthetic impacts of new development projects The CDG also include guidelines for building design site design and landscape design which have the purpose of improving the built environment In addition the PD zone designation provides additional development standards to provide transition between commercial development of the subject site and the adjacent residential property Consistent with the PD development standards the buildings will be setback a minimum of 30 feet from residential property lines Evergreen screening trees capable of reaching a height of 30 feet at maturity will be planted at least 30 feet on center within the 13 foot wide planter adjacent to the required 7 foot tall barrier wall adjacent to the residential property line The project has been designed and will be conditioned to comply with these guidelines and standards

Light and glare will increase above the existing undeveloped condition Light and glare produced from the construction of the Vineyard Pointe Retail Center buildings and associated parking will result from exterior and interior lights street lights and car headlights The PD zoning designation provides lighting standards for the site and all new construction within the City of Roseville is subject to the Community Design Guidelines (CDG) Both documents include a requirement that lighting sources shall have cut off lenses to avoid light spillage and glare on adjacent properties (CDG 14 1) To further ensure light spillage and glare do not affect the adjacent residential properties the Design Review Permit (DRP) conditions include a requirement that on elevations facing towards the residential properties the maximum mounting height of exterior wall mounted light fixtures will be 10 feet

The above referenced Community Design Guidelines will be contained as conditions of approval of the Design Review Permit (DRP) and enforced through the Building Permit process

Based on the above the impacts associated with this project upon aesthetics are considered less than significant

	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
II	**AGRICULTURAL** 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 Dept of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland 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?				N
b	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?				N
c	Involve other changes in the existing environment which due to their location or nature could result in conversion of Farmland to non agricultural use?				N

No agricultural resources are present on the site The proposed project would have no impact on agricultural resources

	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
III	**AIR QUALITY** 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?			L	
b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			L	
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)?			L	
d)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			L	
e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			L	

This project alone does not have the potential to significantly degrade air quality However the incremental impacts associated with this project considered cumulatively with the incremental impacts of other projects will degrade air quality The General Plan EIR finds that the significant adverse air quality impacts cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level even with the mitigation measures proposed Addressing the unmitigatable cumulative impacts to air quality the General Plan EIR adopted findings of overriding consideration The project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation of

Community Commercial and the air quality impacts identified in and evaluated in the General Plan EIR However CEQA requires that reductions in adverse project impacts be made where it is feasible to do so

A decrease in air quality can be expected above the current undeveloped state of the site this is due primarily to increased vehicle trips to the site Emissions associated with this project are attributed to non point source emissions primarily vehicle trips to the site The State regulates vehicle emissions however the City currently has a Transportation Systems Management (TSM) Ordinance in place and is expanding City transit services to reduce vehicle trips within the City

The federal and State government require different air quality standards Federal Government standards are adopted by the regional council of governments and are enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) State air quality standards are adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) which distributes their authority to enforce the adopted air pollution control plan to local Air Pollution Control Districts (APCDs) The CARB has adopted more stringent air quality standards than the federal government

The City of Roseville along with the south Placer County area is located in the Sacramento Air Quality Maintenance Area (SAQMA) The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) has developed and adopted the Sacramento Air Quality Maintenance Plan (SAQMP) as required by the Federal Government The SAQMP expired in 1987 because it did not facilitate compliance with new air quality standards A new SAQMP is being developed by SACOG and in the interim the EPA has adopted a construction ban on single-point stationary sources that would generate 100 tons of pollutants per year (*Source North Central Roseville Specific Plan DEIR*)

The City of Roseville is also located in the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) The PCAPCD s primary responsibility is to enforce the air quality standards for point source emissions The primary pollutants of concern are ozone and suspended particulate matter does it have the potential to change air movement moisture less 10 microns in diameter pollutants for which this region is designated as a non attainment area consistent with the Federal Clean Air Act

Short term impacts to air quality can be expected in association with construction activities These impacts are primarily associated with grading activities and the increased potential for dust and wind driven erosion of soils Particulate matter resulting from construction dust will be reduced to a less than significant impact by implementing standard dust control measures on the job site as part of an erosion control plan Vehicle exhaust produced during project construction could temporarily contribute to the deterioration of ambient air quality These impacts are considered to be less than significant The grading permit and on site inspection by the Public Works Department will ensure appropriate dust control measures such as watering are done to reduce short term air quality impacts to less than significant levels

The project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation of Community Commercial (CC) and the impacts anticipated with this land use designation which were evaluated within the General Plan EIR and overridden by Council in 1992 Based on the above information air quality impacts are considered to be less than significant

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
IV BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the proposal				
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 Game or U S Fish and Wildlife Service?				N
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans policies regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				N
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?				N

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

The subject site does not include any rare or endangered plant or animal species and does not include any wetland habitat The site is disturbed with bare dirt and minimal vegetation Impacts to biologic resources are expected to be less than significant

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
V CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064 5?				N
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064 5?				N
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				N
d) Disturb any human remains including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				N

No cultural resources are known to exist on the project site Therefore the impacts to potential cultural resources are considered less than significant

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
VI GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project				
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				N
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				N
iii) Seismic related ground failure including liquefaction?				N
iv) Landslides?				N
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			L	
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?				N
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?				N
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				N

The proposal is not a geologic related project and does not result in or expose people to potential geologic impacts Additionally the Roseville General Plan finds such impacts to be less than significant since new buildings and structures are required to comply with all applicable building codes Construction plans will be reviewed by the City of Roseville Building Department before a building permit is issued and the Engineering Division will review and approve all grading plans to ensure that all grading and structures would withstand shrink swell potentials and earthquake activity in this area

Grading activities will result in the disruption displacement compaction and over covering of soils (Attachment 3) These activities include minor grading for the building foundation trenching for utilities the installation of asphalt pavement for parking concrete work for walkways and the construction of the buildings (Attachment 3) All grading activities will require a grading permit from the Engineering Division of the Public Works Department. Grading and erosion control measures including drainage dust control and erosion control will be incorporated into the grading plans as required by the City s Improvement Standards Based on the information above the impacts associated with geology and soils are less than significant

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
VII HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the project				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport use or disposal of hazardous materials?			L	
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?			L	

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials substances or waste within one quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			L	
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?			L	
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?				N
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?				N
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				N
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?				N

During construction activities there is the possibility that potentially hazardous materials might be stored or used at the project site The developer (during construction) is required to comply with all California Health and Safety Codes and local City Ordinances regulating the handling storage and transportation of hazardous and toxic materials The California Health and Safety Codes require a Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) for those uses that handle specified quantities of toxic and/or hazardous materials

This project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services The project will cause a less than significant impact to the City s Emergency Response or Management Plans

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
VIII HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Would the project				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			L	
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)?				N
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?			L	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area including through the alteration of the course of a stream			L	

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 stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			L	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			L	
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?				N
h) Place within a 100 year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				N
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?				N
j) Inundation by seiche tsunami or mudflow?				N

Development of the site will not result in any substantial water related impacts Construction of the proposed project and over covering of the site with paving will have a minor effect on the absorption rate of water on-site however the project will include a drainage system designed in accordance with the City's improvement standards which will adequately handle on site drainage associated with the development of the property

A grading permit with associated mitigation measures for dust control will be required before construction starts There may be minor amounts of wind and/or water erosion associated with construction of the facility Standard erosion control measures will be required during construction

No groundwater withdrawal is proposed The proposed project will have no effect on groundwater supplies Seiches and tsunamis are seismically induced large waves of water Because there are no bodies of water nearby the threat of seiche and tsunami is non existent Similarly mudflows are not a concern in Placer County Therefore based on the soil types found in Placer County the proposed project would have no impact relative to inundation by seiche tsunami or mudflow

Based on the information provided above impacts regarding water/earth are considered less than significant

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
IX LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the project				
a) Physically divide an established community?				N
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?				N
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				N

The General Plan land use designation for the property is Community Commercial and the zoning designation is Planned Development whose permitted uses are predominantly commercial The General Plan states that commercial uses such as retail stores are an anticipated primary use within the CC land use designation and professional office uses are an anticipated secondary use The PD zone designation provides development standards to facilitate transition from the

commercial property to the adjacent residential property Development of retail buildings at the subject property would be consistent with the land use and permitted zoning designation uses

Based on the previous discussion the Planning Department concludes that with implementation of the development standards the proposed retail buildings will be compatible with the surrounding land uses and zoning

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
X MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project				
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?				N
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?				N

The General Plan EIR evaluated potential impacts to mineral resources resulting from buildout of the City s infill areas and found the impacts to be less than significant The proposed project is consistent with the level of development anticipated for the site by the General Plan As a result the project will not have an impact to mineral resources beyond what was assumed within the previous environmental analysis Therefore the impacts to mineral resources are considered less than significant

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XI NOISE Would the project result in				
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?			L	
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			L	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			L	
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			L	
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?				N
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?				N

The long term noise levels associated with commercial operations is not expected to exceed noise level standards established in the Roseville General Plan Noise Element However nearby landowners may experience short term increases in noise levels during construction Noise levels during construction may exceed those levels deemed generally acceptable in the Roseville General Plan Noise Element However noise impacts are not expected to be significant because construction will be short term and limited to the extent practical to daytime hours (7 00 a m to 7 00 p m Mondays through Fridays 8 a m to 8 p m on weekends) pursuant to Roseville Municipal Code (Section 9 24 090E) As specified in the Noise Ordinance construction outside these hours will only occur after reasonable measure has been taken to minimize noise impacts on nearby uses Because the project would comply with the City of Roseville Noise Ordinance as well as General Plan polices regulating construction noise (i e Policy NA 10) related impacts are considered less than significant

All construction operations associated with the facility will be required to comply with the provisions of the City of Roseville Noise Ordinance Compliance with the provisions of this document will reduce potential noise impacts to less than significant levels

The proposed project site is not located within an airport land use plan area nor is it located within two miles of an airport or within the vicinity of a private airstrip Therefore no impact would occur relative to exposing people to excessive airport related noise levels

Because the project would comply with the provisions of the City's General Plan and Noise Ordinance with implementation of the mitigation measures impacts related to noise are considered less than significant

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XII POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the project				
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)?			L	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				N
c) Displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				N

Approval of the proposed project will allow construction of a new business However the size of the operation is not anticipated to be a significant population growth inducement (two retail buildings totaling 22 600 square feet) The proposal is not a housing related project and does not displace any existing housing or people

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XIII PUBLIC SERVICES.				
a) Would the project 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				
Fire protection?			L	
Police protection?			L	
Schools?				N
Parks?				N
Other public facilities?			L	

The subject property is in an area of the City that currently receives City services The General Plan anticipated commercial development for the site and planned for services accordingly The project is not residential and is not anticipated to have an impact on school services The proposed project will require fire and other services in an amount that was anticipated by the General Plan The nearest fire station is Station #2 on Pleasant Grove Boulevard west of Foothills Boulevard approximately 1 25 miles The project will be conditioned to comply with the Uniform Fire and Building Codes used by the City of Roseville to ensure that adequate water pressure is provided on the site and it is anticipated that fire services to the site will be provided in conformance with City standards This project is not expected to result in an increase in the types and amounts of services that were originally anticipated for the site and the impacts upon public services would be considered less than significant

For these reasons the impacts to public services are considered less than significant

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XIV RECREATION				
a) Would the project 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?				N
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				N

The proposal will not generate additional demand for recreation opportunities within the City and will not impact existing or planned recreational facilities in Roseville Therefore the project will not significantly impact existing and planned park facilities

	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XV TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC Would the project				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i e result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips the volume to capacity ratio on roads or congestion at intersections)?			L	

b) Exceed either individually or cumulatively a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			L	
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?				N
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e g sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e g farm equipment)?				N
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				N
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				N
g) Conflict with adopted policies plans or programs supporting alternative transportation (e g bus turnouts bicycle racks)?				N

The proposed project is consistent with the planned land use for the site as designated in the General Plan The potential uses will not generate more than 50 P M Peak Hour Trips above what is assumed for this site in the City s Traffic Model As such the project is not required to provide either a short term or a long-term traffic study The level of additional traffic that will be generated by development of this project will be consistent with traffic levels anticipated during the environmental review of the General Plan Impacts to traffic are considered to be less than significant

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XVI UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project.				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				N
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?				N
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?				N
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				N
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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?				N
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project s solid waste disposal needs?				N
g) Comply with federal state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				N

The General Plan anticipated the need for services to the site and the proposed use is consistent with the level of use anticipated by the General Plan All of the noted utility services are available to the site and the utility providers have reviewed the request and determined that adequate capacity is present to service the project without impacting their ability to maintain existing levels of service The project will be required to provide connections to these utilities as necessary to meet current City standards and the standards of the other service providers The project will not create a substantial need for or alteration of any utility services Therefore project related impacts are less than significant

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant	No Impact
XVII 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?			L	
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)			L	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly?			L	

The proposed Design Review Permit and Lot Line Adjustment do not impact long term environmental goals The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated by the 2010 General Plan EIR The project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment reduce the habitat of any wildlife species nor create adverse effects on human beings

ATTACHMENTS

1 Vicinity Map
2 Site Plan
3 Grading Plan

Appendix 1

PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

The City has determined that an Initial Study shall be prepared in order to determine whether the potential exists for unmitigatable impacts resulting from the proposed project Relevant analysis from the General Plan and Specific Plan certified EIRs and other project specific studies and reports that have been generated to date were used as the database for the Initial Study The decision to prepare the Initial Study utilizing the analysis contained in the General Plan and Specific Plan certified EIRs and project-specific analysis summarized herein is sustained by Sections 15168 and 15183 of the CEQA Guidelines

Section 15183 states that projects which are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning community plan or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or site Thus if an impact is not peculiar to the project or site has been addressed as a significant effect in the prior EIR or can be substantially mitigated by the imposition of uniformly applied development policies or standards then an additional EIR need not be prepared for the project solely on the basis of that impact

Section 15168 relating to program EIRs indicates that where subsequent activities involve site specific operations the agency should use a written checklist or similar device to document the evaluation of the site and the activity to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation were covered in the earlier program EIR A program EIR is intended to provide the basis in an Initial Study for determining whether the later activity may have any significant effects It can also be incorporated by reference to deal with regional influences secondary effects cumulative impacts broad alternatives and other factors that apply to the program as a whole

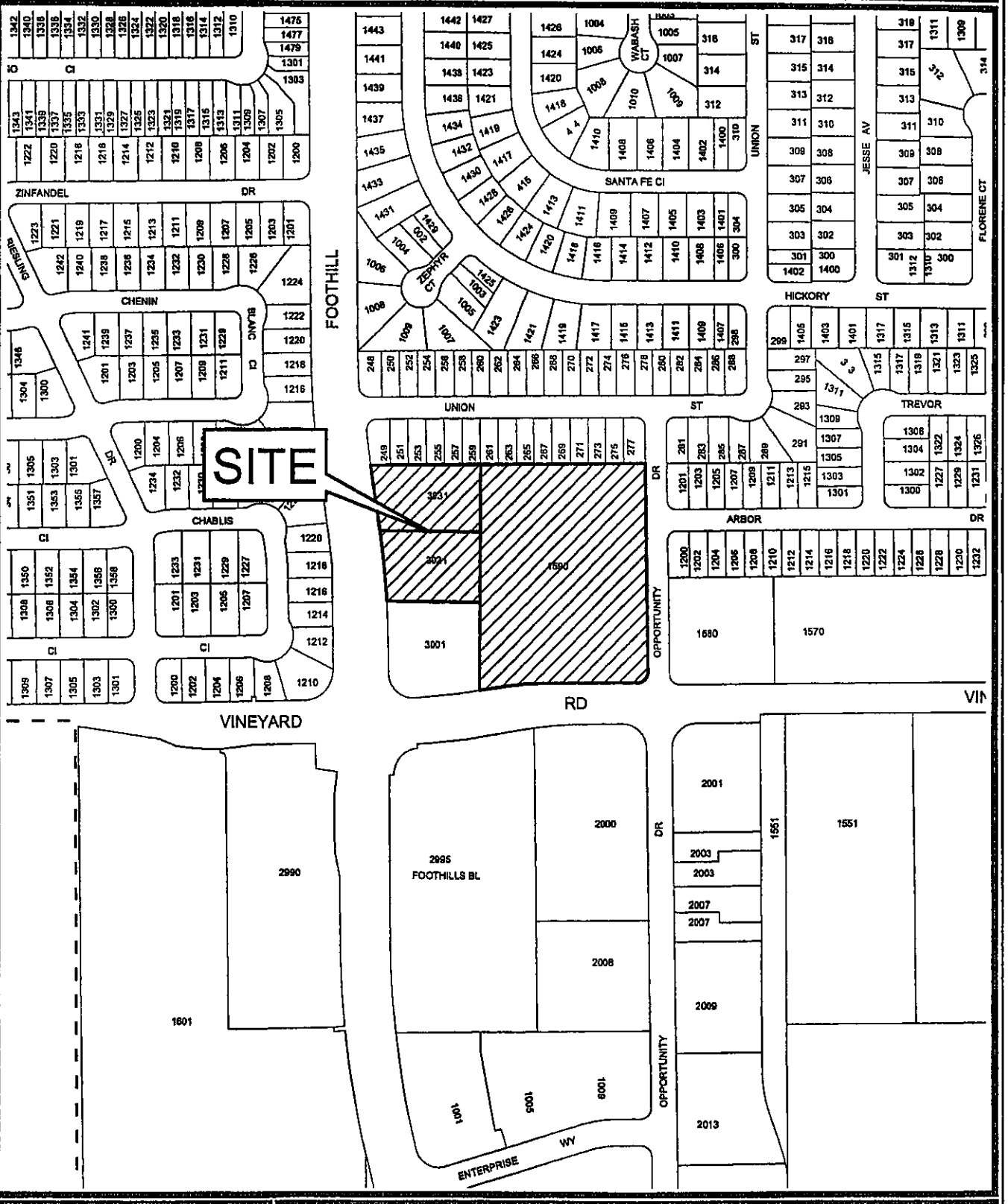
Regarding the subject project the **General Plan EIR** serves as the program-level EIR from which incorporation by reference can occur

The General Plan EIR is available for review Monday through Friday 8 a m to 5 p m at the Roseville Planning Department 311 Vernon Street Roseville CA 95678

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

PROJECT VICINITY MAP

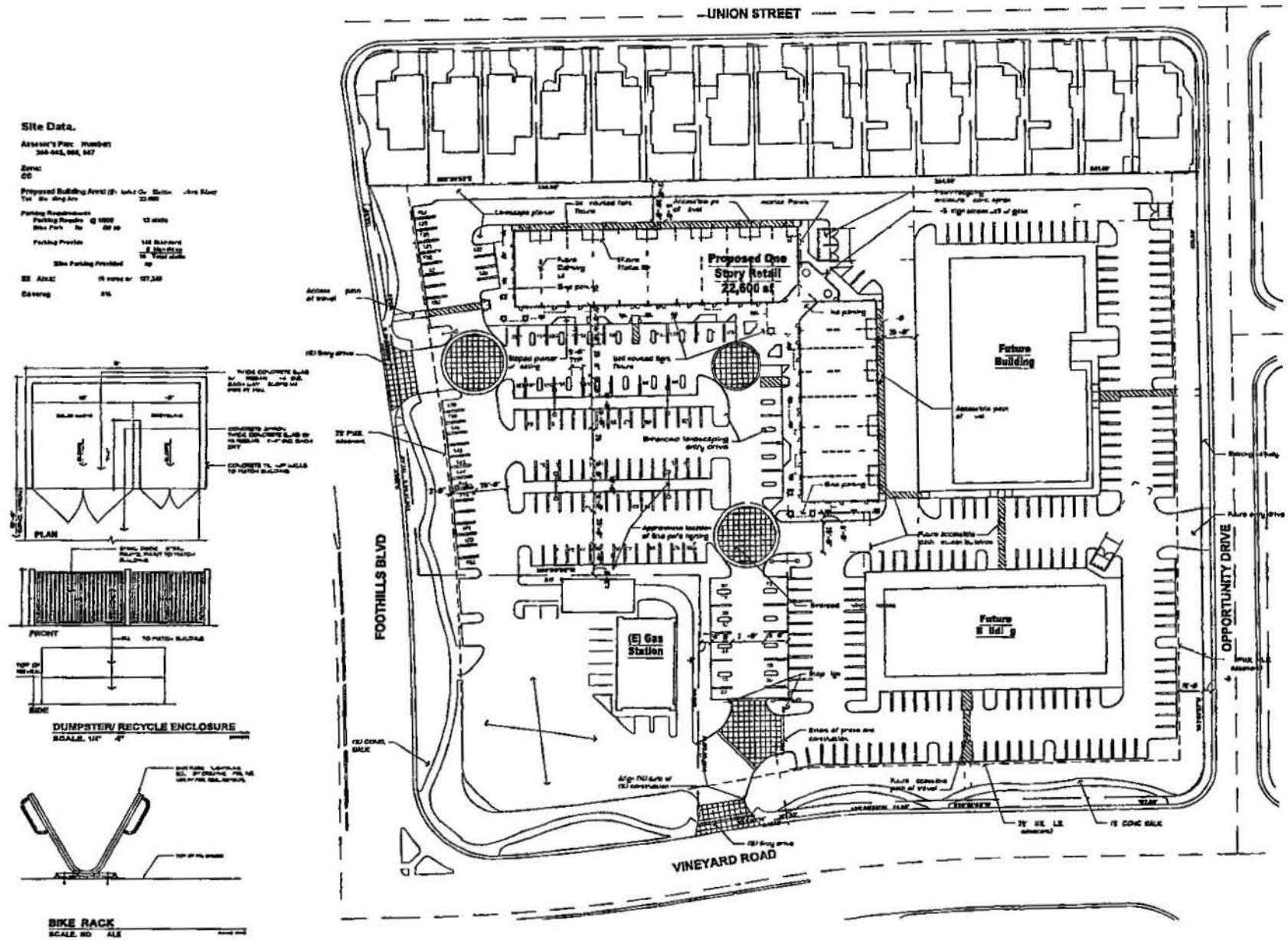
ATTACHMENT 1



N

Map Prepared By: JAllen
City of Roseville Planning Department
\arcgis8 1\vicinity_maps\vdrp0362

Project Name	Vineyard Pointe Retail Center
Project File Number	DRP 03 62 & LLA-0314
Project Location	3031 Foothills Blvd



ATTACHMENT 2

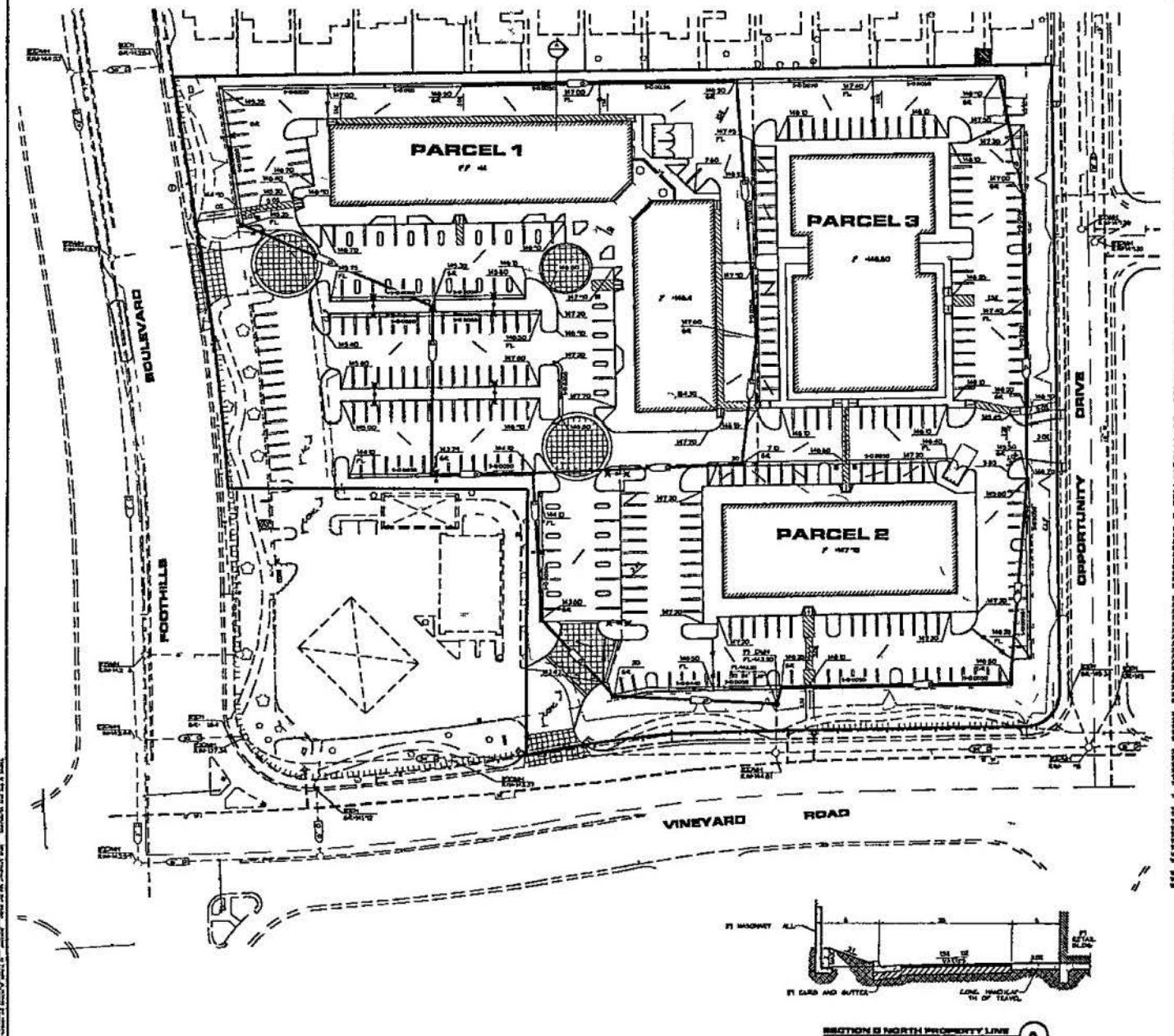
PERMIT CENTER

PRELIMINARY GRADING & UTILITY PLAN FOR

VINEYARD POINTE NORTH

FOOTHILLS AND VINEYARD

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA



SCALE: 1" = 30'

VICINITY MAP

ABBREVIATIONS

LEGEND

EARTHWORK SUMMARY

SECTION B NORTH PROPERTY LINE (A)

RRELL NSULTING OUP INC

ATTACHMENT 3

Quick Quack Car Wash (Store #26-077)

Noise Impact Study

City of Roseville, CA

Prepared for:

Quick Quack Development II, LLC
Vance Shannon
1380 Lead Hill Blvd #260
Roseville, CA 95661

Prepared by:

MD Acoustics, LLC
Claire Pincock, INCE-USA
Rachel Edelman
1197 Los Angeles Avenue, Ste 256
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Date: 10/5/2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report has been prepared to provide the calculated noise projections from the proposed Quick Quack Car Wash ("Project") located at 1590 Vineyard Road in the City of Roseville, CA. All calculations are compared to the City of Roseville's noise ordinance as well as the existing ambient condition. The Project proposes to construct a 128-foot covered car wash tunnel with 23 vacuum stalls.

1.1 Findings and Conclusions

Three (3) baseline 15-minute ambient measurements were performed at the Project site and represent the current operational noise and ambient levels within the Project vicinity. The predominant source of noise impacting the existing site is traffic noise propagating from Vineyard Road.

This study compares the Project's operational noise levels to two (2) different noise assessment scenarios: 1) Project only operational noise level projections, and 2) Project plus ambient noise level projections.

Project-only operational noise levels are anticipated to be 43-56 dBA Leq at residential uses north and northeast of the project site and 56 dBA Leq at the church to the south. The existing ambient noise level exceeds sound level standards for sensitive receptors, so the limit is the existing ambient plus 3 dBA. Project plus ambient noise level projections are anticipated to measure 57-61 dBA Leq and will increase the ambient level by 0-2 dBA, which meets the limit outlined within the City's Municipal Code (see Section 4.3).

This assessment evaluates the baseline noise condition and compares the Project's worst-case operational noise level to the measured noise level (during the Project's proposed hours of operation).

The following outlines the project design features:

1. The Project will incorporate 12 Sonny's blowers or equivalent.

2. An acoustic liner (Acoustiblok perforated metal panels or equivalent) will line 15' of the exit (see Appendix C).

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This noise impact study aims to evaluate the potential noise impacts for the Project study area and recommend noise mitigation measures, if necessary, to minimize the potential noise impacts. The assessment was conducted and compared to potentially applicable noise standards set forth by the State and/or local agencies. Consistent with the City's Noise Guidelines, the Project must demonstrate compliance with the applicable noise zoning ordinance and sound attenuation requirements.

The following is provided in this report:

- A description of the study area and the proposed Project
- Information regarding the fundamentals of noise
- A description of the local noise guidelines and standards
- An evaluation of the existing ambient noise environment
- An analysis of stationary noise impact (e.g., blowers and vacuums) from the Project site to adjacent land uses
- An analysis of construction noise to adjacent uses

2.2 Site Location and Study Area

The Project site is at 1590 Vineyard Road in the City of Roseville, CA, as shown in Exhibit A. The land uses directly surrounding the Project are commercial to the north, east, and west, and Vineyard Road to the south. There is a church to the south and residential uses to the northeast and further north, east, and west.

2.3 Proposed Project Description

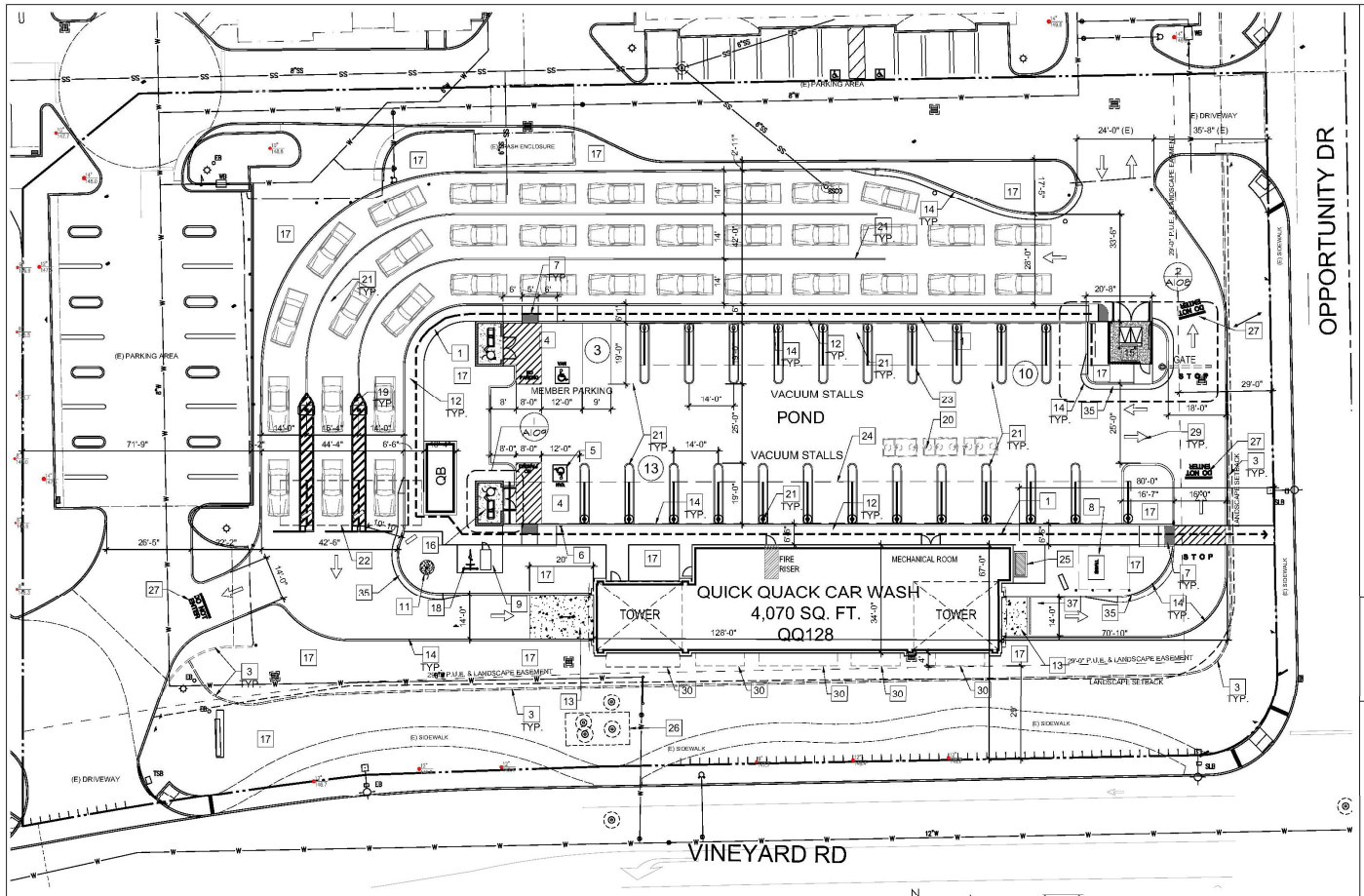
The Project proposes to develop a 128-foot car wash tunnel and 23 covered vacuum stall systems. The site plan used for this is illustrated in Exhibit B. The Project operational hours are assumed to be between 7 AM to 9 PM, seven days per week.

Exhibit A

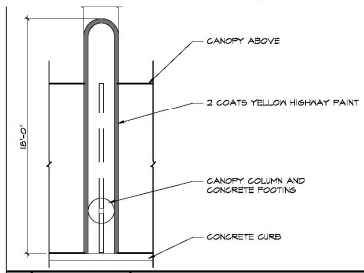
Location Map

Exhibit B

Site Plan



1 A100 PROPOSED SITE PLAN - ROSEVILLE
1/16" = 1'-0"



6 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" FILE: 10-004 TYPICAL VACUUM PARKING STRIPING

KEYNOTES

1 ADA PATH OF TRAVEL SHOWN DASHED.
2 NEW POLE MOUNTED INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF ACCESSIBILITY AT ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL. FINAL LOCATION OF PATH OF TRAVEL LOCATION TO BE COORDINATED WITH SHOPPING CENTER DRAWINGS
3 DEMO EXIST. CONCRETE CURBS, SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS.
4 NEW VAN ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALL - PAINT ACCESSIBLE LOADING ZONE WITH 4" WIDE STRIPING WITH TWO COATS OF HIGHWAY BLUE PAVEMENT MARKING PAINT. PAINT THE WORDS "NO PARKING" IN 12" HIGH LETTERS WITHIN THE LOADING ZONE.
5 NEW INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL AT PARKING STALL (TYP. 2 PLACES)
6 NEW ACCESSIBLE PARKING SIGN. (TYPICAL 2 PLACES)
7 NEW TRUNCATED DOMES (TYPICAL 6 PLACES)
8 ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER, SITE TO BE DETERMINED WITH ELECTRIC COMPANY.
9 NEW LONG TERM BIKE LOCKER
10 NEW FLUSH SURFACE AT TRANSITION (TYPICAL)
11 30 FOOT FLAG POLE, FOR REFERENCE ONLY UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT
12 NEW CONCRETE WALK, MEDIUM BROOM FINISH PERPENDICULAR TO PATH OF TRAVEL, SLOPE NOT TO EXCEED 2% IN DIRECTION OF TRAVEL, CROSS SLOPE NOT TO EXCEED 2%, SEE CIVIL PLANS
13 NEW CONCRETE DRIVE SLAB WITH #4 BARS AT MID SLAB 24" O.C. EACH WAY. HEAVY BROOM FINISH PERPENDICULAR TO TRAFFIC PER SOILS REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS - SEE CIVIL PLANS
14 NEW 6" CONCRETE CURB (TYPICAL)
15 NEW TRASH/VACUUM ENCLOSURE, SEE DRAWING A1.06.
16 NEW VACUUM EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE, SEE DRAWING A1.00.
17 NEW LANDSCAPING - SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS
18 NEW BICYCLE RACK
19 NEW 4" CONCRETE FILLED PIPE BOLLARD (TYPICAL 4 PLACES) PROVIDE 4" AT STACKING LANES
20 NEW UNDERGROUND GREASE INTERCEPTOR
21 NEW TRASH RECEPTACLES (TYPICAL 29 PLACES)
22 NEW 13'-0" x 42'-8" PAY CANOPY.
23 NEW 13'-0" x 142'-10" NORTH VACUUM CANOPY.
24 NEW 13'-0" x 196'-4" SOUTH VACUUM CANOPY.
25 ELECTRICAL SWITCHGEAR CABINET.
26 (E) STORMWATER UNDERGROUND TANK.
27 NEW HIGHWAY PAINT WHITE 18" "DO NOT ENTER" (TYPICAL 3 PLACES)
28 NEW HIGHWAY PAINT YELLOW 4" WIDE STRIPING.
29 NEW HIGHWAY PAINT WHITE PAVEMENT MARKINGS (TYPICAL)
30 BUILDING TRELLIS, SEE ROOF PLAN.
31 NOT USED.
32 NOT USED.
33 NOT USED.
34 NOT USED.
35 24" ROLLED CONCRETE CURB.
36 NOT USED.
37 NEW TRENCH DRAIN - SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS

PLAN PREPARER:

ARCHITECTURAL

STANTEC ARCHITECTURE, INC.
224 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, SUITE 1400
CHICAGO, IL. 60604
PHONE: (312) 453-7094
CONTACT: ROBERT CHANDLER, PROGRAM MANAGER
EMAIL: Robert.Chandler@stantec.com

BUILDING INFOMATION:

SITE NUMBER: 26-077
BUILDING: QQ-128
SITE AREA: 1.925± ACRES

STACKING LANES: 3 LANES
STACKING WIDTH: EACH @ 14' - 0" MINIMUM

VACUUM STALLS: 23 STALLS @ 14' -0" x 19' -0"
VACUUM PRODUCER: 2 UNIT @ 40HP

ADA PARKING: (2) @ 12'- 0" x 19'- 0"
PARKING STALLS: 2 MEMBERS STALLS @ 9' - 0" x 19' - 0"

SHOWROOM BUILDING AREA: 4,070 S.F.
BUILDING SPRINKLED: YES
QB STATION ATTACHED: NO

BUILDING LENGTH:
SHOWROOM LENGTH: 128'-0"

CONVEYOR TRENCH LENGTH:
CONVEYOR LENGTH:
CONVEYOR TYPE: REAR WHEEL PUSH

PARKING ANALYSIS

NEW 9'-0" X 19'-0" STANDARD STALL	2 STALLS
NEW 12'-0" X 19'-0" ADA STALL (VAN)	2 STALLS
NEW 14'-0" x 19'-0" VACUUM STALLS	22 STALLS
NEW TOTAL PARKING STALLS	26 STALLS
NEW BIKE PARKING SPACES	1 SPACE
NEW LONG TERM BIKE PARKING SPACES	1 SPACES

Stantec
Architecture Inc.
3 3/3 West Fork Road, Suite 300
Cicardale, AZ 85226-5110
Tel: 480.367.7600
www.stantec.com

DSP PLANNING SUBMITTAL 2022/01/15

Quick Quack CAR WASH

Client/Project
QUICK QUACK CAR WASH #26-077
1590 VINEYARD ROAD
ROSEVILLE, CA. 95678

Permit-Seal

Title
PROPOSED SITE PLAN - ROSEVILLE

Project Number: 2007130206
File Name:
Dsn. Chkd. Dsgn. YY.MM.DD
Drawing No.
Revision Sheet
A100 of

3.0 Fundamentals of Noise

This section of the report provides basic information about noise and presents some of the terms used within the report.

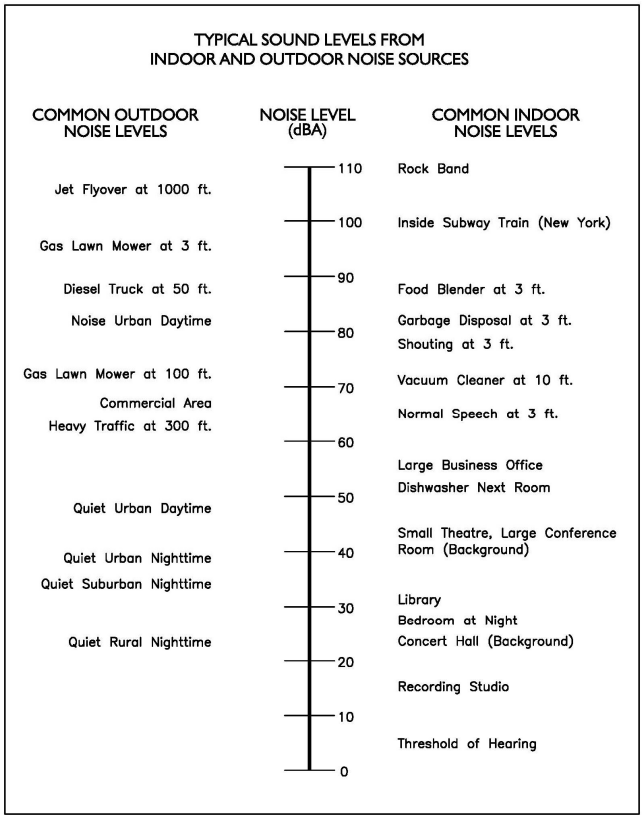
3.1 Sound, Noise, and Acoustics

Sound is a disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source and is capable of being detected by the hearing organs. Sound may be thought of as the mechanical energy of a moving object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to a human ear. For traffic or stationary noise, the medium of concern is air. *Noise* is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or unwanted.

3.2 Frequency and Hertz

A continuous sound is described by its *frequency* (pitch) and *amplitude* (loudness). Frequency relates to the number of pressure oscillations per second. Low-frequency sounds are low in pitch (bass sounding), and high-frequency sounds are high in pitch (squeak). These oscillations per second (cycles) are commonly referred to as Hertz (Hz). The human ear can hear from the bass pitch starting at 20 Hz to the high pitch of 20,000 Hz.

Exhibit C: Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels



3.3 Sound Pressure Levels and Decibels

The *amplitude* of a sound determines its loudness. The loudness of sound increases or decreases as the amplitude increases or decreases. Sound pressure amplitude is measured in units of micro-Newton per square meter ($\mu N/m^2$), also called micro-Pascal (μPa). One μPa is approximately one hundred billionths (0.00000000001) of normal atmospheric pressure. Sound pressure level (SPL or L_p) is used to describe in logarithmic units the ratio of actual sound pressures to a reference pressure squared. These units are called decibels, abbreviated dB. Exhibit C illustrates reference sound levels for different noise sources.

3.4 Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are on a logarithmic scale, sound pressure levels cannot be added or subtracted by simple plus or minus addition. When two sounds or equal SPL are combined, they will produce an SPL 3 dB greater than the original single SPL. In other words, sound energy must be doubled to produce a 3 dB increase. If two sounds differ by approximately 10 dB, the higher sound level is the predominant sound.

3.5 Human Response to Changes in Noise Levels

Generally, the healthy human ear is most sensitive to sounds between 1,000 Hz and 5,000 Hz (A-weighted scale). It perceives a sound within that range as being more intense than a sound with a higher or lower frequency with the same magnitude. For purposes of this report as well as with most environmental documents, the A-scale weighting is typically reported in terms of A-weighted decibel (dBA). Typically, the human ear can barely perceive the change in the noise level of 3 dB. A change in 5 dB is readily perceptible, and a change in 10 dB is perceived as being twice or half as loud. As previously discussed, a doubling of sound energy results in a 3 dB increase in sound, which means that a doubling of sound energy (e.g., doubling the traffic volume on a highway) would result in a barely perceptible change in sound level.

3.6 Noise Descriptors

Noise in our daily environment fluctuates over time. Some noise levels occur in regular patterns; others are random. Some noise levels are constant, while others are sporadic. Noise descriptors were created to describe the different time-varying noise levels.

A-Weighted Sound Level: The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high-frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear. A numerical method of rating human judgment of loudness.

Ambient Noise Level: The composite of noise from all sources, near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after the addition of five (5) decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 to 10:00 PM and after the addition of ten (10) decibels to sound levels in the night before 7:00 AM and after 10:00 PM.

Decibel (dB): A unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micro-pascals.

dB(A): A-weighted sound level (see definition above).

Equivalent Sound Level (LEQ): The sound level corresponding to a steady noise level over a given sample period with the same amount of acoustic energy as the actual time-varying noise level. The energy average noise level during the sample period.

Habitable Room: Any room meeting the requirements of the Uniform Building Code or other applicable regulations which is intended to be used for sleeping, living, cooking, or dining purposes, excluding such enclosed spaces as closets, pantries, bath or toilet rooms, service rooms, connecting corridors, laundries, unfinished attics, foyers, storage spaces, cellars, utility rooms, and similar spaces.

L(n): The A-weighted sound level exceeded during a certain percentage of the sample time. For example, L10 in the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the sample time. Similarly, L50, L90, L99, etc.

Noise: *A*ny unwanted sound or sound which is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. The State Noise Control Act defines noise as "...excessive undesirable sound...".

Outdoor Living Area: Outdoor spaces that are associated with residential land uses typically used for passive recreational activities or other noise-sensitive uses. Such spaces include patio areas, barbecue areas, jacuzzi areas, etc. associated with residential uses; outdoor patient recovery or resting areas associated with hospitals, convalescent hospitals, or rest homes; outdoor areas associated with places of worship which have a significant role in services or other noise-sensitive activities; and outdoor school facilities routinely used for educational purposes which may be adversely impacted by noise. Outdoor areas usually not included in this definition are: front yard areas, driveways, greenbelts, maintenance areas and storage areas associated with residential land uses; exterior areas at hospitals that are not used for patient activities; outdoor areas associated with places of worship and principally used for short-term social gatherings; and, outdoor areas associated with school facilities that are not typically associated with educational uses prone to adverse noise impacts (for example, school play yard areas).

Percent Noise Levels: See L(n).

Sound Level (Noise Level): The weighted sound pressure level obtained by use of a sound level meter having a standard frequency filter for attenuating part of the sound spectrum.

Sound Level Meter: An instrument, including a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter, and frequency weighting networks for the measurement and determination of noise and sound levels.

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL): The dB(A) level, which, if it lasted for one second, would produce the same A-weighted sound energy as the actual event.

3.7 Sound Propagation

As sound propagates from a source, it spreads geometrically. Sound from a small, localized source (i.e., a point source) radiates uniformly outward as it travels away from the source in a spherical pattern. The sound level attenuates at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance. The movement of vehicles down a roadway makes the source of the sound appear to propagate from a line (i.e., line source) rather than a point source. This line source results in the noise propagating from a roadway in a cylindrical spreading versus a spherical spreading that results from a point source. The sound level attenuates for a line source at a rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance.

As noise propagates from the source, it is affected by the ground and atmosphere. Noise models use hard site (reflective surfaces) and soft site (absorptive surfaces) to help calculate predicted noise levels. Hard site conditions assume no excessive ground absorption between the noise source and the receiver. Soft site conditions such as grass, soft dirt, or landscaping attenuate noise at a rate of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance. When added to the geometric spreading, the excess ground attenuation results in an overall

noise attenuation of 4.5 dB per doubling of distance for a line source and 7.5 dB per doubling of distance for a point source.

Research has demonstrated that atmospheric conditions can have a significant effect on noise levels when noise receivers are located at least 200 feet from a noise source. Wind, temperature, air humidity, and turbulence can further impact how far sound can travel.

4.0 Regulatory Setting

The proposed Project is located in the City of Roseville, California, and noise regulations are addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, and local government agencies. The agencies responsible for regulating noise are discussed below.

4.1 Federal Regulations

The adverse impact of noise was officially recognized by the federal government in the Noise Control Act of 1972, which serves three purposes:

- Publicize noise emission standards for interstate commerce
- Assist state and local abatement efforts
- Promote noise education and research

The Federal Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) was originally tasked with implementing the Noise Control Act. However, it was eventually eliminated, leaving other federal agencies and committees to develop noise policies and programs. Some examples of these agencies are as follows: The Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed a significant role in noise control through its various agencies. The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is responsible for regulating noise from aircraft and airports. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is responsible for regulating noise from the interstate highway system. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for the prohibition of excessive noise exposure to workers. The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for establishing noise regulations as it relates to exterior/interior noise levels for new HUD-assisted housing developments near high-noise areas.

The federal government advocates that local jurisdictions use their land use regulatory authority to arrange new development in such a way that "noise sensitive" uses are either prohibited from being constructed adjacent to a highway or that the developments are planned and constructed in such a manner that potential noise impacts are minimized.

Since the federal government has preempted the setting of standards for noise levels that can be emitted by the transportation source, the City is restricted to regulating the noise generated by the transportation system through nuisance abatement ordinances and land use planning.

4.2 State Regulations

Established in 1973, the California Department of Health Services Office of Noise Control (ONC) was instrumental in developing regularity tools to control and abate noise for use by local agencies. One significant model is the "Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments Matrix." The matrix allows the local jurisdiction to clearly delineate the compatibility of sensitive uses with various incremental levels of noise.

The State of California has established noise insulation standards as outlined in Title 24 of the California Building Code (CBC), which in some cases requires acoustical analyses to outline exterior noise levels and

to ensure interior noise levels do not exceed the interior threshold. The state mandates that the legislative body of each county and City adopt a noise element as part of its comprehensive general plan. The local noise element must recognize the land use compatibility guidelines published by the State Department of Health Services. The guidelines rank noise land use compatibility in terms of normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable, and clearly unacceptable, as illustrated in Exhibit D.

4.3 City of Roseville Noise Regulations

The City of Roseville outlines their noise regulations and standards within the Noise Element from the General Plan and Municipal Code. For purposes of this analysis, the City's General Plan and Noise Ordinance (Chapter 9.24) is used to evaluate the stationary noise impacts from the proposed Project. The Noise Element outlines Goals and Polices and establishes Noise/Land Use Compatibility Criteria. This assessment will compare the project noise levels to the residential noise limits since the proposed Project is located directly adjacent to existing residential land uses. The project impacts were compared to the City's residential noise standards.

City of Roseville General Plan

The City has outlined goals, policies, and implementation measures to reduce potential noise impacts, which are presented below:

Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures

Policies and goals from the noise section that would mitigate potential impacts on noise include the following.

N1.1 *The City's exterior noise compatibility standards for uses affected by transportation noise sources are included as Table IX-1* (Exhibit D)*. Exterior noise levels shall be mitigated to the extent feasible using site planning, building orientation, and/or other construction techniques or design features. Noise barriers should only be used after other feasible noise reduction strategies are exhausted, and not where they would interrupt existing or future community pedestrian or bicycle connectivity.*

N1.2 *The City's interior noise compatibility standards for uses affected by transportation noise sources are 45 dBA Ldn for noise-sensitive uses such as residences, lodging, hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other places where people normally sleep. For noise-sensitive uses where people do not sleep, such as offices, schools, and uses with similar noise sensitivity, noise levels should be no greater than 45 dBA Leq. Proposed projects should incorporate noise reduction strategies, if necessary, to achieve these interior noise levels.*

N1.3 *The City's exterior noise compatibility standards for uses affected by nontransportation-related noise are defined within the City's Noise Ordinance, and should be applied consistent with the Noise Ordinance.*

N1.5 *If existing noise levels exceed the noise compatibility standards in Table IX-1 or Policy N1.2, then feasible methods of reducing noise to levels consistent with standards should be considered, but are not required. However if existing noise levels exceed noise compatibility standards and a project results in a significant increase in noise (as defined below), then feasible methods of reducing noise to avoid a significant noise increase should be applied. In no case should a project result in a Clearly Unacceptable noise level according to Table IX-1*.

- *Where existing exterior noise is less than 60 dB, a ≥ 5 dBA increase in noise is significant.*
- *Where existing exterior noise is between 60 and 65 dBA, a ≥ 3 dB increase in noise is significant.*
- *Where existing exterior noise is greater than 65 dB a ≥ 1.5 dBA increase in noise is significant.*

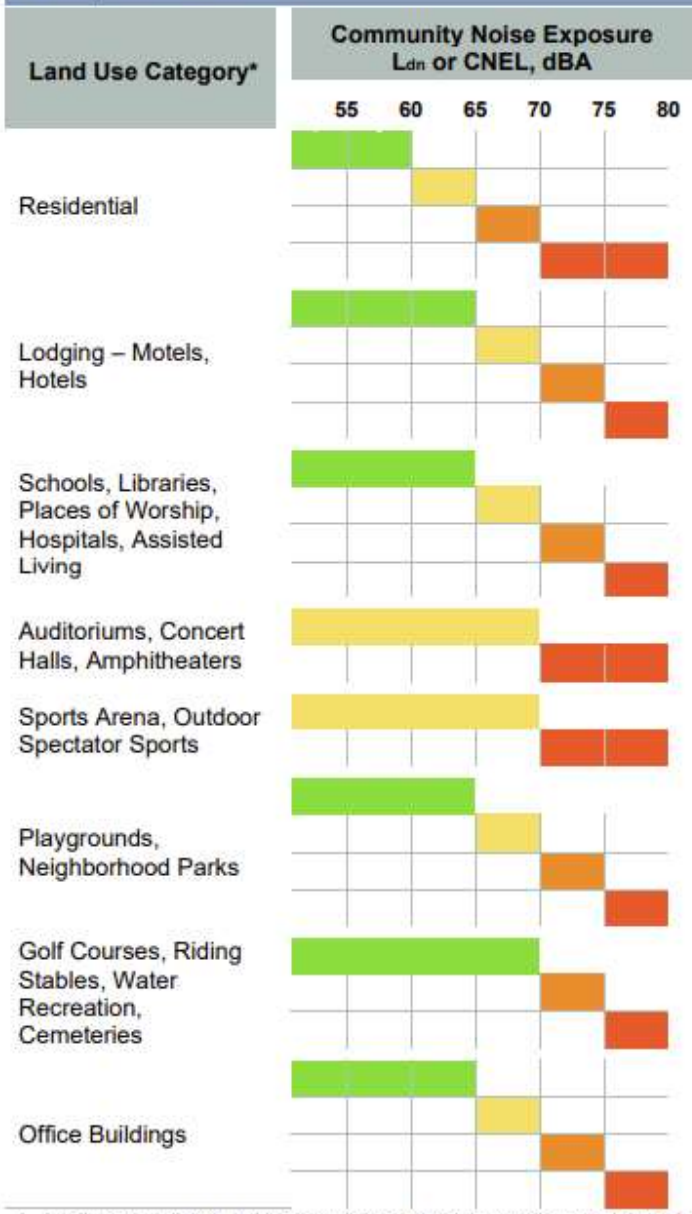
N1.6 *In order to facilitate reinvestment and economic development, if noise mitigation is found to be infeasible or in conflict with other City policies regarding community design, the City may elect to allow noise levels that exceed the noise standards identified in Table IX-1, although in no case should application of this policy result in a Clearly Unacceptable noise level according to Table IX-1.*

N1.9 *Construction-related noise that is consistent with the City's Noise Ordinance is exempt from the noise standards outlined in this Element.*

N1.10 *Include all feasible measures necessary, as a part of proposed development and public infrastructure projects, to avoid substantial annoyance for adjacent vibration-sensitive uses, consistent with California Department of Transportation and Federal Transit Agency guidance.*

Exhibit D: Land Use Compatibility Guidelines

Table IX-1 | Exterior Noise Compatibility Standards for Uses Affected by Transportation Noise



Interpretation

Normally Acceptable
Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

Conditionally Acceptable
New construction or development should be taken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

Normally Unacceptable
New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

Clearly Unacceptable
New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

* Land uses not listed on this table will be evaluated according to guidance for the land use category that is most similar with regard to noise sensitivity. The land use-noise compatibility standards apply to outdoor (exterior) activity areas associated with each land use. Outdoor activity areas are the portion of a noise-sensitive property where outdoor activities would normally be expected. Outdoor activity areas for the purposes of this element do not include gathering spaces alongside transportation corridors or associated public rights-of-way.

City of Roseville Municipal Code

The City's noise ordinance is found in Chapter 9.24 – Noise Regulation.

Section 9.24.020 – Definitions.

"Sensitive receptor" means a land use in which there is a reasonable degree of sensitivity to noise. Such uses include single-family and multifamily residential uses, schools, hospitals, churches, rest homes, cemeteries, public libraries and other sensitive uses as determined by the enforcement officer.

Section 9.24.030 – Exemptions.

Sound or noise emanating from the following sources and activities are exempt from the provisions of this title:

G. Private construction (e.g., construction, alteration or repair activities) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday; provided, however, that all construction equipment shall be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and that all construction equipment shall be maintained in good working order.

Section 9.24.100 – Sound limits for sensitive receptors.

It is unlawful for any person at any location to create any sound, or to allow the creation of any sound, on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person, which causes the exterior sound level when measured at the property line of any affected sensitive receptor to exceed the ambient sound level by three dBA or exceed the sound level standards as set forth in Table 1, by three dBA, whichever is greater.

Table 1: Sound Level Standards (for non-transportation or fixed sources)

SOUND LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	DAYTIME (7 a.m. - 10 p.m.)	NIGHTTIME (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.)
Hourly Leq, dBA	50	45
Maximum level, dBA	70	65

a. Each of the sound level standards specified in Table 1 shall be reduced by five dB for simple tone noises, consisting of speech and music. However, in no case shall the sound level standard be lower than the ambient sound level plus three dB.

9.24.160 – Exceptions.

If the applicant can show to the city manager, or his or her designee that a diligent investigation of available sound suppression techniques for construction-related noise indicates that immediate compliance with the requirements of this chapter would be impractical or unreasonable, due to the temporary nature or short duration of the exception, a permit to allow exception from the provisions

contained in all or a portion of this chapter may be issued. Factors that the approving authority must consider for construction related exceptions shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Conformance with the intent of this chapter;
2. Uses of property and existence of sensitive receptors within the area affected by sound;
3. Factors related to initiating and completing all remedial work;
4. The time of the day or night the exception will occur;
5. The duration of the exception; and
6. The general public interest, welfare and safety.

5.0 Study Method and Procedure

The following section describes the noise modeling procedures and assumptions used for this assessment.

5.1 Noise Measurement Procedure and Criteria

MD conducted three (3) short-term noise measurement at the Project site, representing the noise level from the traffic conditions along Vineyard Road and Opportunity Drive (see Appendix A for the field sheet data).

5.2 Stationary Noise Modeling

SoundPLAN (SP) acoustical modeling software was utilized to model future worst-case stationary noise impacts to the adjacent land uses. SP is capable of evaluating multiple stationary noise source impacts at various receiver locations. SP's software utilizes algorithms (based on the inverse square law and reference equipment noise level data) to calculate noise level projections. The software allows the user to input specific noise sources, spectral content, sound barriers, building placement, topography, and sensitive receptor locations.

The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources (vacuums and car wash blowers at the exit). The SP model assumes a total of 23 vacuums and the dryer systems are operating simultaneously (worst-case scenario) when the noise will, in reality, be intermittent and lower in noise level. In addition, the modeling takes into account the louver, windows, and openings on the car wash tunnel based on the plan elevations. The reference vacuum equipment and blower system sound level data are provided in Appendix C.

All other noise-producing equipment (e.g., compressors, pumps) will be housed within mechanical equipment rooms.

The following outlines the project design features:

1. The Project will incorporate a 12 Sonny's blower system or equivalent to meet these acoustical benchmarks.

2. An acoustic liner (Acoustiblok perforated metal panels or equivalent) will line 15' of the exit (see Appendix C).

6.0 Existing Noise Environment

Three (3) 15-minute ambient noise measurements were taken at the project site to determine the existing ambient noise levels. Noise data indicates that traffic along Vineyard Road and Opportunity Drive is the primary source of noise impacting the site and the surrounding area.

6.1 Short-Term Noise Measurement Results

The results of the 15-minute measurements are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Short-Term Noise Measurement Data (dBA)

Location	Start Time	Stop Time	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L(2)	L(8)	L(25)	L(50)	L(90)
ST-1	11:59 AM	12:14 PM	58.4	77.6	46.4	65.0	61.7	57.4	53.9	49.9
ST-2	12:19 PM	12:34 PM	57.0	71.0	45.3	65.9	60.8	56.2	52.7	58.6
ST-3	12:40 PM	12:55 PM	59.6	75.3	49.3	66.3	62.3	59.6	57.3	53.2

Notes:
1. Short-term noise monitoring locations are illustrated in Exhibit E.

For this evaluation, MD has utilized the measured ambient noise level of 57-60 dBA Leq and has compared them to the Project's projected noise levels.

Exhibit E

Measurement Locations

= Short-Term Monitoring Location

7.0 Future Noise Environment Impacts

This assessment analyzes future noise impacts as a result of the Project. The analysis details the estimated exterior noise levels. Stationary noise impacts are analyzed from the noise sources on-site such as dryers/blowers and vacuums.

7.1 Stationary Source Noise

The following sections outline the exterior noise levels associated with the proposed Project.

7.1.1 Noise Impacts to Off-Site Receptors Due to Stationary Sources

Sensitive receptors affected by Project operational noise include existing residences to the north and northeast and a church to the south. The worst-case stationary noise was modeled using SoundPLAN acoustical modeling software. Worst-case assumes the blowers, vacuums, and equipment are always operational when in reality, the noise will be intermittent and cycle on/off depending on the customer usage.

A total of four (4) sensitive receptors (R1 – R4) were modeled to evaluate the proposed Project's operational impact. This study analyzes the Project-only operational noise level projections and the Project plus ambient noise level projections; see Table 3 below.

Table 3: Worst-Case Predicted Operational Noise Levels (dBA)

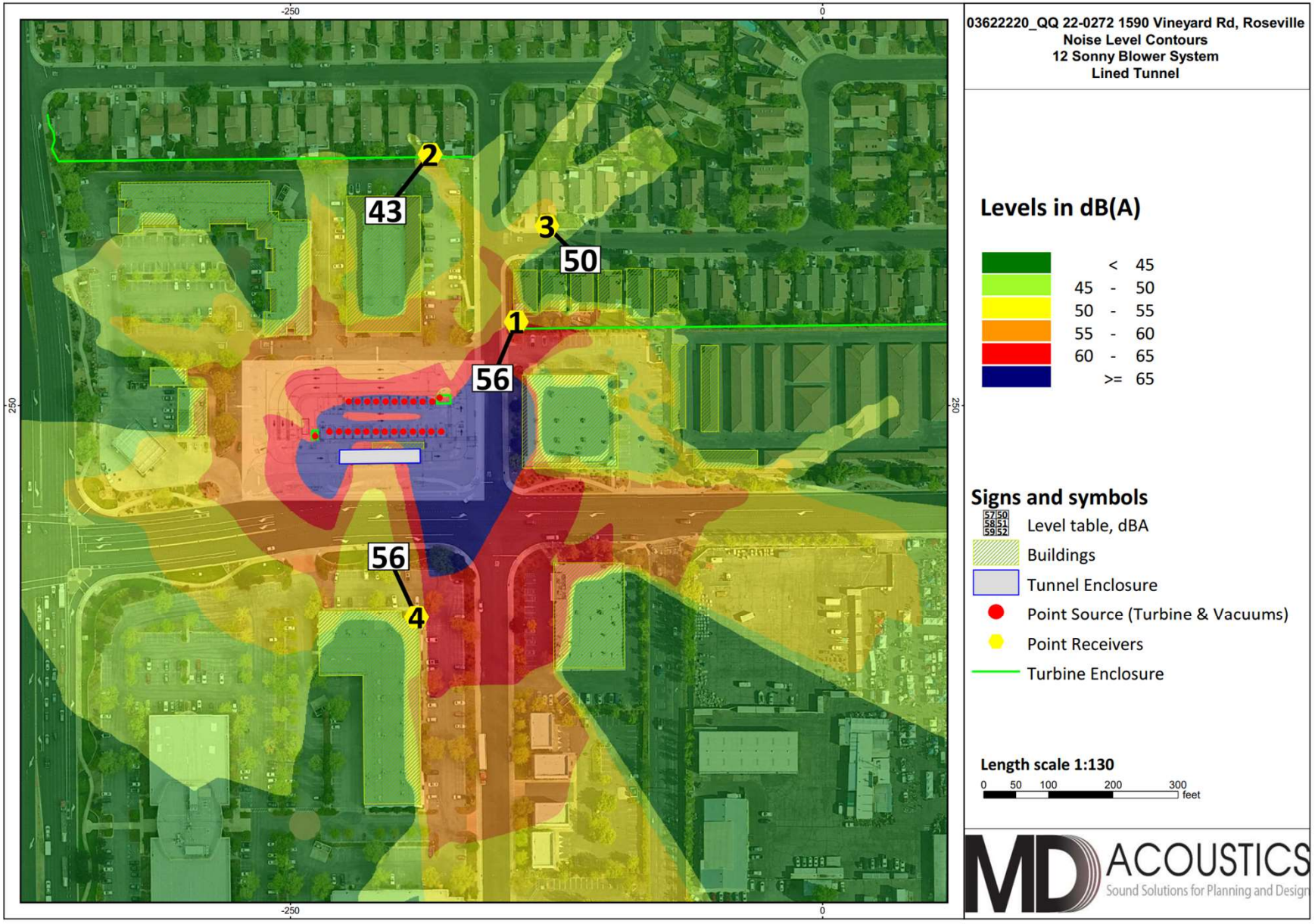
Receptor[1]	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[2]	Project Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[3]	Total Combined Noise Level (dBA, Leq)	Daytime (7AM - 10PM) Non Transp. Noise Limit (dBA, Leq)	Change in Noise Level as Result of Project
1	58	56	60	**61**	2
2	57	43	57	**60**	0
3	57	50	58	**60**	1
4	60	56	61	**63**	1

Notes:
1. Receptors 1 thru 4 represent sensitive receptors.
2. See Appendix A for the ambient noise measurement.
3. See Exhibit F for the operational noise level projections at said receptors.

The model indicates that the project-only noise level at the existing residences and church will be 43-56 dBA. Section 9.24.100 of the City's Municipal Code states that if the ambient noise level is above the specified sound level standard, then the new standard is the ambient noise level plus three. The project noise will increase the ambient noise at the existing sensitive receptors by a maximum of 2 dBA. This level meets the City's noise standard for sensitive receptors.

Exhibit F

Operational Noise Level Contours



8.0 References

State of California General Plan Guidelines: 1998. Governor's Office of Planning and Research

City of Roseville: General Plan 2035

City of Roseville: Municipal Code Chapter 9.24

Appendix A:
Field Measurement Data

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd	**Site Observations:**	
Project: #/Name:	0362-2022-020	81° to 82°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 10 mph, light to moderate traffic with a few loud vehicles	
Site Address/Location:	1590 Vineyard Rd		
Date:	09/29/2022		
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Claire Pincock		
Sound Meter:	XL2, NTI	**SN:** A2A-05967-E0	
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 15-minute interval		
Site Id:	ST-1, ST-2, ST-3		

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd

Site Address/Location: 1590 Vineyard Rd

Site Id: ST-1, ST-2, ST-3

Figure 1: ST-1 N/E corner of prop site, 21 ft from Opportunity Dr

Figure 2: ST-2 N of site 194 ft from Opportunity Dr

Figure 3: ST-3 W of site 67 ft from Vineyard

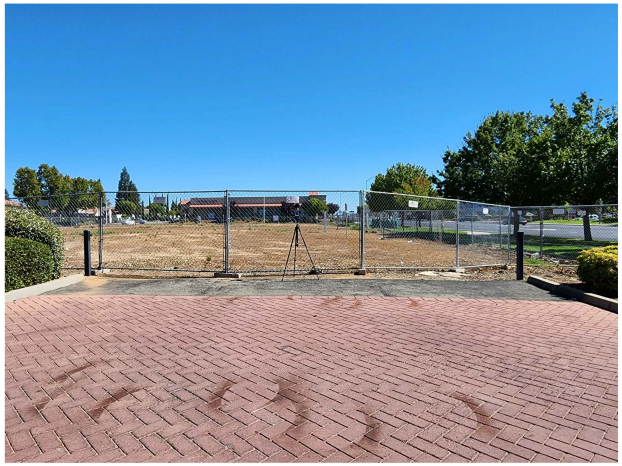
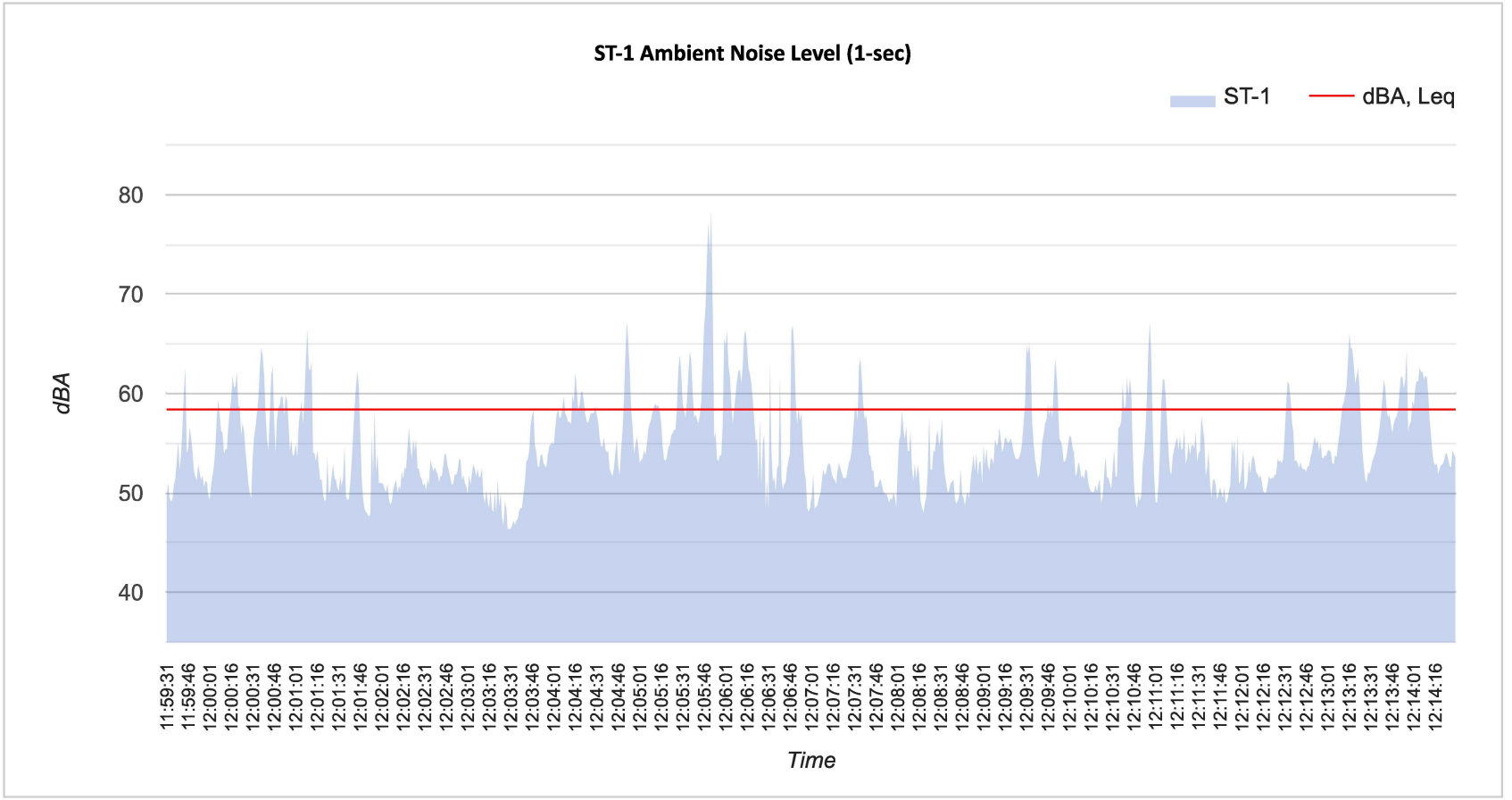


Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Location	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
ST-1	11:59 AM	12:14 PM	58.4	77.6	46.4	65	61.7	57.4	53.9	49.9
ST-2	12:19 PM	12:34 PM	57	71.0	45.3	65.9	60.8	56.2	52.7	48.6
ST-3	12:40 PM	12:55 PM	59.6	75.3	49.3	66.3	62.3	59.6	57.3	53.2

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

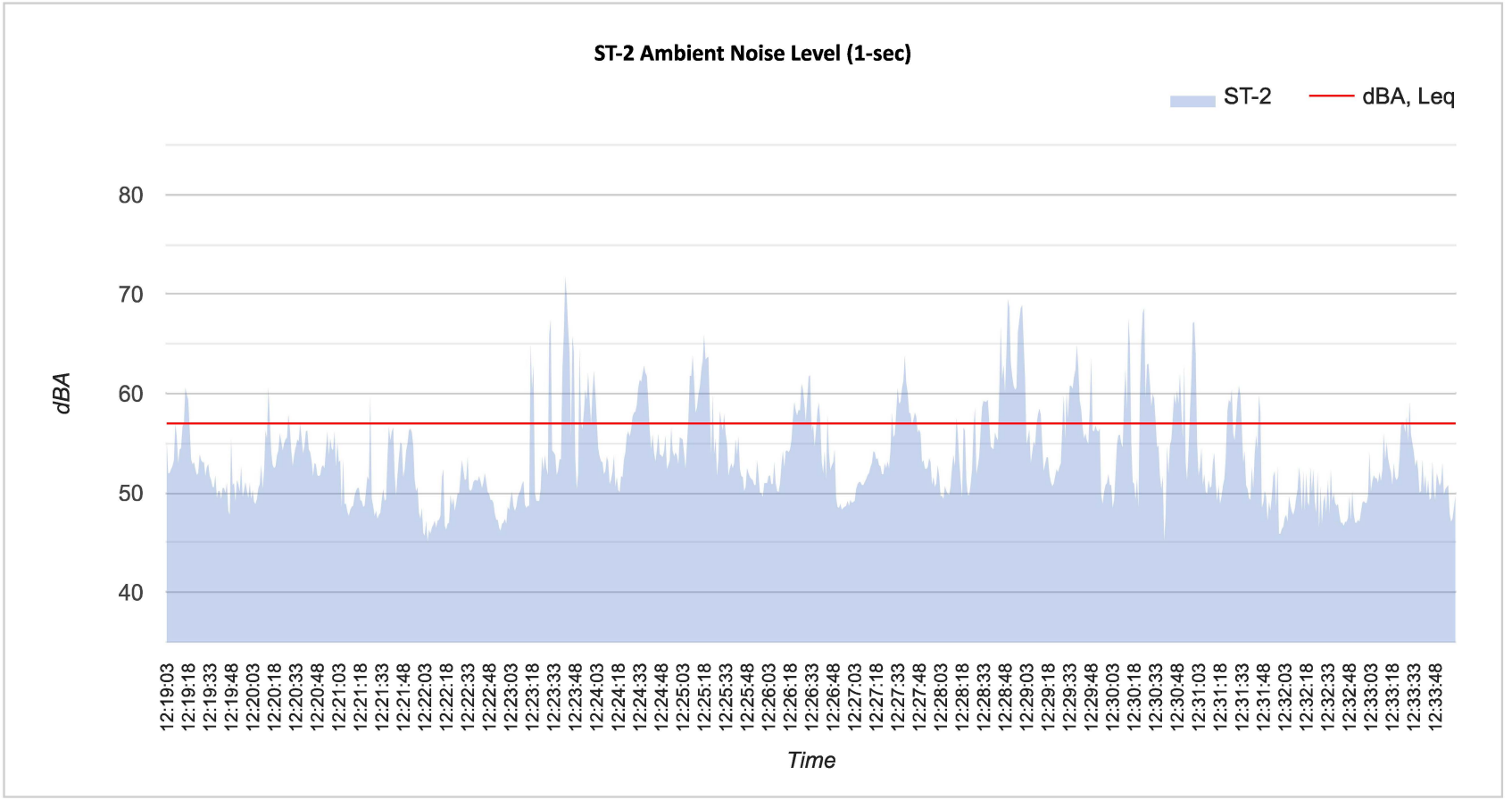
Project Name:	QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1 to 2 stories tall	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Address/Location:	1590 Vineyard Rd	**Meteorological Cond.:**	81° , winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	Road Noise / 21 ft from Opportuniy Dr	
Site Id:	ST-1	**Ground Type:**	Buildings, Cement, Asphalt, Dirt and Vegetation		



MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

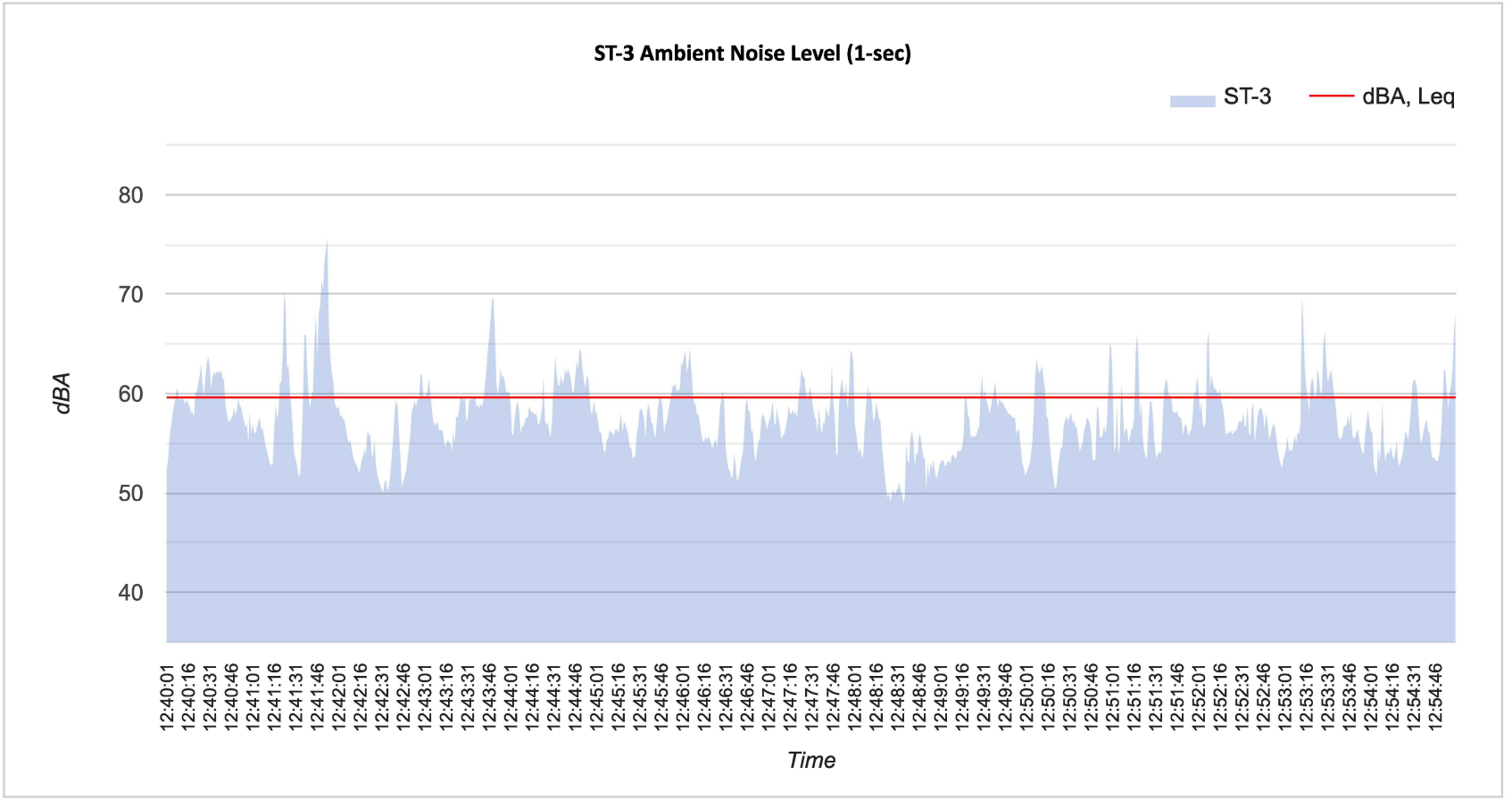
Project Name:	QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1 to 2 stories tall	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Address/Location:	1590 Vineyard Rd	**Meteorological Cond.:**	82° , winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	Road Noise / 194 ft from Opportuniy Dr	
Site Id:	ST-2	**Ground Type:**	Buildings, Cement, Asphalt, Dirt and Vegetation		



MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1 to 2 stories tall	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Address/Location:	1590 Vineyard Rd	**Meteorological Cond.:**	82° , winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	Road Noise / 67 ft from Vineyard	
Site Id:	ST-3	**Ground Type:**	Buildings, Cement, Asphalt, Dirt and Vegetation		



MD ACOUSTICS

Appendix B:

SoundPLAN Input/Outputs

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Contribution level - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 56.1 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	55.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	39.0
Vac	Point	33.2
Vac	Point	32.6
Vac	Point	32.1
Vac	Point	31.5
Vac	Point	31.3
Vac	Point	31.3
Vac	Point	30.9
Vac	Point	30.8
Vac	Point	30.7
Vac	Point	30.6
Vac	Point	30.4
Vac	Point	30.1
Vac	Point	30.0
Vac	Point	29.8
Vac	Point	29.7
Vac	Point	29.5
Vac	Point	29.4
Vac	Point	29.1
Vac	Point	28.8
Vac	Point	28.5
Vac	Point	28.1
Vac	Point	27.9
Vac	Point	24.7
Turbine	Point	22.7
Turbine	Point	13.4
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Area	6.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Area	6.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Area	5.6
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Area	1.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Area	-4.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Area	-7.9
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Area	-9.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Area	-9.9
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 43.4 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	43.1
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	23.6
Vac	Point	23.2
Vac	Point	22.8
Vac	Point	22.4
Vac	Point	21.4
Vac	Point	18.8

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Vac	Point	18.1	
Vac	Point	18.1	
Vac	Point	17.1	
Vac	Point	16.5	
Vac	Point	16.1	
Vac	Point	15.3	
Vac	Point	14.5	
Vac	Point	14.3	
Vac	Point	13.9	
Vac	Point	13.9	
Vac	Point	13.5	
Turbine	Point	13.5	
Vac	Point	13.1	
Vac	Point	12.7	
Vac	Point	12.5	
Vac	Point	12.5	
Vac	Point	12.0	
Vac	Point	11.7	
Vac	Point	10.7	
Turbine	Point	3.3	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Area	-4.0	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Area	-6.4	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Area	-7.3	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Area	-7.5	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Area	-11.2	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Area	-14.0	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Area	-14.7	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Area	-21.0	
Receiver R3 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 50.1 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)			
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	49.6	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	34.2	
Vac	Point	27.6	
Vac	Point	27.5	
Vac	Point	27.3	
Vac	Point	27.1	
Vac	Point	27.1	
Vac	Point	26.9	
Vac	Point	26.8	
Vac	Point	26.7	
Vac	Point	26.6	
Vac	Point	26.4	
Vac	Point	26.4	
Vac	Point	26.4	
Vac	Point	26.2	
Vac	Point	26.1	

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Vac	Point	25.5	
Vac	Point	23.3	
Vac	Point	23.2	
Vac	Point	23.2	
Vac	Point	21.7	
Vac	Point	21.4	
Vac	Point	20.9	
Vac	Point	16.2	
Vac	Point	15.3	
Turbine	Point	9.7	
Turbine	Point	8.9	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Area	3.9	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Area	1.8	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Area	-3.2	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Area	-4.9	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Area	-8.6	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Area	-12.5	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Area	-13.0	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Area	-14.0	
Receiver R4 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 55.5 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)			
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	55.3	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	39.8	
Vac	Point	32.3	
Vac	Point	31.6	
Vac	Point	30.2	
Vac	Point	22.4	
Vac	Point	22.3	
Vac	Point	21.7	
Vac	Point	21.1	
Turbine	Point	20.6	
Vac	Point	20.5	
Vac	Point	20.5	
Vac	Point	20.1	
Vac	Point	19.8	
Vac	Point	19.7	
Vac	Point	19.5	
Vac	Point	19.1	
Vac	Point	19.1	
Vac	Point	19.0	
Vac	Point	19.0	
Vac	Point	18.7	
Vac	Point	18.5	
Vac	Point	18.4	
Vac	Point	17.7	
Vac	Point	17.6	

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Contribution level - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Vac	Point	17.6	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Area	15.9	
Turbine	Point	15.0	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Area	12.1	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Area	10.6	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Area	6.1	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Area	5.7	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Area	-0.6	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Area	-5.0	
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Area	-5.0	

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Octave spectra of the sources in dB(A) - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Name	Source type	I or A	Li	R'w	L'w	Lw	DO-Wall	Emission spectrum	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kHz
		m,m²	dB(A)	dB	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Area	200.85	92.4	57.0	38.0	61.0	3	117_Facade 01		47.5	56.8	57.7	49.4	45.3	33.9		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Area	29.50	97.7	57.0	42.3	57.0	3	118_Facade 02_		43.9	52.1	53.9	46.6	42.8	31.3		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Area	199.57	92.4	57.0	38.0	61.0	3	119_Facade 03_		47.5	56.8	57.7	49.4	45.4	33.9		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Area	23.80	87.5	57.0	36.7	50.4	3	120_Facade 04		34.7	47.6	46.8	33.4	22.8	8.5		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Area	218.03	93.0	57.0	38.6	61.9	0	115_Roof 01_		48.3	57.7	58.8	50.4	46.4	34.9		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	15.61	87.5	0.0	87.5	99.4	3	103_Transmissive area 01		76.7	91.7	97.0	92.6	85.8	74.5		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Area	9.28	96.7	0.0	96.7	106.4	3	100_Transmissive area 01		82.6	92.3	99.8	101.5	101.8	93.4		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Area	27.48	97.4	57.0	42.0	56.4	3	104_Transmissive area 03_		43.2	51.6	53.4	45.9	42.2	31.0		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Area	27.48	97.6	57.0	42.3	56.6	3	105_Transmissive area 04_		43.3	51.8	53.6	46.2	42.5	31.2		
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Area	29.17	97.4	57.0	42.1	56.7	0	106_Transmissive area 05_		43.6	51.9	53.6	46.2	42.4	31.1		
Turbine	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech Turbine	55.7	65.9	62.9	60.3	64.2	67.9	74.5	77.7	73.5
Turbine	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech Turbine	55.7	65.9	62.9	60.3	64.2	67.9	74.5	77.7	73.5
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Octave spectra of the sources in dB(A) - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Name	Source type	I or A	Li	R'w	L'w	Lw	DO-Wall	Emission spectrum	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kHz
		m,m²	dB(A)	dB	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2
Vac	Point				81.0	81.0	0	Vacutech - in car	62.4	69.2	75.8	72.6	71.3	73.2	72.6	67.8	59.2

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Contribution spectra - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Source	Time slice	Sum	25Hz	31.5Hz	40Hz	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz
		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 56.1 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)																									
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Leq,d	-4.3								-13.0			-7.8			-9.7			-14.3			-19.6			-35.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Leq,d	5.6								-6.0			0.3			2.4			-4.0			-8.6			-22.9
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Leq,d	6.8								-4.0			1.2			3.3			-1.9			-5.1			-19.2
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Leq,d	-9.9								-21.2			-12.6			-15.1			-21.3			-31.1			-49.5
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Leq,d	6.7								-6.6			2.5			3.2			-3.6			-8.3			-23.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	39.0								19.1			27.2			30.3			37.2			30.1			13.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	55.7								34.3			40.4			48.6			51.6			51.3			39.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Leq,d	-7.9								-17.0			-11.5			-12.2			-20.7			-25.8			-40.0
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Leq,d	-9.3								-18.4			-12.9			-13.7			-22.0			-26.6			-40.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Leq,d	1.8								-10.6			-2.7			-1.6			-8.1			-12.9			-28.4
Turbine	Leq,d	13.4				-15.4	-8.6	-1.9	-2.0	0.3	0.9	-0.5	-1.7	-2.9	-5.6	-5.9	-4.5	-3.2	-2.6	1.9	3.2	2.7	0.0	3.7	3.6
Turbine	Leq,d	22.7				-7.4	-0.3	6.7	7.6	10.3	11.1	8.4	7.4	6.4	6.2	4.1	5.6	6.7	7.2	9.9	10.7	10.5	8.0	12.1	12.6
Vac	Leq,d	32.1	-4.8	-1.8	5.2	9.2	12.2	16.2	15.8	16.8	19.8	18.8	19.8	15.8	14.1	18.0	12.0	18.9	19.9	18.0	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.1	20.4
Vac	Leq,d	31.5	-5.3	-2.3	4.7	8.7	11.7	15.7	15.3	16.3	19.3	18.2	19.2	15.1	13.4	17.4	11.3	18.4	19.4	17.5	21.7	21.5	21.1	20.6	19.8
Vac	Leq,d	32.6	-4.3	-1.3	5.7	9.7	12.7	16.7	16.3	17.3	20.3	19.5	20.5	16.5	14.7	18.7	12.7	19.4	20.4	18.5	22.6	22.4	22.1	21.7	20.9
Vac	Leq,d	33.2	-3.8	-0.8	6.2	10.2	13.2	17.2	16.8	17.8	20.8	20.2	21.2	17.1	15.4	19.3	13.3	20.0	20.9	19.0	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.2	21.5
Vac	Leq,d	28.1	-3.3	-0.3	6.7	8.7	11.5	15.2	14.6	15.3	18.0	19.3	19.8	15.2	12.7	16.1	9.3	13.6	13.9	11.8	15.3	14.3	13.2	11.8	10.1
Vac	Leq,d	31.3	-5.7	-2.7	4.3	8.3	11.3	15.3	14.9	15.8	18.8	17.6	18.5	14.5	14.2	18.2	12.1	18.4	19.4	17.5	21.7	21.4	21.0	20.4	19.5
Vac	Leq,d	31.3	-6.9	-3.9	3.1	7.1	10.1	14.1	13.3	14.3	19.6	17.7	18.8	14.8	13.0	17.0	10.9	18.5	19.8	17.7	22.0	21.7	21.3	20.6	19.5
Vac	Leq,d	30.6	-6.7	-3.7	3.3	7.3	10.3	14.3	13.6	14.6	18.5	18.3	19.2	15.2	13.4	17.4	11.3	17.4	18.6	16.5	20.7	20.4	19.8	19.8	18.6
Vac	Leq,d	30.8	-6.4	-3.4	3.6	7.6	10.6	14.6	13.9	15.8	18.8	18.6	19.6	15.6	13.8	17.7	11.5	17.5	18.4	16.6	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.9	18.8
Vac	Leq,d	30.9	-6.2	-3.2	3.8	7.8	10.8	14.8	14.3	16.0	18.9	18.9	19.7	15.5	13.5	17.4	11.2	17.6	18.6	16.7	20.9	20.6	20.2	19.6	18.6
Vac	Leq,d	29.7	-7.9	-4.9	2.1	6.1	9.1	13.1	12.0	13.0	16.0	13.9	17.0	13.0	11.3	15.3	9.2	17.2	18.6	16.4	20.8	20.5	19.9	19.1	17.8
Vac	Leq,d	30.0	-7.6	-4.6	2.4	6.3	9.3	13.3	12.3	13.3	16.3	14.3	17.4	13.4	11.7	15.6	9.6	17.5	18.8	16.7	21.1	20.7	20.2	19.4	18.2
Vac	Leq,d	28.8	-7.4	-4.4	2.6	6.6	9.6	13.6	12.6	13.6	16.6	14.7	16.3	12.1	10.3	14.1	8.0	15.6	17.2	15.0	19.4	19.0	18.5	17.8	16.6
Vac	Leq,d	29.1	-7.2	-4.2	2.8	6.8	9.8	13.8	13.0	14.0	16.9	15.1	16.4	12.3	10.5	14.4	8.3	16.0	17.5	15.3	19.6	19.3	18.8	18.1	17.0
Vac	Leq,d	28.5	-5.9	-2.9	4.1	7.1	10.0	13.8	13.2	15.0	17.8	19.2	20.1	15.9	13.9	17.7	11.3	14.2	14.6	13.1	16.7	15.8	14.6	13.1	11.1
Vac	Leq,d	29.8	-6.9	-3.9	3.1	7.1	10.1	14.1	13.3	14.3	17.3	15.5	16.5	12.5	12.4	16.5	10.4	16.9	18.3	16.1	20.4	20.0	19.6	18.8	17.7
Vac	Leq,d	30.1	-6.6	-3.6	3.4	7.4	10.4	14.3	13.7	14.7	17.6	16.0	17.0	12.9	12.8	16.9	10.8	17.2	18.2	16.4	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.1	18.0
Vac	Leq,d	30.4	-6.3	-3.3	3.7	7.7	10.7	14.6	14.1	15.1	18.0	16.5	17.5	13.5	13.0	17.0	10.8	17.4	18.4	16.6	20.8	20.5	20.1	19.4	18.4
Vac	Leq,d	30.7	-6.1	-3.1	3.9	7.9	10.9	14.9	14.4	15.4	18.4	17.0	18.0	14.0	13.5	17.4	11.2	17.8	18.7	16.8	21.1	20.8	20.3	19.7	18.8
Vac	Leq,d	27.9	-7.9	-5.0	1.9	5.6	8.4	12.1	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.3	20.0	15.6	13.5	17.2	10.9	13.1	13.7	11.9	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.0	11.5
Vac	Leq,d	24.7	-8.1	-5.3	1.5	5.2	7.9	11.5	10.7	11.2	13.7	16.7	17.2	12.6	9.9	13.2	6.4	8.2	8.5	7.7	11.3	11.1	9.8	8.0	5.6
Vac	Leq,d	29.4	-6.7	-3.7	3.3	7.3	10.2	14.2	13.8	14.8	17.7	18.7	19.7	15.7	13.9	17.9	11.9	16.0	16.7	14.7	18.6	18.1	17.3	16.3	14.9
Vac	Leq,d	29.5	-6.4	-3.4	3.6	7.6	10.5	14.5	14.0	15.0	17.9	19.2	20.2	16.2	14.4	18.4	12.4	15.7	16.4	14.3	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.0	14.6

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Contribution spectra - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Source	Time slice	Sum	25Hz	31.5Hz	40Hz	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz
		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 43.4 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)																									
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Leq,d	-11.2								-20.4			-14.4			-16.1			-24.3			-29.2			-44.5
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Leq,d	-7.3								-18.1			-12.0			-12.4			-14.0			-19.6			-36.5
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Leq,d	-7.5								-16.7			-10.5			-12.4			-20.8			-25.8			-43.0
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Leq,d	-21.0								-32.7			-22.9			-26.5			-41.4			-52.1			-70.6
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Leq,d	-4.0								-14.2			-7.3			-8.7			-14.7			-21.5			-39.4
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	23.6								6.2			17.2			20.5			16.8			10.7			-4.5
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	43.1								15.4			21.3			25.8			40.3			39.4			25.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Leq,d	-14.0								-23.1			-17.6			-18.5			-26.1			-30.6			-45.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Leq,d	-14.7								-23.7			-18.3			-19.1			-26.5			-30.9			-46.2
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Leq,d	-6.4								-17.2			-10.4			-10.7			-16.1			-22.0			-39.7
Turbine	Leq,d	3.3				-20.2	-13.8	-7.5	-8.4	-6.3	-6.0	-9.1	-10.6	-12.0	-15.0	-17.5	-16.3	-15.9	-13.2	-10.7	-10.0	-10.3	-12.6	-8.2	-7.8
Turbine	Leq,d	13.5				-15.6	-9.0	-2.4	-2.7	-0.4	0.1	-5.3	-6.7	-3.5	-6.3	-6.1	-2.6	-0.6	-0.1	3.0	3.9	3.3	0.5	4.1	3.7
Vac	Leq,d	15.3	-14.8	-12.4	-6.2	-2.9	-0.8	2.3	0.1	0.2	2.3	5.2	5.3	2.7	0.5	3.5	-3.5	-1.3	2.9	1.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	0.5	-2.4
Vac	Leq,d	13.9	-15.2	-12.9	-6.7	-3.5	-1.4	1.7	-0.5	-0.5	1.6	4.7	4.7	-0.2	-0.1	2.9	-4.1	-1.8	1.7	-0.7	2.8	1.4	-0.4	-2.4	-4.9
Vac	Leq,d	18.1	-14.6	-12.2	-5.9	-2.6	-0.4	2.7	0.5	0.7	2.8	5.7	5.8	6.9	5.2	8.9	2.7	4.7	6.9	4.5	8.3	7.2	5.8	4.0	1.4
Vac	Leq,d	22.4	-13.2	-10.3	-3.4	0.5	3.4	7.4	6.0	6.9	9.8	12.5	13.5	9.5	7.8	11.7	5.7	9.4	10.2	7.6	11.6	10.7	9.5	8.0	5.9
Vac	Leq,d	23.2	-13.2	-10.3	-3.4	0.5	3.5	7.4	6.0	6.9	9.8	12.6	13.5	9.5	7.8	11.7	5.7	11.2	11.8	9.2	13.2	12.3	11.2	9.7	7.7
Vac	Leq,d	13.5	-15.4	-13.1	-6.9	-3.8	-1.7	1.3	-0.9	-0.9	1.2	4.2	4.3	-0.7	-0.5	2.5	-4.6	-2.2	1.4	-1.1	2.4	1.0	-0.7	-2.7	-5.1
Vac	Leq,d	13.1	-16.3	-14.0	-7.8	-4.6	-2.5	0.6	-1.9	-1.8	2.5	5.7	5.7	0.7	-2.2	0.8	-6.3	-5.1	-3.5	-2.6	0.8	-0.8	-2.7	-4.9	-7.7
Vac	Leq,d	13.9	-16.0	-13.7	-7.5	-4.3	-2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.4	6.6	6.6	1.7	-1.3	1.7	-5.3	-4.2	-2.4	-3.0	0.5	-1.0	-2.7	-4.6	-7.0
Vac	Leq,d	16.1	-15.9	-13.5	-7.2	-4.0	-1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.8	7.0	7.0	2.1	-0.9	2.1	-4.9	3.6	4.3	2.0	5.9	4.9	3.5	1.7	-0.8
Vac	Leq,d	16.5	-15.5	-13.1	-6.7	-3.5	-1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.4	7.4	7.5	2.6	-0.4	2.6	-4.4	3.9	4.7	2.4	6.3	5.2	3.9	2.0	-0.5
Vac	Leq,d	10.7	-16.5	-14.2	-8.0	-4.8	-2.7	0.4	-2.1	-2.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	-1.8	-4.8	-1.8	-8.8	-7.7	-7.8	-7.4	-4.0	-5.6	-7.4	-9.2	-11.5
Vac	Leq,d	12.5	-16.4	-14.1	-7.9	-4.8	-2.7	0.4	-2.1	-2.0	2.3	5.4	5.5	0.5	-2.5	0.5	-6.5	-5.4	-5.5	-5.5	-2.1	-3.7	-5.5	-7.4	-9.7
Vac	Leq,d	12.5	-16.4	-14.1	-7.9	-4.7	-2.6	0.5	-2.0	-1.9	2.3	5.5	5.5	0.5	-2.5	0.5	-6.5	-5.4	-5.4	-5.3	-1.9	-3.5	-5.4	-7.2	-9.6
Vac	Leq,d	12.7	-16.3	-14.0	-7.8	-4.7	-2.6	0.5	-2.0	-1.9	2.4	5.5	5.5	0.6	-2.4	0.6	-6.4	-5.3	-5.0	-4.5	-1.1	-2.6	-4.4	-6.3	-8.8
Vac	Leq,d	18.1	-15.3	-12.8	-6.5	-3.2	-1.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	4.8	7.9	8.0	3.1	0.1	3.1	-3.9	5.9	6.5	5.4	9.3	8.2	6.8	4.9	2.2
Vac	Leq,d	11.7	-15.9	-13.6	-7.5	-4.4	-2.3	0.7	-1.6	-1.5	0.5	3.6	3.6	-1.4	-2.4	0.6	-6.5	-5.3	-3.9	-6.5	-2.5	-4.0	-5.5	-7.2	-9.2
Vac	Leq,d	12.0	-15.8	-13.6	-7.4	-4.3	-2.3	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	0.6	3.6	3.7	-1.3	-2.3	0.7	-4.5	-3.4	-2.4	-4.8	-1.2	-2.7	-4.2	-6.0	-7.9
Vac	Leq,d	14.3	-15.7	-13.5	-7.3	-4.3	-2.2	0.8	-1.5	-1.4	0.6	3.7	3.7	-1.3	-1.2	1.8	-3.8	-2.7	3.7	1.2	5.1	4.0	2.6	0.8	-1.7
Vac	Leq,d	14.5	-15.6	-13.4	-7.2	-4.1	-2.1	1.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.8	3.8	3.9	-1.1	-1.0	2.0	-3.6	-2.5	3.8	1.4	5.2	4.1	2.8	0.9	-1.6
Vac	Leq,d	17.1	-15.1	-12.6	-6.2	-2.9	-0.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	5.3	8.5	8.6	3.7	0.7	3.7	-3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	6.8	5.6	4.0	1.9	-1.1
Vac	Leq,d	22.8	-14.0	-11.1	-4.2	-0.3	2.7	6.6	7.2	8.1	11.0	13.6	14.6	10.6	8.9	12.8	6.8	9.1	9.7	7.1	11.0	10.1	8.9	7.2	5.0
Vac	Leq,d	21.4	-14.0	-11.1	-4.2	-0.3	2.7	6.6	5.0	5.9	8.8	11.4	12.4	8.3	6.6	10.6	4.5	7.0	7.7	7.3	11.3	10.3	9.1	7.5	5.4
Vac	Leq,d	18.8	-14.6	-11.8	-5.1	-1.4	1.3	4.9	3.0	3.5	5.9	9.5	9.8	5.1	2.4	5.6	1.2	6.6	7.0	4.3	8.2	7.1	6.1	4.4	2.0

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Contribution spectra - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Source	Time slice	Sum	25Hz	31.5Hz	40Hz	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz
		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Receiver R3 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 50.1 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)																									
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Leq,d	-8.6								-16.8			-11.8			-13.6			-22.7			-27.7			-43.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Leq,d	-3.2								-12.8			-8.8			-9.1			-9.1			-13.8			-29.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Leq,d	3.9								-7.3			-2.5			1.1			-5.1			-9.6			-24.4
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Leq,d	-12.5								-23.5			-15.0			-17.2			-29.1			-36.8			-55.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Leq,d	1.8								-10.9			-2.3			-1.6			-9.5			-14.6			-29.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	34.2								17.3			25.1			28.7			27.6			29.7			14.5
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	49.6								24.4			29.1			33.7			46.2			46.4			33.6
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Leq,d	-13.0								-21.5			-17.2			-17.2			-24.6			-29.4			-44.2
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Leq,d	-14.0								-22.3			-17.8			-18.5			-26.0			-30.8			-45.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Leq,d	-4.9								-16.1			-9.3			-9.0			-13.8			-19.4			-35.7
Turbine	Leq,d	9.7				-17.1	-10.3	-3.6	-4.3	-1.8	-1.3	-6.7	-4.2	-5.4	-8.1	-8.5	-5.6	-5.0	-4.5	-1.7	-0.9	-1.4	-4.3	-0.7	-1.2
Turbine	Leq,d	8.9				-16.0	-9.7	-3.4	-3.6	-1.5	-1.2	-6.6	-8.2	-9.6	-8.1	-9.8	-8.5	-6.9	-6.5	-3.9	-3.0	-3.5	-6.4	-2.5	-1.9
Vac	Leq,d	27.3	-8.2	-5.2	1.8	5.8	8.8	12.8	11.7	12.6	15.6	13.5	14.4	10.4	8.7	12.7	6.8	14.6	15.5	13.4	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.2	15.0
Vac	Leq,d	27.1	-8.4	-5.4	1.6	5.6	8.6	12.6	11.4	12.4	15.4	13.2	14.2	10.1	8.8	12.7	6.7	14.4	15.3	13.2	17.6	17.2	16.7	15.9	14.7
Vac	Leq,d	27.5	-8.0	-5.0	2.0	6.0	9.0	13.0	11.9	12.9	15.8	13.7	14.7	10.7	8.9	12.9	7.1	14.9	15.8	13.6	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.4	15.3
Vac	Leq,d	23.2	-9.6	-6.8	0.1	3.9	6.7	10.5	9.2	10.0	12.7	13.1	13.6	9.1	6.7	10.2	3.6	9.8	10.4	7.9	11.9	11.2	10.2	9.0	7.3
Vac	Leq,d	21.7	-9.5	-6.7	0.1	3.9	6.7	10.4	9.1	9.7	12.3	12.7	13.0	8.3	5.6	8.7	1.8	7.5	7.7	4.9	8.5	7.4	6.1	4.6	2.6
Vac	Leq,d	26.8	-8.5	-5.5	1.5	5.5	8.5	12.4	11.2	12.2	15.2	12.9	13.9	9.9	8.6	12.5	6.6	14.2	15.1	13.0	17.3	17.0	16.5	15.6	14.4
Vac	Leq,d	27.6	-9.5	-6.5	0.5	4.5	7.5	11.5	10.0	13.3	16.3	13.9	14.9	10.8	9.1	13.1	7.0	15.3	16.2	14.0	18.4	18.0	17.4	16.5	15.0
Vac	Leq,d	26.1	-9.3	-6.3	0.7	4.7	7.7	11.7	10.2	11.7	14.6	13.4	14.2	10.0	8.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	14.2	12.0	16.4	16.0	15.4	14.5	13.0
Vac	Leq,d	26.2	-9.2	-6.2	0.8	4.8	7.8	11.8	10.4	11.9	14.8	13.6	14.4	10.1	8.2	12.0	5.8	13.4	14.3	12.1	16.5	16.1	15.6	14.7	13.3
Vac	Leq,d	23.3	-10.7	-7.9	-1.0	2.8	5.6	9.5	7.9	9.6	12.3	13.5	13.9	9.3	6.8	10.5	3.9	9.6	10.3	8.0	12.2	11.7	11.0	10.0	8.5
Vac	Leq,d	26.4	-10.1	-7.1	-0.1	3.9	6.9	10.9	9.2	10.2	13.2	10.7	13.8	9.8	8.1	12.0	6.0	14.4	15.3	13.1	17.5	17.1	16.4	15.4	13.7
Vac	Leq,d	26.7	-9.9	-6.9	0.0	4.0	7.0	11.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	13.1	14.0	10.0	8.3	12.3	6.2	14.6	15.5	13.3	17.7	17.3	16.6	15.6	14.0
Vac	Leq,d	26.9	-9.8	-6.8	0.2	4.2	7.2	11.2	9.6	10.6	13.6	13.3	14.2	10.2	8.5	12.5	6.4	14.8	15.7	13.5	17.9	17.5	16.9	15.8	14.3
Vac	Leq,d	25.5	-9.6	-6.6	0.4	4.4	7.4	11.3	9.8	10.8	13.8	12.5	13.2	9.0	7.1	10.9	5.0	12.9	13.8	11.6	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.0	12.5
Vac	Leq,d	23.2	-10.6	-7.7	-0.9	2.9	5.7	9.5	8.0	9.6	12.2	13.4	13.7	9.0	6.4	9.9	3.1	8.5	11.1	8.7	12.8	12.1	11.0	9.6	7.5
Vac	Leq,d	27.1	-9.2	-6.3	0.7	4.7	7.7	11.7	10.3	11.3	14.3	11.9	12.8	8.8	8.9	12.9	6.9	15.1	16.0	13.8	18.2	17.8	17.2	16.2	14.7
Vac	Leq,d	26.4	-9.1	-6.1	0.9	4.9	7.9	11.9	10.5	11.5	14.5	12.1	13.1	9.1	8.1	12.2	6.1	13.6	14.5	12.9	17.2	16.8	16.2	15.2	13.8
Vac	Leq,d	26.4	-8.9	-5.9	1.1	5.1	8.1	12.1	10.8	11.7	14.7	12.4	13.4	9.3	8.3	12.4	6.2	13.8	14.7	12.5	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.1	13.8
Vac	Leq,d	26.6	-8.7	-5.7	1.3	5.3	8.3	12.3	11.0	12.0	14.9	12.7	13.6	9.6	8.4	12.4	6.2	14.0	14.8	12.7	17.1	16.7	16.2	15.4	14.1
Vac	Leq,d	20.9	-10.4	-7.6	-0.8	2.9	5.7	9.4	7.8	9.0	11.5	12.3	12.5	7.7	5.0	8.1	1.1	6.4	6.7	3.8	7.5	6.3	5.0	3.3	1.1
Vac	Leq,d	16.2	-11.1	-8.6	-2.2	1.1	3.3	6.5	4.4	4.5	6.6	7.2	7.3	2.4	-0.5	4.6	-2.4	0.4	0.4	-2.8	0.7	-0.4	-2.0	-3.9	-6.1
Vac	Leq,d	15.3	-11.5	-9.2	-2.9	0.2	2.3	5.4	3.3	3.3	5.4	6.8	6.8	1.9	-1.0	2.0	-3.3	-1.1	-1.1	-3.2	0.2	-1.0	-2.7	-4.7	-7.0
Vac	Leq,d	21.4	-10.2	-7.5	-0.9	2.7	5.3	8.8	7.0	7.3	9.5	9.9	9.8	4.7	1.7	4.6	-2.5	9.2	9.9	7.6	11.9	11.3	10.4	9.1	7.1

QQ 22-0272 1590 Vineyard Rd, Roseville
Contribution spectra - 002 - 12 Sonny - Lined: Outdoor SP

Source	Time slice	Sum	25Hz	31.5Hz	40Hz	50Hz	63Hz	80Hz	100Hz	125Hz	160Hz	200Hz	250Hz	315Hz	400Hz	500Hz	630Hz	800Hz	1kHz	1.25kHz	1.6kHz	2kHz	2.5kHz	3.15kHz	4kHz
		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Receiver R4 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 55.5 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 0.0 dB(A)																									
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 01	Leq,d	15.9								4.4			9.8			12.8			7.2			3.0			-10.4
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 02	Leq,d	6.1								-4.8			0.2			2.9			-2.7			-6.7			-20.1
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 03	Leq,d	-0.6								-8.7			-3.4			-6.5			-13.7			-19.5			-34.8
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Facade 04	Leq,d	-5.0								-16.7			-7.5			-9.4			-23.0			-35.6			-53.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Roof 01	Leq,d	10.6								-2.9			6.4			7.3			-0.1			-4.5			-18.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	39.8								24.3			33.1			37.0			33.1			24.4			9.0
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 01	Leq,d	55.3								33.3			37.6			46.0			51.1			51.8			41.3
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 03	Leq,d	-5.0								-12.5			-8.2			-10.4			-19.6			-24.6			-38.4
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 04	Leq,d	12.1								0.4			5.1			9.1			4.2			0.4			-12.7
001 - 12 Sonny - Standard Tunnel-Transmissive area 05	Leq,d	5.7								-7.3			0.9			2.5			-4.1			-8.1			-21.8
Turbine	Leq,d	15.0				-12.0	-5.2	1.4	1.6	4.0	4.5	-0.7	-2.1	-3.3	-6.2	-4.2	-2.7	-1.3	-0.8	2.9	3.8	3.4	0.8	4.8	5.0
Turbine	Leq,d	20.6				-10.4	-3.3	3.7	4.1	6.9	10.7	5.7	5.0	4.2	1.8	-0.2	1.6	4.0	5.4	8.4	9.7	9.5	7.0	11.0	11.1
Vac	Leq,d	19.0	-9.9	-7.2	-0.7	2.8	5.3	8.6	6.8	6.9	8.9	11.0	10.7	5.3	2.0	7.7	0.5	1.9	3.1	0.1	4.4	2.9	1.1	-0.9	-3.4
Vac	Leq,d	18.7	-10.2	-7.6	-1.1	2.4	4.8	8.2	6.3	6.4	8.4	10.8	10.5	5.1	1.8	7.6	0.5	1.6	2.9	-0.1	4.2	2.7	0.9	-1.1	-3.5
Vac	Leq,d	20.1	-9.3	-6.6	0.0	3.6	6.1	9.5	7.8	8.0	10.0	11.4	11.1	5.8	2.6	8.0	0.8	2.7	3.7	0.6	8.2	7.1	5.6	3.6	0.7
Vac	Leq,d	22.4	-8.8	-6.0	0.8	4.6	7.3	11.0	9.6	10.2	12.9	13.6	13.9	9.1	6.4	9.5	2.4	7.6	7.5	4.3	9.8	8.6	7.2	5.4	2.9
Vac	Leq,d	30.2	-5.4	-2.4	4.6	8.6	11.6	15.6	14.5	15.5	18.5	16.4	17.4	13.3	11.6	15.6	9.5	17.4	18.4	16.2	20.7	20.4	19.9	19.2	18.0
Vac	Leq,d	20.5	-10.4	-7.8	-1.3	2.2	4.6	8.0	6.1	6.2	8.1	10.7	10.4	5.0	1.7	7.6	0.4	1.5	2.9	7.1	11.4	10.6	9.3	7.5	4.8
Vac	Leq,d	19.8	-10.7	-8.3	-1.9	1.5	3.8	7.0	5.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	9.5	4.0	0.6	3.1	-4.3	0.8	2.4	6.9	11.3	10.5	9.3	7.4	4.7
Vac	Leq,d	19.0	-11.5	-9.1	-2.8	0.4	2.6	5.7	3.8	3.6	5.3	7.6	7.2	1.7	-1.7	0.9	-6.3	2.2	2.2	6.8	11.2	10.3	9.1	7.3	4.6
Vac	Leq,d	19.7	-11.4	-9.1	-2.8	0.5	2.6	5.7	3.9	3.7	5.4	7.7	7.2	1.8	-1.6	1.0	-6.3	2.2	2.2	8.0	12.3	11.5	10.3	8.4	5.6
Vac	Leq,d	17.6	-11.3	-8.9	-2.6	0.6	2.8	5.8	4.0	3.9	5.6	7.8	7.3	1.9	-1.5	1.1	-6.2	2.2	2.2	3.8	8.3	7.3	6.0	4.1	1.4
Vac	Leq,d	22.3	-9.0	-6.3	0.4	4.0	6.7	10.2	8.8	9.2	11.6	12.1	12.1	7.1	4.2	7.1	0.1	6.2	6.3	8.4	12.5	11.7	10.6	8.9	6.5
Vac	Leq,d	18.5	-9.8	-7.2	-0.7	2.7	5.1	8.3	6.6	6.7	8.7	10.2	9.9	4.5	1.2	3.9	-3.4	2.3	3.5	0.4	4.8	3.5	2.0	0.1	-2.2
Vac	Leq,d	17.7	-10.3	-7.9	-1.4	1.9	4.2	7.4	5.6	5.6	7.5	9.8	9.4	4.0	0.5	3.1	-4.3	0.9	2.5	-0.6	4.0	2.8	1.2	-0.7	-3.0
Vac	Leq,d	17.6	-10.7	-8.2	-1.8	1.6	3.9	7.1	5.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	9.4	4.0	0.5	3.1	-4.4	0.8	2.4	-0.7	4.0	2.7	1.2	-0.7	-3.0
Vac	Leq,d	19.5	-11.0	-8.6	-2.3	0.9	3.1	6.1	4.3	4.2	6.0	7.9	7.5	2.0	-1.4	1.2	-6.1	2.3	2.3	3.8	12.1	11.3	10.0	8.2	5.3
Vac	Leq,d	21.1	-10.3	-7.6	-1.0	2.5	5.0	8.4	6.6	6.8	8.9	11.7	11.5	6.2	2.8	5.4	0.9	1.9	3.1	7.6	11.8	11.0	9.9	8.1	5.5
Vac	Leq,d	19.1	-10.4	-7.7	-1.1	2.4	4.9	8.3	6.6	6.8	8.9	11.7	11.5	6.2	2.9	5.5	0.9	1.9	3.1	0.1	4.4	2.9	1.1	-1.2	-3.7
Vac	Leq,d	18.4	-10.6	-8.0	-1.4	2.1	4.5	7.8	6.0	6.0	8.0	10.6	10.3	4.9	1.6	6.4	0.4	1.5	2.8	-0.1	4.2	2.7	0.9	-1.2	-3.6
Vac	Leq,d	20.5	-10.6	-8.0	-1.4	2.1	4.5	7.9	6.0	6.1	8.0	10.6	10.3	5.0	1.7	7.6	0.4	1.5	2.8	7.2	11.5	10.7	9.5	7.7	5.0
Vac	Leq,d	19.1	-10.3	-7.9	-1.5	1.8	4.0	7.1	5.4	5.3	7.2	8.4	8.0	2.5	-0.8	1.8	-5.5	2.6	2.6	-0.4	10.8	10.0	8.7	6.8	4.0
Vac	Leq,d	21.7	-8.9	-6.2	0.5	4.1	6.8	10.4	9.3	9.9	12.5	12.2	12.5	7.7	5.0	8.0	0.9	6.4	6.1	2.9	9.7	8.7	7.4	5.7	3.3
Vac	Leq,d	31.6	-4.4	-1.4	5.5	9.5	12.5	16.5	15.7	16.7	19.7	17.9	18.9	14.9	13.2	17.1	11.1	18.7	19.6	17.5	21.8	21.7	21.3	20.6	19.6
Vac	Leq,d	32.3	-4.5	-1.5	5.5	9.5	12.5	16.5	15.7	16.7	19.7	17.9	18.8	14.8	13.1	17.1	11.0	18.7	19.6	17.5	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.1	21.0

Appendix C:

Equipment Reference Data

SOUND LEVEL METER READINGS

MODEL: FT-DD-T340HP4 (40hp VACSTAR TURBINE VACUUM PRODUCER)

READING ONE: 43 DB-A, 3 FEET FROM TURBINE @ 45° ANGLE
AND NO BACKGROUND NOISE OR OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

READING TWO: 36 DB-A, 10 FEET FROM TURBINE @ 45° ANGLE
AND NO BACKGROUND NOISE OR OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

READING THREE: 24 DB-A, 20 FEET FROM TURBINE @ 45° ANGLE
AND NO BACKGROUND NOISE OR OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

READING FOUR: 12 DB-A, 30 FEET FROM TURBINE @ 45° ANGLE
AND NO BACKGROUND NOISE OR OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

NOTE: THESE READINGS WERE TAKEN OUTSIDE OF 8'x10'x8' CINDER BLOCK ENCLOSURE WITH CONCRETE SLAB AND WOOD JOIST ROOF.

SOUND LEVEL METER USED:

SIMPSON MODEL #40003 – MSHA APPROVED.
MEETS OSHA & WALSH-HEALY REQUIREMENTS FOR NOISE CONTROL.
CONFORMS TO ANSI S1.4-1983, IEC 651 SPECS FOR METER TYPE.

Vacutech
1350 Hi-Tech Drive, Sheridan WY, 82801
PHONE: (800) 917-9444 FAX: (303) 675-1988
EMAIL: info@vacutechllc
WEB SITE: vacutechllc.com

MD ACOUSTICS
Sound Solutions for Planning and Design
www.mdacoustics.com

AZ Office
4960 S. Gilbert Rd, Ste 1-461
Chandler, AZ 85249
p. (602) 774-1950

CA Office
1197 Los Angeles Ave, Ste C-256
Simi Valley, CA 93065
p. (805) 426-4477

Project: SuperStar Car Wash Chula Vista
Site Location: 1555 W Warner Rd, Gilbert, AZ 85233
Date: 4/5/2018
Field Tech/Engineer: Robert Pearson
Source/System: Vacutec System

Location: Vac Bay 1
Sound Meter: NTi XL2 **SN:** A2A-05967-E0
Settings: A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 10-sec duration
Meteorological Cond.: 80 degrees F, 2 mph wind

Site Observations:
Clear sky, measurements were performed within 1.5ft of source. Measurements were performed while the vacuum was positiioned at three (3) different positions. Holstered, unholstered and inside a car. This data is utilized for acoustic modeling purposes and represents an average sound level at a vacuum station.

Table 1: Summary Measurement Data

Source	System	Overall dB(A)	3rd Octave Band Data (dBA)																														
			20	25	31.5	40	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	630	800	1K	1.25K	1.6K	2K	2.5K	3.15K	4K	5K	6.3K	8K	10K	12.5K	16K	20K
Vacutech (Holstered)	Vacuum	63.3	9	17	22	29	31	35	40	41	44	43	46	48	47	49	51	51	51	52	53	52	52	50	52	53	50	47	47	48	45	39	30
Vacutech (Unholstered)	Vacuum	80.7	6	19	22	28	34	37	40	43	47	46	48	48	48	49	54	55	58	58	62	65	68	70	74	75	73	69	67	65	63	60	55
Vacutech (Inside Car)	Vacuum	69.6	16	28	31	38	42	45	49	51	52	55	60	61	57	55	59	53	55	56	54	57	57	57	57	57	55	54	51	48	46	42	36
Average Level*	Vacuum	76.3	13	24	28	34	38	41	45	47	49	51	56	57	53	52	56	54	56	56	59	61	64	66	69	70	68	64	62	60	58	55	50

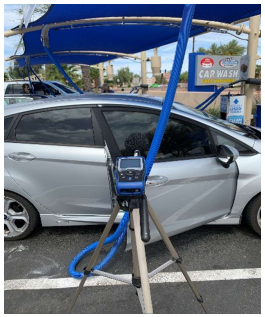
* Refers to the logarithmic average of all measurements. This measurement represents an average of the multiple vacuum positions.

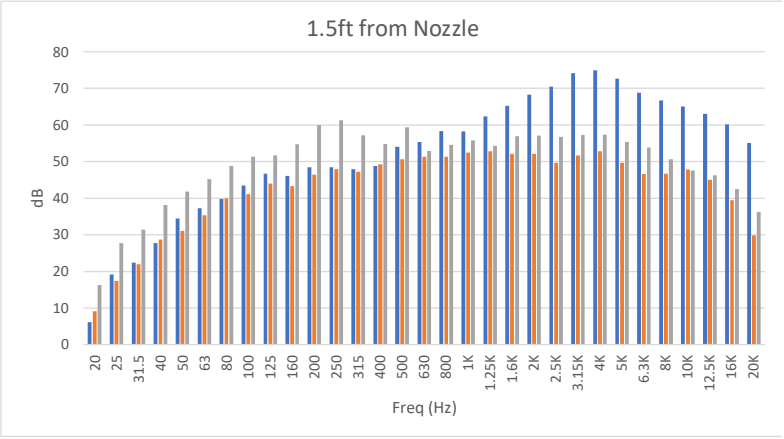
Figure 1: Example Measurement Position

Figure 1: Holstered

Figure 2: Unholstered

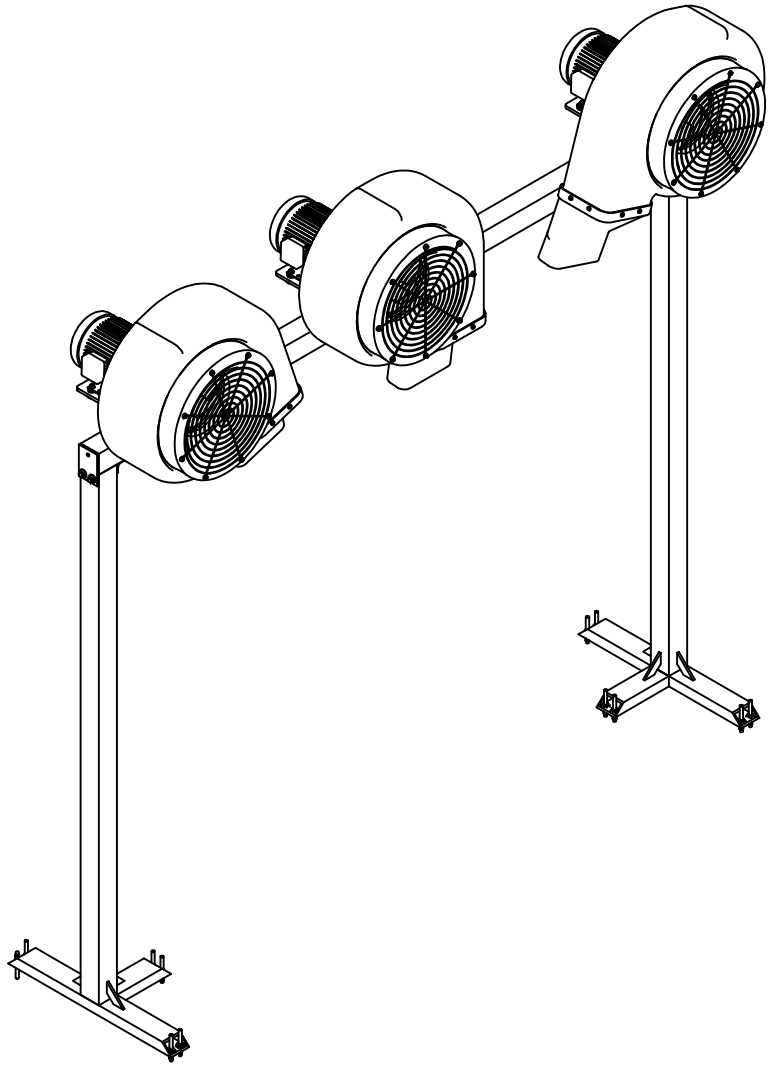
Figure 3: Inside Car

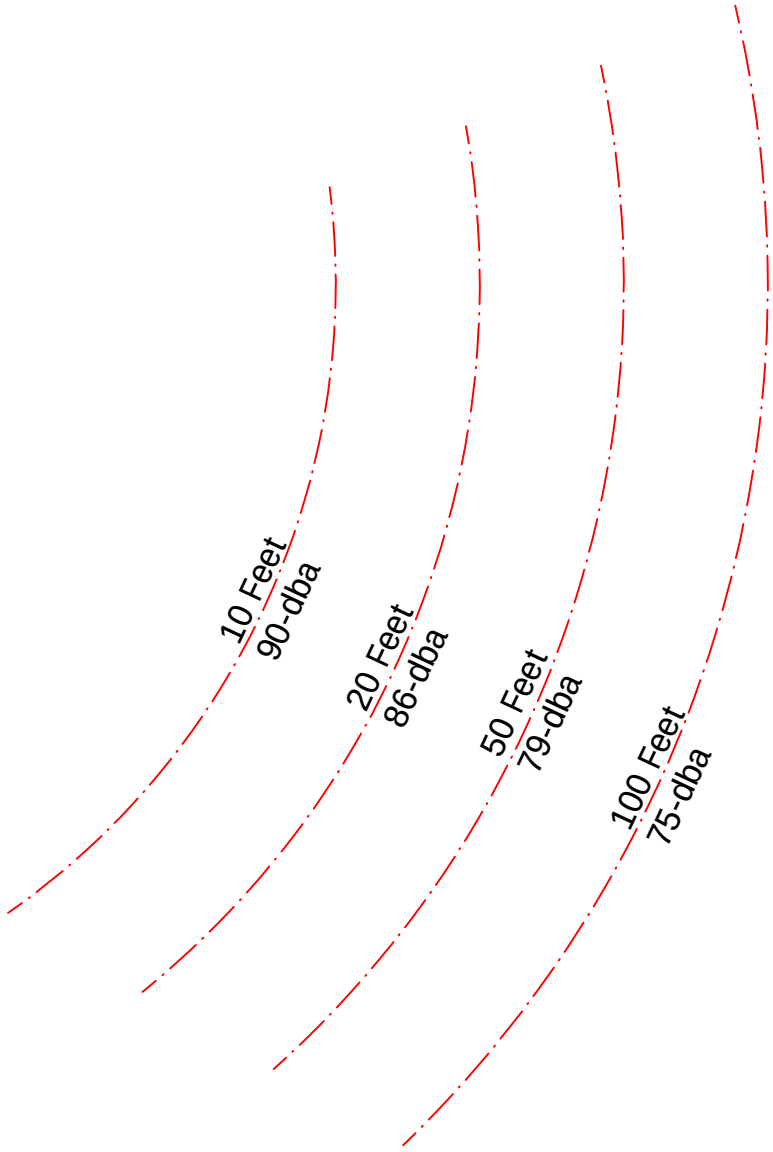




Vacutech sound levels

Enviromental Noise with Dryer OFF: 70 dba





THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	*MACHINING TOLERANCES*	DRAWN LVerdecia	8/26/2011
BREAK ALL SHARP CORNERS. PART TO BE FREE OF BURRS.	FRACTION± 1/16"	APPROVED	8/1/2012
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES	.XX DECIMAL ± 0.030	CATEGORY BLOWER	
MATERIAL	.XXX DECIMAL ± 0.005		
	ANGULARITY ± 2°		
	FINISH 125		

SONNY'S ENTERPRISES
THE CARWASH FACTORY

DESCRIPTION	BLOWER ASSEMBLY, ONE ARCH 45HP		
PART NUMBER	BL1-45HP-1		
SHEET 2 OF 2	SIZE A	SCALE N.T.S.	

Product Features

- Gain flexibility in complying with noise ordinances that limit the allowable noise levels in some zoned areas.
- Blower Inlet Silencer retrofits to an existing Sonny's blower to reduce noise level by up to 7 decibels at 50 feet (depending on site specific architecture and other variables).
- Available in three colors: **Blue (# 20018006), Black (# 20018005)** and **Red (# 20018008)**



Note: Hardware is not included. Order a self-tapping screw kit (# **10013134**) for each silencer.

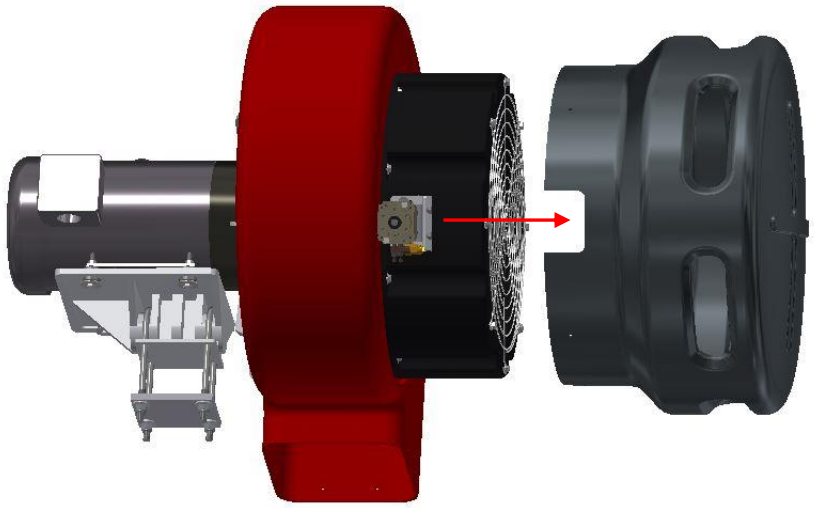
INSTALLATION

Tools
1. Safety Glasses
2. Cordless Drill
3. Drive Socket Set
4. 8' Ladder

Consumables
None

Work Force
Two (2) persons

Time (assuming no problems)
15 - 30 minutes



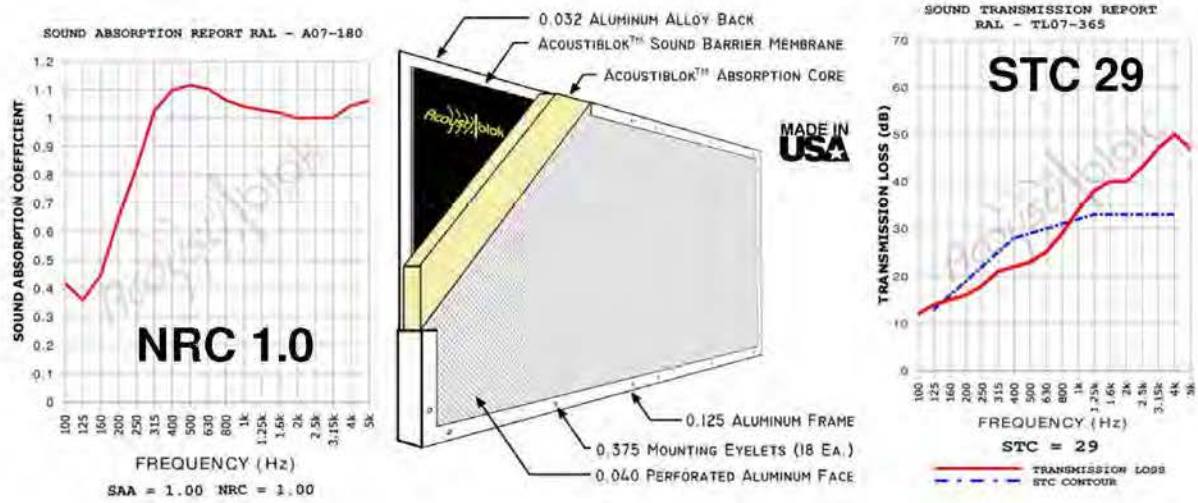
Caution: You must shut off all power to the conveyor and lock out the Motor Control Center before starting this install.

1. Shut off all power to the conveyor, blowers and lock out the Motor Control Center.
2. Insert the silencer over the venturi. For the gator silencer option, align notches to the gator actuator bracket (as pictured above).
3. Using the existing holes on the Silencer housing, affix the silencer to the gator housing using (8) of the provided self-tapping screws **(# 10013134**).
4. Avoid over-torqueing the self-tapping screws to prevent stripping the plastic housing.

Appendix I

North American Office
Acoustiblok, Inc.
6900 Interbay Boulevard
Tampa, FL 33616 USA
Phone: 813-980-1400
Fax: 813-549-2653
www.acoustiblok.com
sales@acoustiblok.com

Industrial Model All Weather Sound Panel™ (Pat. Pend)
Technical Data



Acoustiblok All Weather Sound Panels™ achieve high STC and NRC ratings. They have been specifically designed to withstand outdoor exposure in full sunlight, extreme weather conditions, and harsh industrial environments. (NRC of 1.0 is the highest sound absorption rating possible)

All Weather Sound Panels include an internal layer of U.L. classified Acoustiblok sound isolation material plus a specifically engineered 2" thick weather proof sound absorbing material.

Specifications:		
NRC (Noise Reduction Coefficient):	1.00 *	Gross dimensions: up to 48" x 120"x 2.423", ± 0.125" custom sizes available on special order.
STC (Sound Transmission Class):	29 *	Frame construction: 0.125" welded corrosion resistant 6063-T5 aluminum, mill finish, eyelets: 0.375" (18 ea.)
Weight: (8' panel)	104 lbs	Front face: 0.040 corrosion resistant 5052-H32 aluminum alloy, 3/32" round holes staggered on 5/32" centers.
UL Std 723 fire resistance: Flame spread 0, smoke developed 0.		Back face: 0.032 corrosion resistant 5052-H32 aluminum alloy, mill finish.
UV tolerant, animal resistant, washable, does not support mold growth.		

* Independent Testing by accredited NVLAP testing facility in compliance with ASTM E90, E 413, and other applicable industry standards.

Subject to change without notice, contact Acoustiblok for details.

Acoustiblok® quieting the world

Product Data Sheet

Product Name

QuietFiber® Hydrophobic Noise Absorption Material – QF2

For Manufacturer Info:

Contact:
Acoustiblok, Inc.
6900 Interbay Boulevard
Tampa, FL 33616
Call - (813) 980-1400
Fax - (813)849-6347
Email - sales@acoustiblok.com
www.acoustiblok.com

Product Description

Basic Use

QuietFiber hydrophobic noise absorption material is an easily installed solution to many noise problems. It is engineered specifically for maximum noise absorption and is used extensively for industrial and commercial applications and is now being successfully introduced into non-industrial environments where reverberant sound and echo is a problem.

QuietFiber® QF2

QuietFiber is rated at the highest noise reduction level – NRC 1.00. Areas of high noise levels including sound reverberation can be resolved easily and economically by introducing QuietFiber into as much of the area as possible. The amount of noise reduction in highly reflective rooms will be directly relative to how much of the QuietFiber material can be installed into the room.

Unlike other fibrous materials which do not have the same high NRC ratings, QuietFiber is hydrophobic, meaning it will not absorb nor combine with water. Marine noise reduction applications are endless.

QuietFiber® QF2

- Highest noise absorption rating of NRC 1.00
- Non Silica
- Virtually fireproof – Class A fire rating
  - 0 Smoke + 0 Flame Development
- Hydrophobic – will not combine with water
- Will not support mold or mildew growth
- Available in plain, black or white face
- Full outdoor weather and U.V. tolerant
- Significant sound benefit v. fiberglass
- Install on top of acoustical ceiling tiles
- High temperature capable
- Comprised of up to 90% recycled material
- 100% recyclable

Product Data Sheet

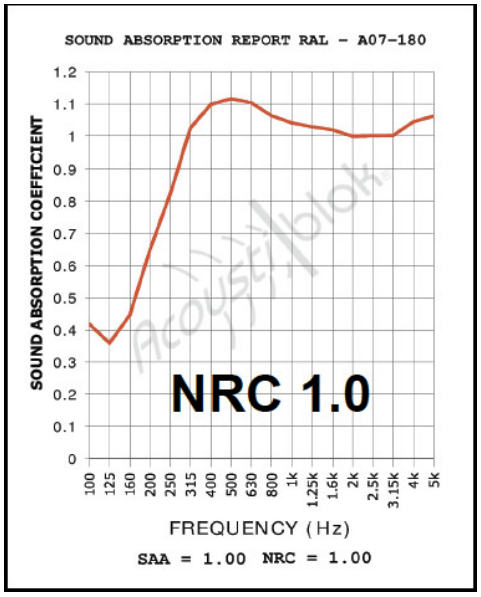
Product Name

QuietFiber® Hydrophobic Noise Absorption Material – QF2

NRC 1.0 Rated	125hz	250hz	500hz	1000hz	2000hz	4000hz
	0.36	0.79	1.15	1.04	1.01	1.04

Technical Data:

- ASTM C 423 – NRC 1.00
- ASTM E 84 – Class 1, 0 Flame 0 Smoke
- ASTM C 518 – R 4.2 per inch
- ASTM C 518 – 0.24 @ 75°F (24°C)



Standards Compliance:

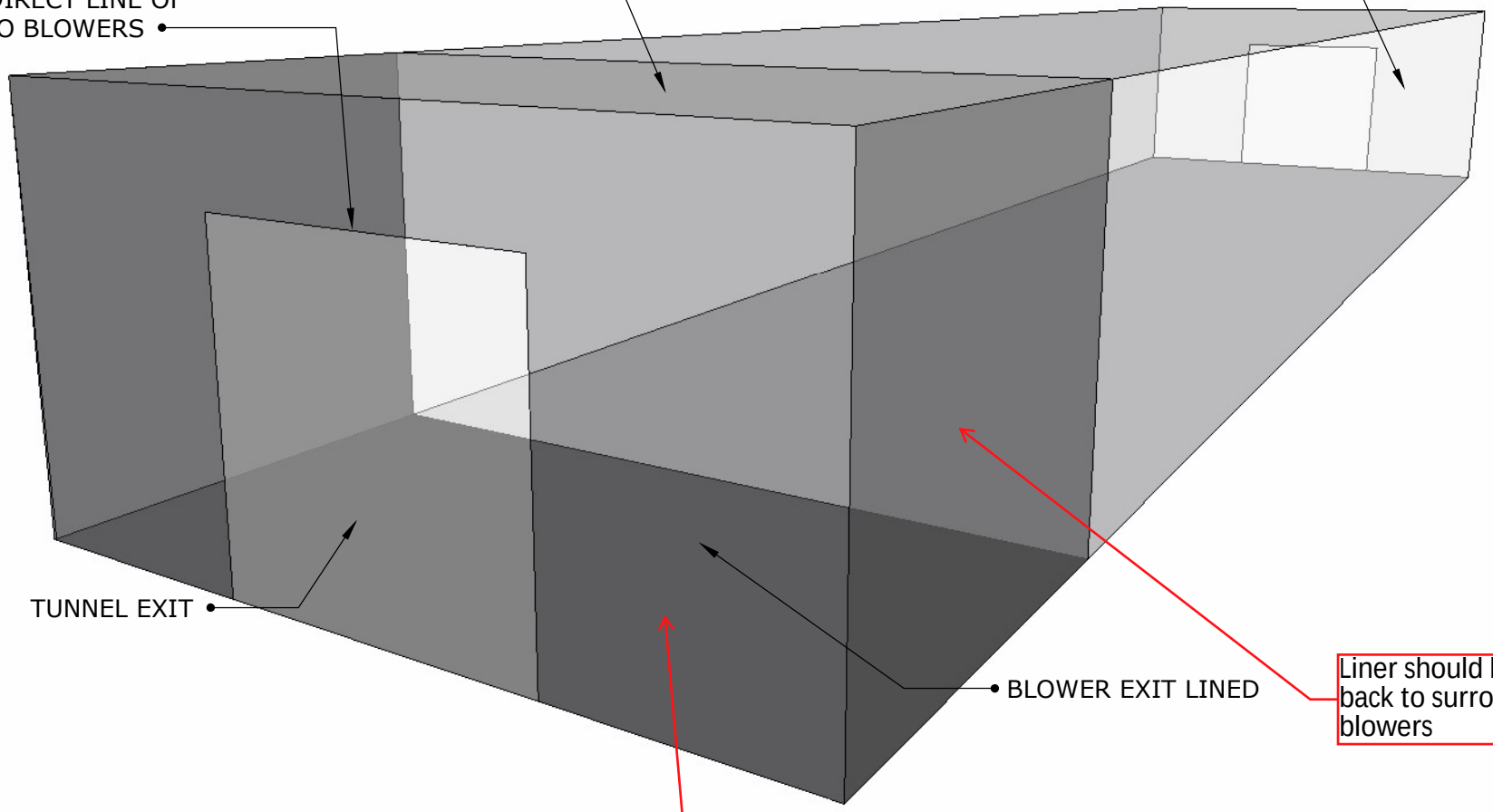
- ASTM C 665 Non-Corrosive Type I
- ASTM C 612 1A, 1B, II, III
- ASTM E 136 Rated Non-combustible per NFPA Standard 220
- ASTM C 1104 Absorption less than 1% by volume
- ASTM C 356 Linear shrinkage <2% @ 1200°F (650°C)

6900 Interbay Blvd
Tampa, Florida USA 33616
Telephone: (813)980-1440
www.Acoustiblok.com
sales@acoustiblok.com

LINE EXIT INTERIOR SECTION
OF BLOWER ROOM W/ 2" THICK ACOUSTIC
MATERIAL W/ NRC 1.0 OR EQUIVALENT.
LINER NEEDS TO BE ADDED
TO ALL SURFACES EXCEPT FLOOR

TUNNEL ENTRANCE

TUNNEL EXIT MUST
BLOCK DIRECT LINE OF
SIGHT TO BLOWERS



TUNNEL EXIT

BLOWER EXIT LINED

Liner should be set back to surround blowers

Exit wall does not need to be lined

MD ACOUSTICS
Sound Solutions for Planning and Design

ACOUSTIC TREATMENTS TO TUNNEL INTERIOR

FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	Infill PCL 211 - Quick Quack Car Wash; File #PL22-0272
Project Location:	1590 Vineyard Road, Roseville, Placer County, CA; APN 012-260-069-000
Project Description:	The proposed project is a ±4,300 square-foot car wash facility with 23 vacuum spaces on a ±2-acre parcel with associated parking, lighting, and landscaping. The project includes a Design Review Permit to review the project site and proposed buildings and a Conditional Use Permit to allow an automatic car wash facility within the Planned Development 408B (PD408) zoning district.
Environmental Document	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Robert Chandler, Stantec Architecture
Property Owner:	Shaw Family Properties, LP
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Escarlet Mar, Associate Planner, City of Roseville

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code requires public agencies to "adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been adopted for the purpose of avoiding environmental impacts

MONITORING PROCESS: Existing monitoring mechanisms are in place that assist the City of Roseville in meeting the intent of CEQA. These existing monitoring mechanisms eliminate the need to develop new monitoring processes for each mitigation measure. These mechanisms include grading plan review and approval, improvement/building plan review and approval and on-site inspections by City Departments. Given that these monitoring processes are requirements of the project, they are not included in the mitigation monitoring program.

It shall be the responsibility of the project applicant/owner to provide written notification to the City using the Mitigation Verification Cover Sheet and Forms, in a timely manner, of the completion of each Mitigation Measure as identified on the following pages. The City will verify that the project is in compliance with the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Any non-compliance will be reported by the City to the applicant/owner, and it shall be the project applicant's/owner's responsibility to rectify the situation by bringing the project into compliance. The purpose of this program is to ensure diligent and good faith compliance with the Mitigation Measures which have been adopted as part of the project.

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
MM CUL-01 Unanticipated Discovery. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the Construction Manager shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director by phone. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the monitoring archeologist or project archaeologist and (if present) tribal monitor, or, in the absence of either, contact consulting tribes and a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and consulting tribes and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions. Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, the monitor shall be consulted. The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City: <u>Response to False Alarms</u>: If the professional archaeologist determines that the find is negative for any cultural indicators, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or tribal consultation is necessary, because the discovery is not a cultural resource of any kind. The professional archaeologist shall provide written documentation of this finding to the City. <u>Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries</u>: If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and a professional archaeologist determines that the find represents a non-tribal cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. The professional archaeologist shall provide a photograph of the find and a written description to the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville will notify any [tribe(s)] who, in writing, requested notice of unanticipated discovery of non-tribal resources. Notice shall include the photograph and description of the find, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within 24 hours of notification (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays), the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. If requested by a [tribe(s)], the City may extend this timeframe, which shall be documented in writing (electronic communication may be used to satisfy this measure). If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then the Response to Tribal Discoveries portion of this measure applies. If the tribe does not respond	This condition shall be reflected in all construction and building plans, and construction site workers shall be advised by the site manager of this measure.	*Construction*: Measure applies if resources are discovered during construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans and Building Plans.	Engineering and Building	None	

or concurs that the discovery is non-tribal, work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the **UAIC** and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.					
MM CUL-02 Cease Work and Consult with Qualified Paleontologist. Should any evidence of paleontological resources (e.g. fossils) be encountered during grading or excavation, work shall be suspended within 100 feet of the find, and the City of Roseville shall be immediately notified. At that time, the City shall coordinate any necessary investigation of the site with a qualified paleontologist to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance, if feasible in light of project design or layout, or data recovery excavations. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff in consultation with the paleontologist for the protection of the paleontological resources.	This condition shall be reflected in all construction and building plans, and construction site workers shall be advised by the site manager of this measure.	*Construction*: Measure applies if resources are discovered during construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans and Building Plans.	Engineering and Building	None	

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures

☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)

☐ Specific supporting documentation required by measure(s), if applicable (e.g. biologist's report)

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that I am the property owner or an agent of the property owner and am authorized to submit this Mitigation Verification Form. I also certify that the above-listed mitigation measures have been completed in the manner required, and that all of the information in this submittal is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge:

_____ _____ _____

Signature and Date | Print Name | Contact Number

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

A Cover Sheet for the project/development is prepared by City staff, with the top portion filled out. Each time Mitigation Verification Forms(s) are being submitted, a Cover Sheet completed by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee is required. An example of a completed summary table is provided below. The signature on the Cover Sheet must be *original wet ink*.

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File #	New Coffee Shop, PL15-0000
Project Address	10 Justashort Street
Property Owner	Jane Owner
Planning Division Contact	Joe Planner, Associate Planner, (916) 774-####

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete
MM-3	Copy of survey report signed by biologist	5/10/2016
MM-4	All information included in Mitigation Verification Form	5/12/2016
MM-5	E-mail from Air District approving Dust Control Plan	5/05/2016

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

A Mitigation Verification Form is provided by City staff, along with the Cover Sheet and Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures. A form is filled in and submitted for each mitigation measure by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee. The form needs only the mitigation number to be filled in, along with the Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. Multiple forms may be submitted simultaneously, under one cover sheet. It is also permissible to submit a form for each part of a measure, on separate dates. For instance, in the example measure MM-4 in the table above, the actual mitigation requires informing construction workers *and* retaining a qualified archeologist if resources are uncovered. Thus, a developer may submit a form in May certifying that construction workers have been informed, and also submit a second copy of the form in July because resources were discovered and additional actions had to be undertaken.

Each mitigation measure specifies the type of supporting documentation required; this must be submitted in order for the City to accept the mitigation as complete. An example of a completed Mitigation Verification Form is provided below.

EXAMPLE
MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure MM3

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

The mitigation measure text is included on the Improvement Plans General Notes page (Improvement Plan EN15-0001). On May 4, 2016, prior to any ground-disturbing activities (the pre-construction phase), a site meeting was held. At this meeting, workers on the site were informed of the potential to unearth remains, and were instructed to cease work and notify their supervisor immediately if any resources were observed.