California Air Resources Board
Community Air Protection Program

Lost Hills Local Community Emissions Reduction Plan Technical Report

Release Date: November 12, 2025

CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Contents

Introduction

The California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) established the Community Air Protection Program (*Program*) in July 2017 to implement Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617)[1]. The purpose of the Program is to reduce exposure to, and emissions of, criteria air pollutants and air toxic air contaminants and maximize health benefits and environmental equity goals in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden.

In 2023, CARB updated its statewide strategy, also known as *Blueprint 2.0*, for the Program to improve local air quality through collaboration with residents. A key goal of Blueprint 2.0 is to use Community Air Grants to build community capacity and support the development of Local Community Emissions Reduction Programs (L-CERPs). These L-CERPs are developed and implemented by community-based organizations or California Native American Tribes and are designed to reduce air pollution in specific areas. To support each L-CERP project, CARB will provide technical assistance through a dedicated CARB liaison, develop community profiles, and provide information, and opportunities throughout the course of the project.

Overview of Lost Hills

Lost Hills, California, is a small, rural community of 2,635 predominantly low-income, Spanish-speaking residents and faces a disproportionate burden of environmental pollution and socioeconomic hardship. The town is adjacent to, and downwind of, the Lost Hills Oilfield (sixth largest producer in California). It is located 42 miles west-northwest of Bakersfield. Lost Hills is an environmentally burdened, linguistically isolated, low-income community. According to CalEnviroScreen 4.0, Lost Hills is at 71st percentile for ozone exposure, the 52nd percentile for particulate matter less than 2.5 micron (PM2.5), and the 86th percentile for pesticides and the community is ranked at the 91st percentile for cumulative pollution burden. 98.7 percent of Lost Hills residents are Latino/a and the community ranks in the 96th percentile for poverty with 27 percent of its population living below the poverty line.[2]

There are a variety of pollution sources near the community, including *oil and gas facilities* from the Lost Hills Oil Field, agricultural activities, mobile sources from I-5 and SR 46, landfills, composting facilities, residential activities, local natural gas distribution and transmission pipelines in Lost Hills, and commercial services, such as gas stations and restaurants located east of the community.

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[1] Assembly Bill 617, Garcia, C., Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017, modified the California Health and Safety Code, amending § 40920.6, § 42400, and § 42402, and adding § 39607.1, § 40920.8, § 42411, § 42705.5, and § 44391.2.

[2] San Joaquin Valley APCD. October 19, 2022. Nomination letter for selection of Lost Hills as AB 617 community submitted to CARB.

Need for L-CERP Support

The environmental stressors mentioned above, combined with the community's linguistic isolation and limited access to technical resources, underscore the need to develop and implement an L-CERP in Lost Hills. The L-CERP framework is uniquely suited to empower communities like Lost Hills to identify local air quality priorities, develop culturally relevant solutions, and build capacity for long-term environmental resilience. Through this grant, residents would gain the tools and support needed to advocate for cleaner air, healthier living conditions, and greater equity in environmental decision-making.

The linguistic isolation of Lost Hills, being primarily monolingual Spanish speakers, creates additional barriers to accessing public health information, participating in regulatory processes, and advocating for environmental justice. An L-CERP empowers the community to define its own air quality priorities, build local capacity, and implement culturally and linguistically appropriate solutions. Residents are provided with a platform to engage with air districts and state agencies in shaping policies that directly affect their health and environment.

Lost Hills illustrates the critical need and transformative potential that the L-CERP framework is designed to support. Partnering with communities that endure significant environmental burdens and possess resilient local insight can drive impactful change when provided with adequate resources and support.

Community Profile

Community Boundary

The Lost Hills Community Boundary is located within Kern County. It is a part of the San Joaquin Air Basin.

Figure 1: Lost Hills Boundary

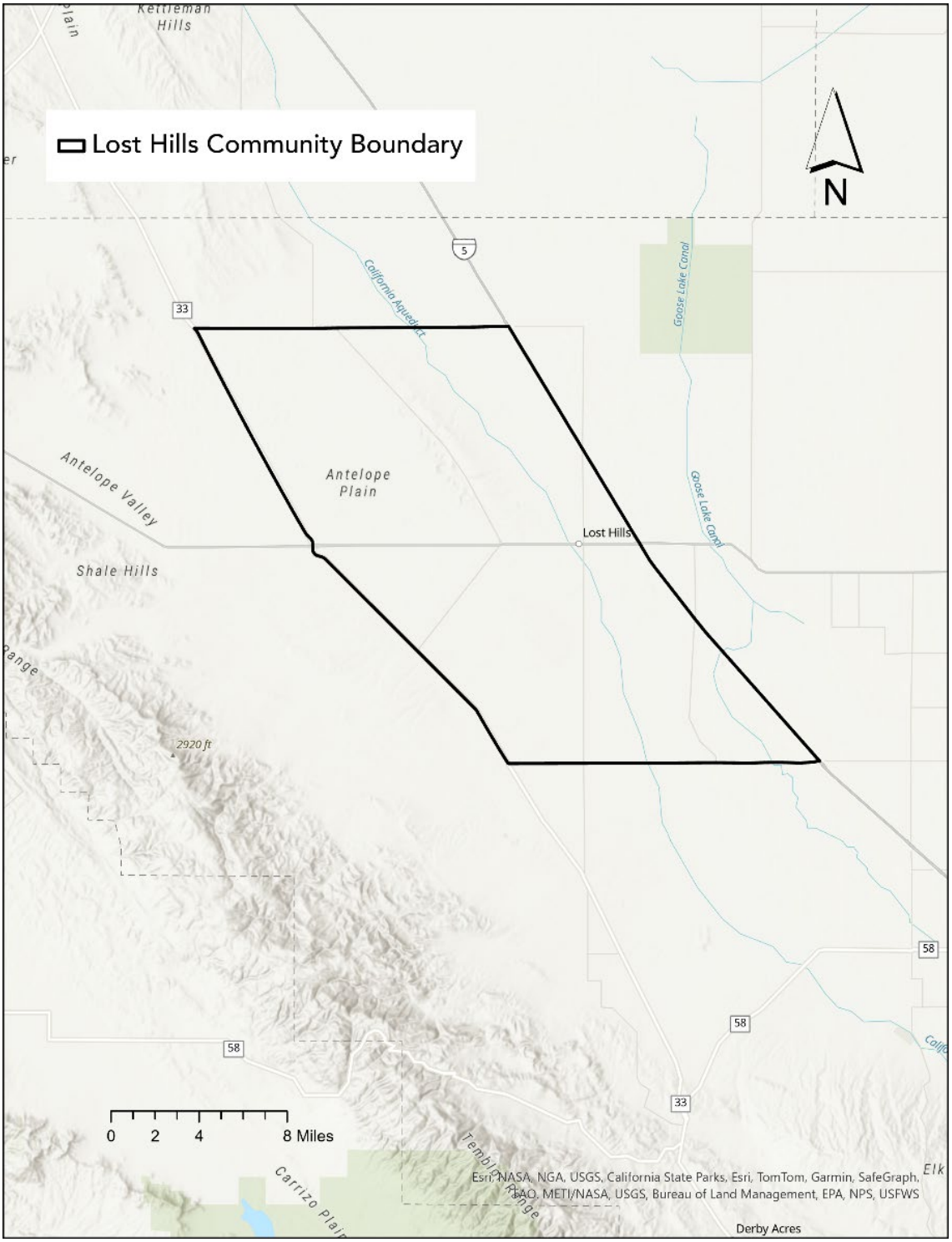
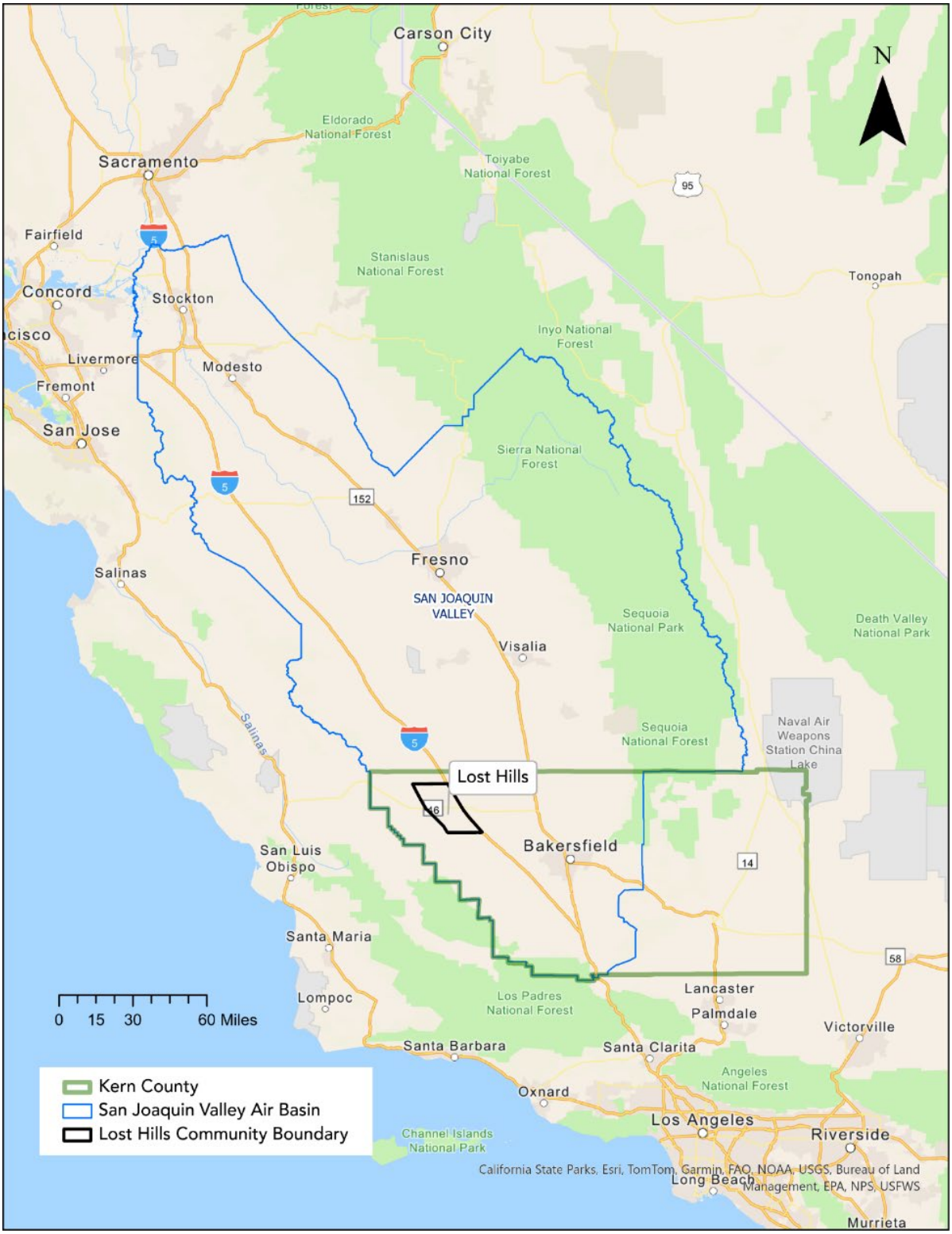


Figure 2: Lost Hills Boundary (Zoomed Out)



Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Data[3], about 97 percent of workers are employed in private companies, with a heavy concentration of about 51 percent in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industries in the Lost Hills area. This reflects the region's proximity to large-scale farming operations and its role in California's Central Valley agricultural economy. Majority of these workers, about 82 percent, reported driving alone as a means of transportation to work. These job patterns and self-reported driving habits underscore the community's economic dependence on industries that are themselves sources of environmental emissions, reinforcing the need for locally driven air quality solutions that protect both public health and economic stability.

Population Density

The community boundary falls within census tract 45 in Kern County. Census tract 45 has a population density of 4 per square mile. Figure 3 and Figure 4 provide population density and population by census tracts for the region. Figure 5 shows that the most populated area (sensitive receptors) is directly in front of the major industrial land use in the community (hashed area). Location coordinates of these sensitive receptors are available in Appendix C: Location of Sensitive Receptors.

[3] *ZCTA5 93249 - Census Bureau Profile*

Figure 3: Population Density Map for Proposed Area

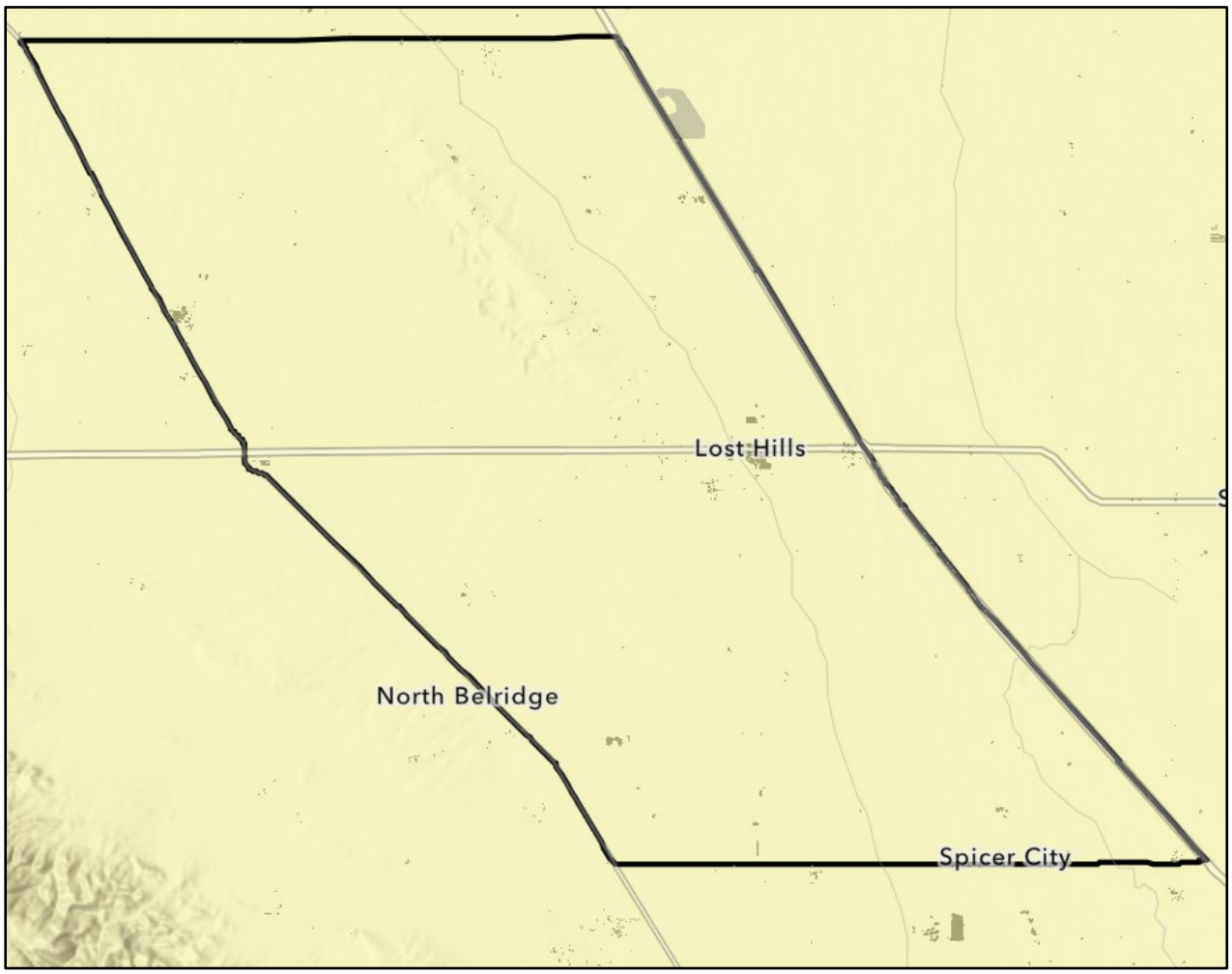


Figure 4: Lost Hills Population Count

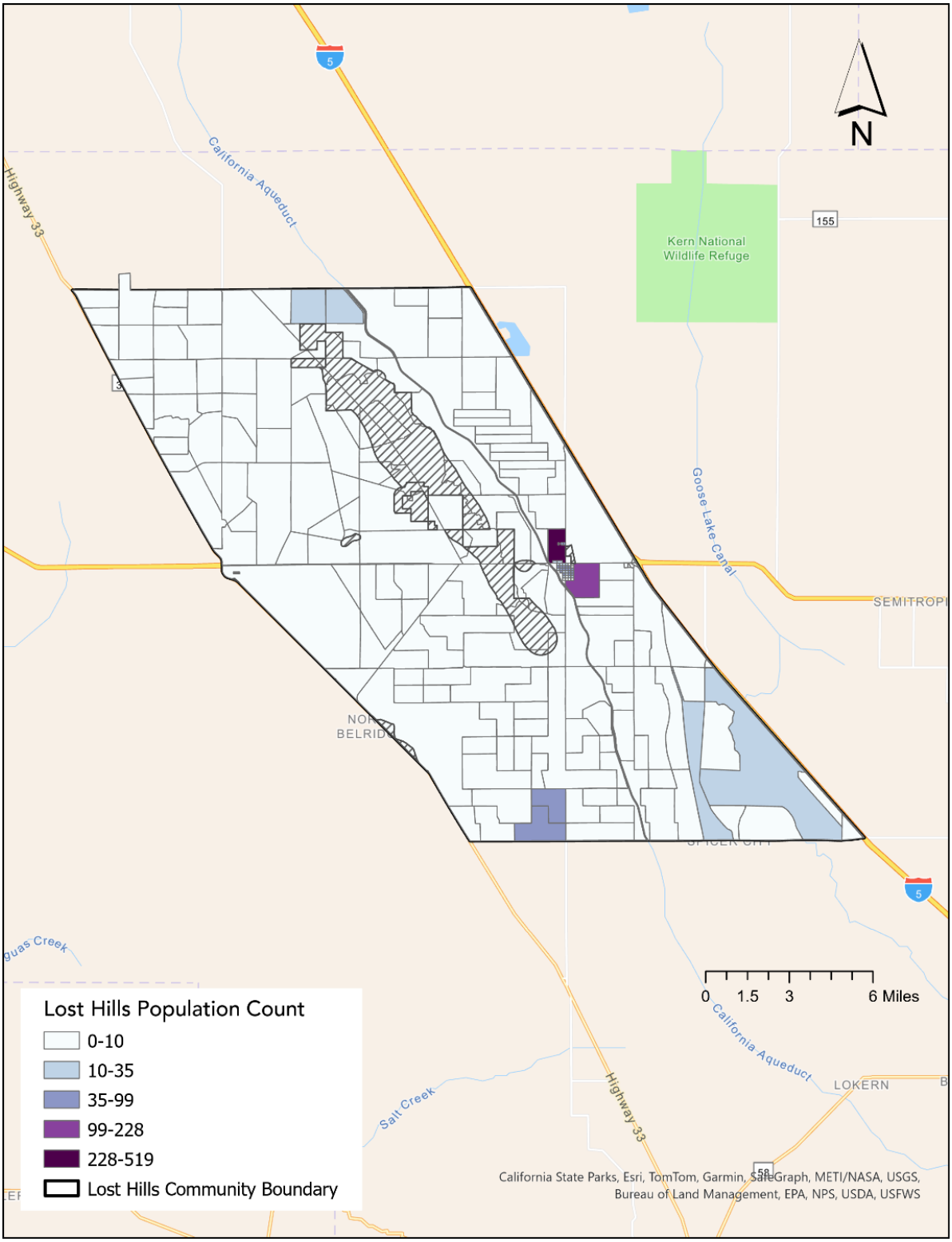


Figure 5: Location of Sensitive Receptors

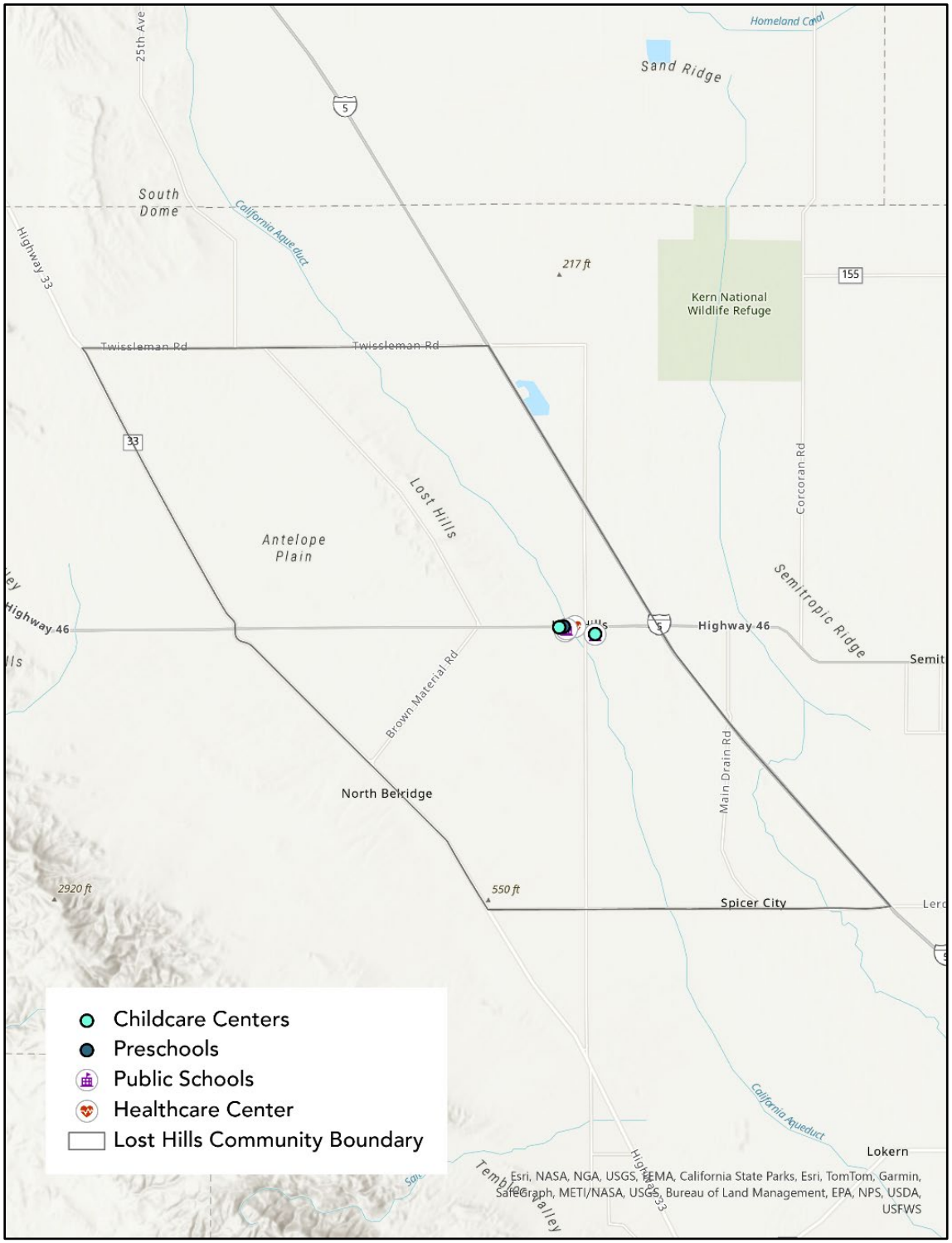
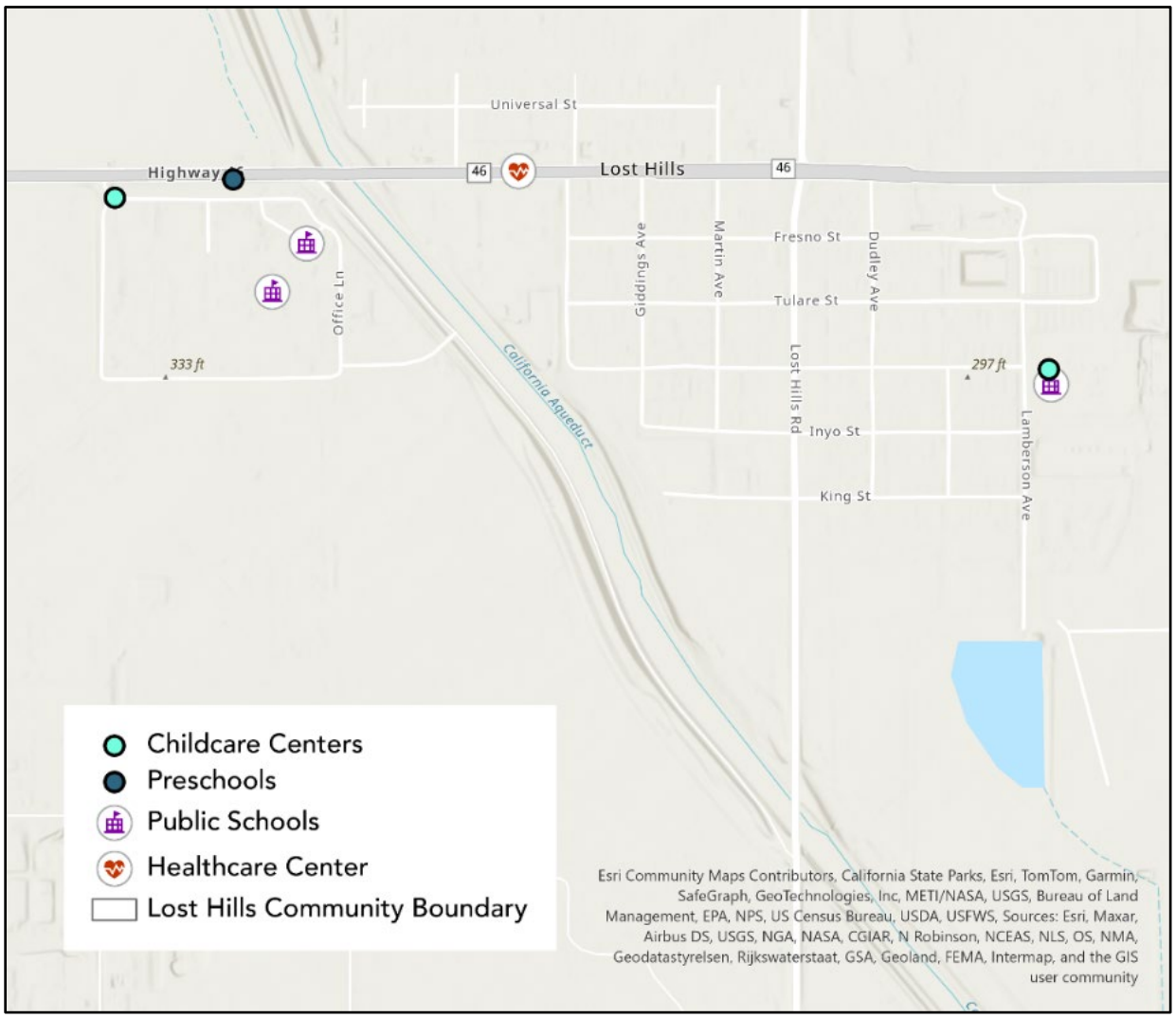


Figure 6: Location of Sensitive Receptors (Zoomed In)



Community Exposure

Land Use

Agriculture and industrial (mineral, petroleum, general industrial) which is directly in front of residential areas and the sensitive receptors of the community. Agriculture is the largest land use in this community.

Figure 7 Land Use Map for the Lost Hill Community Boundary

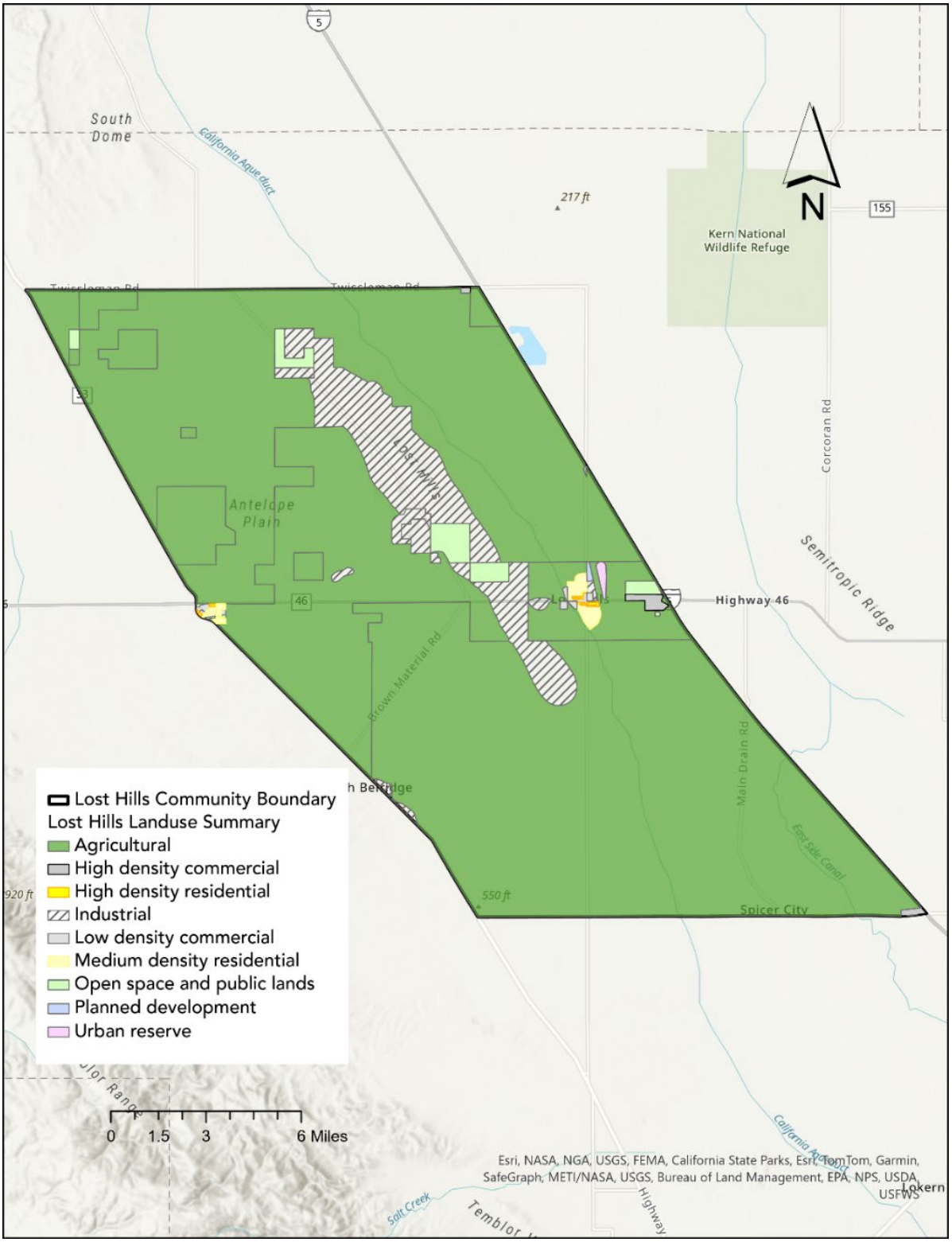
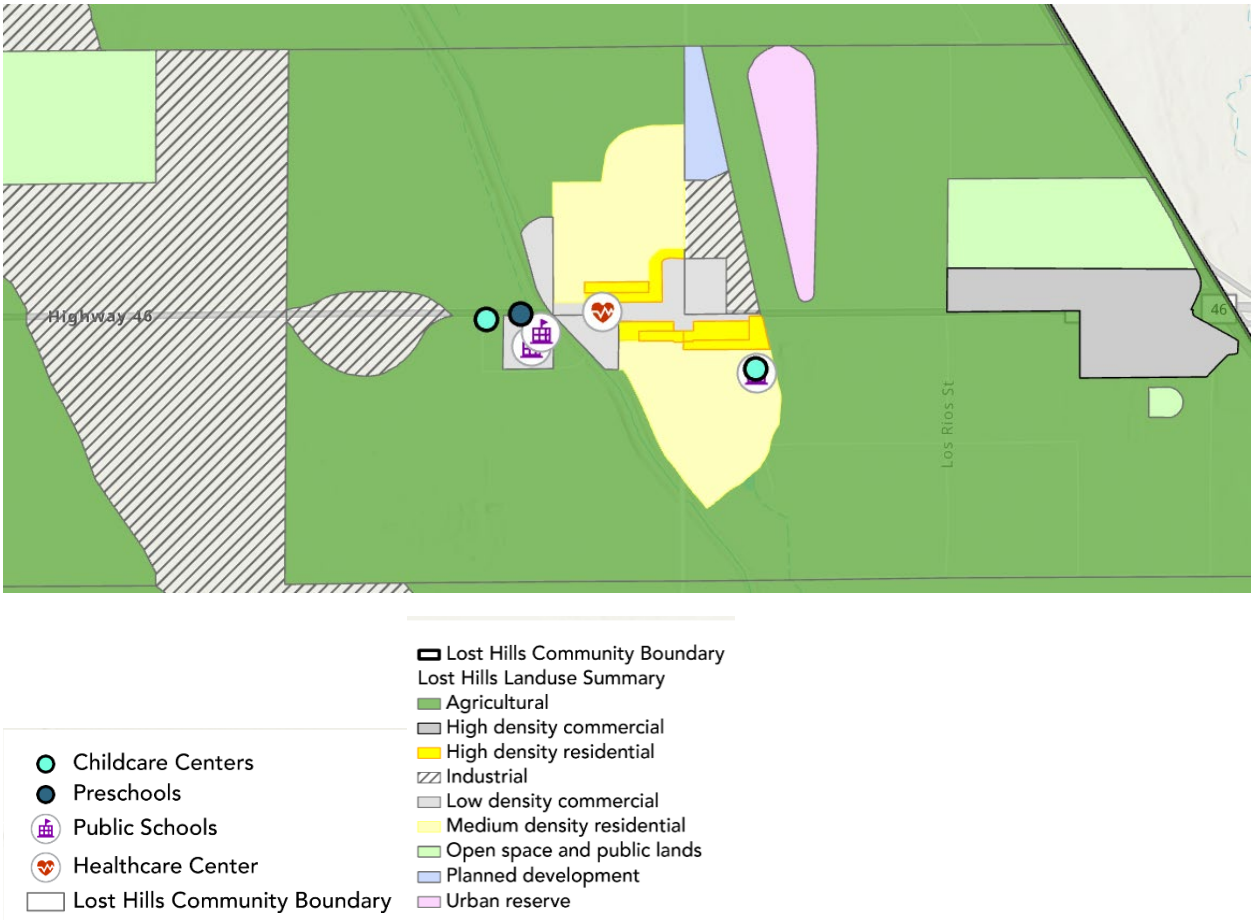


Figure 8 shows detailed view of industrial land use within and directly next to sensitive receptors and residential land use showing sensitive receptors like schools and childcare centers as well as where people live are largely surrounded by agricultural and industrial land use.

Figure 8: Detailed View of Sources and Sensitive Receptors



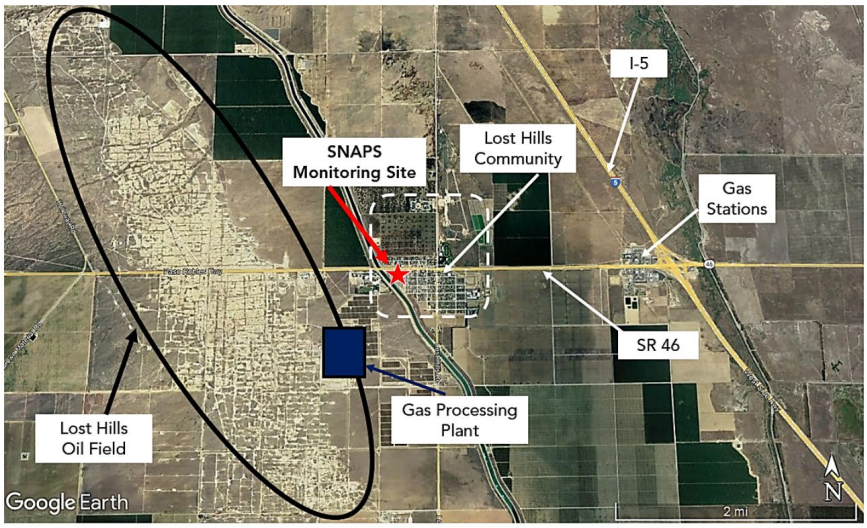
Proximity of Oil and Gas Extraction to Sensitive Receptors

Many sensitive receptor locations, such as homes, day care centers, schools, and hospitals, are near California oil and gas production sites. Some residences in California are several feet from the boundary of a drilling site and as close as 60 feet from an active oil well. Well stimulation events in Los Angeles between 2013 and 2017 occurred as close as 12 feet from a residence, 342 feet from a preschool, 160 feet from a hospital, and 96 feet from a healthcare facility. An analysis of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) data found that 483 reported well stimulation activities which used air toxics occurred at sites within 1,500 feet of at least one hospital, preschool, or residence in Los Angeles County.

Figure 9: Lost Hills Oil Field[4]

Potential Sources

1. Mobile sources (I-5 and SR-46)
2. Lost Hills Oil Field
3. Local natural gas distribution lines
4. Agriculture, landfills, composting facilities
5. Other Regional Sources



Air Quality Assessment

Community Air Monitoring Efforts

Study of Neighborhood Air near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS)

CARB, in collaboration with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), launched the Study of Neighborhood Air near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS) to assess air quality in communities near oil and gas production sites. The initiative aims to address public concerns by identifying pollutants, providing real-time air quality data, and guiding strategies to reduce exposure.

[4] SNAPS Lost Hills Draft Final Report. 2024. *https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/snaps-lost-hills-final-report-and-dataset*

Lost Hills was the first community selected for monitoring due to its proximity to high-density oil and gas wells, strong community engagement, and lastly its disadvantaged status above 86th percentile in CalEnviroScreen 4.0. With input from residents and local organizations, CARB established a monitoring site at the Lost Hills Department of Water Resources substation. Both stationary and mobile air quality measurements were collected over nearly a year, from May 2019 to April 2020, marking the most extensive study of its kind in California. The summary report was released in 2024 can be found *here*.

Statewide Mobile Monitoring Initiative (SMMI)

SMMI uses mobile monitoring to collect data on pollutants and greenhouse gases, with a focus on improving public health in disadvantaged communities.

Aclima, Inc. was contracted to implement mobile monitoring in AB 617 Consistently Nominated Communities (CNCs), including Lost Hills, which have been identified for air protection but not yet selected for full program participation. This air monitoring plan outlines how mobile air monitoring will address pollution concerns raised by Lost Hills residents, guiding future actions and studies. Community input shaped the monitoring locations and objectives, and the project emphasizes transparent, accessible data sharing to support emissions reduction efforts.

Bridging SNAPS and SMMI

Together, the SNAPS and air monitoring initiatives, like SMMI, reflect a coordinated effort by the CARB to address air quality concerns in Lost Hills through both stationary and mobile monitoring. These complementary programs demonstrate a commitment to community-driven environmental action, combining long-term data collection near petroleum sources with flexible, resident-informed mobile assessments. By integrating scientific research with local engagement, these efforts aim to empower Lost Hills residents with accessible air quality data and support targeted strategies to reduce pollution and protect public health.

Air quality assessments in Lost Hills have been strengthened by the SNAPS and CAMP initiatives, which combine stationary and mobile monitoring to capture a detailed picture of local pollution. These programs prioritize community input, ensuring that monitoring efforts reflect resident concerns and target areas of greatest impact. By collecting data on pollutants and greenhouse gases and making it accessible to the public, SNAPS and SMMI empower Lost Hills to take informed action toward cleaner air and healthier living conditions.

Emissions Inventory Estimates

An emissions inventory[5] estimate based on the proposed community boundary was developed by CARB to quantify emissions of mobile (on-road and off-road), stationary, and areawide sources in the community. The emissions inventory estimate is based on information within CARB's California Emissions Inventory Data Analysis and Reporting System (CEIDARS)[6]. Of the pollutants included within CEIDARS, the following summary tables focuses on the criteria pollutants[7] and toxic contaminants[8] that have the highest health impacts from exposure. The fully detailed emissions inventory estimate is provided in Appendix D in this document.

Criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants differ in both their regulatory frameworks and health impacts. Criteria pollutants such as ozone, particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur oxides (SO_x) are regulated under the federal Clean Air Act due to their widespread presence and well-documented health and environmental effects. In contrast, toxic emissions refer to a broad group of over 200 pollutants known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, often at much lower concentrations and with more localized impacts.

To compare the relative health risks of these diverse toxic pollutants, cancer-weighted emissions are used as a screening tool. This method, outlined in OEHHA's 2015 Guidance Manual[9] and the Technical Support Document for Cancer Potency Factors[10], involves multiplying the mass emissions of each toxic compound by its cancer potency factor or unit risk value. These values reflect the estimated risk of cancer from lifetime exposure to a given concentration of the pollutant. The result is a normalized metric, cancer-weighted emissions, that allows for comparison across pollutants with vastly different toxicities.

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[5] An emission inventory estimates the amount of air pollutants released into the atmosphere by emission sources in a specific geographical area and over a certain time period. Emission inventories are developed with the best data available and are updated over time to reflect sound science and robust new data.

[6] California Emissions Inventory Data Analysis and Reporting System (CEIDARS) - https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/ceidars

[7] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment criteria pollutants - https://oehha.ca.gov/air/criteria-pollutants

[8] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment toxic air contaminants - https://oehha.ca.gov/air/toxic-air-contaminants

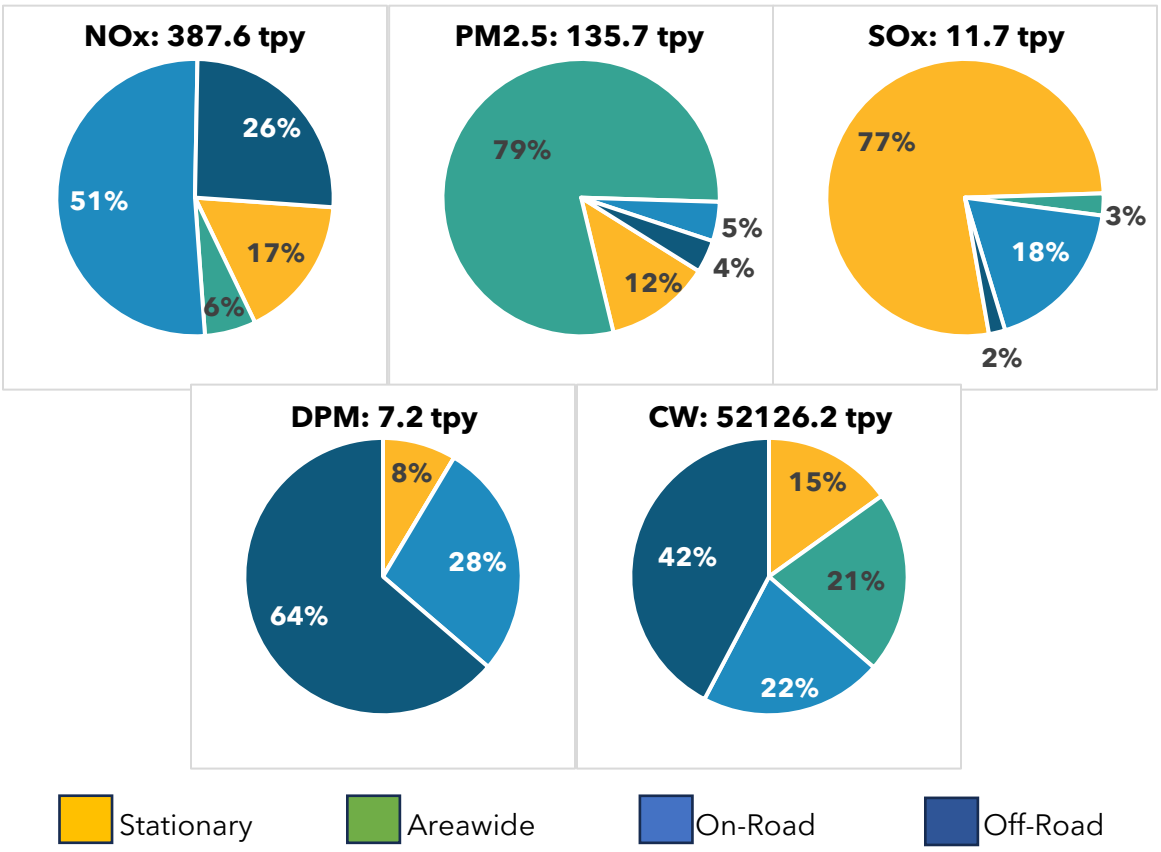
[9] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment – Risk Assessment Guidelines: *https://oehha.ca.gov/sites/default/files/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf*

[10] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment – Technical Support Document for Cancer Potency Factors: *https://oehha.ca.gov/sites/default/files/media/downloads/crnr/tsdcancerpotency.pdf*

It is important to emphasize that cancer-weighted emissions are not actual risk estimates. They are intended solely for screening and prioritization, helping identify which sources or pollutants may warrant more detailed health risk assessments.

Figure 10 summarizes the draft estimated emissions for key air pollutants, such as Oxides of nitrogen (NOx), particulate matter 2.5 microns or smaller ($PM_{2.5}$), oxides of sulfur (SOx), diesel particulate matter (DPM) and an aggregate of toxic contaminants weighted for contribution to cancer risk (CW) for this community.

Figure 10 Preliminary Source Contributions in the Lost Hills community. (2023 Estimated Emissions in Tons/Year, tpy)



The activities that are the main contributors to these emissions are listed in Table 2 and detailed in Table 3 through Table 5 in Appendix D: Estimated Community Emissions Inventory, along with an initial spatial distribution based on a preliminary planning emissions inventory.

Table 1 Top Source Categories by Stationary, Areawide, and Mobile for the Lost Hills Community. (Estimated Emission Inventory for 2023)[11]

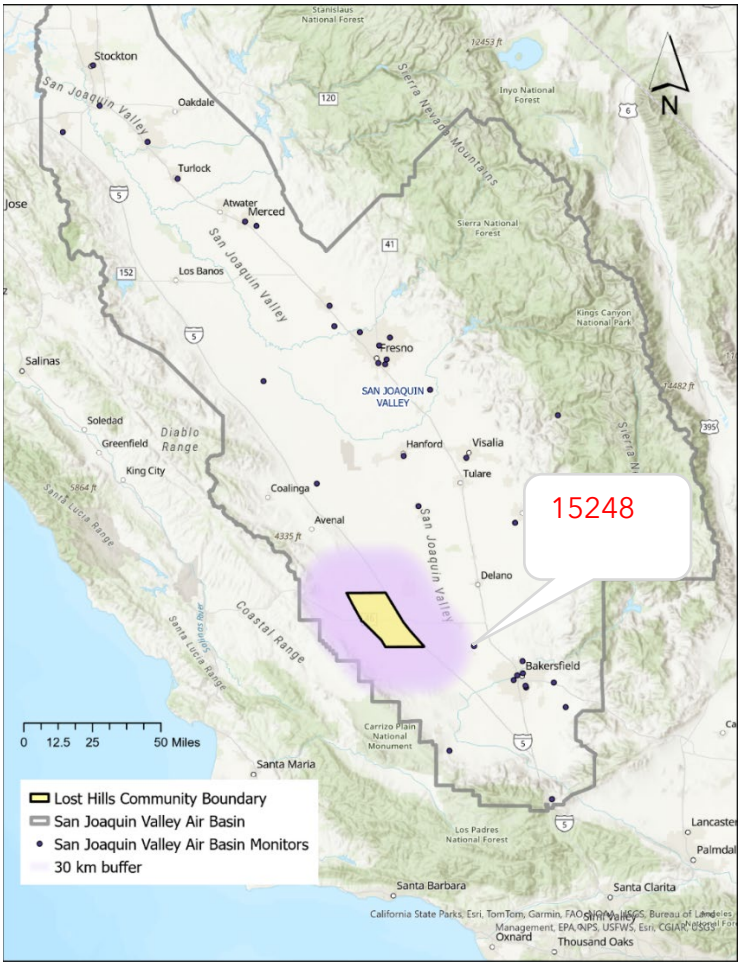
Stationary Sources							
NOx	%	PM2.5	%	SOx	%	Cancer Weighted	%
Food And Agricultural Processing	58%	Coatings And Related Process Solvents	38%	Oil And Gas Production	82%	Food And Agricultural Processing	33%
Oil And Gas Production (Combustion)	19%	Oil And Gas Production (Combustion)	16%	Food And Agricultural Processing	10%	Landfills	23%
Manufacturing And Industrial	17%	Food And Agricultural Processing	14%	Manufacturing And Industrial	7.3%	Oil And Gas Production	22%
Other (Fuel Combustion)	3.8%	Manufacturing And Industrial	13%	Service And Commercial	0.2%	Oil And Gas Production (Combustion)	15%
Oil And Gas Production	2.2%	Food And Agriculture	10%	Oil And Gas Production (Combustion)	0.1%	Other (Fuel Combustion)	3.1%

[11] See Appendix D in this document for additional information on the emissions inventory. For more details on source categories and associated activities (emission inventory codes), see documentation at *https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/documentation.htm*

Area Sources							
NOx	%	PM2.5	%	SOx	%	Cancer Weighted	%
Managed Burning And Disposal	97%	Managed Burning And Disposal	31%	Managed Burning And Disposal	95%	Farming Operations	53%
Residential Fuel Combustion	2.6%	Farming Operations	29%	Residential Fuel Combustion	4.9 %	Fugitive Windblown Dust	33%
Fires	0.03 %	Fugitive Windblown Dust	19%			Unpaved Road Dust	5.7 %
		Unpaved Road Dust	15%			Construction And Demolition	4.0 %
		Cooking	2.4 %			Managed Burning And Disposal	2.5 %

Mobile Sources							
NOx	%	PM2.5	%	DPM	%	Cancer Weighted	%
Heavy Heavy Duty Trucks	41 %	Heavy Heavy Duty Trucks	27 %	Heavy Heavy Duty Trucks	33 %	Farm Equipment	39 %
Farm Equipment	17 %	Farm Equipment	24 %	Light Duty Passenger	20 %	Off-Road Equipment	25 %
Off-Road Equipment	15 %	Off-Road Equipment	16 %	Medium Duty Trucks	14 %	Heavy Heavy Duty Trucks	21 %
Light Heavy Duty Trucks - 1	5.4 %	Light Duty Passenger	8.0 %	Light Duty Trucks - 2	12 %	Light Heavy Duty Trucks - 1	4.7 %
Medium Duty Trucks	4.6 %	Light Heavy Duty Trucks - 1	6.1 %	Light Heavy Duty Trucks - 1	4.3 %	Off-Road Recreational Vehicles	2.1 %

Appendix A
Regulatory Air Quality Monitoring Sites



CARB Site Number	AQS Site Number	Site Name	County	Basin	Agency	Latitude	Longitude
15248	60296001	*Shafter*	*Kern*	*San Joaquin Valley*	*California Air Resources Board*	35.50349	-119.27264

Measurements: *O_3*, *NO_2*, *Outdoor Temperature*, *Relative Humidity*, Wind Direction-Scalar, Wind Direction-Resultant, *Wind Speed-Resultant*, *Wind Speed-Scalar*

Appendix B: Location of Sensitive Receptors

Preschools

	Name	Address	Coordinates
California State Preschool	Lost Hills Headstart	21109 Paso Robles Hwy	35.615952, -119.700813

Public Schools

District	Name	Address	Coordinates
Kern County Office of Education	Wonderful College Prep Academy - Lost Hills	14848 Lamberson Ave.	35.612719 , -119.684962
Lost Hills Union Elementary	Lost Hills Elementary	14821 Primary Ct.	35.61418 , -119.70005
Lost Hills Union Elementary	A. M. Thomas Middle	20979 Lobos Ct.	35.61494 , -119.69939

Healthcare Center

	Name	Address	Coordinates
Omni Family Health	Lost Hills Health Center	21138 Paso Robles Hwy, Lost Hills, CA 93249	35.61608 , -119.69528

Appendix C: Estimated Community Emissions Inventory

A screening-level emissions inventory was developed for the Lost Hills communities using best available data for stationary, areawide, and mobile sources. A brief description of these source categories and types of sources that are available at CARB's emissions inventory data website.[12]

An air quality emissions inventory, such as the one maintained in CEIDARS (California Emissions Inventory Development and Reporting System) and used for this analysis, provides a comprehensive accounting of the types and quantities of pollutants released into the air from various sources—industrial facilities, mobile sources, area-wide sources, and more. While this data is essential for understanding the potential for air pollution in a given region, it does not directly translate to actual human exposure. Emissions inventories are typically reported as annual or daily totals and are spatially aggregated, which limits their ability to capture the dynamic nature of air pollution dispersion and human exposure patterns.

This is where tools like the California Air Toxics Assessment (CATA)[13] become critical. CATA integrates emissions inventory data with air dispersion modeling, meteorological data, and geographic information to estimate how pollutants move through the atmosphere and where they are likely to concentrate. This modeling allows for a more refined understanding of exposure at the community level, accounting for factors like wind patterns, topography, and proximity to emission sources. Without such modeling, it is difficult to assess the actual health risks posed by emissions, especially in environmental justice communities where exposure can be highly localized and variable.

In short, while CEIDARS provides the "what" and "how much" of emissions, tools like CATA are necessary to understand the "where" and "how it affects people", bridging the gap between emissions data and public health outcomes.

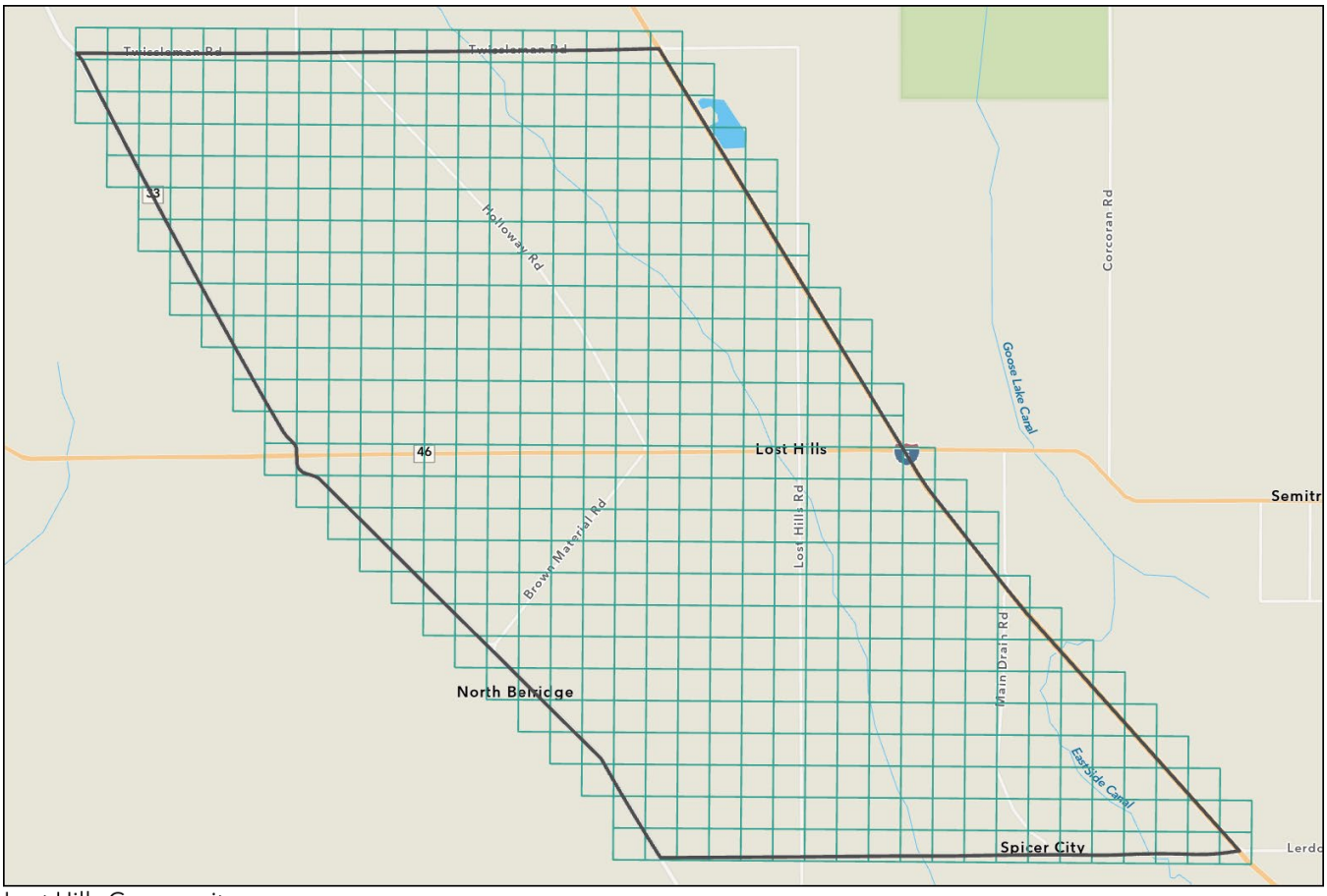
Preliminary stationary source emissions inventory for this community was developed using the 2023 facility specific emissions reported to CARB by the local air district into CARB's CEIDARS.[14] For areawide source and off-road mobile source (also referred as other mobile) inventories, the 2023 State Implementation Plan emissions inventory was gridded at a 1 kilometer (km) by 1 km resolution, and total emissions for the community was developed by summing the emissions from the individual grids (see Figure 11, for example). Gridded on-road mobile source inventory was developed using 2022 vehicle miles traveled data from regional Metropolitan Planning Organization(s) in their adopted Regional Transportation

[12] *https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ei/emissiondata.htm*. The emissions used to develop the preliminary inventory are based on the latest SIP inventory with a 2017 base year (CEPAM 2019SIP v1.03).
[13] CARB - California Air Toxics Assessment: *https://california-air-toxics-assessment-californiaarb.hub.arcgis.com/*
[14] The facility locations were mapped, and all facilities that are located within the 1-km grids are included in the preliminary emission inventory.

Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy, and county-level aggregated emissions factors and vehicle distribution from CARB's on-road mobile source model (EMFAC2021).[15]

The results presented in Appendix D are estimations of the air emissions in the community. Note that this estimated emissions inventory presents aggregated emissions for the 1-km grids covering the Lost Hills community. This includes emissions for grids fully within the community boundary and partially intersecting the community boundary. Emissions were not area-weighted for grids that are only partially within the community area.

Figure 11: 1 km x 1 km Grids Used to Develop the Lost Hills Estimated Community Emissions Inventory



[15] Data Source: https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/

Figure 12: Lost Hills Community Estimated NOx Emissions with population density

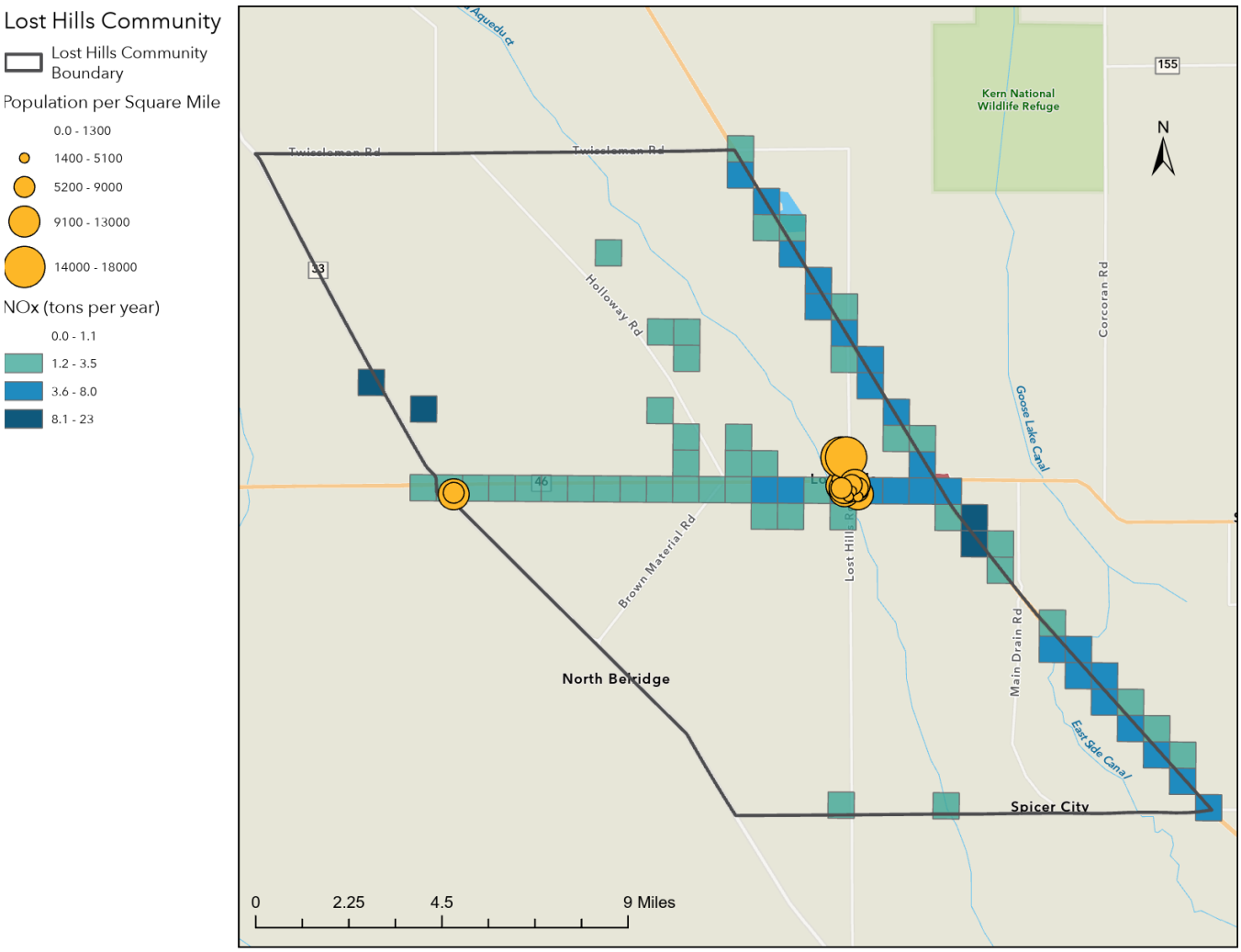


Figure 13: Lost Hills Community Estimated PM2.5 Emissions with population density

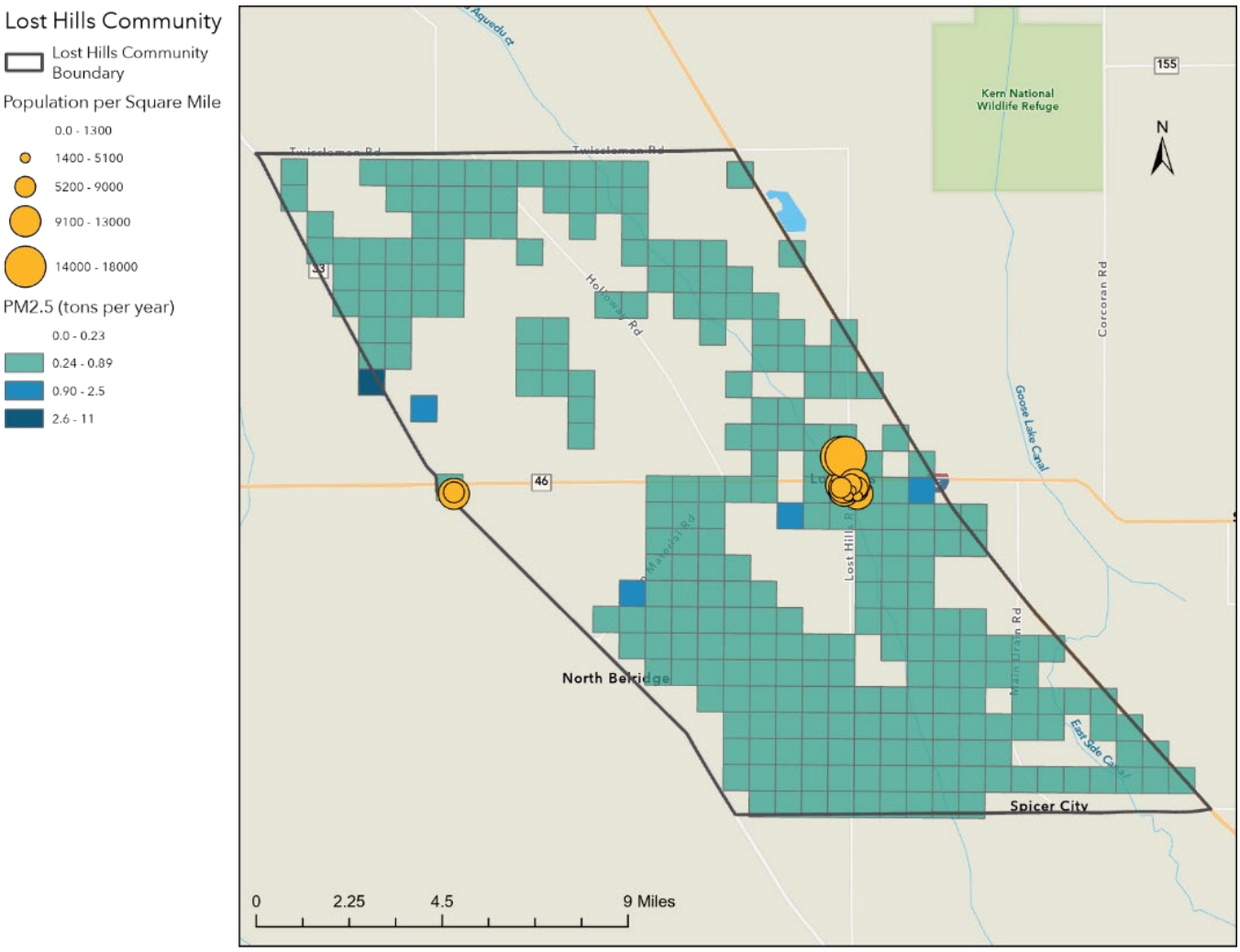


Figure 14: Lost Hills Community Estimated SOx Emissions with population density

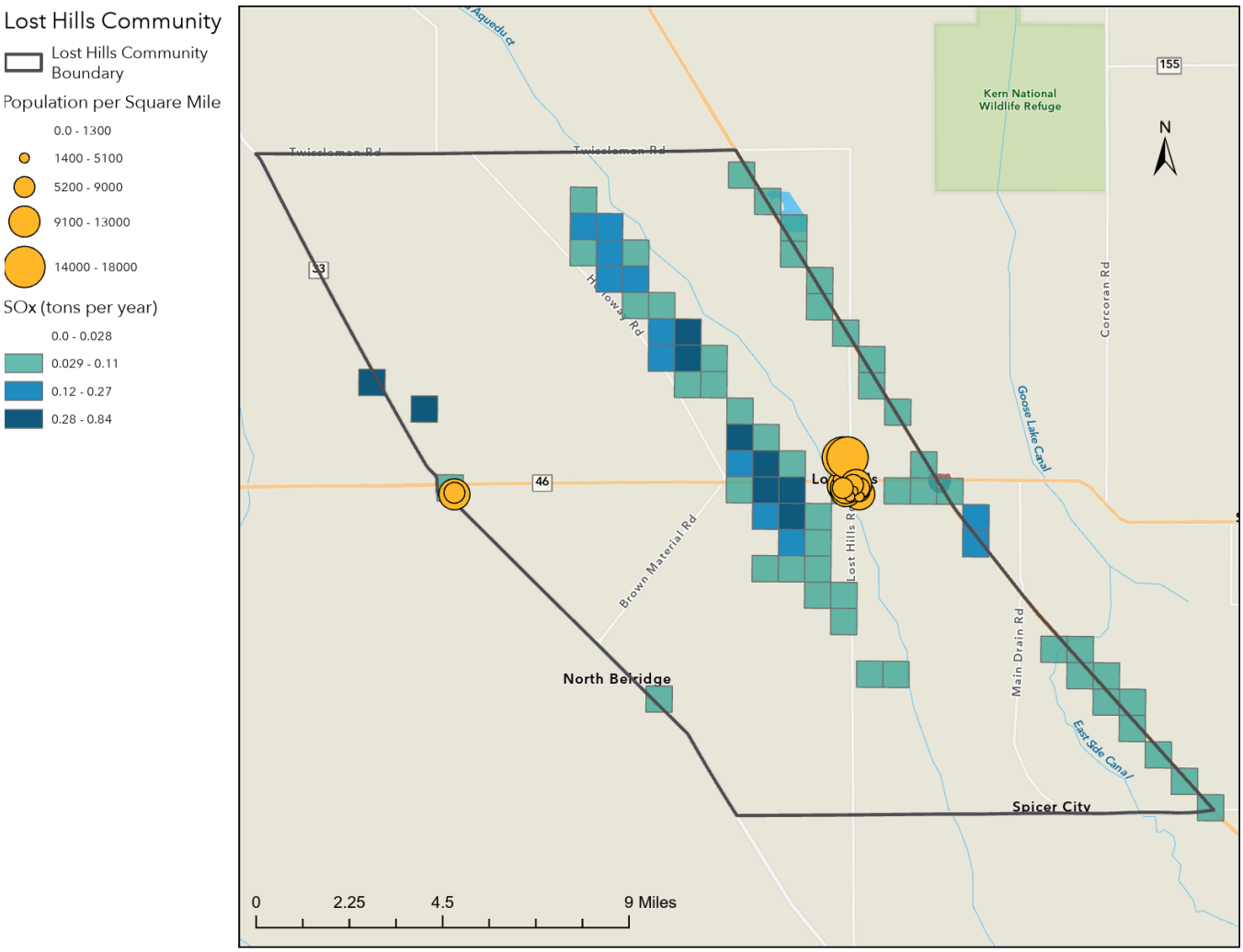


Figure 15: Lost Hills Community Estimated DPM Emissions with population density

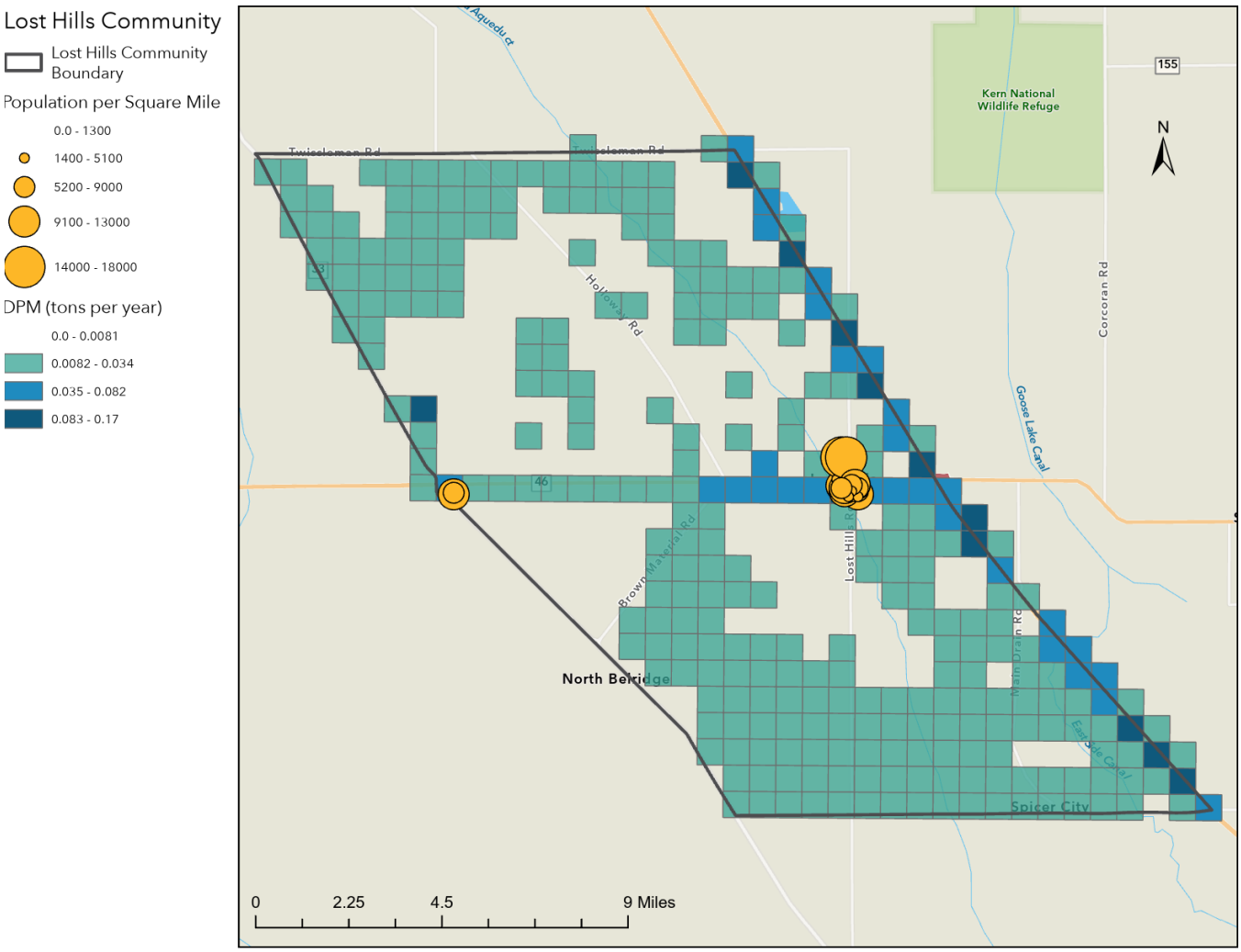


Figure 16: Lost Hills Community Estimated Cancer Weighted Emissions with population density

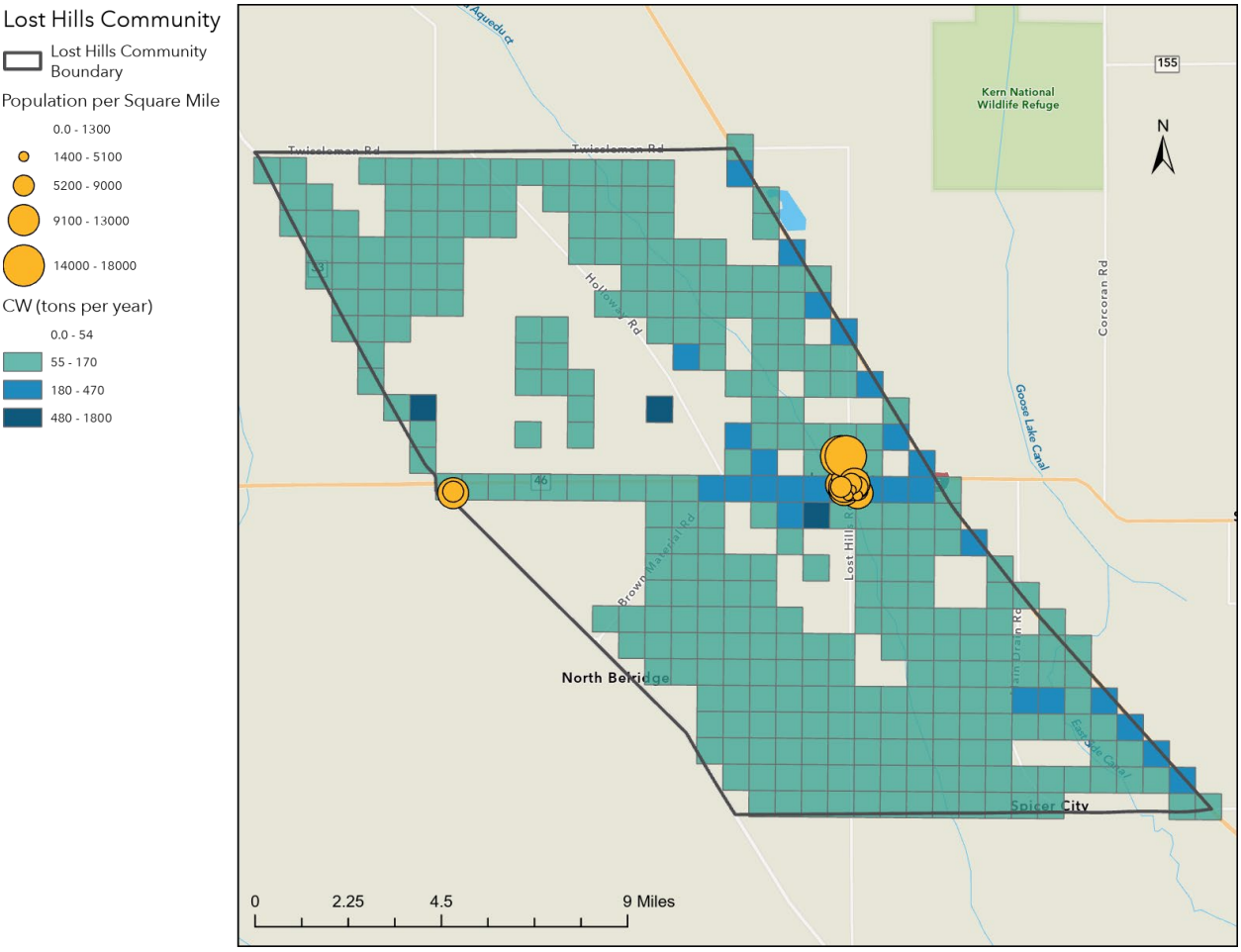


Figure 17: Lost Hills Stationary Facilities with population density

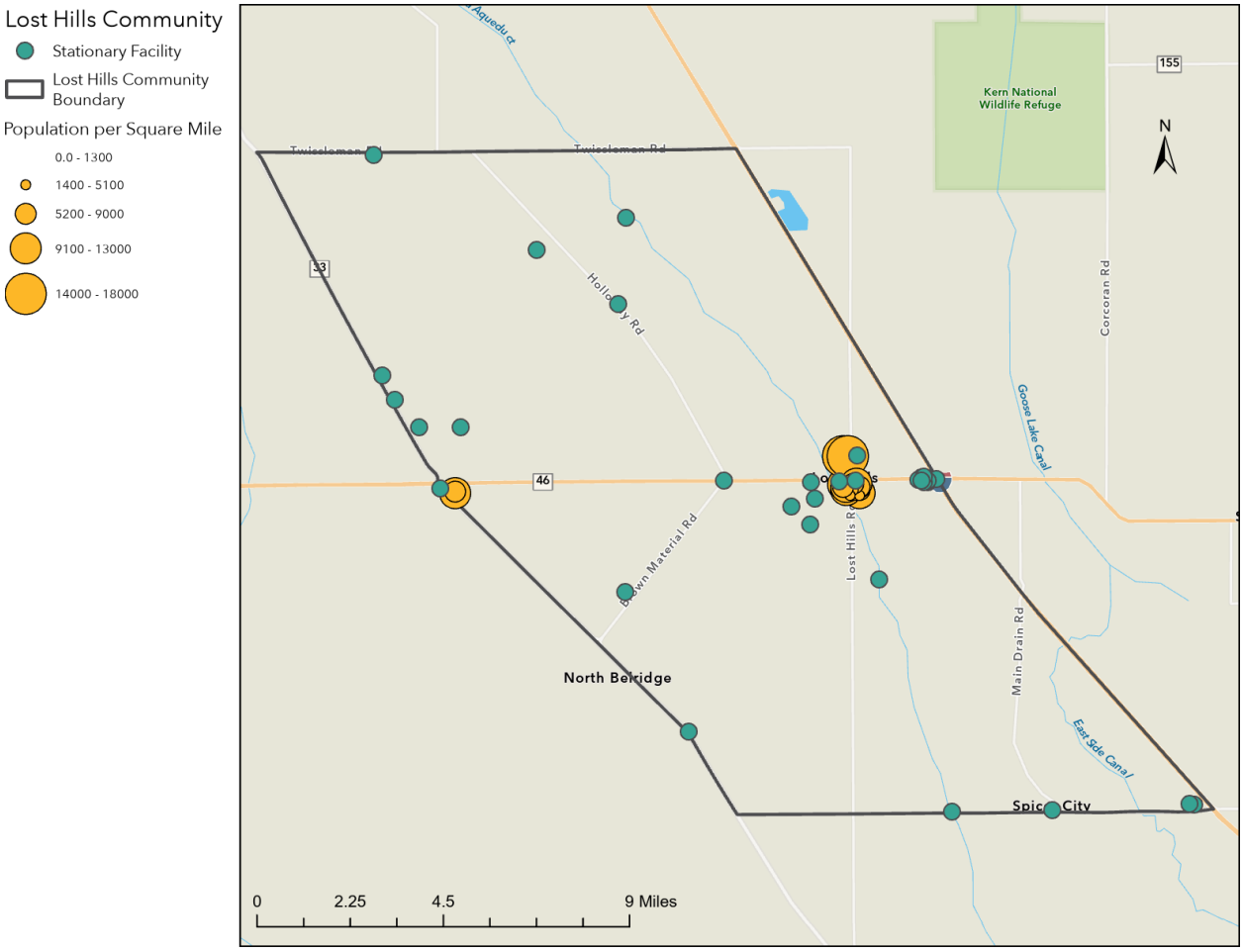


Table 2: Lost Hills Stationary Estimated Emissions Inventory

Stationary Sources													
Summary Category Name	Pollutants (tons per year)												
	CO	DPM	Lead	NH3	NOX	PM	PM10	PM25	ROG	SOX	TOG	VOC	Cancer Weighted
Uncategorized Stationary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.72
Electric Utilities	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27
Oil And Gas Production (Combustion)	19.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.06	2.64	2.63	2.61	0.65	0.01	2.88	0.46	1152.78
Manufacturing And Industrial	11.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.88	2.18	2.16	2.16	1.60	0.66	6.79	0.00	115.17
Food And Agricultural Processing	26.53	0.57	0.00	0.00	37.46	2.43	2.43	2.41	3.70	0.92	17.47	2.34	2630.51
Service And Commercial	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.32	0.02	12.51
Other (Fuel Combustion)	0.72	0.05	0.00	0.00	2.47	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.00	0.18	0.00	241.23
Fuel Combustion Subtotal	59.44	0.62	0.00	0.00	63.55	7.36	7.33	7.28	6.18	1.60	27.64	2.83	4196.19
Sewage Treatment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landfills	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	2754.11	0.00	1779.97
Other (Waste Disposal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	453.41	0.00	1.17	0.22	0.15	482.58	0.00	5848.63	16.23	62.43
Waste Disposal Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	456.53	0.00	1.17	0.22	0.15	500.76	0.00	8602.74	16.23	1842.40
Degreasing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.79	0.00	18.29	0.00	5.50
Coatings And Related Process Solvents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.23	6.88	6.38	1.50	0.00	1.65	1.08	4.86
Adhesives And Sealants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.92	0.00	5.42	0.00	6.06
Cleaning and Surface Coatings Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.23	6.88	6.38	21.20	0.00	25.37	1.08	16.42
Oil And Gas Production	7.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.12	0.12	0.12	303.86	7.45	671.99	31.34	1756.65
Petroleum Marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.53	0.00	554.36	7.62	27.55
Petroleum Production and Marketing Subtotal	7.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.12	0.12	0.12	321.40	7.45	1226.35	38.96	1784.19
Chemical	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05
Food And Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	4.14	2.90	1.74	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01	3.42
Mineral Processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	5.24	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.13
Metal Processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial Processes Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	14.98	8.46	2.83	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01	36.60
Stationary Total	66.86	0.62	0.00	456.53	64.96	32.87	23.01	16.77	849.60	9.05	9882.17	59.12	7875.79

Table 3: Lost Hills Areawide Estimated Emissions Inventory

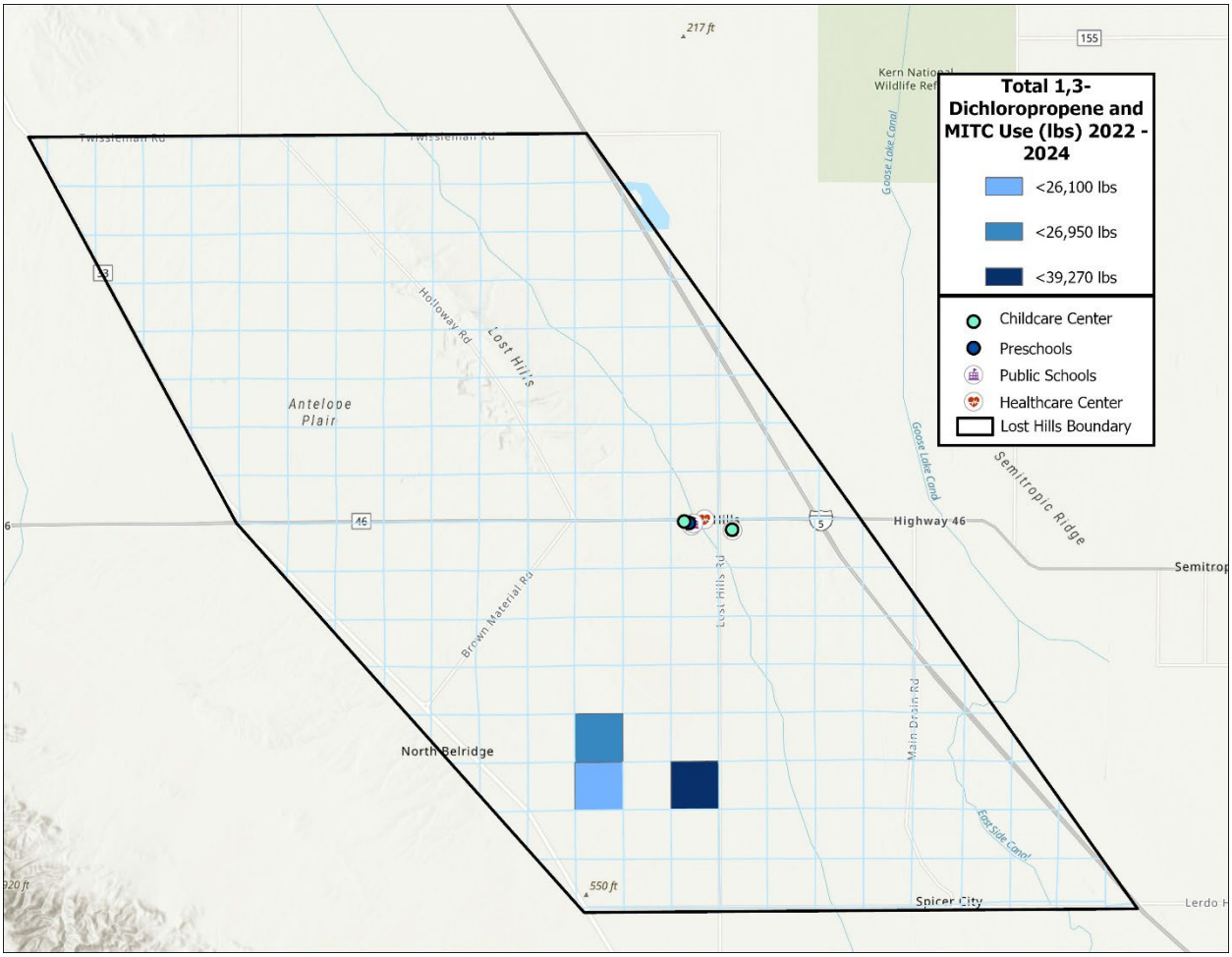
Areawide Sources													
Summary Category Name	Pollutants (tons per year)												
	CO	DPM	Lead	NH3	NOX	PM	PM10	PM25	ROG	SOX	TOG	VOC	Cancer Weighted
Consumer Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	4.98	0.00	7.15
Architectural Coatings And Related Process Solvents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	0.00	1.77	0.00	13.10
Pesticides/Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.93	0.00	45.93	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Paving / Roofing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.90	0.00	26.20
Solvent Evaporation Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.36	0.00	53.59	0.00	46.46
Residential Fuel Combustion	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.11	0.00	2.37
Farming Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.92	0.00	462.90	210.42	31.71	1.91	0.00	23.92	0.00	5842.04
Construction And Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.63	13.52	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	447.60
Paved Road Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.92	15.05	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.27
Unpaved Road Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.60	157.85	15.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	629.00
Fugitive Windblown Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	262.79	125.97	20.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3688.68
Fires	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.48
Managed Burning And Disposal	297.58	0.00	0.00	0.42	22.57	35.57	34.91	32.93	27.46	0.29	33.49	0.00	280.63
Cooking	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	2.63	2.61	0.92	0.00	2.47	0.50	22.17
Other (Miscellaneous Processes)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Processes Subtotal	298.21	0.00	0.00	7.59	23.18	1090.32	560.57	107.49	30.40	0.30	60.06	0.50	11033.24
Areawide Total	298.21	0.00	0.00	306.06	23.18	1090.32	560.57	107.49	82.76	0.30	113.65	0.50	11079.70

Table 4: Lost Hills Mobile Estimated Emissions Inventory

Mobile Sources													
Summary Category Name	Pollutants (tons per year)												
	CO	DPM	Lead	NH3	NOX	PM	PM10	PM25	ROG	SOX	TOG	VOC	Cancer Weighted
Light Duty Passenger	190.60	0.01	0.00	5.39	12.33	2.61	2.58	0.91	21.15	0.47	22.45	0.00	518.17
Light Duty Trucks - 1	39.45	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.51	0.24	0.24	0.09	5.35	0.05	5.72	0.00	105.72
Light Duty Trucks - 2	108.84	0.00	0.00	2.77	9.55	1.30	1.29	0.46	11.25	0.28	12.06	0.00	283.40
Medium Duty Trucks	125.21	0.01	0.00	2.39	13.74	1.24	1.23	0.44	15.09	0.33	16.24	0.00	401.55
Light Heavy Duty Trucks - 1	22.32	0.30	0.00	1.28	16.26	1.48	1.48	0.69	3.94	0.10	4.38	0.00	1545.50
Light Heavy Duty Trucks - 2	4.58	0.13	0.00	0.53	5.57	0.55	0.55	0.27	0.99	0.03	1.10	0.00	634.75
Medium Heavy Duty Trucks	5.64	0.07	0.00	1.29	10.87	0.46	0.45	0.20	0.54	0.08	0.68	0.00	379.63
Heavy Heavy Duty Trucks	40.74	1.44	0.00	10.82	123.38	6.85	6.84	3.09	2.96	0.77	4.23	0.00	6988.84
Motorcycles	20.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.83	0.02	0.02	0.01	6.38	0.00	6.70	0.00	115.41
Buses	8.52	0.01	0.00	0.39	2.62	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.20	0.01	0.85	0.00	77.09
Motor Homes	0.50	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.71	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.23	0.00	80.79
On-Road Motor Vehicles Subtotal	567.17	1.99	0.00	25.39	199.36	14.90	14.83	6.23	68.06	2.14	74.65	0.00	11130.84
Aircraft	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.00	1.04
Recreational Boats	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.27	0.00	1.08
Off-Road Recreational Vehicles	190.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	0.64	0.62	0.59	31.04	0.00	32.42	0.00	701.93
Off-Road Equipment	54.08	1.78	0.00	0.00	43.66	1.90	1.89	1.81	7.42	0.09	9.00	0.00	8273.53
Off-Road Equipment (Perp)	1.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.15	0.00	191.84
Farm Equipment	86.32	2.77	0.00	0.08	52.02	2.87	2.85	2.72	9.75	0.08	10.94	0.00	12869.95
Fuel Storage And Handling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.48
Other Mobile Sources Subtotal	332.29	4.59	0.00	0.08	100.10	5.46	5.40	5.17	48.80	0.22	52.99	0.00	22039.85
Mobile Sources Total	899.45	6.58	0.00	25.47	299.46	20.36	20.23	11.40	116.86	2.36	127.63	0.00	33170.69
Grand Total	1264.53	7.20	0.00	788.07	387.59	1143.55	603.80	135.65	1049.22	11.71	10123.45	59.62	52126.18

Appendix D: Pesticide Application in Lost Hills

There were five applications (two applications being 1,3-D and three applications being metam-sodium) within the Lost Hills boundary between 2022 - 2024. None of the applications were within 0.25 miles of a sensitive receptors.[16]



[16] Pesticide Use Reporting. *Pesticide Use Reporting - Department of Pesticide Regulation*

Chemical Name	Fumigation Method	Lbs applied in Lost Hills	Lbs Applied Near Sensitive Receptors	Total times applied in Lost Hills	Most applied Season (month)
1,3-Dichloropropene	Nontarpaulin/deep/strip (100%)	53,016	0	2	Winter (100%)
Metam-Sodium	Other label method (67%), Sprinkler/broadcast or bed/two water treatments (33%)	39,271	0	3	Spring (67%) Summer (33%)