

Antioch Hazards and Climate Change

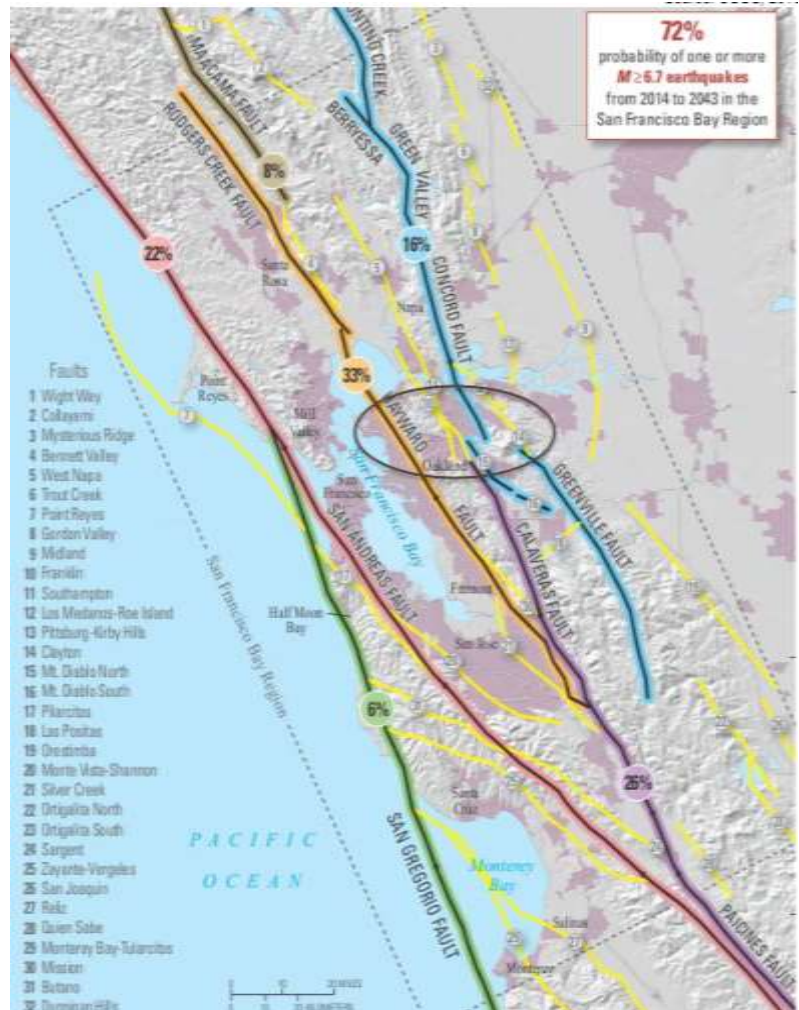
The Antioch community faces challenges based on natural hazard occurrences. As our climate's behavior changes, the effects of these hazards will become more intense. Below are three major hazard factors facing Antioch and basic information associated with them. Addressing these hazards is a primary focus of the Climate Action Resilience Plan (CARP).

Heat Hazard

- Average temperatures have risen almost 2°F could rise up to 3.3°F by mid-century under low emissions, and 4.4°F under high emissions. By 2100, average temperatures could increase by 7.2°F to 10.0°F.
- Extreme heat can have negative effects on public health, especially for vulnerable populations (elderly, low-income, and health-burdened), and increase energy bills.

Earthquake Hazard

- U.S.G.S predicts a 72% chance that an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater will hit the Bay Area by 2043.
- Antioch is most vulnerable to an earthquake along the Greenville and Mt. Diablo fault lines, but would also be affected by a Hayward or Concord fault earthquake.



Water Supply Hazard

- Sea level rise and changing runoff patterns are expected to raise the salinity of delta water to undrinkable levels.
- Warmer weather is expected to decrease the Sierra Nevada snowpack by 30-50% by 2050.
- The shrinking of the water supply is likely to lead to increased water costs and increased food costs in the future.