

APPENDIX C

Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Health Risk Assessment Impact Analysis

**AIR QUALITY, ENERGY, AND GREENHOUSE GAS
EMISSIONS AND HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT IMPACT
ANALYSIS**

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 72798 RESIDENTIAL
PROJECT**

CITY OF WALNUT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
Air Basin	South Coast Air Basin
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BSFC	Brake Specific Fuel Consumption
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
Cf ₄	tetrafluoromethane
C ₂ F ₆	hexafluoroethane
CH ₄	Methane
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
City	City of Walnut
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
°F	Fahrenheit
FTIP	Federal Transportation Improvement Program
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global warming potential
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
kWhr	kilowatt-hour
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard

LST	Localized Significant Thresholds
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MMTCO _{2e}	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
Pfc	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particle matter
PM ₁₀	Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PPM	Parts per million
PPB	Parts per billion
PPT	Parts per trillion
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Plan
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SF ₆	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO _x	Sulfur oxides
TAC	Toxic air contaminants
TTM	Tentative Tract Map
UNFCCC	United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This Air Quality, Energy, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, and Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Impact Analysis has been completed to determine the air quality, energy, GHG emissions and HRA impacts associated with the proposed Tentative Tract Map (TTM) No. 72798 Residential project (proposed project). The following is provided in this report:

- A description of the proposed project;
- A description of the atmospheric setting;
- A description of the criteria pollutants and GHGs;
- A description of the air quality regulatory framework;
- A description of the energy conservation regulatory framework;
- A description of the GHG emissions regulatory framework;
- A description of the air quality, energy, and GHG emissions thresholds including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance thresholds;
- An analysis of the conformity of the proposed project with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP);
- An analysis of the short-term construction related and long-term operational air quality, energy, and GHG emissions impacts;
- An analysis of the cancer and non-cancer risks (acute and chronic) from construction-related toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions; and
- An analysis of the conformity of the proposed project with all applicable energy and GHG emissions reduction plans and policies.

1.2 Site Location and Study Area

The project site is located in the southern portion of the City of Walnut (City). The approximately 25.84 acre project site contains a vacant equestrian facility that was permanently closed in 2014 and is bounded by Meadow Pass Road and a church to the north, San Vicente Road and single-family homes to the east, La Puente Road and a shopping center to the south, and a fire station, Lemon Avenue and an open space hillside to the west. The project local study area is shown in Figure 1.

Sensitive Receptors in Project Vicinity

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residents at the single-family homes on the east side of the project site, where the nearest home is 30 feet east of the project site. There is also a fire station located as near as 60 feet west of the project site and a church located as near as 100 feet north of the project site. The nearest K-12 school is Vejar Elementary School that is located as near as 0.3 mile south of the project site.

1.3 Proposed Project Description

The proposed project would consist of demolition of the existing structures on the project site that were associated with the prior use as an equestrian facility and development of 27 single-family homes that would include six open space lots that total 2.67 acres and an onsite public street system on 3.22 acres. The proposed project would disturb up to 17.1 acres of the 25.84-acre project site. The proposed site plan is shown in Figure 2.

1.4 Executive Summary

Standard Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Regulatory Conditions

The proposed project will be required to comply with the following regulatory conditions from the SCAQMD and State of California (State).

South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules

The following lists the SCAQMD rules that are applicable, but not limited to the proposed project.

- Rule 402 Nuisance – Controls the emissions of odors and other air contaminants;
- Rule 403 Fugitive Dust – Controls the emissions of fugitive dust;
- Rule 445 Fireplaces – Controls the emissions of fireplaces and restricts all new fireplaces to natural gas only;
- Rules 1108 and 1108.1 Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt – Controls the VOC content in asphalt;
- Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings – Controls the VOC content in paints and solvents; and
- Rule 1143 Paint Thinners – Controls the VOC content in paint thinners; and
- Rule 1403 Asbestos Removal – Regulates asbestos emissions from demolition activities.

State of California Rules

The following lists the State of California Code of Regulations (CCR) air quality emission rules that are applicable, but not limited to the proposed project.

- CCR Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 – In use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles;
- CCR Title 13, Section 2025 – On-Road Diesel Truck Fleets;
- CCR Title 24 Part 6 – California Building Energy Standards; and
- CCR Title 24 Part 11 – California Green Building Standards.

Summary of Analysis Results

The following is a summary of the proposed project's impacts with regard to the State CEQA Guidelines air quality, energy, and GHG emissions checklist questions.

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

Less than significant impact.

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?

Less than significant impact.

Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact.

Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than significant impact.

Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation;

Less than significant impact.

Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy;

Less than significant impact.

Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant impact.

Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

Less than significant impact.

1.5 Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

This analysis found that implementation of the State and SCAQMD air quality, energy, and GHG emissions reductions regulations were adequate to limit criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants, odors, energy, and GHG emissions from the proposed project to less than significant levels. No mitigation measures are required for the proposed project with respect to air quality, energy, and GHG emissions.



SOURCE: LA County Planning GIS-NET Public.

Figure 1
Project Local Study Area



SOURCE: Placeworks.

2.0 AIR POLLUTANTS

Air pollutants are generally classified as either criteria pollutants or non-criteria pollutants. Federal ambient air quality standards have been established for criteria pollutants, whereas no ambient standards have been established for non-criteria pollutants. For some criteria pollutants, separate standards have been set for different periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health. For some pollutants, standards have been based on other values (such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions). A summary of federal and state ambient air quality standards is provided in the Regulatory Framework section.

2.1 Criteria Pollutants and Ozone Precursors

The criteria pollutants consist of: ozone, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO_x), lead, and particulate matter (PM). The ozone precursors consist of NO_x and VOC. These pollutants can harm your health and the environment, and cause property damage. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calls these pollutants “criteria” air pollutants because it regulates them by developing human health-based and/or environmentally-based criteria for setting permissible levels. The following provides descriptions of each of the criteria pollutants and ozone precursors.

Nitrogen Oxides

NO_x is the generic term for a group of highly reactive gases which contain nitrogen and oxygen. While most NO_x are colorless and odorless, concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) can often be seen as a reddish-brown layer over many urban areas. NO_x form when fuel is burned at high temperatures, as in a combustion process. The primary manmade sources of NO_x are motor vehicles, electric utilities, and other industrial, commercial, and residential sources that burn fuel. NO_x reacts with other pollutants to form, ground-level ozone, nitrate particles, acid aerosols, as well as NO₂, which cause respiratory problems. NO_x and the pollutants formed from NO_x can be transported over long distances, following the patterns of prevailing winds. Therefore, controlling NO_x is often most effective if done from a regional perspective, rather than focusing on the nearest sources.

Ozone

Ozone is not usually emitted directly into the air, instead it is created by a chemical reaction between NO_x and VOCs in the presence of sunlight. Motor vehicle exhaust, industrial emissions, gasoline vapors, chemical solvents as well as natural sources emit NO_x and VOC that help form ozone. Ground-level ozone is the primary constituent of smog. Sunlight and hot weather cause ground-level ozone to form with the greatest concentrations usually occurring downwind from urban areas. Ozone is subsequently considered a regional pollutant. Ground-level ozone is a respiratory irritant and an oxidant that increases susceptibility to respiratory infections and can cause substantial damage to vegetation and other materials. Because NO_x and VOC are ozone precursors, the health effects associated with ozone are also indirect health effects associated with significant levels of NO_x and VOC emissions.

Carbon Monoxide

CO is a colorless, odorless gas that is formed when carbon in fuel is not burned completely. It is a component of motor vehicle exhaust, which contributes approximately 56 percent of all CO emissions nationwide. In cities, 85 to 95 percent of all CO emissions may come from motor vehicle exhaust. Other sources of CO emissions include industrial processes (such as metals processing and chemical manufacturing), residential wood burning, and natural sources such as forest fires. Woodstoves, gas

stoves, cigarette smoke, and unvented gas and kerosene space heaters are indoor sources of CO. The highest levels of CO in the outside air typically occur during the colder months of the year when inversion conditions are more frequent. The air pollution becomes trapped near the ground beneath a layer of warm air. CO is described as having only a local influence because it dissipates quickly. Since CO concentrations are strongly associated with motor vehicle emissions, high CO concentrations generally occur in the immediate vicinity of roadways with high traffic volumes and traffic congestion, active parking lots, and in automobile tunnels. Areas adjacent to heavily traveled and congested intersections are particularly susceptible to high CO concentrations.

CO is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin and thus reduces the amount of oxygen transported in the bloodstream. The health threat from lower levels of CO is most serious for those who suffer from heart disease such as angina, clogged arteries, or congestive heart failure. For a person with heart disease, a single exposure to CO at low levels may cause chest pain and reduce that person's ability to exercise; repeated exposures may contribute to other cardiovascular effects. High levels of CO can affect even healthy people. People who breathe high levels of CO can develop vision problems, reduced ability to work or learn, reduced manual dexterity, and difficulty performing complex tasks. At extremely high levels, CO is poisonous and can cause death.

Sulfur Oxides

SOx gases are formed when fuel containing sulfur, such as coal and oil is burned, as well as from the refining of gasoline. SOx dissolves easily in water vapor to form acid and interacts with other gases and particles in the air to form sulfates and other products that can be harmful to people and the environment.

Lead

Lead is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as manufactured products. The major sources of lead emissions have historically been motor vehicles and industrial sources. Due to the phase out of leaded gasoline, metal processing is now the primary source of lead emissions to the air. High levels of lead in the air are typically only found near lead smelters, waste incinerators, utilities, and lead-acid battery manufacturers. Exposure of fetuses, infants and children to low levels of lead can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands, and lower intelligence quotient. In adults, increased lead levels are associated with increased blood pressure.

Particulate Matter

PM is the term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. PM is made up of a number of components including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM10) that are also known as *Respirable Particulate Matter* are the particles that generally pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM2.5) that are also known as *Fine Particulate Matter* have been designated as a subset of PM10 due to their increased negative health impacts and its ability to remain suspended in the air longer and travel further.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Hydrocarbons are organic gases that are formed from hydrogen and carbon and sometimes other elements. Hydrocarbons that contribute to formation of ozone are referred to and regulated as VOCs (also

referred to as reactive organic gases). Combustion engine exhaust, oil refineries, and fossil-fueled power plants are the sources of hydrocarbons. Other sources of hydrocarbons include evaporation from petroleum fuels, solvents, dry cleaning solutions, and paint.

VOC is not classified as a criteria pollutant, since VOCs by themselves are not a known source of adverse health effects. The primary health effects of VOCs result from the formation of ozone and its related health effects. High levels of VOCs in the atmosphere can interfere with oxygen intake by reducing the amount of available oxygen through displacement. Carcinogenic forms of hydrocarbons, such as benzene, are considered TACs. There are no separate health standards for VOCs as a group.

2.2 Other Pollutants of Concern

Toxic Air Contaminants

In addition to the above-listed criteria pollutants, TACs are another group of pollutants of concern. TACs is a term that is defined under the California Clean Air Act and consists of the same substances that are defined as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) in the Federal Clean Air Act. There are over 700 hundred different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Sources of TACs include industrial processes such as petroleum refining and chrome plating operations, commercial operations such as gasoline stations and dry cleaners, and motor vehicle exhaust. Cars and trucks release at least 40 different toxic air contaminants. The most important of these TACs, in terms of health risk, are diesel particulates, benzene, formaldehyde, 1,3-butadiene, and acetaldehyde. Public exposure to TACs can result from emissions from normal operations as well as from accidental releases. Health effects of TACs include cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, and death.

TACs are less pervasive in the urban atmosphere than criteria air pollutants, however they are linked to short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic or carcinogenic) adverse human health effects. There are hundreds of different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Sources of TACs include industrial processes, commercial operations (e.g., gasoline stations and dry cleaners), and motor vehicle exhaust.

According to *The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality 2013 Edition*, the majority of the estimated health risk from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most important of which is DPM. DPM is a subset of PM_{2.5} because the size of diesel particles are typically 2.5 microns and smaller. The identification of DPM as a TAC in 1998 led the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt the Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-fueled Engines and Vehicles in September 2000. The plan's goals are a 75-percent reduction in DPM by 2010 and an 85-percent reduction by 2020 from the 2000 baseline. Diesel engines emit a complex mixture of air pollutants, composed of gaseous and solid material. The visible emissions in diesel exhaust are known as particulate matter or PM, which includes carbon particles or "soot." Diesel exhaust also contains a variety of harmful gases and over 40 other cancer-causing substances. California's identification of DPM as a toxic air contaminant was based on its potential to cause cancer, premature deaths, and other health problems. Exposure to DPM is a health hazard, particularly to children whose lungs are still developing and the elderly who may have other serious health problems. Overall, diesel engine emissions are responsible for the majority of California's potential airborne cancer risk from combustion sources.

Asbestos

Asbestos is listed as a TAC by CARB and as a HAP by the EPA. Asbestos occurs naturally in mineral formations and crushing or breaking these rocks, through construction or other means, can release

asbestiform fibers into the air. Asbestos emissions can result from the sale or use of asbestos-containing materials, road surfacing with such materials, grading activities, and surface mining. The risk of disease is dependent upon the intensity and duration of exposure. When inhaled, asbestos fibers may remain in the lungs and with time may be linked to such diseases as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. The nearest likely locations of naturally occurring asbestos, as identified in the *General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California*, prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology, is located in Santa Barbara County. The nearest historic asbestos mine to the project site, as identified in the *Reported Historic Asbestos Mines, Historic Asbestos Prospects, and Other Natural Occurrences of Asbestos in California*, prepared by U.S. Geological Survey, is located at Asbestos Mountain, which is approximately 55 miles east of the project site in the San Jacinto Mountains. Due to the distance to the nearest natural occurrences of asbestos, the project site is not likely to contain asbestos.

In addition to naturally occurring asbestos, asbestos was used extensively in building construction from the early 1940s through the 1970s as highly-effective and inexpensive fire-retardant material and thermal and acoustic insulator. Asbestos is most commonly found as thermal insulation on pipes, but also may be found in certain types of floor and ceiling tiles. There are two types of asbestos: "friable" and "non-friable." Friable asbestos generally contains more than 1 percent asbestos by weight or area, and can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the pressure of an ordinary human hand, which releases fibers. Non friable asbestos generally contains more than 1 percent asbestos but cannot be pulverized under hand pressure and generally does not release asbestos fibers. The analysis of asbestos from demolition of the existing structures is provided below in Section 10.4.

3.0 GREENHOUSE GASES

3.1 Greenhouse Gases

Constituent gases of the Earth's atmosphere, called atmospheric GHGs, play a critical role in the Earth's radiation amount by trapping infrared radiation from the Earth's surface, which otherwise would have escaped to space. Prominent greenhouse gases contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), ozone, water vapor, nitrous oxide (N₂O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. Anthropogenic (caused or produced by humans) emissions of these greenhouse gases in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate, known as global warming or climate change. Emissions of gases that induce global warming are attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, transportation, and residential land uses. Emissions of CO₂ and N₂O are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas, results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Sinks of CO₂, where CO₂ is stored outside of the atmosphere, include uptake by vegetation and dissolution into the ocean. The following provides a description of each of the greenhouse gases and their global warming potential.

Water Vapor

Water vapor is the most abundant, important, and variable GHG in the atmosphere. Water vapor is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere it maintains a climate necessary for life. Changes in its concentration are primarily considered a result of climate feedbacks related to the warming of the atmosphere rather than a direct result of industrialization. The feedback loop in which water is involved is critically important to projecting future climate change. As the temperature of the atmosphere rises, more water is evaporated from ground storage (rivers, oceans, reservoirs, soil). Because the air is warmer, the relative humidity can be higher (in essence, the air is able to "hold" more water when it is warmer), leading to more water vapor in the atmosphere. As a GHG, the higher concentration of water vapor is then able to absorb more thermal indirect energy radiated from the Earth, thus further warming the atmosphere. The warmer atmosphere can then hold more water vapor and so on and so on. This is referred to as a "positive feedback loop." The extent to which this positive feedback loop will continue is unknown as there is also dynamics that put the positive feedback loop in check. As an example, when water vapor increases in the atmosphere, more of it will eventually also condense into clouds, which are more able to reflect incoming solar radiation (thus allowing less energy to reach the Earth's surface and heat it up).

Carbon Dioxide

The natural production and absorption of CO₂ is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean. However, humankind has altered the natural carbon cycle by burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid 1700s, each of these activities has increased in scale and distribution. CO₂ was the first GHG demonstrated to be increasing in atmospheric concentration with the first conclusive measurements being made in the last half of the 20th century. Prior to the industrial revolution, concentrations were fairly stable at 280 parts per million (ppm). The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicates that concentrations were 379 ppm in 2005, an increase of more than 30 percent. Left unchecked, the IPCC projects that concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is projected to increase to a minimum of 540 ppm by 2100 as a direct result of anthropogenic sources. This

could result in an average global temperature rise of at least two degrees Celsius or 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Methane

CH₄ is an extremely effective absorber of radiation, although its atmospheric concentration is less than that of CO₂. Its lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10 to 12 years), compared to some other GHGs (such as CO₂, N₂O, and CFCs). CH₄ has both natural and anthropogenic sources. It is released as part of the biological processes in low oxygen environments, such as in swamplands or in rice production (at the roots of the plants). Over the last 50 years, human activities such as growing rice, raising cattle, using natural gas, and mining coal have added to the atmospheric concentration of methane. Other anthropocentric sources include fossil-fuel combustion and biomass burning.

Nitrous Oxide

Concentrations of N₂O also began to rise at the beginning of the industrial revolution. In 1998, the global concentration of this GHG was documented at 314 parts per billion (ppb). N₂O is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions which occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load. N₂O is also commonly used as an aerosol spray propellant (i.e., in whipped cream bottles, in potato chip bags to keep chips fresh, and in rocket engines and race cars).

Chlorofluorocarbons

CFCs are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in methane or ethane with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the Earth's surface). CFCs have no natural source, but were first synthesized in 1928. They were used for refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. Due to the discovery that they are able to destroy stratospheric ozone, a global effort to halt their production was undertaken and in 1989 the European Community agreed to ban CFCs by 2000 and subsequent treaties banned CFCs worldwide by 2010. This effort was extremely successful, and the levels of the major CFCs are now remaining level or declining. However, their long atmospheric lifetimes mean that some of the CFCs will remain in the atmosphere for over 100 years.

Hydrofluorocarbons

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic man-made chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Out of all the GHGs, they are one of three groups with the highest global warming potential. The HFCs with the largest measured atmospheric abundances are (in order), HFC-23 (CHF₃), HFC-134a (CF₃CH₂F), and HFC-152a (CH₃CHF₂). Prior to 1990, the only significant emissions were HFC-23. HFC-134a use is increasing due to its use as a refrigerant. Concentrations of HFC-23 and HFC-134a in the atmosphere are now about 10 parts per trillion (ppt) each. Concentrations of HFC-152a are about 1 ppt. HFCs are manmade for applications such as automobile air conditioners and refrigerants.

Perfluorocarbons

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere. High-energy ultraviolet rays about 60 kilometers above Earth's surface are able to destroy the compounds. Because of this, PFCs have very long lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. Two common PFCs are tetrafluoromethane (CF₄) and hexafluoroethane (C₂F₆).

Concentrations of CF₄ in the atmosphere are over 70 ppt. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacturing.

Sulfur Hexafluoride

Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. SF₆ has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated; 23,900 times that of CO₂. Concentrations in the 1990s were about 4 ppt. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

Aerosols

Aerosols are particles emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light. Cloud formation can also be affected by aerosols. Sulfate aerosols are emitted when fuel containing sulfur is burned. Black carbon (or soot) is emitted during biomass burning due to the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. Particulate matter regulation has been lowering aerosol concentrations in the United States; however, global concentrations are likely increasing.

3.2 Global Warming Potential

GHGs have varying global warming potential (GWP). The GWP is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere; it is the cumulative radiative forcing effects of a gas over a specified time horizon resulting from the emission of a unit mass of gas relative to the reference gas, CO₂. The GHGs listed by the IPCC and the CEQA Guidelines are discussed in this section in order of abundance in the atmosphere. Water vapor, the most abundant GHG, is not included in this list because its natural concentrations and fluctuations far outweigh its anthropogenic (human-made) sources. To simplify reporting and analysis, GHGs are commonly defined in terms of their GWP. The IPCC defines the GWP of various GHG emissions on a normalized scale that recasts all GHG emissions in terms of CO₂e. As such, the GWP of CO₂ is equal to 1. The GWP values used in this analysis are based on the 2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, which are used in the CalEEMod Model Version 2022.1 and are detailed in Table A. The IPCC has updated the Global Warming Potentials of some gases in their Sixth Assessment Report, however the new values have not yet been incorporated into the CalEEMod model that has been utilized in this analysis.

Table A – Global Warming Potentials, Atmospheric Lifetimes and Abundances of GHGs

Gas	Atmospheric Lifetime (years) ¹	Global Warming Potential (100 Year Horizon) ²	Atmospheric Abundance
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	50-200	1	379 ppm
Methane (CH ₄)	9-15	25	1,774 ppb
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	114	298	319 ppb
HFC-23	270	14,800	18 ppt
HFC-134a	14	1,430	35 ppt
HFC-152a	1.4	124	3.9 ppt
PFC: Tetrafluoromethane (CF ₄)	50,000	7,390	74 ppt
PFC: Hexafluoroethane (C ₂ F ₆)	10,000	12,200	2.9 ppt
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)	3,200	22,800	5.6 ppt

Notes:

¹ Defined as the half-life of the gas.

² Compared to the same quantity of CO₂ emissions and is based on the Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change (IPCC) 2007 standard, which is utilized in CalEEMod (Version 2022.1), that is used in this report (CalEEMod User Guide, April 2022).
Definitions: ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ppt = parts per trillion
Source: IPCC 2007, EPA 2015

3.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

According to the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center¹, 9,855 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂e emissions were created globally in the year 2014. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the breakdown of global GHG emissions by sector consists of: 25 percent from electricity and heat production; 21 percent from industry; 24 percent from agriculture, forestry and other land use activities; 14 percent from transportation; 6 percent from building energy use; and 10 percent from all other sources of energy use².

According to *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2021*, prepared by EPA, April 2023, total U.S. GHG emissions were 6,340.2 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂e emissions. Total U.S. emissions have decreased by 2.3 percent between 1990 and 2021, which is down from a high of 15.8 percent above 1990 levels in 2007. Emissions increased from 2020 to 2021 by 5.2 percent. There was a decline in 2020 emission due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel and other economic activity. Between 2020 and 2021, the increase in GHG emissions were driven largely by an increase in fossil fuel combustion due to economic activity rebounding after the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to *California Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2000 to 2021 Trends of Emissions and Other Indicators*, prepared by the CARB, December 14, 2023, the State of California created 381.3 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂e) in 2021. The 2021 emissions were 12.6 MMTCO₂e higher than 2020 but 23.1 MMTCO₂e lower than 2019 levels. Both the 2019 to 2020 decrease and the 2020 to 2021 increase in emissions are likely due in part to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic that were felt globally. The transportation sector showed the largest increase in emissions of 10 MMTCO₂e (7.4 percent) compared to 2020, which is most likely from passenger vehicles whose activity and emissions rebounded after COVID-19 shelter in place orders were lifted.

1 Obtained from: https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/emis/tre_glob_2014.html

2 Obtained from: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data>

4.0 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The air quality at the project site is addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to improve air quality through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs. The agencies responsible for improving the air quality are discussed below.

4.1 Federal – United States Environmental Protection Agency

The Clean Air Act, first passed in 1963 with major amendments in 1970, 1977 and 1990, is the overarching legislation covering regulation of air pollution in the United States. The Clean Air Act has established the mandate for requiring regulation of both mobile and stationary sources of air pollution at the state and federal level. The EPA was created in 1970 in order to consolidate research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement authority into a single agency.

The EPA is responsible for setting and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for atmospheric pollutants. It regulates emission sources that are under the exclusive authority of the federal government, such as aircraft, ships, and certain locomotives. NAAQS pollutants were identified using medical evidence and are shown below in Table B.

Table B – State and Federal Criteria Pollutant Standards

Air Pollutant	Concentration / Averaging Time		Most Relevant Effects
	California Standards	Federal Primary Standards	
Ozone (O ₃)	0.09 ppm / 1-hour 0.07 ppm / 8-hour	0.070 ppm, / 8-hour	a) Pulmonary function decrements and localized lung injury in humans and animals; (b) asthma exacerbation; (c) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) exacerbation; (d) respiratory infection; (e) increased school absences, and hospital admissions and emergency department (ED) visits for combined respiratory diseases; (e) increased mortality; (f) possible metabolic effects. Vegetation damage; property damage
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	20.0 ppm / 1-hour 9.0 ppm / 8-hour	35.0 ppm / 1-hour 9.0 ppm / 8-hour	Visibility reduction (a) Aggravation of angina pectoris and other aspects of coronary heart disease; (b) decreased exercise tolerance in persons with peripheral vascular disease and lung disease; (c) possible impairment of central nervous system functions; (d) possible increased risk to fetuses; (f) possible increased risk of pulmonary disease; (g) possible emergency department visits for respiratory diseases overall and visits for asthma.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.18 ppm / 1-hour 0.030 ppm / annual	100 ppb / 1-hour 0.053 ppm / annual	Short-term (a) asthma exacerbations (“asthma attacks”) Long-term (a) asthma development; (b) higher risk of all-cause, cardiovascular, and respiratory mortality. Both short and long term NO ₂ exposure is also associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) risk. Potential impacts on cardiovascular health, mortality and cancer, aggravate chronic respiratory disease. Contribution to atmospheric discoloration

Air Pollutant	Concentration / Averaging Time		Most Relevant Effects
	California Standards	Federal Primary Standards	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.25 ppm / 1-hour	75 ppb / 1-hour	Respiratory symptoms (bronchoconstriction, possible wheezing or shortness of breath) during exercise or physical activity in persons with asthma. Possible allergic sensitization, airway inflammation, asthma development.
	0.04 ppm / 24-hour		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ / 24-hour 20 µg/m ³ / annual	150 µg/m ³ / 24-hour	Short -term (a) increase in mortality rates; (b) increase in respiratory infections; (c) increase in number and severity of asthma attacks; (d) COPD exacerbation; (e) increase in combined respiratory-diseases and number of hospital admissions; (f) increased mortality due to cardiovascular or respiratory diseases; (g) increase in hospital admissions for acute respiratory conditions; (h) increase in school absences; (i) increase in lost work days; (j) decrease in respiratory function in children; (k) increase medication use in children and adults with asthma. Long-term (a) reduced lung function growth in children; (b) changes in lung development; (c) development of asthma in children; (d) increased risk of cardiovascular diseases; (e) increased total mortality from lung cancer; (f) increased risk of premature death. Possible link to metabolic, nervous system, and reproductive and developmental effects for short-term and long-term exposure to PM _{2.5} .
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	12 µg/m ³ / annual	35 µg/m ³ / 24-hour 12 µg/m ³ / annual	
Sulfates	25 µg/m ³ / 24-hour	No Federal Standards	
Lead	1.5 µg/m ³ / 30-day	0.15 µg/m ³ / 3-month rolling	(a) Learning disabilities; (b) impairment of blood formation and nerve function; (c) cardiovascular effects, including coronary heart disease and hypertension Possible male reproductive system effects
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.03 ppm / 1-hour	No Federal Standards	Exposure to lower ambient concentrations above the standard may result in objectionable odor and may be accompanied by symptoms such as headaches, nausea, dizziness, nasal irritation, cough, and shortness of breath

Source: 2022 AQMP, SCAQMD, 2022.

As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the EPA requires each state with federal nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the national standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs within the timeframe identified in the SIP. The CARB defines attainment as the category given to an area with no violations in the past three years. As indicated below in Table C, the Air Basin has been designated by EPA for the national standards as a non-attainment area for ozone and PM_{2.5} and partial non-attainment for lead. Currently, the Air Basin is in attainment with the national ambient air quality standards for CO, PM₁₀, SO₂, and NO₂.

Table C – National Air Quality Standards Attainment Status – South Coast Air Basin

Criteria Pollutant	Averaging Time	Designation ^a	Attainment Date ^b
Ozone	1979 1-Hour (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	2/6/2023 (revised deadline)
	2015 8-Hour (0.07 ppm) ^d	Nonattainment (Extreme)	8/3/2038
	2008 8-Hour (0.075 ppm) ^d	Nonattainment (Extreme)	7/20/2032
	1997 8-Hour (0.08 ppm) ^d	Nonattainment (Extreme)	6/15/2024
PM2.5 ^e	2006 24-Hour (35 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Serious)	12/31/2019
	2012 Annual (12 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Serious)	12/31/2021
	1997 Annual (15 µg/m ³)	Attainment (final determination pending)	4/5/2015 (attained 2013)
PM10 ^f	1987 24-Hour (150 µg/m ³)	Attainment (Maintenance)	7/26/2013 (attained)
Lead ^g	2008 3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Partial) (Attainment determination requested)	12/31/2015
CO	1971 1-Hour (35 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007
	1971 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007
NO ₂ ^h	2010 1-Hour (100 ppb)	Unclassifiable/Attainment	N/A (attained)
	1971 Annual (0.053 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	9/22/1998 (attained)
SO ₂ ⁱ	2010 1-Hour (75 ppb)	Unclassifiable/Attainment	1/9/2018
	1971 24-Hour (0.14 ppm)	Unclassifiable/Attainment	3/19/1979

Source: SCAQMD, 2022

Notes:

- a) U.S. EPA often only declares Nonattainment areas; everywhere else is listed as Unclassifiable/Attainment or Unclassifiable.
- b) A design value below the NAAQS for data through the full year or smog season prior to the attainment date is typically required for attainment demonstration.
- c) The 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS (0.12 ppm) was revoked, effective June 15, 2005; however, the Basin has not attained this standard and therefore has some continuing obligations with respect to the revoked standard; original attainment date was 11/15/2010; the revised attainment date is 2/6/2023.
- d) The 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS (0.075 ppm) was revised to 0.070 ppm, effective 12/28/2015 with classifications and implementation goals to be finalized by 10/1/2017; the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (0.08 ppm) was revoked in the 2008 ozone implementation rule, effective 4/6/2015; there are continuing obligations under the revoked 1997 and revised 2008 ozone NAAQS until they are attained.
- e) The attainment deadline for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 NAAQS was 12/31/15 for the former “moderate” classification; the EPA approved reclassification to “serious”, effective 2/12/16 with an attainment deadline of 12/31/2019; the 2012 (proposal year) annual PM2.5 NAAQS was revised on 1/15/2013, effective 3/18/2013, from 15 to 12 µg/m³; new annual designations were final 1/15/2015, effective 4/15/2015; on 7/25/2016 the EPA finalized a determination that the Basin attained the 1997 annual (15.0 µg/m³) and 24-hour PM2.5 (65 µg/m³) NAAQS, effective 8/24/2016.
- f) The annual PM10 standard was revoked, effective 12/18/2006; the 24-hour PM10 NAAQS deadline was 12/31/2006; the Basin’s Attainment Re-designation Request and PM10 Maintenance Plan was approved by the EPA on 6/26/2103, effective 7/26/2013.
- g) Partial Nonattainment designation – Los Angeles County portion of the Basin only for near-source monitors; expect to remain in attainment based on current monitoring data; attainment re-designation request pending.
- h) New 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS became effective 8/2/2010, with attainment designations 1/20/2012; annual NO₂ NAAQS retained.
- i) The 1971 annual and 24-hour SO₂ NAAQS were revoked, effective 8/23/2010.

Despite substantial improvements in air quality over the past few decades, some air monitoring stations in the Air Basin still exceed the NAAQS and frequently record the highest ozone levels in the United States. In 2020, monitoring stations in the Air Basin exceeded the most current federal standards on a total of 181 days (49 percent of the year), including: 8-hour ozone (157 days over the 2015 ozone NAAQS), 24-hour PM2.5 (39 days), PM10 (3 days), and NO₂ (1 day). Nine of the top 10 stations in the nation most frequently exceeding the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS in 2020 were located within the Air Basin, including stations in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties (SCAQMD, 2022).

PM2.5 levels in the Air Basin have improved significantly in recent years. Since 2015, none of the monitoring stations in the Air Basin have recorded violations of the former 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS (15.0 µg/m³). On July 25, 2016 the U.S. EPA finalized a determination that the Air Basin attained the 1997 annual (15.0 µg/m³) and 24-hour PM2.5 (65 µg/m³) NAAQS, effective August 24, 2016. However, the Air Basin does not meet the 2012 annual PM2.5 NAAQS (12.0 µg/m³), with six monitoring stations having design values above the standard for the 2018-2020 period (SCAQMD, 2022).

4.2 State – California Air Resources Board

The CARB, which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, is responsible for the coordination and administration of both federal and state air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, the CARB conducts research, sets the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the SIP. The CAAQS for criteria pollutants in the Air Basin are shown in Table D. In addition, the CARB establishes emission standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (e.g. hairspray, aerosol paints, and barbeque lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

Table D – California Ambient Air Quality Standards Attainment Status – South Coast Air Basin

Criteria Pollutant	Averaging Time	Level ^a	Designation ^b
Ozone	1-Hour	0.09 ppm	Nonattainment
	8-Hour	0.070 ppm	Nonattainment
PM2.5	Annual	12 µg/m ³	Nonattainment
PM10	24-Hour	50 µg/m ³	Nonattainment
	Annual	20 µg/m ³	Nonattainment
Lead	30-Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Attainment
CO	1-Hour	20 ppm	Attainment
	8-Hour	9.0 ppm	Attainment
NO ₂	1-Hour	0.18 ppm	Attainment
	Annual	0.030	Attainment ^c
SO ₂	1-Hour	0.25 ppm	Attainment
	24-Hour	0.04 ppm	Attainment
Sulfates	24-Hour	25 µg/m ³	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-Hour	0.03 ppm	Unclassified

Source: SCAQMD, 2022

Notes:

- a) CA State standards, or CAAQS, for ozone, SO₂, NO₂, PM10 and PM2.5 are values not to be exceeded; lead, sulfates and H₂S standards are values not to be equaled or exceeded; CAAQS are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- b) CA State designations shown were updated by CARB in 2019, based on the 2016-2018 3-year period; stated designations are based on a 3-year data period after consideration of outliers and exceptional events.
- c) The CA-60 near road portion of San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties has recently been redesignated as an attainment area based on data collected between 2018 and 2020

As shown in Table D, the Air Basin has been designated by the CARB as a non-attainment area for ozone, PM10 and PM2.5 and partial nonattainment for NO₂. Currently, the Air Basin is in attainment with the ambient air quality standards for lead, CO, SO₂ and sulfates, and is unclassified for Hydrogen Sulfide.

The following lists the State of California Code of Regulations (CCR) air quality emission rules that are applicable, but not limited to all residential projects in the State.

Assembly Bill 2588

The Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act (Assembly Bill [AB] 2588, 1987, Connelly) was enacted in 1987 as a means to establish a formal air toxics emission inventory risk quantification program. AB 2588, as amended, establishes a process that requires stationary sources to report the type and quantities of certain substances their facilities routinely release in California. The data is ranked by high, intermediate, and low categories, which are determined by: the potency, toxicity, quantity, volume, and proximity of the facility to nearby receptors.

CARB Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles

On July 26, 2007, the CARB adopted California Code of Regulations Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 to reduce DPM and NOx emissions from in-use off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles in California. Such vehicles are used in construction, mining, and industrial operations. The regulation limits idling to no more than five consecutive minutes, requires reporting and labeling, and requires disclosure of the regulation upon vehicle sale. Performance requirements of the rule are based on a fleet’s average NOx emissions, which can be met by replacing older vehicles with newer, cleaner vehicles or by applying exhaust retrofits. The regulation was amended in 2010 to delay the original timeline of the performance requirement making the first compliance deadline January 1, 2014 for large fleets (over 5,000 horsepower), 2017 for medium fleets (2,501-5,000 horsepower), and 2019 for small fleets (2,500 horsepower or less). Currently, no commercial operation in California may add any equipment to their fleet that has a Tier 0, Tier 1, or Tier 2 engine. It should be noted that commercial fleets may continue to use their existing Tier 0, 1 and 2 equipment, if they can demonstrate that the average emissions from their entire fleet emissions meet the NOx emissions targets.

CARB Resolution 08-43 for On-Road Diesel Truck Fleets

On December 12, 2008 the CARB adopted Resolution 08-43, which limits NOx, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from on-road diesel truck fleets that operate in California. On October 12, 2009 Executive Order R-09-010 was adopted that codified Resolution 08-43 into Section 2025, title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. This regulation requires that by the year 2023 all commercial diesel trucks that operate in California shall meet model year 2010 (Tier 4 Final) or latter emission standards. This regulation also provides a few exemptions including a onetime per year 3-day pass for trucks registered outside of California. All on-road diesel trucks utilized during construction of the proposed project will be required to comply with Resolution 08-43.

4.3 Regional – Southern California

The SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Air Basin. To that end, as a regional agency, the SCAQMD works directly with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), county transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal and state agencies.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

SCAQMD develops rules and regulations, establishes permitting requirements for stationary sources, inspects emission sources, and enforces such measures through educational programs or fines, when necessary. SCAQMD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary, mobile, and indirect sources. It has responded to this requirement by preparing a sequence of AQMPs. The *Final 2022 Air Quality Management Plan* (2022 AQMP) was adopted by ARB on January 26, 2023 and has been submitted to the U.S. EPA for final approval, which is anticipated to occur sometime this year. After the 2022 AQMP

has been adopted by the U.S. EPA, the 2022 AQMP will be incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The 2022 AQMP establishes actions and strategies to reduce ozone levels to the U.S. EPA 2015 ozone standard of 70 ppb by 2037. The 2022 AQMP promotes extensive use of zero-emission technologies across all stationary and mobile sources coupled with rules and regulations, investment strategies, and incentives.

Although SCAQMD is responsible for regional air quality planning efforts, it does not have the authority to directly regulate air quality issues associated with plans and new development projects throughout the Air Basin. Instead, this is controlled through local jurisdictions in accordance to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to assist local jurisdictions with air quality compliance issues the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (SCAQMD CEQA Handbook), prepared by SCAQMD, 1993, with the most current updates found at <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html>, was developed in accordance with the projections and programs detailed in the AQMPs. The purpose of the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook is to assist Lead Agencies, as well as consultants, project proponents, and other interested parties in evaluating a proposed project's potential air quality impacts. Specifically, the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook explains the procedures that SCAQMD recommends be followed for the environmental review process required by CEQA. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook provides direction on how to evaluate potential air quality impacts, how to determine whether these impacts are significant, and how to mitigate these impacts. The SCAQMD intends that by providing this guidance, the air quality impacts of plans and development proposals will be analyzed accurately and consistently throughout the Air Basin, and adverse impacts will be minimized.

The following lists the SCAQMD rules that are applicable but not limited to residential development projects in the Air Basin.

Rule 402 - Nuisance

Rule 402 prohibits a person from discharging from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. Compliance with Rule 402 will reduce local air quality and odor impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.

Rule 403- Fugitive Dust

Rule 403 governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction activities and requires that no person shall cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust such that dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line or the dust emission exceeds 20 percent opacity, if the dust is from the operation of a motorized vehicle. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Available Control Measures, which include but are not limited to the measures below. Compliance with these rules would reduce local air quality impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.

- Utilize either a pad of washed gravel 50 feet long, 100 feet of paved surface, a wheel shaker, or a wheel washing device to remove material from vehicle tires and undercarriages before leaving project site.
- Do not allow any track out of material to extend more than 25 feet onto a public roadway and remove all track out at the end of each workday.

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- Water all exposed areas on active sites at least three times per day and pre-water all areas prior to clearing and soil moving activities.
 - Apply nontoxic chemical stabilizers according to manufacturer specifications to all construction areas that will remain inactive for 10 days or longer.
 - Pre-water all material to be exported prior to loading, and either cover all loads or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code Section 23114.
 - Replant all disturbed area as soon as practical.
 - Suspend all grading activities when wind speeds (including wind gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour.
 - Restrict traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour or less.

Rules 1108 and 1108.1 – Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt

Rules 1108 and 1108.1 govern the sale, use, and manufacturing of asphalt and limits the VOC content in asphalt. This rule regulates the VOC contents of asphalt used during construction as well as any on-going maintenance during operations. Therefore, all asphalt used during construction and operation of the proposed project must comply with SCAQMD Rules 1108 and 1108.1.

Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings

Rule 1113 governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of architectural coatings and limits the VOC content in sealers, coatings, paints and solvents. This rule regulates the VOC contents of paints available during construction. Therefore, all paints and solvents used during construction and operation of the proposed project must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1113.

Rule 1143 – Paint Thinners

Rule 1143 governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of paint thinners and multi-purpose solvents that are used in thinning of coating materials, cleaning of coating application equipment, and other solvent cleaning operations. This rule regulates the VOC content of solvents used during construction. Solvents used during construction and operation of the proposed project must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1143.

Rule 1403 – Asbestos Removal

Rule 1403 governs asbestos emissions from demolition and renovation activities. The existing structures on the project site shall be surveyed for asbestos prior to demolition activities. If asbestos is found within the existing structures, the asbestos shall be removed through utilization of the removal procedures detailed in Rule 1403.

Southern California Association of Governments

The SCAG is the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties and addresses regional issues relating to transportation, the economy, community development and the environment. SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With respect to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the *2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (Connect SoCal 2024), adopted by SCAG on April 4, 2024 which is based on the regional development and growth forecasts provided in the *2023 Federal Transportation Improvement*

Program (2023 FTIP), adopted October 2022. However, per SB 375, SCAG and CARB are required to work together until CARB staff conclude that the calculations and quantifications provided would yield accurate estimates of GHG emission reductions. Since CARB staff continue to have significant outstanding concerns about the technical methodology utilized in the Connect SoCal 2024, the current approved RTP/SCS is the *2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (Connect SoCal 2020)*, adopted September 3, 2020, which is based on the *2019 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (2019 FTIP)*, adopted September 2018.

Although the Connect SoCal 2020 and 2019 FTIP are primarily planning documents for future transportation projects a key component of these plans are to integrate land use planning with transportation planning that promotes higher density infill development in close proximity to existing transit service. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The Connect SoCal 2020, 2019 FTIP, and AQMP are based on projections originating within the City and County General Plans.

4.4 Local – City of Walnut

Local jurisdictions, such as the City of Walnut, have the authority and responsibility to reduce air pollution through its police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the City is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of air emissions resulting from its land use decisions. The City is also responsible for the implementation of transportation control measures as outlined in the AQMPs. Examples of such measures include bus turnouts, energy-efficient streetlights, and synchronized traffic signals. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the City assesses the air quality impacts of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant air quality impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

In accordance with the CEQA requirements, the City does not, however, have the expertise to develop plans, programs, procedures, and methodologies to ensure that air quality within the City and region will meet federal and state standards. Instead, the City relies on the expertise of the SCAQMD and utilizes the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook as the guidance document for the environmental review of plans and development proposals within its jurisdiction.

5.0 ENERGY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

The regulatory setting related to energy conservation is primarily addressed through State and City regulations, which are discussed below.

5.1 State

Energy conservation management in the State was initiated by the 1974 Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act that created the California Energy Resource Conservation and Development Commission (currently named California Energy Commission [CEC]), which was originally tasked with certifying new electric generating plants based on the need for the plant and the suitability of the site of the plant. In 1976 the Warren-Alquist Act was expanded to include new restrictions on nuclear generating plants, that effectively resulted in a moratorium of any new nuclear generating plants in the State. The following details specific regulations adopted by the State in order to reduce the consumption of energy.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 20

On November 3, 1976 the CEC adopted the *Regulations for Appliance Efficiency Standards Relating to Refrigerators, Refrigerator-Freezers and Freezers and Air Conditioners*, which were the first energy-efficiency standards for appliances. The appliance efficiency regulations have been updated several times by the Commission and the most current version is the *2016 Appliance Efficiency Regulations*, adopted January 2017 and now includes almost all types of appliances and lamps that use electricity, natural gas as well as plumbing fixtures. The authority for the CEC to control the energy-efficiency of appliances is detailed in California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 4, Sections 1601-1609.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6

The CEC is also responsible for implementing the CCR Title 24, Part 6: *California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings* (Title 24 Part 6) that were first established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. In 2008 the State set an energy-use reduction goal of zero-net-energy use of all new homes by 2020 and the CEC was mandated to meet this goal through revisions to the Title 24, Part 6 regulations.

The Title 24 standards are updated on a three-year schedule and since 2008 the standards have been incrementally moving to the 2020 goal of the zero-net-energy use. The 2022 Title 24 standards are the current standards that went into effect on January 1, 2023.

According to the Title 24 Part 6 Fact Sheet, the CEC estimates that over 30 years the 2022 Title 24 standards will reduce 10 MMTCO₂e of GHG emissions, which is equivalent to taking nearly 2.2 million cars off the road for a year. For single-family homes, the CEC estimates that the 2022 Title 24 changes from using natural gas furnaces to electric heat pumps to heat new homes and would reduce net CO₂ emissions by 16,230 MTCO₂e per year, when compared to the 2019 Title 24 standards, which is equivalent of taking 3,641 gas cars off the road each year. The 2022 Title 24 standards will: (1) Increase onsite renewable energy generation; (2) Increases electric load flexibility to support grid reliability; (3) Reduces emissions from newly constructed buildings; (4) Reduces air pollution for improved public health; and (5) Encourages adoption of environmentally beneficial efficient electric technologies.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11

CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards* (CalGreen Code) was developed in response to continued efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy consumption. The CalGreen Code is also updated every three years and the current version is the 2022 CalGreen Code that went into effect on January 1, 2023.

The CALGreen Code contains requirements for construction site selection; storm water control during construction; construction waste reduction; indoor water use reduction; material selection; natural resource conservation; site irrigation conservation; and more. The code provides for design options allowing the designer to determine how best to achieve compliance for a given site or building condition. The code also requires building commissioning, which is a process for verifying that all building systems (e.g., heating and cooling equipment and lighting systems) are functioning at their maximum efficiency.

The CALGreen Code provides standards for bicycle parking, carpool/vanpool/electric vehicle spaces, light and glare reduction, grading and paving, energy efficient appliances, renewable energy, graywater systems, water efficient plumbing fixtures, recycling and recycled materials, pollutant controls (including moisture control and indoor air quality), acoustical controls, storm water management, building design, insulation, flooring, and framing, among others. Implementation of the CALGreen Code measures reduces energy consumption and vehicle trips and encourages the use of alternative-fuel vehicles, which reduces pollutant emissions.

Senate Bill 1020

Senate Bill 1020 (SB 1020) was adopted September 16, 2022 and would speed up the timeline retail electricity is supplied by renewable energy sources over the prior adoption timelines provided in SB 100, SB 350, SB 1078, SB 107, and SB X1-2. SB 1020 requires that retail sales of electricity are from renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90 percent by December 31, 2035, 95 percent by December 31, 2040, and 100 percent by December 31, 2045

Executive Order N-79-20

The California Governor issued Executive Order N-79-20 on September 23, 2020 that requires all new passenger cars and trucks and commercial drayage trucks sold in California to be zero-emissions by the year 2035 and all medium- heavy-duty vehicles (commercial trucks) sold in the state to be zero-emission by 2045 for all operations where feasible. Executive Order N-79-20 also requires all off-road vehicles and equipment to transition to 100 percent zero-emission equipment, where feasible by 2035.

Executive Order B-48-18 and Assembly Bill 2127

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-48-18 on January 26, 2018 that orders all state entities to work with the private sector to put at least five million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and to install 200 hydrogen fueling stations and 250,000 electric vehicle chargers by 2025. Currently there are approximately 350,000 electric vehicles operating in California, which represents approximately 1.5 percent of the 24 million vehicles total currently operating in California. Implementation of Executive Order B-48-18 would result in approximately 20 percent of all vehicles in California to be zero emission electric vehicles. Assembly Bill 2127 (AB 2127) was codified into statute on September 13, 2018 and requires that the CEC working with CARB prepare biannual assessments of the statewide electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of zero emission vehicle adoption required for the State to meet its goals of putting at least 5 million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030.

Assembly Bill 1109

California Assembly Bill 1109 (AB 1109) was adopted October 2007, also known as the Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, prohibits the manufacturing of lights after January 1, 2010 that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive. AB 1109 also requires reductions in energy usage for lighting and is structured to reduce lighting electrical consumption by: (1) At least 50 percent reduction from 2007 levels for indoor residential lighting; and (2) At least 25 percent reduction from 2007 levels for indoor commercial and all outdoor lighting by 2018. AB 1109 would reduce GHG emissions through reducing the amount of electricity required to be generated by fossil fuels in California.

Assembly Bill 1493

California Assembly Bill 1493 (also known as the Pavley Bill, in reference to its author Fran Pavley) was enacted on July 22, 2002 and required CARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce GHGs emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. In 2004, CARB approved the “Pavley I” regulations limiting the amount of GHGs that may be released from new passenger automobiles that are being phased in between model years 2009 through 2016. These regulations will reduce GHG emissions by 30 percent from 2002 levels by 2016. In June 2009, the EPA granted California the authority to implement GHG emission reduction standards for light duty vehicles, in September 2009, amendments to the Pavley I regulations were adopted by CARB and implementation of the “Pavley I” regulations started in 2009.

The second set of regulations “Pavley II” was developed in 2010, and is being phased in between model years 2017 through 2025 with the goal of reducing GHG emissions by 45 percent by the year 2020 as compared to the 2002 fleet. The Pavley II standards were developed by linking the GHG emissions and formerly separate toxic tailpipe emissions standards previously known as the “LEV III” (third stage of the Low Emission Vehicle standards) into a single regulatory framework. The new rules reduce emissions from gasoline-powered cars as well as promote zero-emissions auto technologies such as electricity and hydrogen, and through increasing the infrastructure for fueling hydrogen vehicles. In 2009, the U.S. EPA granted California the authority to implement the GHG standards for passenger cars, pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles and these GHG emissions standards are currently being implemented nationwide.

The EPA has performed a midterm evaluation of the longer-term standards for model years 2022-2025, and based on the findings of this midterm evaluation, the EPA proposed The Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Proposed Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 that amends the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) and GHG emissions standards for light vehicles for model years 2021 through 2026. The SAFE Vehicles Rule was published on April 30, 2020 and made effective on June 29, 2020.

5.2 Local - City of Walnut

The applicable energy plan for the proposed project is the *City of Walnut General Plan Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element*, adopted May 9, 2018, that provides the following details on how energy efficiency is accounted for in the City.

Efficiency of resources, including energy, is a priority for Walnut. Efforts from the City include use of alternative fuel vehicles, installing solar powered lights in bus stops, and using paperless agendas for the City Council and Planning Commission. The City publishes an environmental services guide that can help residential and commercial uses reduce energy consumption in many ways. Additional resources available on the City website include tips to cut energy use, like

controlling the temperature of your home, pollution prevention, tree recycling, processing e-waste, and more. The City also encourages smart use of non-renewable resources.

Conservation can be encouraged by educating and changing user behavior, rewarding the use of energy saving appliances and light bulbs, and employing building design and construction approaches.

Walnut's enforcement of California Building Code energy performance requirements helps integrate energy conservation efforts into current building practices. For example, State Building Codes require minimum ceiling, wall, and raised floor insulation. Furthermore, minimum heating, ventilation, air conditioning and water heating equipment efficiencies are required.

The energy-related goals and policies from the Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element are shown below.

Goal LCD-9: A built environment with development approaches that apply sustainability principles.

Policies

- LCD-9.1: **Conservation.** Encourage the use of building design and materials that conserve energy and material resources.
- LCD-9.2: **Green Building Education.** Encourage consultation with organizations, neighborhoods, developers, and businesses to offer green building educational programs.
- LCD-9.3: **Sustainable Building Features.** Require that development incorporate sustainability, including features that minimize energy and water use, limit carbon emissions, provide opportunities for local power generation and food production, and provide areas for recreation.
- LCD-9.4: **Building Design.** Support building designs that assist with the management of stormwater runoff, preserve and enhance soil permeability, and reduce other negative effects on the urban development.
- LCD-9.5: **City Sustainability.** Perform energy consumption audits of City buildings and create an environment that promotes energy-efficiency within repair, construction and operation of City Buildings.
- LCD-9.6: **Vehicle Charging Stations.** Encourage the implementation of programs that support electric vehicle charging readiness Citywide. Permit the installation of electric vehicle charging stations on private property.

6.0 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

The regulatory setting related to global climate change is addressed through the efforts of various international, federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to reduce GHG emissions through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs. The agencies responsible for global climate change regulations are discussed below.

6.1 International

In 1988, the United Nations established the IPCC to evaluate the impacts of global climate change and to develop strategies that nations could implement to curtail global climate change. In 1992, the United States joined other countries around the world in signing the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreement with the goal of controlling GHG emissions. The parties of the UNFCCC adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which set binding GHG reduction targets for 37 industrialized countries, the objective of reducing their collective GHG emissions by five percent below 1990 levels by 2012. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 182 countries, but has not been ratified by the United States. It should be noted that Japan and Canada opted out of the Kyoto Protocol and the remaining developed countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol have not met their Kyoto targets. The Kyoto Protocol expired in 2012 and the amendment for the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020 has not yet entered into legal force. The Parties to the Kyoto Protocol negotiated the Paris Agreement in December 2015, agreeing to set a goal of limiting global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius compared with pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement has been adopted by 195 nations with 147 ratifying it, including the United States by President Obama, who ratified it by Executive Order on September 3, 2016. On June 1, 2017, President Trump announced that the United States is withdrawing from the Paris Agreement and on January 21, 2021 President Biden signed an executive order rejoining the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, the Montreal Protocol was originally signed in 1987 and substantially amended in 1990 and 1992. The Montreal Protocol stipulates that the production and consumption of compounds that deplete ozone in the stratosphere—CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform—were to be phased out, with the first three by the year 2000 and methyl chloroform by 2005.

6.2 Federal – United States Environmental Protection Agency

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for implementing federal policy to address global climate change. The Federal government administers a wide array of public-private partnerships to reduce U.S. GHG intensity. These programs focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, methane, and other non-CO₂ gases, agricultural practices and implementation of technologies to achieve GHG reductions. EPA implements several voluntary programs that substantially contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions.

In *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency* (Docket No. 05–1120), argued November 29, 2006 and decided April 2, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court held that not only did the EPA have authority to regulate greenhouse gases, but the EPA's reasons for not regulating this area did not fit the statutory requirements. As such, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the EPA should be required to regulate CO₂ and other greenhouse gases as pollutants under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

In response to the FY2008 Consolidations Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764; Public Law 110-161), EPA proposed a rule on March 10, 2009 that requires mandatory reporting of GHG emissions from large sources in the United States. On September 22, 2009, the Final Mandatory Reporting of GHG Rule was signed and published in the Federal Register on October 30, 2009. The rule became effective on December 29, 2009. This rule requires suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of GHG emissions to submit annual reports to EPA.

On December 7, 2009, the EPA Administrator signed two distinct findings under section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act. One is an endangerment finding that finds concentrations of the six GHGs in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. The other is a cause or contribute finding, that finds emissions from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the GHG pollution which threatens public health and welfare. These actions did not impose any requirements on industry or other entities, however, since 2009 the EPA has been providing GHG emission standards for vehicles and other stationary sources of GHG emissions that are regulated by the EPA. On September 13, 2013 the EPA Administrator signed 40 CFR Part 60, that limits emissions from new sources to 1,100 pounds of CO₂ per mega-watt hour (MWh) for fossil fuel-fired utility boilers and 1,000 pounds of CO₂ per MWh for large natural gas-fired combustion units.

On August 3, 2015, the EPA announced the Clean Power Plan, emissions guidelines for U.S. states to follow in developing plans to reduce GHG emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants (Federal Register Vol. 80, No. 205, October 23 2015). On October 11, 2017, the EPA issued a formal proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan and on June 19, 2019 the EPA replaced the Clean Power Plan with the Affordable Clean Energy rule that is anticipated to lower power sector GHG emissions by 11 million tons by the year 2030.

On April 30, 2020, the EPA and the National Highway Safety Administration published the Final Rule for the *Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks* (SAFE Vehicles Rule). Part One of the Rule revokes California's authority to set its own GHG emissions standards and zero-emission vehicle mandates in California, which results in one emission standard to be used nationally for all passenger cars and light trucks that is set by the EPA.

6.3 State

The CARB has the primary responsible for implementing state policy to address global climate change, however there are State regulations related to global climate change that affect a variety of State agencies. CARB, which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, is responsible for the coordination and administration of both the federal and state air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, the CARB conducts research, sets California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the SIP. In addition, the CARB establishes emission standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (e.g. hairspray, aerosol paints, and barbeque lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

In 2008, CARB approved a Climate Change Scoping Plan that proposes a “comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall carbon GHG emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health” (CARB 2008). The Climate Change Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions which include direct

regulations; alternative compliance mechanisms; monetary and non-monetary incentives; voluntary actions; market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system. In 2014, CARB approved the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan (CARB, 2014) that identifies additional strategies moving beyond the 2020 targets to the year 2050. On December 14, 2017 CARB adopted the California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, November 2017 (CARB, 2017) that provides specific statewide policies and measures to achieve the 2030 GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and the aspirational 2050 GHG reduction target of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. On December 15, 2022, CARB adopted the *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*, November 16, 2022 (CARB, 2022) that lays out a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels no later than 2045, as directed by Assembly Bill 1279.

In addition to the Scoping Plans, the State has passed the following laws directing CARB to develop actions to reduce GHG emissions, which are listed below in chronological order, with the most current first.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6

The Title 24 Part 6 standards have been developed by the CEC primarily for energy conservation and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management. It should be noted that implementation of the Title 24 Part 6 building standards would also reduce GHG emissions, since as detailed above in Section 3.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, energy use for residential and commercial buildings creates 9.7 percent of the GHG emissions in the State.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11

The CalGreen Building standards have been developed by the CEC primarily for energy conservation and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management. It should be noted that implementation of the CalGreen Building standards would also reduce GHG emissions, since as detailed above under Title 23, Part 6, energy usage from buildings creates 9.7 percent of GHG emissions in the State.

Senate Bill 1020

SB 1020 requires that by December 1, 2045 that 100 percent of retail sales of electricity to be generated from renewable or zero-carbon emission sources of electricity and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order B-55-18 and Assembly Bill 1279

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-55-18 in September 2018 that establishes a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. This executive order directs the CARB to work with relevant State agencies to develop a framework for implementation and accounting that tracks progress toward this goal as well as ensuring future scoping plans identify and recommend measures to achieve this carbon neutrality goal. Assembly Bill 1279 was passed by the legislature in September 2022 that codifies the carbon neutrality targets provided in Executive Order B-55-18. The *2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*, adopted by CARB on December 16, 2022, was prepared in order to meet the carbon neutrality goal targets developed in Executive Order B-55-18 and codified in Assembly Bill 1279.

Executive Order N-79-20

EO N-79-20 establish targets for when all new vehicles and equipment are zero-emission and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order B-48-18 and Assembly Bill 2127

Executive Order B-48-18 and AB 2127 provides measures to put at least five million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and to install 200 hydrogen fueling stations and 250,000 electric vehicle chargers by 2025 and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order B-30-15, Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-30-15 on April 29, 2015 that aims to reduce California's GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. This executive order aligns California's GHG reduction targets with those of other international governments, such as the European Union that set the same target for 2030 in October, 2014. This target will make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing GHG emissions 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050 that is based on scientifically established levels needed in the U.S.A to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius – the warming threshold at which scientists say there will likely be major climate disruptions such as super droughts and rising sea levels. Assembly Bill 197 (AB 197) (September 8, 2016) and Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) (September 8, 2016) codified into statute the GHG emissions reduction targets of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 as detailed in Executive Order B-30-15. AB 197 also requires additional GHG emissions reporting that is broken down to sub-county levels and requires CARB to consider the social costs of emissions impacting disadvantaged communities.

Executive Order B-29-15

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-29-15 on April 1, 2015 and directed the State Water Resources Control Board to impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in urban water usage and directed the Department of Water Resources to replace 50 million square feet of lawn with drought tolerant landscaping through an update to the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. The Ordinance also requires installation of more efficient irrigation systems, promotion of greywater usage and onsite stormwater capture, and limits the turf planted in new residential landscapes to 25 percent of the total area and restricts turf from being planted in median strips or in parkways unless the parkway is next to a parking strip and a flat surface is required to enter and exit vehicles. Executive Order B-29-15 would reduce GHG emissions associated with the energy used to transport and filter water.

Assembly Bill 341 and Senate Bills 939 and 1374

Senate Bill 939 (SB 939) requires that each jurisdiction in California to divert at least 50 percent of its waste away from landfills, whether through waste reduction, recycling or other means. Senate Bill 1374 (SB 1374) requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt a model ordinance by March 1, 2004 suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50 to 75 percent diversion of construction and demolition of waste materials from landfills. Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341) was adopted in 2011 and builds upon the waste reduction measures of SB 939 and 1374, and sets a new target of a 75 percent reduction in solid waste generated by the year 2020.

Senate Bill 375

Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was adopted September 2008 in order to support the State's climate action goals to reduce GHG emissions through coordinated regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires CARB to set regional targets for GHG emissions reductions from passenger vehicle use. In 2010, CARB established targets for 2020 and 2035 for each Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) within the State. It was up to each MPO to adopt a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) that will prescribe land use allocation in that MPOs Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) to meet CARB's 2020 and 2035 GHG emission reduction targets. These reduction targets are required to be updated every eight years and the most current targets are detailed at: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/sustainable-communities-program/regional-plan-targets>, which provides GHG emissions reduction targets for SCAG of 8 percent by 2020 and 19 percent by 2035.

The Connect SoCal 2020 provides a 2035 GHG emission reduction target of 19 percent reduction over the 2005 per capita emissions levels. The Connect SoCal 2020 include new initiatives of land use, transportation and technology to meet the 2035 new 19 percent GHG emission reduction target for 2035. CARB is also charged with reviewing SCAG's RTP/SCS for consistency with its assigned targets.

City and County land use policies, including General Plans, are not required to be consistent with the RTP and associated SCS. However, new provisions of CEQA incentivize, through streamlining and other provisions, qualified projects that are consistent with an approved SCS and categorized as "transit priority projects."

Assembly Bill 1109

AB 1109 requires reductions in energy usage for lighting and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order S-1-07

Executive Order S-1-07 was issued in 2007 and proclaims that the transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in the State, since it generates more than 40 percent of the State's GHG emissions. It establishes a goal to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in the State by at least ten percent by 2020. This Executive Order also directs CARB to determine whether this Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) could be adopted as a discrete early-action measure as part of the effort to meet the mandates in AB 32.

In 2009 CARB approved the proposed regulation to implement the LCFS. The standard was challenged in the courts, but has been in effect since 2011 and was re-approved by the CARB in 2015. The LCFS is anticipated to reduce GHG emissions by about 16 MMT per year by 2020. The LCFS is designed to provide a framework that uses market mechanisms to spur the steady introduction of lower carbon fuels. The framework establishes performance standards that fuel producers and importers must meet annually. Reformulated gasoline mixed with corn-derived ethanol and low-sulfur diesel fuel represent the baseline fuels. Lower carbon fuels may be ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, or blends of these fuels with gasoline or diesel. Compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas also may be low-carbon fuels. Hydrogen and electricity, when used in fuel cells or electric vehicles, are also considered as low-carbon fuels.

Senate Bill 97

Senate Bill 97 (SB 97) was adopted August 2007 and acknowledges that climate change is a prominent environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. SB 97 directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), which is part of the State Natural Resources Agency, to prepare, develop, and transmit to CARB guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, as required by CEQA, by July 1, 2009. The Natural Resources Agency was required to certify and adopt those guidelines by January 1, 2010.

Pursuant to the requirements of SB 97 as stated above, on December 30, 2009 the Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the State CEQA guidelines that addresses GHG emissions. The CEQA Guidelines Amendments changed 14 sections of the CEQA Guidelines and incorporated GHG language throughout the Guidelines. However, no GHG emissions thresholds of significance were provided and no specific mitigation measures were identified. The GHG emission reduction amendments went into effect on March 18, 2010 and are summarized below:

- Climate Action Plans and other greenhouse gas reduction plans can be used to determine whether a project has significant impacts, based upon its compliance with the plan.
- Local governments are encouraged to quantify the GHG emissions of proposed projects, noting that they have the freedom to select the models and methodologies that best meet their needs and circumstances. The section also recommends consideration of several qualitative factors that may be used in the determination of significance, such as the extent to which the given project complies with state, regional, or local GHG reduction plans and policies. OPR does not set or dictate specific thresholds of significance. Consistent with existing CEQA Guidelines, OPR encourages local governments to develop and publish their own thresholds of significance for GHG impacts assessment.
- When creating their own thresholds of significance, local governments may consider the thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts.
- New amendments include guidelines for determining methods to mitigate the effects of GHG emissions in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines.
- OPR is clear to state that "to qualify as mitigation, specific measures from an existing plan must be identified and incorporated into the project; general compliance with a plan, by itself, is not mitigation."
- OPR's emphasizes the advantages of analyzing GHG impacts on an institutional, programmatic level. OPR therefore approves tiering of environmental analyses and highlights some benefits of such an approach.
- Environmental impact reports must specifically consider a project's energy use and energy efficiency potential.

Assembly Bill 32

In 2006, the California State Legislature adopted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires CARB, to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to statewide levels in 1990 by 2020 through an enforceable statewide emission cap which will be phased in starting in 2012. Emission reductions shall include carbon sequestration projects that would remove

carbon from the atmosphere and utilize best management practices that are technologically feasible and cost effective.

In 2007 CARB released the calculated Year 1990 GHG emissions of 431 MMTCO_{2e}. The 2020 target of 431 MMTCO_{2e} requires the reduction of 78 MMTCO_{2e}, or approximately 16 percent from the State's projected 2020 business as usual emissions of 509 MMTCO_{2e} (CARB, 2014). Under AB 32, CARB was required to adopt regulations by January 1, 2011 to achieve reductions in GHGs to meet the 1990 cap by 2020. The CARB has adopted a series of Scoping Plans that are described above, in order to meet the GHG reduction goals provided in AB 32.

Assembly Bill 1493

AB 1493 or the Pavley Bill sets tailpipe GHG emissions limits for passenger vehicles in California as well as fuel economy standards and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

6.4 Regional – Southern California

The SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the Air Basin. To that end, as a regional agency, the SCAQMD works directly with SCAG, county transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal and state agencies.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Since neither CARB nor the OPR has developed GHG emissions threshold, the SCAQMD formed a Working Group to develop significance thresholds related to GHG emissions. At the September 28, 2010 Working Group meeting, the SCAQMD released its most current version of the draft GHG emissions thresholds, which recommends a tiered approach that either provides a quantitative annual thresholds of 3,500 MTCO_{2e} for residential uses, 1,400 MTCO_{2e} for commercial uses, and 3,000 MTCO_{2e} for mixed uses. An alternative annual threshold of 3,000 MTCO_{2e} for all land use types is also proposed.

Southern California Association of Governments

As detailed above in Section 4.3, the current applicable RTP/SCS for the project area region is the Connect SoCal 2020 and 2019 FTIP, which have been prepared to meet the GHG emissions reduction targets set by SB 375 for the SCAG region of 19 percent reduction over the 2005 per capita emissions levels. The Connect SoCal 2020 includes new land use, transportation, and technology strategies to meet the new 19 percent GHG emission reduction target for 2035.

Although the Connect SoCal 2020 and 2019 FTIP are primarily planning documents for future transportation projects, a key component of these plans are to integrate land use planning with transportation planning that promotes higher density infill development in close proximity to existing transit service. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the 2022 AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the 2022 AQMP. The Connect SoCal 2020, 2019 FTIP, and 2022 AQMP are based on projections originating within the City and County General Plans.

6.5 Local – City of Walnut

Local jurisdictions, such as the City of Walnut, have the authority and responsibility to reduce GHG emissions through their police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the City is responsible

for the assessment and mitigation of GHG emissions resulting from its land use decisions. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the City assesses the global climate change potential of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant global climate change impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

The applicable GHG plan for the proposed project is the *City of Walnut General Plan Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element*, adopted May 9, 2018. The GHG-related goals and policies from the Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element are shown below.

Goal COR-10: Clean local air quality and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

Policies

- COR-10.1: **Climate Change Laws.** Find creative means to comply with State laws addressing climate change.
- COR-10.2: **Coordination.** Assure the City provides updated data to the Southern California Regional Governments to assist in updates to the Sustainable Communities Strategies and Regional Transportation Plan.
- COR-10.3: **Rooftop Solar Projects.** Streamline solar panel permits for small-scale residential and commercial business roof-top projects by removing discretionary planning permits or allowing approval over the counter.
- COR-10.4: **Green Buildings.** Require LEED or similar building efficiency certifications for all new public facilities and buildings, and encourage similar green building certifications for private development projects.

7.0 ATMOSPHERIC SETTING

7.1 South Coast Air Basin

The project site is located within Los Angeles County, which is part of the South Coast Air Basin (Air Basin) that includes the non-desert portions of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties and all of Orange County. The Air Basin is located on a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills to the east. Regionally, the Air Basin is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and high mountains to the east forming the inland perimeter.

7.2 Local Climate

The climate of southeastern Los Angeles County is characterized by hot dry summers, mild moist winters with infrequent rainfall, moderate afternoon breezes, and generally fair weather. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. As a result, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. Occasional periods of strong Santa Ana winds and winter storms interrupt the otherwise mild weather pattern.

Although the Air Basin has a semi-arid climate, the air near the surface is typically moist because of the presence of a shallow marine layer. Except for infrequent periods when dry air is brought into the Air Basin by offshore winds, the ocean effect is dominant. Periods of heavy fog are frequent and low stratus clouds, often referred to as “high fog” are a characteristic climate feature.

Winds are an important parameter in characterizing the air quality environment of a project site because they determine the regional pattern of air pollution transport and control the rate of dispersion near a source. Daytime winds in Los Angeles County are usually light breezes from off the coast as air moves regionally onshore from the cool Pacific Ocean to the warm Mojave Desert interior of Southern California. These winds are usually the strongest in the dry summer months. Nighttime winds in Los Angeles County are a result mainly from the drainage of cool air off of the mountains to the east and they occur more often during the winter months and are usually lighter than the daytime winds. Between the periods of dominant airflow, periods of air stagnation may occur, both in the morning and evening hours. Whether such a period of stagnation occurs is one of the critical determinants of air quality conditions on any given day.

During the winter and fall months, surface high-pressure systems north of the Air Basin combined with other meteorological conditions, can result in very strong winds, called “Santa Ana Winds”, from the northeast. These winds normally have durations of a few days before predominant meteorological conditions are reestablished. The highest wind speed typically occurs during the afternoon due to daytime thermal convection caused by surface heating. This convection brings about a downward transfer of momentum from stronger winds aloft. It is not uncommon to have sustained winds of 60 miles per hour with higher gusts during a Santa Ana Wind event.

The temperature and precipitation levels for the Pomona Fairplex, which is the nearest weather station to the project site with historical data is shown below in Table E. Table E shows that August is typically the warmest month and January is typically the coolest month. Rainfall in the project area varies considerably in both time and space. Almost all the annual rainfall comes from the fringes of mid-latitude storms from late November to early April, with summers being almost completely dry.

Table E – Monthly Climate Data

Month	Average Maximum Temperature (°F)	Average Minimum Temperature (°F)	Average Total Precipitation (inches)
January	65.5	38.1	3.56
February	67.6	40.3	3.49
March	70.1	42.3	2.82
April	74.2	45.6	1.22
May	77.8	50.0	0.35
June	84.1	53.4	0.10
July	91.0	57.7	0.01
August	91.1	58.1	0.07
September	88.4	55.3	0.26
October	80.6	49.8	0.78
November	73.2	42.6	1.56
December	66.4	38.4	2.77
Annual	77.5	47.6	16.97

Source: <https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca7050>

7.3 Monitored Local Air Quality

The air quality at any site is dependent on the regional air quality and local pollutant sources. Regional air quality is determined by the release of pollutants throughout the Air Basin. Improvements in cleaner technology and strict regulations have reduced ozone levels since its peak in the mid-twentieth century. However, ozone levels have remained unacceptably high over the past decade despite significant reductions. This trend is due to the changes in climate and other weather conditions such as the increase in hot, stagnant days that can lead to the formation of ozone that we have experienced in recent years. (SCAQMD, 2022).

SCAQMD has divided the Air Basin into 38 air-monitoring areas with a designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area. The project site is located in Air Monitoring Area 10, Pomona/Walnut Valley. Since not all air monitoring stations measure all of the tracked pollutants, the data from the following two monitoring stations, listed in the order of proximity to the project site have been used; Pomona Monitoring Station (Pomona Station) and Glendora Monitoring Station (Glendora Station).

The Pomona Station is located approximately 7.1 miles east of the project site at 924 N. Garvey Avenue, Pomona and the Glendora Station is located approximately 8.1 miles north of the project site at 840 Laurel, Glendora. The monitoring data is presented in Table F and shows the most recent three years of monitoring data available from CARB. Ozone and NO₂ were measured at the Pomona Station and PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ were measured at the Glendora Station.

Table F – Local Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Pollutant (Standard)	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Ozone: ¹			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.180	0.120	0.131
Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	51	27	28
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.124	0.092	0.096
Days > NAAQS (0.070 ppm)	84	41	46
Days > CAAQs (0.070 ppm)	88	43	49
Nitrogen Dioxide: ¹			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppb)	67.9	71.4	58.4
Days > NAAQS (100 ppb)	0	0	0
Days > CAAQS (180 ppb)	0	0	0
Inhalable Particulates (PM10): ²			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m ³)	227.2	121.5	83.6
Days > NAAQS (150 ug/m ³)	2	0	0
Days > CAAQS (50 ug/m ³)	ND	ND	ND
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m ³)	28.0	27.7	25.7
Annual > NAAQS (50 ug/m ³)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (20 ug/m ³)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM2.5): ²			
Maximum 24-Hour California Measurement (ug/m ³)	148.1	97.0	56.0
Days > NAAQS (35 ug/m ³)	ND	ND	ND
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m ³)	14.9	ND	8.5
Annual > NAAQS and CAAQS (12 ug/m ³)	Yes	No	No

Notes: Exceedances are listed in **bold**. CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standard; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ND = no data available.

¹ Data obtained from the Pomona Station.

² Data obtained from the Glendora Station

Source: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/>

Ozone

The State 1-hour concentration standard for ozone has been exceeded between 27 and 51 days each year over the past three years at the Pomona Station. The State 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 43 and 88 days each year over the past three years at the Pomona Station. The Federal 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 41 and 84 days each year over the past three years at the Pomona Station.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant as it is not directly emitted. Ozone is the result of chemical reactions between other pollutants, most importantly hydrocarbons and NO₂, which occur only in the presence of bright sunlight. Pollutants emitted from upwind cities react during transport downwind to produce the oxidant concentrations experienced in the area. Many areas of Southern California contribute to the

ozone levels experienced at this monitoring station, with the more significant areas being those directly upwind.

Nitrogen Dioxide

The Pomona Station did not record an exceedance of either the Federal or State 1-hour NO₂ standards for the last three years.

Particulate Matter

No data is provided for the State 24-hour PM₁₀ concentration standard at the Glendora Station. Over the past three years the Federal 24-hour standard for PM₁₀ has only been exceeded for two days in 2020 at the Glendora Station. The annual PM₁₀ concentration at the Glendora Station has exceeded the State standard for the past three years and has not exceeded the Federal standard for the past three years.

No data is provided for the Federal 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentration standard at the Glendora Station. Out of the last three years, the annual PM_{2.5} concentration has only exceeded the State and Federal standards in the year 2020 at the Glendora Station. Particulate levels in the area are due to natural sources, grading operations, and motor vehicles.

According to the EPA, some people are much more sensitive than others to breathing fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). People with influenza, chronic respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the elderly may suffer worsening illness and premature death due to breathing these fine particles. People with bronchitis can expect aggravated symptoms from breathing in fine particles. Children may experience decline in lung function due to breathing in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Other groups considered sensitive are smokers and people who cannot breathe well through their noses. Exercising athletes are also considered sensitive, because many breathe through their mouths during exercise.

7.4 Toxic Air Contaminant Levels in the Air Basin

In order to determine the Air Basin-wide risks associated with major airborne carcinogens, the SCAQMD conducted the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) studies. According to the MATES V study (SCAQMD, 2021), the project site has an estimated cancer risk of 471 per million persons chance of cancer in the vicinity of the project site. In comparison, the average cancer risk for the Air Basin is 299 per million persons. The MATES V study that monitored air toxins between May 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019 found that cancer risk from air toxics has declined significantly in the Air Basin with a 40 percent decrease in cancer risk since the monitoring for the MATES IV study that occurred between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013 and an 84 percent decrease in cancer risk since the monitoring for the MATES II study that occurred between April 1, 1998 and March 31, 1999.

The MATES V study also analyzed impacts specific to the communities experiencing environmental injustices (EJ communities) that were evaluated using the Senate Bill 535 definition of disadvantaged communities, which found that between MATES IV and MATES V, the cancer risk from air toxics decreased by 57 percent in EJ communities overall, compared to a 53 percent reduction in non-EJ communities.

In order to provide a perspective of risk, it is often estimated that the incidence in cancer over a lifetime for the U.S. population ranges around 1 in 3, or a risk of about 300,000 per million persons. The MATES-III study referenced a Harvard Report on Cancer Prevention, which estimated that of cancers associated with known risk factors, about 30 percent were related to tobacco, about 30 percent were related to diet

and obesity, and about 2 percent were associated with environmental pollution related exposures that includes hazardous air pollutants.

8.0 MODELING PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

8.1 CalEEMod Model Input Parameters

The criteria air pollution GHG emissions impacts created by the proposed project have been analyzed through use of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.21. CalEEMod is a computer model published by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) for estimating air pollutant and GHG emissions. The CalEEMod program uses the EMFAC2021 computer program to calculate the emission rates specific for the South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County for employee, vendor and haul truck vehicle trips and the OFFROAD2007 and OFFROAD2011 computer programs to calculate emission rates for heavy equipment operations. EMFAC2021, OFFROAD2007 and OFFROAD2011 are computer programs generated by CARB that calculates composite emission rates for vehicles. Emission rates are reported by the program in grams per trip and grams per mile or grams per running hour.

The project characteristics in the CalEEMod model were set to a project location of the South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County, utility companies of Southern California Edison and Southern California Gas (with 2027 forecast factors) and a project opening year of 2027 (see Appendix A).

Land Use Parameters

The proposed project would disturb up to 17.1 acres of the 25.84-acre project site and would consist of the development of 27 single-family homes that would include six open space lots that total 2.67 acres and an onsite public street system on 3.22 acres. According to the SB330 preliminary application for the proposed project, the proposed homes would total 162,500 square feet of conditioned space and there would be 23,328 square feet of additional space (garage space). As such, the building square feet of the proposed homes was set to 185,828 square feet in CalEEMod. The proposed project's land use parameters that were entered into the CalEEMod model are shown in Table G.

Table G – CalEEMod Land Use Parameters

Proposed Land Use	Land Use Subtype in CalEEMod	Land Use Size ¹	Lot Acreage ²	Building ³ (square feet)	Landscaped Area (sq ft)
Single-Family Homes	Single Family Housing	27 DU	11.21	185,828	97,662
Open Space Lots	City Park	2 AC	2.67	50	23,261
Onsite Roads	Other Asphalt Surfaces	3 AC	3.22	--	28,053

Notes:

¹ DU = Dwelling unit; AC = Acre.

² Lot acreage calculated based on the total disturbed area of 17.1 acres.

³ Building square feet represent area where architectural coatings will be applied. Single-family homes square footage provided by project applicant. 50 square feet added to the City Park land use to account for any public infrastructure.

⁴ Landscaped area based on a minimum of 20 percent of the total area landscaped, spread proportionally between land uses.

Construction Parameters

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to start summer 2025 and would be completed by end of 2026. The construction-related GHG emissions were based on a 30-year amortization rate as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group meeting on November 19, 2009. The phases of construction activities that have been analyzed are detailed below and include: 1) Demolition, 2) Site Preparation, 3) Grading, 4) Building construction, 5) Paving, and 6) Application of architectural coatings.

CalEEMod provides the selection of “mitigation” to account for project conditions that would result in less emissions than a project without these conditions, however it should be noted that this “mitigation” may represent regulatory requirements. This includes the required adherence to SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires that the Best Available Control Measures be utilized to reduce fugitive dust emissions and was modeled in CalEEMod under dust from material movement by selection of water all exposed areas three times per day.

Demolition

The demolition phase would consist of demolishing the existing structures on the project site that were associated with the prior use as an equestrian facility. It is estimated that there is up to 30,000 square feet of structures on the project site, which was entered into CalEEMod. The CalEEMod model calculated that demolition would require an average of 17.3 haul truck trips per day over duration of demolition phase.

The demolition phase has been modeled as starting in June 2025 and would occur over four weeks, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The demolition activities would require 15 worker trips per day. In order to account for water truck emissions, three onsite trucks trips per day with a quarter-mile length were added to the demolition phase. The onsite equipment would consist of one concrete/industrial saw, three excavators, and two rubber tired dozers, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Site Preparation

The site preparation phase would consist of removing any vegetation, tree stumps, and stones onsite prior to grading. The site preparation phase was modeled as starting after completion of the demolition phase and occurring over 10 workdays which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The site preparation activities would generate an average of 17.5 worker trips per day. In order to account for water truck emissions, three onsite truck trips per day with a quarter-mile length were added to the site preparation phase. The onsite equipment would consist of three rubber-tired dozers, and four of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes, which is based on the CalEEMod default values.

Grading

The grading phase was modeled as starting after completion of the site preparation phase and was modeled as occurring over 30 workdays, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The grading activities are anticipated to be balanced, which would not require any dirt to be imported or exported from the project site. The onsite equipment would consist of two excavators, one grader, one rubber-tired dozer, two scrapers, and four of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes, which is based on the CalEEMod default values. The grading activities would generate 20 automobile trips per day for the workers. In order to account for water truck emissions, three onsite trucks trips per day with a quarter-mile length were added to the grading phase.

Building Construction

The building construction would occur after the completion of the grading phase and was modeled as occurring over 300 workdays (14 months), which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The building construction phase would generate an average of 9.72 worker trips and 2.89 vendor trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of the simultaneous operation of one crane, three forklifts, one generator, one welder, and three of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Paving

The paving phase would consist of paving the onsite roads and parking areas, sidewalks and hardscapes. The paving phase would occur after the completion of the building construction phase and would occur over 20 workdays, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The paving phase would generate 15 worker trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of the simultaneous operation of two pavers, two paving equipment, and two rollers, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Architectural Coating

The application of architectural coatings was modeled as occurring after the completion of the paving phase and would occur over 20 workdays, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The architectural coating phase was modeled based on covering 309,825 square feet of residential interior area, 103,275 square feet of residential exterior area, 75 square feet of non-residential interior area, 25 square feet of non-residential exterior area, and 8,416 square feet of parking area. The architectural coating phase would generate an average of 1.94 worker trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of one air compressor, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Operational Emissions Modeling

The operations-related criteria air pollutant emissions and GHG emissions created by the proposed project have been analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model. The proposed project was analyzed in the CalEEMod model based on the land use parameters provided above and the parameters entered for each operational source is described below.

Mobile Sources

Mobile sources include emissions from the additional vehicle miles generated from the proposed project. The *Traffic Impact Study The Brookside (TTM 72798) Project* (Traffic Analysis), prepared by Linscott Law & Greenspan, January 26, 2024, found that the proposed project would generate 9.43 weekday daily trips and 8.48 Sunday daily trips per home. As such, the weekday and Sunday trip generation rates in CalEEMod were adjusted to match the Traffic Analysis. Since the Traffic Analysis did not provide a Saturday trip generation rate, the CalEEMod default Saturday rate of 9.54 daily trips per home was utilized.

Area Sources

Area sources include emissions from consumer products, landscape equipment, hearths and architectural coatings. The area source emissions were based on the on-going use of the proposed project in the CalEEMod model. According to the project applicant, a natural gas fireplace may be an optional item in each home. Since SCAQMD Rule 445 restricts the installation of wood-burning fireplaces into new developments, 27 natural gas only fireplaces were modeled in the CalEEMod model. No other changes were made to the default area source parameters in the CalEEMod model.

Energy Usage

Energy usage includes emissions from electricity and natural gas used onsite. The energy usage was based on the ongoing use of the proposed project in the CalEEMod Model. No changes were made to the default energy usage parameters in the CalEEMod model.

The 2022 Title 24, Part 6 building energy efficiency standards have been developed so that the average new home built in California will have zero-net-energy use. The 2022 Title 24 Part 6 standards also require

all new homes to install rooftop photovoltaic systems based on Section 150.1-C from: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/2018publications/CEC-400-2018-020/CEC-400-2018-020-CMF.pdf>

It should be noted that the Title 24 Report for the proposed project has not yet been prepared so the exact number of solar panels to be installed on the project site has not yet been calculated. However, Exception 3 to Section 150.1-c states that all two-story homes shall provide a minimum of 1.0 Watt DC of solar panels per square foot of conditioned floor area. According to the SB330 preliminary application for the proposed project, the proposed homes would total 162,500 square feet of conditioned space from all of the proposed homes that would require the installation of 162.5 kilowatts of photovoltaic solar panels. Based on operating 8 hours per day and then dividing by 1.2 to account for the loss associated with converting the direct current (DC) power to alternating current (AC) power on the electrical grid, the proposed solar panels would generate 474,500 kilowatt-hours per year. However, since the solar PV system mitigation only allows for a reduction of power that is equal or less than the calculated total electricity use for the proposed homes, which CalEEMod calculated at 186,169 kilowatt-hours per year, the solar PV system mitigation was set to replace all electricity that would be consumed by the proposed homes.

Solid Waste

Waste includes the GHG emissions associated with the processing of waste from the proposed project as well as the GHG emissions from the waste once it is interred into a landfill. The analysis was based on the default CalEEMod waste generation rate of 63 tons of solid waste per year from the proposed project. No changes were made to the default solid waste parameters or mitigation measures in the CalEEMod model.

Water and Wastewater

Water includes the water used for the interior of the buildings as well as for landscaping and is based on the GHG emissions associated with the energy used to transport and filter the water. The analysis was based on the default CalEEMod water usage rate of 6,629,825 gallons per year of indoor water use and 14,245,549 gallons per year of outdoor water use. No changes were made to the default water and wastewater parameters in the CalEEMod model.

The CalEEMod mitigation of the use of low flow fixtures were selected to account for the implementation of the 2022 CCR Title 24 Part 11 (CalGreen) requirements. A 30 percent reduction was selected for the toilets, showerheads, and bathroom faucet, where a default percent reduction is not provided, in order to be consistent with CCR Title 20, Sections 1601-1608 that require all water fixtures to be low flow and provide an average water use reduction of 30 percent.

8.2 Energy Use Calculations

The proposed project is anticipated to consume energy during both construction and operation of the proposed project and the parameters utilized to calculate energy use from construction and operation of the proposed project are detailed separately below.

Construction-Related Energy Use

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to use energy in the forms of petroleum fuel for both off-road equipment as well as from the transport of workers and materials to and from the project site and the calculations for each source are described below.

Off-Road Construction Equipment

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the CalEEMod model's default off-road equipment assumptions detailed above in Section 8.1. For each piece of off-road equipment, the fuel usage was calculated through use of the *2017 Off-road Diesel Emission Factors* spreadsheet, prepared by CARB (<https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msei/ordiesel.htm>). The Spreadsheet provides the following formula to calculate fuel usage from off-road equipment:

$$\text{Fuel Used} = \text{Load Factor} \times \text{Horsepower} \times \text{Total Operational Hours} \times \text{BSFC} / \text{Unit Conversion}$$

Where:

Load Factor - Obtained from CalEEMod default values

Horsepower – Obtained from CalEEMod default values

Total Operational Hours – Calculated by multiplying CalEEMod default daily hours by CalEEMod default number of working days for each phase of construction

BSFC – Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (pounds per horsepower-hour) – If less than 100 Horsepower = 0.408, if greater than 100 Horsepower = 0.367

Unit Conversion – Converts pounds to gallons = 7.109

Table H shows the off-road construction equipment fuel calculations based on the above formula. Table H shows that the off-road equipment utilized during construction of the proposed project would consume 49,666 gallons of diesel fuel.

Table H – Off-Road Equipment and Fuel Consumption from Construction of the Proposed Project

Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Horsepower	Load Factor	Operating Hours per Day	Total Operational Hours ¹	Fuel Used (gallons)
Demolition						
Concrete/Industrial Saw	1	33	0.73	8	160	221
Excavators	3	36	0.38	8	480	377
Rubber Tired Dozers	2	367	0.4	8	320	2,425
Site Preparation						
Rubber Tired Dozers	3	367	0.4	8	240	1,819
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	84	0.37	8	320	571
Grading						
Excavator	2	36	0.38	8	480	377
Grader	1	148	0.41	8	240	752
Rubber Tired Dozer	1	367	0.4	8	240	1,819
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	84	0.37	8	480	856s
Building Construction						
Crane	1	367	0.29	7	2,100	11,538
Forklifts	3	82	0.2	8	7,200	6,777
Generator Set	1	14	0.74	8	2,400	1,427
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	84	0.37	7	6,300	11,238
Welder	1	46	0.45	8	2,400	2,851
Paving						
Pavers	2	81	0.42	8	320	625
Paving Equipment	2	89	0.36	8	320	588

Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Horse-power	Load Factor	Operating Hours per Day	Total Operational Hours ¹	Fuel Used (gallons)
Rollers	2	36	0.38	8	320	251
Architectural Coating						
Air Compressor	1	37	0.48	6	120	122
Total Off-Road Equipment Diesel Fuel Used during Construction (gallons)						49,666

Notes:

¹ Based on: 20 days for Demolition, 10 days for Site Preparation, 20 days for Grading; 300 days for Building Construction; 20 days for Paving; and 20 days for Architectural Coating.

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1 (see Appendix A); CARB, 2017.

On-Road Construction-Related Vehicle Trips

The on-road construction-related vehicle trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the construction vehicle trip assumptions from the CalEEMod model run as detailed above in Section 8.1. The calculated total construction miles was then divided by the fleet average for the South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County miles per gallon rates for the year 2025 calculated through use of the EMFAC2021 model and the EMFAC2021 model printouts are shown in Appendix B. The worker trips were based on the combined fleet average miles per gallon rates for gasoline powered automobiles, SUVs and pickup trucks and the vendor and haul truck trips were based on the combined T6 and T7 diesel trucks fleet average miles per gallon rate. Table I shows the on-road construction vehicle trips modeled in CalEEMod and the fuel usage calculations.

Table I – On-Road Vehicle Trips and Fuel Consumption from Construction of Proposed Project

Vehicle Trip Types / Fuel Type	Daily Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total Miles per Day	Total Miles per Phase ¹	Fleet Average Miles per Gallon ²	Fuel Used (gallons)
Demolition						
Worker (Gasoline)	15	18.5	278	5,550	26.0	214
Haul (Diesel)	17.3	20	346	6,920	7.4	933
Water Trucks (Diesel)	3	0.25	0.75	15	7.4	2
Site Preparation						
Worker (Gasoline)	17.5	18.5	324	3,238	26.0	125
Water Trucks (Diesel)	3	0.25	0.75	8	7.4	1
Grading						
Worker (Gasoline)	20	18.5	370	11,100	26.0	428
Water Trucks (Diesel)	3	0.25	0.75	23	7.4	3
Building Construction						
Worker (Gasoline)	9.72	18.5	180	53,946	26.0	2,078
Vendor (Diesel)	2.89	10.2	29	8,843	7.4	1,193
Paving						
Worker (Gasoline)	15	18.5	278	5,550	26.0	214
Architectural Coating						
Worker (Gasoline)	1.94	18.5	36	718	26.0	28
Total Gasoline Fuel Used from On-Road Construction Vehicles (gallons)						3,086
Total Diesel Fuel Used from On-Road Construction Vehicles (gallons)						2,132

Notes:

¹ Based on: 20 days for Demolition; 10 days for Site Preparation, 20 days for Grading; 300 days for Building Construction; 20 days for Paving; and 20 days for Architectural Coating.

² From EMFAC 2021 model (see Appendix B).

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1; CARB, 2018.

Table I shows that the on-road construction-related vehicle trips would consume 3,086 gallons of gasoline and 2,132 gallons of diesel fuel. As detailed above, Table H shows that the off-road construction equipment would consume 49,666 gallons of diesel fuel. This would result in the total consumption of 3,086 gallons of gasoline and 51,798 gallons of diesel fuel from construction of the proposed project.

Operations-Related Energy Use

The operation of the proposed project is anticipated to use energy in the forms of petroleum fuel, electricity, and natural gas, and the calculations for each source are described below.

Operational Petroleum Fuel

The on-road operations-related vehicle trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the total annual vehicle miles traveled assumptions from the CalEEMod model run as detailed above in Section 8.1, which found that operation of the proposed project would generate 828,703 vehicle miles traveled per year. The calculated total operational miles were then divided by the South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County fleet average rate of 26.0 miles per gallon, which was calculated through use of the EMFAC2021 (see Appendix B). Based on the above calculation methodology, operational vehicle trips generated from the proposed project would consume 31,922 gallons of gasoline per year.

Operational Electricity Use

The operations-related electricity usage was calculated in the CalEEMod model run that is detailed above in Section 8.1 that found operation of the proposed project would result in net zero electricity usage with implementation of Title 24 Part 6 requirements that require the implementation of building energy efficiency standards that include the installation of photovoltaic systems on the rooftops of the proposed homes.

Operational Natural Gas Use

The operations-related natural gas usage was calculated in the CalEEMod model run that is detailed above in Section 8.1 that found operation of the proposed project will use 1,035,054 kilo British Thermal Units (kBtu) per year, which is equivalent to 10,353 Therms per year of natural gas.

8.3 Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions Modeling

The dispersion modeling utilized for analyzing the TAC emissions in this analysis has been based on the recommended methodology described in *Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis* (SCAQMD HRA Guidance), prepared by SCAQMD, 2003, *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines* (OEHHA Guidelines), prepared by Office of Environmental Health Hazard, February 2015, and *Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401, 1401.1 and 212* (SCAQMD Risk Assessment Procedures), prepared by SCAQMD, September 1, 2017. Important issues that affect the dispersion modeling include the following: 1) Model Selection, 2) Source Treatment, 3) Meteorological Data, and 4) Receptor Grid. Each of these issues is addressed below.

Model Selection

The Lakes AERMOD View Version 12.0.0 using the latest version of the AERMOD model (22112) was used for all dispersion modeling. Key dispersion modeling options selected included the regulatory default options and urban modeling option for Los Angeles County with a population of 9,818,605. Flagpole receptor height was set to 0 meters, which is based on SCAQMD recommended modeling parameters. AERMAP model (16216), the terrain pre-processor for AERMOD, was run with a USGS 7.5 minute map of San Dimas. The averaging time options of 1-hour and Period were selected in all AERMOD model runs.

Meteorological Data

Meteorological data from the Azusa Monitoring Station was selected for this modeling application. The SCAQMD's meteorological data is provided at: <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/meteorological-data/data-for-aermod>. Five full years of meteorological data were collected at the Azusa Monitoring Station by the SCAQMD that included years 2012 to 2016. The SCAQMD processed the data for input to the model. An elevation of 182 meters was utilized for the Azusa Station per SCAQMD guidance.

Receptor Grid

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residents at the single-family homes on the east side of the project site, where the nearest home is 30 feet east of the project site. There is also a fire station located as near as 60 feet west of the project site and a church located as near as 100 feet north of the project site. Discrete receptors were placed at ten representative nearby sensitive receptors. Figure 3 shows the locations of the sources and receptors modeled in the AERMOD model for TAC emissions.

DPM Emissions Assumptions

The Age Sensitivity Factors (ASF) that are defined in the OEHHA Guidance (OEHHA 2015) have been utilized in this analysis. The ASF requirements, utilize separate emission factors over a person's life segmented into three distinct periods with the first period starting at the third trimester of a pregnancy to 2 years of age, the second period is from 2 to 16 years, and the third if from 16 to 70 years old.

Since the construction emissions would occur over a 1.5 year period from June 2025 to December 2026, each year was analyzed separately, with year 2025 representing from third trimester to 3 months and year 2026 represented 3 months to 1.2 years of age. For each year the daily breathing rates and associated cancer risks were adjusted to match the above age levels. The use of the above age breakdowns represents a worst-case assumption that a woman who is in her third trimester is living in one of the nearby homes at the start of construction and the newborn child would remain at the home through the duration of construction. Construction activities have been modeled as occurring from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day.

Off-Road Construction Equipment DPM Emissions

TAC emissions from construction activities would be primarily from DPM emissions associated with the onsite operation of off-road diesel equipment. The off-road equipment exhaust emissions that would be created from construction of the proposed project has been calculated by the CalEEMod Model, based on the parameters detailed above in Section 8.1. The CalEEMod model calculated that the off-road equipment would generate daily averages of 0.26 pounds per day of PM_{2.5} in 2025 and 0.23 pounds per day of PM_{2.5} in 2026.

The off-road construction equipment was modeled as three point sources, located in the northern portion, middle portion and southern portion of the project site, where each point source emitted one third of the PM10 emissions from the CalEEMod model. The three point source were modeled in the AERMOD model with a 13-foot release height, a 0.1-meter diameter stack, a velocity of 50 meters per second, and a temperature of 366°K. The emission rates for each of three point sources are based on a 9-hour workday and are shown in Table J. The placement of the off-road equipment point sources in the AERMOD model is shown in Figure 3.

Table J – Off-Road Equipment DPM Emission Entered into AERMOD

Source ID	Location on Project Site	PM2.5 Emissions Rates (grams/second)	
		2025	2026
EQUIPN	Northern Portion	1.21E-03	1.07E-03
EQUIPM	Middle Portion	1.21E-03	1.07E-03
EQUIPS	Southern Portion	1.21E-03	1.07E-03

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1

Construction-Related Truck Running Emissions

The emission factors used for the roadway line volume sources were derived from the CARB EMFAC2021 Version 1.0.2. The parameters entered into the EMFAC2021 model included the South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County, for calendar years 2025 and 2026, a vehicle category of T7 Single Dump Class 8, model year of aggregated, speeds of 10 miles per hour for the onsite road and 35 miles per hour for the offsite roads, temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, humidity of 50 percent, and set for diesel fuel. The EMFAC2021 version 1.0.2 model calculated running emission rates are shown in Table K and the calculated truck idling emissions rates are shown in Table M and the EMFAC2021 printouts are provided in Appendix B.

Table K – EMFAC2021 Diesel Truck Running PM2.5 Emission Rates

Vehicle Class	Speed (mph)	EMFAC2021 PM2.5 Running Emissions Rates (grams/mile)	
		2025	2026
T7 Single Dump Class 8	10	0.0084	0.0082
	35	0.0062	0.0061

Source: EMFAC2021 version 1.0.2 (see Appendix B).

The offsite construction-related truck trips has been modeled with all trips traveling to and from the existing project site driveway on Meadow Pass Road to Lemon Avenue. The CalEEMod model calculated the truck trips that would be generated from the proposed project, which found that the demolition phase would generate 17.3 truck trips per day over 20 workdays and the building construction phase would generate an average of 2.89 truck trips per day over 300 work days. This would result in average of 3.4 daily truck trips in the year 2025 and an average of 1.6 daily truck trips in the year 2026.

The truck travel emissions were modeled in the AERMOD model by using line volume sources. The line volume sources were modeled with a plume height of 6 feet and plume width of 12 feet for the onsite path and a 34-foot width on the offsite roads. The road source emissions rates entered into the AERMOD model are shown in Table L. The road source emissions were determined by calculating the time it takes for each truck to cross the road length and then multiplying that amount of time by the daily truck

operations and dividing it by 9 hours in order to determine the percent of daily running time. The daily running time was then multiplied by the EMFAC2021 emissions rates that are detailed above and were converted to grams per second. The placement of the truck travel line volume sources in the AERMOD model is shown in Figure 3.

Table L – Construction-Related Truck Travel Emissions Rates used in the AERMOD Model

Source ID	Roads	Length of Road (Meters)	PM2.5 Emission Rates (grams/second)	
			2025	2026
RDOFF	Meadow Pass Road & Lemon Avenue	959	3.83E-07	1.76E-07
RDON	Onsite	392	2.13E-07	9.73E-08

Notes:

¹ A daily truck trip represent either entering or leaving project site. A delivery to the project site would generate two trips.

Source: EMFAC2021

Construction-Related Truck Idling Emissions

The emissions factors used for the truck idling point source are based on the EMFAC2021 Idling Emission Rates shown in Table M and the EMFAC2021 input parameters have been described above and the EMFAC2021 printouts are provided in Appendix B.

Table M – EMFAC2021 Diesel Truck Idling PM2.5 Emission Rates

Vehicle Class	EMFAC2021 PM2.5 Idling Emissions Rates (grams/hour)	
	2025	2026
T7 Single Dump Class 8	0.0218	0.0198

Source: EMFAC2021 version 1.0.2 (see Appendix B).

The construction diesel truck idling was modeled as a point source located approximately in the middle of the project site. The analysis was based on each truck delivery idling on the project site for 10 minutes (5 minutes per trip). The 5-minute period is based on Section 2485 of the California Code of Regulations that limits commercial truck idling to 5 minutes at any location. The idling point source was modeled in the AERMOD model with a 12-foot height, a 0.1-meter diameter, a velocity of 50 meters per second, and a temperature of 366°K. The idling DPM emission rates used in the AERMOD model for each year of construction analyzed are shown in Table N and are based on a 9-hour workday. The placement of the idling point source in the AERMOD model is shown in Figure 3.

Table N – Construction-Related Truck Idling Emissions Rates Used in the AERMOD Model

Source ID	Description	PM2.5 Emission Rates (grams/second)	
		2025	2026
IDLE	Construction-Related Truck Idling	1.88E-07	8.07E-08

Source: EMFAC2021 version 1.0.2; CalEEMod version 2022.1



Figure 3
AERMOD Model Construction Sources and Receptors Placement

9.0 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

9.1 Regional Air Quality

Many air quality impacts that derive from dispersed mobile sources, which are the dominant pollution generators in the Air Basin, often occurs hours later and miles away after photochemical processes have converted primary exhaust pollutants into secondary contaminants such as ozone. The incremental regional air quality impact of an individual project is generally very small and difficult to measure. Therefore, SCAQMD has developed significance thresholds based on the volume of pollution emitted rather than on actual ambient air quality because the direct air quality impact of a project is not quantifiable on a regional scale. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that any project in the Air Basin with daily emissions that exceed any of the identified significance thresholds should be considered as having an individually and cumulatively significant air quality impact. For the purposes to this air quality impact analysis, a regional air quality impact would be considered significant if emissions exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds identified in Table O.

Table O – SCAQMD Regional Criteria Pollutant Emission Thresholds of Significance

	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)						
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM10	PM2.5	Lead
Construction	75	100	550	150	150	55	3
Operation	55	55	550	150	150	55	3

Source: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

9.2 Local Air Quality

Project-related construction air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin. In order to assess local air quality impacts the SCAQMD has developed Localized Significant Thresholds (LSTs) to assess the project-related air emissions in the project vicinity. SCAQMD has also provided *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (LST Methodology), July 2008, which details the methodology to analyze local air emission impacts. The LST Methodology found that the primary emissions of concern are NO₂, CO, PM10, and PM2.5.

The LST Methodology provides Look-Up Tables with different thresholds based on the location and size of the project site and distance to the nearest sensitive receptors. As detailed above in Section 7.3, the project site is located in Air Monitoring Area 10, Pomona/Walnut Valley.

The Look-Up Tables include site acreage sizes of 1-acre, 2-acres and 5-acres. The *Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds*, prepared by SCAQMD, 2015, provides guidance on how to determine the appropriate site acreage size to utilize for a project. The Fact Sheet details the site acreage should be based on the maximum number of acres disturbed on the peak day of construction that is calculated on the construction equipment list utilized in the CalEEMod model, where crawler tractors, graders, and rubber-tired dozers are all assumed to disturb 0.5-acre in an 8-hour day and scrapers are assumed to disturb 1.0-acre in an 8-hour day. It should be noted that the methodology in the Fact Sheet was developed from the CalEEMod User Guide Appendix A, where the same acres disturbed per equipment type is detailed and is utilized in the CalEEMod model in order to determine the acres per day disturbed during site preparation and grading phases.

Table P lists all of the construction equipment modeled in CalEEMod and utilizes the methodology in the Fact Sheet to calculate the acres disturbed per day. As shown in Table P, the maximum disturbed per day would occur during the grading phase when 3.0-acres would be disturbed. In order to provide a conservative analysis, the 2-acre and 5-acre project site thresholds were interpolated in order to develop the 3.0-acre project site thresholds that were utilized in this analysis.

Table P – Construction Equipment Modeled in CalEEMod and Acres Disturbed per Day

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Acres Disturbed per piece of Equipment per Day ¹	Operating Hours per Day	Acres Disturbed per Day
Demolition	Concrete Saw	1	0	8	0
	Excavators	3	0	8	0
	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	0.5	8	1.0
	Total Acres Disturbed per Day During Demolition				
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	0.5	8	1.5
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	0	8	0
	Total Acres Disturbed per Day During Site Preparation				
Grading	Excavators	2	0	8	0
	Graders	1	0.5	8	0.5
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	0.5	8	0.5
	Scrapers	2	1.0	8	2.0
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	0	8	0
	Total Acres Disturbed per Day During Grading				
Building Construction	Cranes	1	0	7	0
	Forklifts	3	0	8	0
	Generator Sets	1	0	8	0
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	0	7	0
	Welders	1	0	8	0
	Total Acres Disturbed per Day During Building Construction				
Paving	Pavers	2	0	8	0
	Paving Equipment	2	0	8	0
	Rollers	2	0	8	0
	Total Acres Disturbed per Day During Paving				
Architectural Coating	Air Compressor	1	0	6	0
Total Acres Disturbed per Day During Architectural Coating					0
Maximum Acres Disturbed during All Construction Activities					3.0

Notes:

¹ Based on the Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds where crawler tractors, graders, and rubber tired dozers disturb 0.5-acre in an 8-hour day and scrapers disturb 1.0-acre in an 8-hour day. All other equipment disturb 0 acres per 8-hour day.

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1; SCAQMD, 2015.

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residents at the single-family homes on the east side of the project site, where the nearest home is 30 feet (9 meters) east of the project site. According to LST Methodology, any receptor located closer than 25 meters (82 feet) shall be based on the 25-meter thresholds. Table Q below shows the LSTs for NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for both construction and operational activities.

Table Q – SCAQMD Local Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Activity	Allowable Emissions (pounds/day) ¹			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Construction	270	1,577	13	8
Operation	270	1,577	4	2

Notes:

¹ The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family homes located as near as 30 feet (9 meters) east of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold.

Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for two and five acres in Air Monitoring Area 10, Pomona/Walnut Valley.

9.3 Toxic Air Contaminants

According to the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook, any project that has the potential to expose the public to toxic air contaminants in excess of the following thresholds would be considered to have a significant air quality impact:

- If the Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk is 10 in one million or greater; or
- Toxic air contaminants from the proposed project would result in a Hazard Index increase of 1 or greater.

In order to determine if the proposed project may have a significant impact related to TACs, the *Health Risk Assessment Guidance for analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis*, (Diesel Analysis) prepared by SCAQMD, August 2003, recommends that if the proposed project is anticipated to create TACs through stationary sources or regular operations of diesel trucks on the project site, then the proximity of the nearest receptors to the source of the TAC and the toxicity of the HAP should be analyzed through a comprehensive facility-wide health risk assessment (HRA).

9.4 Odor Impacts

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that an odor impact would occur if the proposed project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402, which states:

“A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.”

If the proposed project results in a violation of Rule 402 with regards to odor impacts, then the proposed project would create a significant odor impact.

9.5 Energy Conservation

The 2022 CEQA California Environmental Quality Act Statutes & Guidelines (2022 CEQA Guidelines) include an Energy Section that analyzes the proposed project's energy consumption in order to avoid or reduce

inefficient, wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. Appendix F of the 2022 CEQA Statute and Guidelines, states the following:

The goal of conserving energy implies the wise and efficient use of energy. The means of achieving this goal include:

- (1) Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption,
- (2) Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil, and
- (3) Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

Since the Energy Section was recently added, no state or local agencies have adopted specific criteria or thresholds to be utilized in an energy impact analysis. However, Appendix F, Subsection II.C of the 2022 CEQA Guidelines provides the following criteria for determining significance.

1. The project's energy requirements and its energy use efficiencies by amount and fuel type for each stage of the project life cycle including construction, operation, maintenance and/or removal. If appropriate, the energy intensiveness of materials may be discussed.
2. The effects of the project on local and regional energy supplies and on requirement for additional capacity.
3. The effects of the project on peak and base period demands for electricity and other forms of energy.
4. The degree to which the project complies with existing energy standards.
5. The effects of the project on energy resources.
6. The project's projected transportation energy use requirements and its overall use of efficient transportation alternatives.

If the proposed project creates inefficient, wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction or operation activities or conflicts with a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, then the proposed project would create a significant energy impact.

9.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The *Draft Environmental Impact Report Volume I of II General Plan Update and West Valley Specific Plan City of Walnut*, February 2018, utilized the draft thresholds prepared by the SCAQMD Working Group that were developed at the September 28, 2010 Working Group meeting, when SCAQMD released its most current version of the draft GHG emissions thresholds. The draft thresholds recommends a tiered approach that provides a quantitative annual threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e for all land use projects. The SCAQMD Working Group provided substantial evidence supporting the use of the threshold.

It should be noted that SCAQMD's Working Group's thresholds were prepared prior to the issuance of Executive Order B-30-15 on April 29, 2015 that provided a reduction goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. This target was codified into statute through passage of AB 197 and SB 32 in September 2016. However it should be noted that the California Supreme Court's ruling on *Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (Cleveland v. SANDAG), Filed July 13, 2017 stated:

SANDAG did not abuse its discretion in declining to adopt the 2050 goal as a measure of significance in light of the fact that the Executive Order does not specify any plan or

implementation measures to achieve its goal. In its response to comments, the EIR said: “It is uncertain what role regional land use and transportation strategies can or should play in achieving the EO’s 2050 emissions reduction target. A recent California Energy Commission report concludes, however, that the primary strategies to achieve this target should be major ‘decarbonization’ of electricity supplies and fuels, and major improvements in energy efficiency [citation].

Although, the above court case was referencing California’s GHG emission targets for the year 2050, at this time it is also unclear what role land use strategies can or should play in achieving the AB 197 and SB 32 reduction goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. As such this analysis has relied on the SCAQMD Working Group’s recommended thresholds. Therefore, the proposed project would be considered to create a significant cumulative GHG impact if the proposed project would exceed the annual threshold of 3,000 MTCO_{2e}.

The GHG emissions analysis for both construction and operation of the proposed project can be found below in Sections 10.8 and 10.9.

10.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

10.1 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

Consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact related to air quality, energy, and GHG emissions would occur if the proposed project is determined to:

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard;
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations;
- Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people;
- Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation;
- Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy;
- Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or
- Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

10.2 Air Quality Compliance

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The following section discusses the proposed project's consistency with the SCAQMD AQMP.

SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a discussion of any inconsistencies between a proposed project and applicable General Plans and regional plans (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125). The regional plan that applies to the proposed project includes the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, this section discusses any potential inconsistencies of the proposed project with the AQMP.

The purpose of this discussion is to set forth the issues regarding consistency with the assumptions and objectives of the AQMP and discuss whether the proposed project would interfere with the region's ability to comply with Federal and State air quality standards. If the decision-makers determine that the proposed project is inconsistent, the lead agency may consider project modifications or inclusion of mitigation to eliminate the inconsistency.

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that "New or amended GP Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP." Strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required. A proposed project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key indicators of consistency:

-
- (1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
 - (2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

Criterion 1 - Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations?

Based on the air quality modeling analysis contained in this report, short-term regional construction air emissions would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.1 or local thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. The ongoing operation of the proposed project would generate air pollutant emissions that are inconsequential on a regional basis and would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.1. The analysis for long-term local air quality impacts showed that local pollutant concentrations would not be projected to exceed the air quality standards. Therefore, a less than significant long-term impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Therefore, based on the information provided above, the proposed project would be consistent with the first criterion.

Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP?

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the proposed project with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to insure that the analyses conducted for the proposed project are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The AQMP is developed through use of the planning forecasts provided in the RTP/SCS (Connect SoCal 2020) and FTIP (2019 FTIP). The RTP/SCS is a major planning document for the regional transportation and land use network within Southern California. The RTP/SCS is a long-range plan that is required by federal and state requirements placed on SCAG and is updated every four years. The FTIP provides long-range planning for future transportation improvement projects that are constructed with state and/or federal funds within Southern California. Local governments are required to use these plans as the basis of their plans for the purpose of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For this project, the City of Walnut General Plan's Land Use Plan defines the assumptions that are represented in the AQMP.

The project site is currently designated as Very Low Density Residential (VLDR) in the General Plan that allows for a density of between 0.5 and 2.0 dwelling units per acre. The project site is also zoned Residential Planned Development (RPD), with a minimum 28,500 square foot lot size and net acre density. The proposed project would consist of 27 single-family homes, with a minimum lot size of 28,500 square feet. As such, the proposed project is consistent with the current land use designation and would not require a General Plan Amendment or zone change. As such, the proposed project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

Based on the above, the proposed project will not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, a less than significant impact will occur in relation to implementation of the AQMP.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.3 Cumulative Net Increase in Non-Attainment Pollution

The proposed project would not 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.

The SCAQMD has published a report on how to address cumulative impacts from air pollution: White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution (<http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Environmental-Justice/cumulative-impacts-working-group/cumulative-impacts-white-paper.pdf>). In this report the AQMD clearly states (Page D-3):

“...the AQMD uses the same significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts for all environmental topics analyzed in an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The only case where the significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts differ is the Hazard Index (HI) significance threshold for TAC emissions. The project specific (project increment) significance threshold is $HI > 1.0$ while the cumulative (facility- wide) is $HI > 3.0$. It should be noted that the HI is only one of three TAC emission significance thresholds considered (when applicable) in a CEQA analysis. The other two are the maximum individual cancer risk (MICR) and the cancer burden, both of which use the same significance thresholds (MICR of 10 in 1 million and cancer burden of 0.5) for project specific and cumulative impacts. Projects that exceed the project-specific significance thresholds are considered by the SCAQMD to be cumulatively considerable. This is the reason project-specific and cumulative significance thresholds are the same. Conversely, projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are generally not considered to be cumulatively significant.”

Therefore, this analysis assumes that individual projects that do not generate operational or construction emissions that exceed the SCAQMD’s recommended daily thresholds for project-specific impacts would also not cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which the Basin is in nonattainment, and, therefore, would not be considered to have a significant, adverse air quality impact. Alternatively, individual project-related construction and operational emissions that exceed SCAQMD thresholds for project-specific impacts would be considered cumulatively considerable. The following section calculates the potential air emissions associated with the construction and operations of the proposed project and compares the emissions to the SCAQMD standards.

Construction Emissions

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing structures on the project site, site preparation and grading of the approximately 17.1 acres that will be disturbed, building construction of the 27 single-family homes, paving of the onsite public street system and driveways, and application of architectural coatings.

The CalEEMod model has been utilized to calculate the construction-related emissions from the proposed project and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 8.1. The daily construction-related criteria pollutant emissions from the proposed project by season and year of construction activities are shown below in Table R. The CalEEMod printouts for the criteria pollutant calculations are shown in Appendix A.

Table R – Construction-Related Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Season and Year of Construction	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM10	PM2.5
Summer 2025	3.39	31.8	31.4	0.06	7.81	4.05
Winter 2025	1.17	10.6	13.7	0.02	0.58	0.43
Summer 2026	1.11	9.99	13.6	0.02	0.53	0.39
Winter 2026	60.3	10.0	13.6	0.02	0.53	0.39
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	60.3	31.8	31.4	0.06	7.81	4.05
SCQAMD Regional Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
SCAQMD Local Thresholds¹	--	178	1,112	--	8	5
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:

¹ The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family homes located as near as 30 feet (9 meters) east of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold. Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for two and five acres in Air Monitoring Area 10, Pomona/Walnut Valley.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.

Table R shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds during construction of the proposed project. Therefore, a less than significant regional or local air quality impact would occur from construction of the proposed project.

Operational Emissions

The on-going operation of the proposed project would result in a long-term increase in air quality emissions. This increase would be due to emissions from the project-generated vehicle trips, emissions from energy usage, onsite area source emissions created from the on-going use of the proposed project. The operations-related regional criteria air quality impacts created by the proposed project have been analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 8.1. The worst-case summer or winter VOC, NOx, CO, SO₂, PM10, and PM2.5 daily emissions created from the proposed project's long-term operations have been calculated and are summarized below in Table S and the CalEEMod daily emissions printouts are shown in Appendix A.

Table S – Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM10	PM2.5
Mobile Sources ¹	0.82	0.67	7.17	0.02	1.66	0.43
Area Sources ²	4.49	0.46	1.72	<0.01	0.04	0.04
Energy Usage ³	0.02	0.26	0.11	<0.01	0.02	0.02
Total Emissions	5.33	1.39	9.00	0.02	1.72	0.49
SCQAMD Regional Operational Thresholds	55	55	550	150	150	55
SCAQM Local Operational Thresholds⁴	--	178	1,112	--	2	1
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:

¹ Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust.

² Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.

³ Energy usage consists of emissions from natural gas usage.

⁴ The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family homes located as near as 30 feet (9 meters) east of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold. Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for two and five acres in Air Monitoring Area 10, Pomona/Walnut Valley.
Source: Calculated from CalEEMod Version 2022.1.

The data provided in Table S shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds. Therefore, less than significant regional and local air quality impacts would occur from operation of the proposed project.

Friant Ranch Case

In *Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502 (also referred to as “*Friant Ranch*”), the California Supreme Court held that when an EIR concluded that when a project would have significant impacts to air quality impacts, an EIR should “make a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project’s air quality impacts to likely health consequences.” In order to determine compliance with this Case, the Court developed a multi-part test that includes the following:

- 1) The air quality discussion shall describe the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant, including diesel particulate matter.

This Analysis details the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant above in Section 4.1 and specifically in Table B. In addition, the specific health risks created from diesel particulate matter is detailed above in Section 2.2 of this analysis. As such, this analysis meets the part 1 requirements of the Friant Ranch Case.

- 2) The analysis shall identify the magnitude of the health risks created from the Project. The Ruling details how to identify the magnitude of the health risks. Specifically, on page 24 of the ruling it states “The Court of Appeal identified several ways in which the EIR could have framed the analysis so as to adequately inform the public and decision makers of possible adverse health effects. The County could have, for example, identified the Project’s impact on the days of nonattainment per year.”

The Friant Ranch Case found that an EIR's air quality analysis must meaningfully connect the identified air quality impacts to the human health consequences of those impacts, or meaningfully explain why that analysis cannot be provided. As noted in the Brief of Amicus Curiae by the SCAQMD in the Friant Ranch case (<https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/9-s219783-ac-south-coast-air-quality-mgt-dist-041315.pdf>) (Brief), SCAQMD has among the most sophisticated air quality modeling and health impact evaluation capability of any of the air districts in the State, and thus it is uniquely situated to express an opinion on how lead agencies should correlate air quality impacts with specific health outcomes. The SCAQMD discusses that it may be infeasible to quantify health risks caused by projects similar to the proposed Project, due to many factors. It is necessary to have data regarding the sources and types of air toxic contaminants, location of emission points, velocity of emissions, the meteorology and topography of the area, and the location of receptors (worker and residence). The Brief states that it may not be feasible to perform a health risk assessment for airborne toxics that will be emitted by a generic industrial building that was built on "speculation" (i.e., without knowing the future tenant(s)). Even where a health risk assessment can be prepared, however, the resulting maximum health risk value is only a calculation of risk, it does not necessarily mean anyone will contract cancer as a result of the Project. The Brief also cites the author of the CARB methodology, which reported that a PM2.5 methodology is not suited for small projects and may yield unreliable results. Similarly, SCAQMD staff does not currently know of a way to accurately quantify ozone-related health impacts caused by NOX or VOC emissions from relatively small projects, due to photochemistry and regional model limitations. The Brief concludes, with respect to the Friant Ranch EIR, that although it may have been technically possible to plug the data into a methodology, the results would not have been reliable or meaningful.

On the other hand, for extremely large regional projects (unlike the proposed project), the SCAQMD states that it has been able to correlate potential health outcomes for very large emissions sources – as part of their rulemaking activity, specifically 6,620 pounds per day of NOx and 89,180 pounds per day of VOC were expected to result in approximately 20 premature deaths per year and 89,947 school absences due to ozone. As shown above in Table R, project-related construction activities would generate a maximum of 60.3 pounds per day of VOC and 31.8 pounds per day of NOx and as shown above in Table S, operation of the proposed project would generate 5.33 pounds per day of VOC and 1.39 pounds per day NOx. The proposed project would not generate anywhere near these levels of 6,620 pounds per day of NOx or 89,190 pounds per day of VOC emissions. Therefore, the proposed project’s emissions are not sufficiently high enough to use a regional modeling program to correlate health effects on a basin-wide level.

Notwithstanding, this analysis does evaluate the proposed project’s localized impact to air quality for emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 by comparing the proposed project’s onsite emissions to the SCAQMD’s applicable LST thresholds. As evaluated in this analysis, the proposed project would not result in emissions that exceeded the SCAQMD’s LSTs. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to exceed the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards for emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5.

Local CO Hotspot Impacts from Project-Generated Vehicular Trips

CO is the pollutant of major concern along roadways because the most notable source of CO is motor vehicles. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of potential local air quality impacts. Local air quality impacts can be assessed by comparing future without and with project CO levels to the State and Federal CO standards of 20 ppm over one hour or 9 ppm over eight hours.

At the time of the 1993 Handbook, the Air Basin was designated nonattainment under the CAAQS and NAAQS for CO. With the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of control technology on industrial facilities, CO concentrations in the Air Basin and in the state have steadily declined. In 2007, the Air Basin was designated in attainment for CO under both the CAAQS and NAAQS. SCAQMD conducted a CO hot spot analysis for attainment at the busiest intersections in Los Angeles during the peak morning and afternoon periods and did not predict a violation of CO standards³. Since the nearby intersections to the proposed project are much smaller with less traffic than what was analyzed by the SCAQMD, no local CO Hotspot are anticipated to be created from the proposed project and no CO Hotspot modeling was performed. Therefore, a less than significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the on-going use of the proposed project.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

³The four intersections analyzed by the SCAQMD were: Long Beach Boulevard and Imperial Highway; Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue; Sunset Boulevard and Highland Avenue; and La Cienega Boulevard and Century Boulevard. The busiest intersection evaluated (Wilshire and Veteran) had a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day with LOS E in the morning and LOS F in the evening peak hour.

10.4 Sensitive Receptors

The proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The local concentrations of criteria pollutant emissions produced in the nearby vicinity of the proposed project, which may expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations have been calculated above in Section 10.3 for both construction and operations, which are discussed separately below. The discussion below also includes an analysis of the potential impacts from toxic air contaminant emissions. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residents at the single-family homes on the east side of the project site, where the nearest home is 30 feet east of the project site. There is also a fire station located as near as 60 feet west of the project site and a church located as near as 100 feet north of the project site.

Construction-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing structures on the project site, site preparation and grading of the approximately 17.1 acres that will be disturbed, building construction of the 27 single-family homes, paving of the onsite public street system and driveways, and application of architectural coatings. Construction activities may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of localized criteria pollutant concentrations and from toxic air contaminant emissions created from onsite construction equipment, which are described below.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Construction

The local air quality impacts from construction of the proposed project have been analyzed above in Section 10.3 and found that the construction of the proposed project would not exceed the local NO_x, CO, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would create a less than significant construction-related impact to local air quality and no mitigation would be required.

Toxic Air Contaminants Impacts from Construction

Construction activities are anticipated to generate TAC emissions from diesel particulate matter (DPM) associated with the operation of trucks and off-road equipment and from possible asbestos in the structures to be demolished.

Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would generate DPM emissions from diesel truck trips to the project site as well as from off-road diesel-powered equipment. The TAC impacts to the nearby sensitive receptors have been analyzed through use of the AERMOD model and the model input parameters detailed above. Health risks from TACs are twofold. First, TACs are carcinogens according to the State of California. Second, short-term acute and long-term chronic exposure to TACs can cause health effects to the respiratory system. Each of these health risks is discussed below.

Cancer Risks

According to the OEHHA Guidance (OEHHA, 2015) and *Risk Assessment Procedures for Rules 1401, 1401.1 and 212*, (SCAQMD, 2017), the cancer risk should be calculated using the following formula:

Cancer Risk = [Dose-inh (mg/(Kg-day))] * [Cancer Potency Factor (kg-day)/mg]*[1x10⁶] * Age Sensitivity Factor * Fraction of Time at Home

$$\text{Dose-inh} = (C_{\text{air}} * \text{DBR} * A * \text{EF} * \text{ED} * 10^6) / \text{AT}$$

Where:

- C_{air} [Concentration in air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)] = (Calculated by AERMOD Model)
- DBR [Daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight – day)]
- A [Inhalation absorption factor]
- EF [Exposure frequency (days/year)]
- ED [Exposure duration (years)]
- 10^6 [Micrograms to milligrams conversion]
- AT [Average time period over which exposure is averaged in days]

The cancer risk parameters used in this evaluation for the nearby residential uses are shown in Table T and are based on construction occurring over a 1.5 year period from June 2025 to December 2026. Each year was analyzed separately, with year 2025 representing from third trimester to 3 months and year 2026 represented 3 months to 1.25 years of age.

Table T – DPM Cancer Risk Calculation Parameters

Parameter	Construction Year	
	2025 (3 rd Tri to 3 months)	2026 (3 months to 1.25 yr)
Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day) for DPM	1.1	1.1
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg body weight-day)	726 ⁽¹⁾	1,090
Inhalation Absorption Factor	1	1
Exposure Frequency (days/year)	350	350
Exposure Duration (years)	0.5	1.0
Age Sensitivity Factor	10	10
Fraction of Time at Home	1.0	1.0
Averaging Time ² (days)	25,550	25,550
Potential Cancer Risk =	$C_{\text{air}} * 55$	$C_{\text{air}} * 164$

Notes:

¹ Based on 95th percentile breathing rate of 361 for 3rd trimester for 3 months and 1,090 for 0 to 2 years for 3 months.

² Based on a 70-year average lifetime.

Source: OEHHA, 2015; SCAQMD, 2017

Table U provides a summary of the calculated DPM concentrations at the nearest sensitive receptors and associated cancer risk from DPM emissions at the nearby homes, church and fire station. The AERMOD printouts are provided in Appendices C and D.

Table U – Construction-Related DPM Emissions Cancer Risks

Sensitive Receptor ¹	Receptor Location		Annual DPM Concentration (µg/m ³)		Cancer Risk Per Million People ²
	X	Y	2025	2026	
1	419,940	3,765,416	0.0042	0.0037	0.8
2	420,156	3,765,418	0.0088	0.0078	1.8
3	420,217	3,765,309	0.0069	0.0061	1.4
4	420,124	3,765,228	0.0089	0.0079	1.8
5	420,149	3,765,130	0.0152	0.0134	3.0
6	420,187	3,764,988	0.0102	0.0090	2.0
7	420,182	3,764,931	0.0168	0.0149	3.4
8	420,080	3,764,813	0.0156	0.0138	3.1
9	419,935	3,764,947	0.0040	0.0035	0.8
10	419,883	3,765,116	0.0036	0.0032	0.7
Threshold of Significance					10
Exceed Threshold?					No

Notes:

¹ The locations of each Sensitive Receptor are shown above in Figure 3.

² The residential cancer risk based on: C_{air} (2025) * 55 + C_{air} (2026) * 164.

Source: Calculated from ISC-AERMOD View Version 12.0.0.

Table U shows that the cancer risk from DPM emissions created from construction of the proposed project would be as high as **3.4 per million persons** at the single-family homes located on the east side of the project site (Sensitive Receptor 7). The project-related cancer risk from construction-related DPM emissions would be well below the SCAQMD’s threshold of 10 per million persons. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact due to the cancer risk from DPM emissions.

Non-Cancer Risks

In addition to the cancer risk from exposure to TAC emissions there is also the potential TAC exposure may result in adverse health impacts from chronic illnesses, which is detailed below. According to the OEHHA, no acute risk had been found to be created from DPM, so there is no acute AREL assigned to DPM and no further analysis is provided as no acute impact would be created from the DPM emissions created by the proposed project.

Chronic Health Impacts

Chronic health effects are characterized by prolonged or repeated exposure to a TAC over many days, months, or years. Symptoms from chronic health impacts may not be immediately apparent and are often irreversible. The chronic hazard index is based on the most impacted sensitive receptor from the proposed project and is calculated from the annual average concentrations of PM2.5. The relationship for non-cancer chronic health effects is given by the equation:

$$HI_{DPM} = C_{DPM} / REL_{DPM}$$

Where,

HI_{DPM} = Hazard Index; an expression of the potential for non-cancer health effects.

C_{DPM} = Annual average diesel particulate matter concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
 REL_{DPM} = Reference Exposure Level (REL) for diesel particulate matter; the diesel particulate matter concentration at which no adverse health effects are anticipated.

The REL_{DPM} is $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has established this concentration as protective for the respiratory system. As shown above in Table U, the AERMOD model found that the highest annual off-site concentration is $0.0168 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for DPM chronic non-cancer risk emissions. The resulting Hazard Index is:

$$HI_{DPM} = 0.0168 / 5 = 0.00336$$

The criterion for significance is a Chronic Hazard Index increase of 1.0 or greater, which is detailed above. Therefore, the on-going operations of the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact due to the non-cancer chronic health risk from TAC emissions created by the proposed project.

Asbestos Emissions

It is possible that the existing onsite structures to be demolished contains asbestos. According to SCAQMD Rule 1403 requirements, prior to the start of demolition activities, the existing structures located onsite shall be thoroughly surveyed for the presence of asbestos by a person that is certified by Cal/OSHA for asbestos surveys. Rule 1403 requires that the SCAQMD be notified a minimum of 10 days before any demolition activities begin with specific details of all asbestos to be removed, start and completion dates of demolition, work practices and engineering controls to be used to contain the asbestos emissions, estimates on the amount of asbestos to be removed, the name of the waste disposal site where the asbestos will be taken, and names and addresses of all contractors and transporters that will be involved in the asbestos removal process. Therefore, through adherence to the asbestos removal requirements, detailed in SCAQMD Rule 1403, a less than significant asbestos impact would occur during construction of the proposed project

Therefore, construction of the proposed project would result in a less than significant exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Operations-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The on-going operations of the proposed project may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of local CO emission impacts from the project-generated vehicular trips and from the potential local air quality impacts from onsite operations. The following analyzes the vehicular CO emissions. Local criteria pollutant impacts from onsite operations, and toxic air contaminant impacts.

Local CO Hotspot Impacts from Project-Generated Vehicle Trips

CO is the pollutant of major concern along roadways because the most notable source of CO is motor vehicles. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of potential impacts to sensitive receptors. The analysis provided above in Section 10.3 shows that no local CO Hotspots are anticipated to be created at any nearby intersections from the vehicle traffic generated by the proposed project. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant exposure of offsite sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Onsite Operations

The local air quality impacts from the operation of the proposed project would occur from onsite sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, and onsite usage of natural gas appliances. The analysis provided above in Section 10.3 found that the operation of the proposed project would not exceed the local NO_x, CO, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. Therefore, the on-going operations of the proposed project would create a less than significant operations-related impact to local air quality due to on-site emissions and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impacts

DPM from diesel exhaust is the predominant TAC in most areas and according to *The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality 2013 Edition*, prepared by CARB, about 80 percent of the outdoor TAC cancer risk is from diesel exhaust. Some chemicals in diesel exhaust, such as benzene and formaldehyde have been listed as carcinogens by State Proposition 65 and the Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants program. Due to the nominal number of diesel truck trips that are anticipated to be generated by the on-going operation of the proposed single-family homes, a less than significant TAC impact would be created from the on-going operations of the proposed project and no mitigation would be required.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.5 Odor Emissions

The proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Individual responses to odors are highly variable and can result in a variety of effects. Generally, the impact of an odor results from a variety of factors such as frequency, duration, offensiveness, location, and sensory perception. The frequency is a measure of how often an individual is exposed to an odor in the ambient environment. The intensity refers to an individual's or group's perception of the odor strength or concentration. The duration of an odor refers to the elapsed time over which an odor is experienced. The offensiveness of the odor is the subjective rating of the pleasantness or unpleasantness of an odor. The location accounts for the type of area in which a potentially affected person lives, works, or visits; the type of activity in which he or she is engaged; and the sensitivity of the impacted receptor.

Sensory perception has four major components: detectability, intensity, character, and hedonic tone. The detection (or threshold) of an odor is based on a panel of responses to the odor. There are two types of thresholds: the odor detection threshold and the recognition threshold. The detection threshold is the lowest concentration of an odor that will elicit a response in a percentage of the people that live and work in the immediate vicinity of the project site and is typically presented as the mean (or 50 percent of the population). The recognition threshold is the minimum concentration that is recognized as having a characteristic odor quality, this is typically represented by recognition by 50 percent of the population. The intensity refers to the perceived strength of the odor. The odor character is what the substance smells like. The hedonic tone is a judgment of the pleasantness or unpleasantness of the odor. The hedonic tone varies in subjective experience, frequency, odor character, odor intensity, and duration. Potential odor impacts have been analyzed separately for construction and operations below.

Construction-Related Odor Impacts

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the application of coatings such as asphalt pavement, paints and solvents and from emissions from diesel equipment. Standard construction requirements that limit the time of day when construction may occur as well as SCAQMD Rule 1108 that limits VOC content in asphalt and Rule 1113 that limits the VOC content in paints and solvents would minimize odor impacts from construction. As such, the objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would be temporary and would not likely be noticeable for extended periods of time beyond the project site's boundaries. Through compliance with the applicable regulations that reduce odors and due to the transitory nature of construction odors, a less than significant odor impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Odor Impacts

The proposed project would consist of a single-family residential development. The proposed project would not contain any known sources of odors. Therefore, no significant impact related to odors would occur during the on-going operations of the proposed project.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.6 Energy Consumption

The proposed project would impact energy resources during construction and operation. Energy resources that would be potentially impacted include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum based fuel supplies and distribution systems. This analysis includes a discussion of the potential energy impacts of the proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. A general definition of each of these energy resources are provided below.

Electricity, a consumptive utility, is a man-made resource. The production of electricity requires the consumption or conversion of energy resources, including water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar, geothermal, and nuclear resources, into energy. The delivery of electricity involves a number of system components, including substations and transformers that lower transmission line power (voltage) to a level appropriate for on-site distribution and use. The electricity generated is distributed through a network of transmission and distribution lines commonly called a power grid. Conveyance of electricity through transmission lines is typically responsive to market demands. In 2022, Los Angeles County consumed 68,485 Gigawatt-hours per year of electricity⁴.

Natural gas is a combustible mixture of simple hydrocarbon compounds (primarily methane) that is used as a fuel source. Natural gas consumed in California is obtained from naturally occurring reservoirs, mainly located outside the State, and delivered through high-pressure transmission pipelines. The natural gas transportation system is a nationwide network and, therefore, resource availability is typically not an issue. Natural gas satisfies almost one-third of the State's total energy requirements and is used in electricity generation, space heating, cooking, water heating, industrial processes, and as a transportation

⁴ Obtained from: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx>

fuel. Natural gas is measured in terms of cubic feet. In 2022, Los Angeles County consumed 2,820 Million Therms of natural gas⁵.

Petroleum-based fuels currently account for a majority of the California's transportation energy sources and primarily consist of diesel and gasoline types of fuels. However, the state has been working on developing strategies to reduce petroleum use. Over the last decade California has implemented several policies, rules, and regulations to improve vehicle efficiency, increase the development and use of alternative fuels, reduce air pollutants and GHG emissions from the transportation sector, and reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Accordingly, petroleum-based fuel consumption in California has declined. In 2017, 3,659 million gallons of gasoline and 300 million gallons of diesel was sold in Los Angeles County⁶.

The following section calculates the potential energy consumption associated with the construction and operations of the proposed project and provides a determination if any energy utilized by the proposed project is wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

Construction Energy

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing structures on the project site, site preparation and grading of the approximately 17.1 acres that will be disturbed, building construction of the 27 single-family homes, paving of the onsite public street system and driveways, and application of architectural coatings. The proposed project would consume energy resources during construction in three (3) general forms:

1. Petroleum-based fuels used to power off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the project site, construction worker travel to and from the project site, as well as delivery and haul truck trips (e.g. hauling of demolition material to off-site reuse and disposal facilities);
2. Electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power; and,
3. Energy used in the production of construction materials, such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes, and manufactured or processed materials such as lumber and glass.

Construction-Related Electricity

During construction the proposed project would consume electricity to construct the proposed single-family homes and infrastructure. Electricity would be supplied to the project site by Southern California Edison and would be obtained from the existing electrical lines in the vicinity of the project site. The use of electricity from existing power lines rather than temporary diesel or gasoline powered generators would minimize impacts on fuel consumption. Electricity consumed during project construction would vary throughout the construction period based on the construction activities being performed. Various construction activities include electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power. Such electricity demand would be temporary, nominal, and would cease

5 Obtained from: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx>

6 Obtained from: https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline/

upon the completion of construction. Overall, construction activities associated with the proposed project would require limited electricity consumption that would not be expected to have an adverse impact on available electricity supplies and infrastructure. Therefore, the use of electricity during project construction would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Since there are currently power lines in the vicinity of the project site, it is anticipated that only nominal improvements would be required to Southern California Edison Utility distribution lines and equipment with development of the proposed project. Compliance with City's guidelines and requirements would ensure that the proposed project fulfills its responsibilities relative to infrastructure installation, coordinates any electrical infrastructure removals or relocations, and limits any impacts associated with construction of the project. Construction of the project's electrical infrastructure is not anticipated to adversely affect the electrical infrastructure serving the surrounding uses or utility system capacity.

Construction-Related Petroleum Fuel Use

Petroleum-based fuel usage represents the highest amount of transportation energy potentially consumed during construction, which would be utilized by both off-road equipment operating on the project site and on-road automobiles transporting workers to and from the project site and on-road trucks transporting equipment and supplies to the project site.

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the off-road equipment assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown above in Section 8.2, which found that construction of the proposed project would consume 3,086 gallons of gasoline and 51,798 gallons of diesel fuel. This equates to 0.0001 percent of the gasoline and 0.03 percent of the diesel consumed annually in Los Angeles County. As such, the construction-related petroleum use would be nominal, when compared to current county-wide petroleum usage rates.

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would be required to adhere to all State and SCAQMD regulations for off-road equipment and on-road trucks, which provide minimum fuel efficiency standards. As such, construction activities for the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Impacts regarding transportation energy would be less than significant.

Construction-Related Materials

Development of the project would not result in the need to manufacture construction materials or create new building material facilities specifically to supply the proposed project. It is difficult to measure the energy used in the production of construction materials such as asphalt, steel, and concrete, it is reasonable to assume that the production of building materials such as concrete, steel, etc., would employ all reasonable energy conservation practices in the interest of minimizing the cost of doing business.

Operational Energy

The on-going operation of the proposed project would require the use of energy resources for multiple purposes including, but not limited to, heating/ventilating/air conditioning (HVAC), refrigeration, lighting, appliances, and electronics. Energy would also be consumed during operations related to water usage, solid waste disposal, landscape equipment and vehicle trips.

Operations-Related Electricity

Operation of the proposed project would result in net zero electricity usage with implementation of Title 24 Part 6 requirements that require the implementation of building energy efficiency standards that include a variety of measures to make new homes more energy efficient and also requires the installation of photovoltaic systems of adequate size to generate enough electricity to meet the zero-net energy use standard. The size of the PV system required for the project pursuant to the 2022 Title 24 standards was calculated above in Section 8.1, which found that the proposed project would need to install at least 162.5 Kilowatts of photovoltaic panels within the proposed project.

Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize electricity use and that existing and planned electricity capacity and electricity supplies would be sufficient to support the proposed project's electricity demand. Thus, impacts with regard to electrical supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Operations-Related Natural Gas

Operation of the proposed project would result in increased consumption of natural gas at the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.2 the proposed project would consume 1,035 MBTU per year of natural gas. This equates to 0.0004 percent of the natural gas consumed annually in Los Angeles County. As such, the operations-related natural gas use would be nominal, when compared to current natural gas usage rates in the County.

It should be noted that, the proposed project would comply with all Federal, State, and County requirements related to the consumption of natural gas, that includes CCR Title 24, Part 6 *Building Energy Efficiency Standards* and CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards*. The CCR Title 24, Part 6 and Part 11 standards require numerous energy efficiency measures to be incorporated into the proposed structures, including enhanced insulation as well as use of efficient natural gas appliances and HVAC units. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize natural gas use and that existing and planned natural gas capacity and natural gas supplies would be sufficient to support the proposed project's natural gas demand. Thus, impacts with regard to natural gas supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Operations-Related Vehicular Petroleum Fuel Usage

Operation of the proposed project would result in increased consumption of petroleum-based fuels related to vehicular travel to and from the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.2 the proposed project would consume 31,981 gallons of gasoline fuel per year from vehicle travel. This equates to 0.0009 percent of the gasoline consumed in Los Angeles County annually. As such, the operations-related petroleum use would be nominal, when compared to current petroleum usage rates.

It should be noted that, the proposed project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of transportation energy that includes California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 10 California Green Building Standards that require all new garages for the proposed homes to install electrical panels of adequate size to support the installation of electric vehicle charging systems. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize transportation energy through the promotion of the use of electric-powered vehicles and it is anticipated that existing and planned capacity and supplies of transportation fuels would be sufficient to support the proposed

project’s demand. Thus, impacts with regard to transportation energy supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

In conclusion, the proposed project would comply with regulatory compliance measures outlined by the State and City related to Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG), Transportation/Circulation, and Water Supply. Additionally, the proposed project would be constructed in accordance with all applicable City Building and Fire Codes. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.7 Energy Plan Consistency

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The applicable energy plan for the proposed project is the *City of Walnut General Plan Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element*, adopted May 9, 2018. The proposed project’s consistency with the energy conservation policies from the General Plan are shown in Table V.

Table V – Proposed Project Compliance with the General Plan Energy Conservation Policies

General Plan Policy	Proposed Project Implementation Actions
Goal LCD-9: A built environment with development approaches that apply sustainability principles	
Policy LCD-9.1: Conservation. Encourage the use of building design and materials that conserve energy and material resources.	Consistent. The proposed homes will be designed to meet or exceed the 2022 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that require all single-family homes built in California to have rooftop solar PV systems, enhanced insulation, and to install energy efficient appliances.
Policy LCD-9.2: Green Building Education. Encourage consultation with organizations, neighborhoods, developers, and businesses to offer green building educational programs.	Not Applicable. This policy is for the City to implement.
Policy LCD-9.3: Sustainable Building Features. Require that development incorporate sustainability, including features that minimize energy and water use, limit carbon emissions, provide opportunities for local power generation and food production, and provide areas for recreation.	Consistent. The proposed homes will be designed to meet or exceed the 2022 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that require all single-family homes built in California to have rooftop solar PV systems, enhanced insulation, and to install energy efficient appliances.
Policy LCD-9.4: Building Design. Support building designs that assist with the management of stormwater runoff, preserve and enhance soil permeability, and reduce other negative effects on the urban development.	Consistent. The proposed project will be designed to meet the current stormwater runoff requirements that will preserve and enhance soil permeability and will minimize stormwater runoff.
Policy LCD-9.5: City Sustainability. Perform energy consumption audits of City buildings and create an environment that promotes energy-efficiency within repair, construction and operation of City Buildings.	Not Applicable. This policy is for City buildings and for the City to implement.
Policy LCD-9.6: Vehicle Charging Stations. Encourage the implementation of programs that support electric vehicle charging readiness Citywide. Permit the	Consistent. The proposed homes will be designed to meet or exceed the 2022 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that

General Plan Policy	Proposed Project Implementation Actions
installation of electric vehicle charging stations on private property.	require the garages in all new single-family homes to be wired for a Level 2 electric vehicle charger.

Source: City of Walnut, 2018.

As shown in Table V, the proposed project would be consistent with all applicable energy conservation policies from the General Plan Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.8 Generation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The proposed project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment and would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The proposed project would consist of a single-family residential development. The proposed project is anticipated to generate GHG emissions from area sources, energy usage, mobile sources, waste disposal, water usage, and construction equipment. The project's GHG emissions have been calculated with the CalEEMod model based on the construction and operational parameters detailed in Section 8.1 above. A summary of the results is shown below in Table W and the CalEEMod model run is provided in Appendix A.

Table W – Project Related Greenhouse Gas Annual Emissions

Category	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)			
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Mobile Sources ¹	281	0.01	0.01	286
Area Sources ²	6.91	<0.01	<0.01	6.92
Energy Usage ³	54.9	<0.01	<0.01	55.1
Water and Wastewater ⁴	3.39	0.03	<0.01	4.46
Solid Waste ⁵	1.91	0.19	0.00	6.68
Refrigeration ⁶	--	--	--	0.22
Construction ⁷	17.9	<0.01	<0.01	18.0
Total GHG Emissions	366	0.23	0.02	377
SCAQMD Draft Threshold				3,000
Exceed Threshold?				No

Notes:

¹ Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.

² Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, hearths, and landscaping equipment.

³ Energy usage consists of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.

⁴ Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.

⁵ Waste includes the CO₂ and CH₄ emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.

⁶ Refrigeration includes GHG emissions from refrigerants used in air conditioning units.

⁷ Construction emissions amortized over 30 years as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group on November 19, 2009.

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.

The data provided in Table W shows that the proposed project would create 377 MTCO₂e per year. According to the SCAQMD draft threshold of significance detailed above in Section 9.6, a cumulative global

climate change impact would occur if the GHG emissions created from the on-going operations would exceed 3,000 MTCO₂e per year. Therefore, a less than significant generation of greenhouse gas emissions would occur from development of the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.9 Greenhouse Gas Plan Consistency

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The applicable plan for the proposed project is the *City of Walnut General Plan Conservation, Open Space and Recreation Element*, adopted May 9, 2018, that provides goals and policies to minimize GHG emissions in the City through implementation of State laws, coordination with regional government agencies, promotion of rooftop solar PV systems and green building requirements for new construction. The proposed project will be required to meet the current Title 24 Part 6 building standards requirements that require all new homes install enhanced insulation and to include rooftop solar PV systems that are of adequate size to result in net zero electricity usage. Through adherence to the current Title 24 Part 6 building standards, the proposed project would meet the reduction goals provided in the General Plan.

In addition to the City's GHG reduction plan, the SCAQMD initiated a Working Group to develop a GHG emissions policy and provided detailed methodology for evaluating significance under CEQA and the SCAQMD's thresholds were utilized in the analysis of the General Plan Update EIR (City of Walnut, 2018). As detailed above in Section 10.8, the proposed project is anticipated to create 377 MTCO₂e per year, which is well below the SCAQMD threshold of significance of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

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CalEEMod Model Printouts

Walnut TTM No. 72798 Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Walnut TTM No. 72798
Construction Start Date	6/14/2025
Operational Year	2027
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	1.80
Precipitation (days)	22.4
Location	34.02371158208172, -117.86622924678264
County	Los Angeles-South Coast
City	Walnut
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5034
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.22

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
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Single Family Housing	27.0	Dwelling Unit	11.2	185,828	97,662	—	80.0	—
City Park	2.00	Acre	2.67	0.00	23,261	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	3.00	Acre	3.22	0.00	28,053	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Energy	E-10-B	Establish Onsite Renewable Energy Systems: Solar Power

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.39	31.8	31.4	0.06	1.37	6.44	7.81	1.26	2.79	4.05	6,883	0.28	0.22	3.54	6,910
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	60.3	10.6	13.7	0.02	0.43	0.20	0.58	0.40	0.05	0.43	2,617	0.11	0.04	0.02	2,630
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.04	7.00	8.82	0.02	0.29	0.65	0.93	0.26	0.20	0.46	1,673	0.07	0.03	0.20	1,681
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.74	1.28	1.61	< 0.005	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.08	277	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	278

Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	3.39	31.8	31.4	0.06	1.37	6.44	7.81	1.26	2.79	4.05	6,883	0.28	0.22	3.54	6,910
2026	1.11	9.99	13.6	0.02	0.38	0.15	0.53	0.35	0.04	0.39	2,619	0.11	0.04	0.69	2,633
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	1.17	10.6	13.7	0.02	0.43	0.15	0.58	0.40	0.04	0.43	2,617	0.11	0.04	0.02	2,630
2026	60.3	10.0	13.6	0.02	0.38	0.20	0.53	0.35	0.05	0.39	2,612	0.11	0.04	0.02	2,626
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.76	7.00	7.52	0.01	0.29	0.65	0.93	0.26	0.20	0.46	1,565	0.07	0.03	0.20	1,575
2026	4.04	6.45	8.82	0.02	0.25	0.10	0.35	0.23	0.02	0.25	1,673	0.07	0.02	0.20	1,681
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.14	1.28	1.37	< 0.005	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.08	259	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	261
2026	0.74	1.18	1.61	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.04	< 0.005	0.05	277	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	278

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	3.39	31.8	31.4	0.06	1.37	6.44	7.81	1.26	2.79	4.05	6,883	0.28	0.22	3.54	6,910
2026	1.11	9.99	13.6	0.02	0.38	0.15	0.53	0.35	0.04	0.39	2,619	0.11	0.04	0.69	2,633
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	1.17	10.6	13.7	0.02	0.43	0.15	0.58	0.40	0.04	0.43	2,617	0.11	0.04	0.02	2,630
2026	60.3	10.0	13.6	0.02	0.38	0.20	0.53	0.35	0.05	0.39	2,612	0.11	0.04	0.02	2,626
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.76	7.00	7.52	0.01	0.29	0.65	0.93	0.26	0.20	0.46	1,565	0.07	0.03	0.20	1,575
2026	4.04	6.45	8.82	0.02	0.25	0.10	0.35	0.23	0.02	0.25	1,673	0.07	0.02	0.20	1,681
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.14	1.28	1.37	< 0.005	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.08	259	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	261
2026	0.74	1.18	1.61	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.04	< 0.005	0.05	277	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	278

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.33	1.33	9.00	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,910	1.49	0.08	6.84	2,977
Mit.	5.33	1.33	9.00	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,733	1.48	0.08	6.84	2,799

% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6%	1%	3%	—	6%
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.18	1.38	6.89	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,831	1.50	0.08	1.47	2,894
Mit.	5.18	1.38	6.89	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,654	1.48	0.08	1.47	2,716
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6%	1%	3%	—	6%
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.22	0.96	7.78	0.02	0.03	1.59	1.62	0.03	0.40	0.44	2,282	1.48	0.08	3.65	2,346
Mit.	5.22	0.96	7.78	0.02	0.03	1.59	1.62	0.03	0.40	0.44	2,106	1.47	0.08	3.65	2,169
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8%	1%	3%	—	8%
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.95	0.17	1.42	< 0.005	0.01	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.07	0.08	378	0.25	0.01	0.60	388
Mit.	0.95	0.17	1.42	< 0.005	0.01	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.07	0.08	349	0.24	0.01	0.60	359
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8%	1%	3%	—	8%
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—
Mit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—
Mit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—

Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Unmit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No
Mit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.82	0.61	7.17	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,797	0.08	0.07	5.51	1,825
Area	4.49	0.46	1.72	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	573	0.01	< 0.005	—	573
Energy	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	508	0.05	< 0.005	—	510
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Total	5.33	1.33	9.00	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,910	1.49	0.08	6.84	2,977
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.81	0.67	6.59	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,722	0.09	0.07	0.14	1,746
Area	4.36	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Energy	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	508	0.05	< 0.005	—	510
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Total	5.18	1.38	6.89	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,831	1.50	0.08	1.47	2,894

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.78	0.66	6.60	0.02	0.01	1.59	1.60	0.01	0.40	0.41	1,700	0.08	0.07	2.32	1,726
Area	4.43	0.04	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	41.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	41.8
Energy	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	508	0.05	< 0.005	—	510
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Total	5.22	0.96	7.78	0.02	0.03	1.59	1.62	0.03	0.40	0.44	2,282	1.48	0.08	3.65	2,346
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.14	0.12	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	0.29	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	281	0.01	0.01	0.38	286
Area	0.81	0.01	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	6.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.92
Energy	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	84.2	0.01	< 0.005	—	84.5
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.39	0.03	< 0.005	—	4.46
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.91	0.19	0.00	—	6.68
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22
Total	0.95	0.17	1.42	< 0.005	0.01	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.07	0.08	378	0.25	0.01	0.60	388

2.6. Operations Emissions by Sector, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.82	0.61	7.17	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,797	0.08	0.07	5.51	1,825
Area	4.49	0.46	1.72	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	573	0.01	< 0.005	—	573
Energy	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9

Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Total	5.33	1.33	9.00	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,733	1.48	0.08	6.84	2,799
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.81	0.67	6.59	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,722	0.09	0.07	0.14	1,746
Area	4.36	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Energy	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Total	5.18	1.38	6.89	0.02	0.07	1.65	1.72	0.07	0.42	0.49	2,654	1.48	0.08	1.47	2,716
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.78	0.66	6.60	0.02	0.01	1.59	1.60	0.01	0.40	0.41	1,700	0.08	0.07	2.32	1,726
Area	4.43	0.04	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	41.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	41.8
Energy	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Total	5.22	0.96	7.78	0.02	0.03	1.59	1.62	0.03	0.40	0.44	2,106	1.47	0.08	3.65	2,169
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.14	0.12	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	0.29	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	281	0.01	0.01	0.38	286
Area	0.81	0.01	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	6.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.92
Energy	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	54.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.1
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.39	0.03	< 0.005	—	4.46
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.91	0.19	0.00	—	6.68
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22

Total	0.95	0.17	1.42	< 0.005	0.01	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.07	0.08	349	0.24	0.01	0.60	359
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3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.40	22.2	19.9	0.03	0.92	—	0.92	0.84	—	0.84	3,425	0.14	0.03	—	3,437
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.93	0.93	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	7.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	1.22	1.09	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	188	0.01	< 0.005	—	188
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.44
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.22	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	31.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.2
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	207	0.01	0.01	0.76	210
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.02	1.47	0.57	0.01	0.02	0.32	0.34	0.02	0.09	0.10	1,195	0.07	0.19	2.77	1,255
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	10.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	65.5	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	68.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.83
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	10.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4

3.2. Demolition (2025) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	2.40	22.2	19.9	0.03	0.92	—	0.92	0.84	—	0.84	3,425	0.14	0.03	—	3,437
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.93	0.93	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	7.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	1.22	1.09	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	188	0.01	< 0.005	—	188
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.44
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.22	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	31.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.2
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	207	0.01	0.01	0.76	210
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.02	1.47	0.57	0.01	0.02	0.32	0.34	0.02	0.09	0.10	1,195	0.07	0.19	2.77	1,255
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	10.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	65.5	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	68.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.83
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	10.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4

3.3. Site Preparation (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.31	31.6	30.2	0.05	1.37	—	1.37	1.26	—	1.26	5,295	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	5.11	5.11	—	2.63	2.63	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	7.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.87	0.83	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.03	145	0.01	< 0.005	—	146
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.16	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	242	0.01	0.01	0.89	246
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.46
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.07
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.4. Site Preparation (2025) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.31	31.6	30.2	0.05	1.37	—	1.37	1.26	—	1.26	5,295	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	5.11	5.11	—	2.63	2.63	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	7.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.87	0.83	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.03	145	0.01	< 0.005	—	146
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.16	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	242	0.01	0.01	0.89	246
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.46
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.07
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.20	29.7	28.3	0.06	1.23	—	1.23	1.14	—	1.14	6,599	0.27	0.05	—	6,622
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.39	2.39	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	7.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.26	2.44	2.33	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09	542	0.02	< 0.005	—	544
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.67
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.45	0.42	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	89.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	90.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.09	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	277	0.01	0.01	1.01	281
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	21.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	22.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.67
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.6. Grading (2025) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.20	29.7	28.3	0.06	1.23	—	1.23	1.14	—	1.14	6,599	0.27	0.05	—	6,622
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.39	2.39	—	0.95	0.95	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.10	1.10	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	7.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.26	2.44	2.33	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09	542	0.02	< 0.005	—	544
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.67
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.45	0.42	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	89.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	90.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.09	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	277	0.01	0.01	1.01	281
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	21.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	22.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.67
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.13	10.4	13.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.13	10.4	13.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.25	2.33	2.91	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09	535	0.02	< 0.005	—	537
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.43	0.53	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	88.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	88.9
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	134	0.01	< 0.005	0.49	136

Vendor	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	91.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.25	95.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.05	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	127	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	129
Vendor	< 0.005	0.11	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	91.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	95.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	28.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	29.2
Vendor	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	21.3
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.84
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.53
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.8. Building Construction (2025) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.13	10.4	13.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.13	10.4	13.0	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.25	2.33	2.91	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09	535	0.02	< 0.005	—	537
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.43	0.53	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	88.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	88.9
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	134	0.01	< 0.005	0.49	136
Vendor	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	91.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.25	95.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.05	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	127	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	129
Vendor	< 0.005	0.11	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	91.6	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	95.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	28.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	29.2
Vendor	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	21.3
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.84
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.53
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.07	9.85	13.0	0.02	0.38	—	0.38	0.35	—	0.35	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.07	9.85	13.0	0.02	0.38	—	0.38	0.35	—	0.35	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.64	5.92	7.79	0.01	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	1,440	0.06	0.01	—	1,445

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	1.08	1.42	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	238	0.01	< 0.005	—	239
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	132	0.01	< 0.005	0.45	134
Vendor	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	90.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.24	94.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	125	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	126
Vendor	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	90.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	94.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	76.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12	77.1
Vendor	< 0.005	0.06	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	54.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	56.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.8
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.35
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.10. Building Construction (2026) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.07	9.85	13.0	0.02	0.38	—	0.38	0.35	—	0.35	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.07	9.85	13.0	0.02	0.38	—	0.38	0.35	—	0.35	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,405
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.64	5.92	7.79	0.01	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	1,440	0.06	0.01	—	1,445
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	1.08	1.42	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	238	0.01	< 0.005	—	239
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	132	0.01	< 0.005	0.45	134
Vendor	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	90.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.24	94.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	125	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	126
Vendor	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	90.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	94.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	76.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12	77.1
Vendor	< 0.005	0.06	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	54.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	56.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.8
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.35
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Paving (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.76	7.12	9.94	0.01	0.32	—	0.32	0.29	—	0.29	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.39	0.54	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.07	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8
Paving	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.07	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	193	0.01	0.01	0.02	195
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	10.9
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.80
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.12. Paving (2026) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.76	7.12	9.94	0.01	0.32	—	0.32	0.29	—	0.29	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
Paving	0.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.39	0.54	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.07	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8
Paving	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.07	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	193	0.01	0.01	0.02	195
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	10.9
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.80
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Architectural Coating (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.86	1.13	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	60.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	7.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.34
Architectural Coatings	3.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	1.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22
Architectural Coatings	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	25.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	25.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.41
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.23
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.14. Architectural Coating (2026) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.86	1.13	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	60.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	7.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.34
Architectural Coatings	3.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	1.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22
Architectural Coatings	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	25.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	25.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.41
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.23
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.82	0.61	7.17	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,797	0.08	0.07	5.51	1,825
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.82	0.61	7.17	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,797	0.08	0.07	5.51	1,825
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.81	0.67	6.59	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,722	0.09	0.07	0.14	1,746
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.81	0.67	6.59	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,722	0.09	0.07	0.14	1,746
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.14	0.12	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	0.29	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	281	0.01	0.01	0.38	286
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.14	0.12	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	0.29	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	281	0.01	0.01	0.38	286

4.1.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.82	0.61	7.17	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,797	0.08	0.07	5.51	1,825
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.82	0.61	7.17	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,797	0.08	0.07	5.51	1,825
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	0.81	0.67	6.59	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,722	0.09	0.07	0.14	1,746
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.81	0.67	6.59	0.02	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.01	0.42	0.43	1,722	0.09	0.07	0.14	1,746
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.14	0.12	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	0.29	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	281	0.01	0.01	0.38	286
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.14	0.12	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	0.29	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	281	0.01	0.01	0.38	286

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	29.4
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	29.4

4.2.2. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	54.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.1
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	54.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.1

4.2.4. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.26	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	54.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.1
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	54.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.1

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.03	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Consumer Products	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.13	0.01	1.53	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	4.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.11
Total	4.49	0.46	1.72	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	573	0.01	< 0.005	—	573
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.03	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Consumer Products	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.36	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	6.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.45
Consumer Products	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape Equipment	0.02	< 0.005	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.47
Total	0.81	0.01	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	6.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.92

4.3.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.03	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Consumer Products	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.13	0.01	1.53	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	4.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.11
Total	4.49	0.46	1.72	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	573	0.01	< 0.005	—	573
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.03	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Consumer Products	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.36	0.45	0.19	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	569	0.01	< 0.005	—	569
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	6.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.45

Consumer Products	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.02	< 0.005	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.47
Total	0.81	0.01	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	6.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.92

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	0.20	< 0.005	—	23.3
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.99
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	0.20	< 0.005	—	23.3
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.65

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.99
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.79	0.03	< 0.005	—	3.85
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.27
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.33
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.39	0.03	< 0.005	—	4.46

4.4.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	0.20	< 0.005	—	23.3
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.99
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	0.20	< 0.005	—	23.3
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.99
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	0.20	< 0.005	—	26.9
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.79	0.03	< 0.005	—	3.85
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.27
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.33
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.39	0.03	< 0.005	—	4.46

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	40.0
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.01	0.00	—	0.32
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	40.0
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.01	0.00	—	0.32
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.89	0.19	0.00	—	6.63
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.05
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.91	0.19	0.00	—	6.68

4.5.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	40.0
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.01	0.00	—	0.32

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	40.0
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.01	0.00	—	0.32
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	1.15	0.00	—	40.3
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.89	0.19	0.00	—	6.63
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.05
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.91	0.19	0.00	—	6.68

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22

4.6.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	1.33
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.7.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.5. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	6/14/2025	7/12/2025	5.00	20.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/13/2025	7/27/2025	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	7/28/2025	9/8/2025	5.00	30.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	9/9/2025	11/3/2026	5.00	300	—
Paving	Paving	11/4/2026	12/2/2026	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/3/2026	12/31/2026	5.00	20.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74

Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.2.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45

Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	17.3	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	3.00	0.25	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	3.00	0.25	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	3.00	0.25	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	9.72	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Building Construction	Vendor	2.89	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	1.94	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.3.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	17.3	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	3.00	0.25	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	3.00	0.25	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—

Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	3.00	0.25	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	9.72	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	2.89	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	1.94	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
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Architectural Coating	376,302	125,434	75.0	25.0	8,416
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5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000	—
Site Preparation	—	—	15.0	0.00	—
Grading	—	—	90.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.52

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Single Family Housing	0.30	0%
City Park	0.00	0%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	3.22	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
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2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2026	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Single Family Housing	255	258	229	91,750	2,300	2,327	2,068	828,703
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.9.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Single Family Housing	255	258	229	91,750	2,300	2,327	2,068	828,703
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0

Gas Fireplaces	27
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.1.2. Mitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	27
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
376301.7	125,434	75.0	25.0	8,416

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	250

5.10.4. Landscape Equipment - Mitigated

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	250

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Single Family Housing	186,169	346	0.0330	0.0040	1,035,054
City Park	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.11.2. Mitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Single Family Housing	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	1,035,054
City Park	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Single Family Housing	1,006,393	1,674,040
City Park	0.00	326,226
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	393,432

5.12.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Single Family Housing	1,006,393	1,674,040
City Park	0.00	326,226
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	393,432

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	21.2	—
City Park	0.17	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—

5.13.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	21.2	—
City Park	0.17	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—
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5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Single Family Housing	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Single Family Housing	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00
City Park	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
City Park	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00

5.14.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Single Family Housing	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Single Family Housing	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00
City Park	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
City Park	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.15.2. Mitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
----------------	-----------	-------------	----------------	---------------	------------	-------------

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
----------------	-----------	----------------	---------------	----------------	------------	-------------

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)
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5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
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5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
--------------------------	----------------------	---------------	-------------

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
--------------------------	----------------------	---------------	-------------

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
--------------------	---------------	-------------

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
--------------------	---------------	-------------

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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5.18.2.2. Mitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
-----------	--------	------------------------------	------------------------------

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	17.3	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	6.05	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth

Wildfire	3.41	annual hectares burned
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Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	1	1	3

Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	69.3
AQ-PM	88.6
AQ-DPM	22.4
Drinking Water	51.1
Lead Risk Housing	13.0
Pesticides	25.9
Toxic Releases	76.6
Traffic	22.5

Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	14.3
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.5
Impaired Water Bodies	51.2
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	19.1
Cardio-vascular	35.7
Low Birth Weights	64.8
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	39.5
Housing	16.3
Linguistic	82.1
Poverty	22.5
Unemployment	55.0

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	84.80687797
Employed	75.23418452
Median HI	91.63351726
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	85.33299115
High school enrollment	8.135506224

Preschool enrollment	77.51828564
Transportation	—
Auto Access	74.57975106
Active commuting	29.05171308
Social	—
2-parent households	85.60246375
Voting	35.21108687
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	81.97099962
Park access	81.35506224
Retail density	90.72244322
Supermarket access	45.19440524
Tree canopy	70.37084563
Housing	—
Homeownership	89.02861542
Housing habitability	80.34133196
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	64.71192095
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	42.21737457
Uncrowded housing	67.80443988
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	66.05928397
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	83.4
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	94.4
Cognitively Disabled	90.0
Physically Disabled	68.4
Heart Attack ER Admissions	55.9
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	69.8
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	86.0
Elderly	20.5
English Speaking	21.3
Foreign-born	93.6
Outdoor Workers	89.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	82.9
Traffic Density	12.1

Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	17.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	38.6

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	38.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	80.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	17.1 acres will be disturbed. Landscaped area based on 20% of area.
Operations: Hearths	No Wood Stoves. 1 natural gas fireplace in each home.

Operations: Vehicle Data

SFH Weekday and Sunday trip rates set to match Traffic Study. City Park (Open Space) land uses would not generate any traffic and was set to zero.

APPENDIX B

EMFAC2021 Model Printouts

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type: Sub-Area

Region: Los Angeles (SC)

Calendar Year: 2025

Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC202x Categories

Units: miles/day for CVMT and EVMT, trips/day for Trips, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	Calendar	Vehicle Category	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption
Los Angeles	2025	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3261718	128067965	15146578	4327
Los Angeles	2025	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	307304	11174164	1354475	453
Los Angeles	2025	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1598847	65845214	7529127	2702
Los Angeles	2025	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	150473	988231	300947	24
Los Angeles	2025	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	952283	36302116	4421639	1831
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Delivery Class 4	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	3872	130019	55255	15
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Delivery Class 5	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	3985	135182	56869	15
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Delivery Class 6	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	12226	413384	174471	47
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Delivery Class 7	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	3046	166110	43459	18
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Other Class 4	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4794	197687	55418	22
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Other Class 5	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	10759	462373	124380	52
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Other Class 6	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	9653	409529	111589	46
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Other Class 7	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4446	205369	51401	23
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Tractor Class 6	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	132	6896	1531	1
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Instate Tractor Class 7	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1694	99835	19584	10
Los Angeles	2025	T6 Public Class 4	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	700	24612	3592	3
Los Angeles	2025	T7 Single Concrete/Transit Mix C	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	713	48585	6720	8
Los Angeles	2025	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2007	113315	18902	19
Los Angeles	2025	T7 SWCV Class 8	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1035	67162	4760	26
Los Angeles	2025	T7 Tractor Class 8	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15143	1117498	220025	180
Worker (Autos) vehicle miles per day						242,377,690	9,336 1,000 gall per day		
Workers (Autos) Avg Miles per gallon						26.0	9,336,434 gallons per day		
Diesel Truck vehicle miles per day						3,597,556	485 1,000 gall per day		
Diesel Truck Fleet Avg Miles per gallon						7.4	485,182 gallons per day		

EMFAC2021 version 1.0.2

calendar_y	season	mcsub_area	vehicle_class	fuel	temperatur	relative_hu	process	speed_tim	pollutant	emission_rate
2025	Annual	Los Angele	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl	50	50	RUNEX	10	PM2_5	0.0084
2025	Annual	Los Angele	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl	50	50	RUNEX	35	PM2_5	0.0062
2025	Annual	Los Angele	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			IDLEX		PM2_5	0.0218
2025	Annual	Los Angele	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			PMTW		PM2_5	0.0090
2025	Annual	Los Angele	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			PMBW	10	PM2_5	0.0480
2025	Annual	Los Angele	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			PMBW	35	PM2_5	0.0378

EMFAC2021 version 1.0.2

calendar_y	season_r	sub_area	vehicle_class	fuel	temperatu	relative_hu	process	speed_tim	pollutant	emission_rate
2026	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl	50	50	RUNEX	10	PM2_5	0.0082
2026	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl	50	50	RUNEX	35	PM2_5	0.0061
2026	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			IDLEX		PM2_5	0.0198
2026	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			PMTW		PM2_5	0.0090
2026	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			PMBW	10	PM2_5	0.0483
2026	Annual	Los Angeles (SC)	T7 Single Dump Class 8	Dsl			PMBW	35	PM2_5	0.0380

APPENDIX C

AERMOD Model Year 2025 Construction DPM Printouts

**

**
** AERMOD Input Produced by:
** AERMOD View Ver. 12.0.0
** Lakes Environmental Software Inc.
** Date: 2/24/2024
** File: C:\Vista Env\2022\22026 Walnut\AERMOD\2025\2025.ADI
**

**
**

** AERMOD Control Pathway

**
**

CO STARTING
TITLEONE Walnut TTM No. 72798 - Year 2025 Construction DPM
TITLETWO PM2.5
MODELOPT DFAULT CONC
AVERTIME 1 PERIOD
URBANOPT 9818605 Los_Angeles_Co
POLLUTID PM_2.5
RUNORNOT RUN
ERRORFIL 2025.err

CO FINISHED
**

** AERMOD Source Pathway

**
**

SO STARTING
** Source Location **
** Source ID - Type - X Coord. - Y Coord. **
** -----
** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDOFF
** DESCRSRC Offsite Roads
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 10.36
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 3.83E-07
** Vertical Dimension = 1.83
** SZINIT = 0.85
** Nodes = 13
** 420029.123, 3765436.951, 191.38, 0.00, 4.82
** 419878.010, 3765353.441, 187.87, 0.00, 4.82
** 419846.197, 3765318.646, 185.88, 0.00, 4.82
** 419834.267, 3765287.827, 184.92, 0.00, 4.82
** 419887.952, 3765254.025, 182.05, 0.00, 4.82
** 419922.747, 3765216.247, 181.69, 0.00, 4.82
** 419956.549, 3765120.808, 193.47, 0.00, 4.82

** 419982.397, 3765035.310, 186.24, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420017.193, 3764963.730, 186.90, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420031.111, 3764886.186, 182.39, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420028.128, 3764809.635, 178.75, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420043.041, 3764757.939, 175.01, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420089.766, 3764656.534, 172.35, 0.00, 4.82

** -----

LOCATION	L0000220	VOLUME	420024.587	3765434.444	191.75
LOCATION	L0000221	VOLUME	420015.517	3765429.432	191.70
LOCATION	L0000222	VOLUME	420006.447	3765424.419	191.39
LOCATION	L0000223	VOLUME	419997.376	3765419.407	190.72
LOCATION	L0000224	VOLUME	419988.306	3765414.394	190.05
LOCATION	L0000225	VOLUME	419979.236	3765409.382	189.39
LOCATION	L0000226	VOLUME	419970.166	3765404.369	189.16
LOCATION	L0000227	VOLUME	419961.095	3765399.357	189.13
LOCATION	L0000228	VOLUME	419952.025	3765394.344	189.10
LOCATION	L0000229	VOLUME	419942.955	3765389.332	189.25
LOCATION	L0000230	VOLUME	419933.884	3765384.319	189.31
LOCATION	L0000231	VOLUME	419924.814	3765379.307	189.16
LOCATION	L0000232	VOLUME	419915.744	3765374.294	188.97
LOCATION	L0000233	VOLUME	419906.673	3765369.281	188.94
LOCATION	L0000234	VOLUME	419897.603	3765364.269	188.91
LOCATION	L0000235	VOLUME	419888.533	3765359.256	188.86
LOCATION	L0000236	VOLUME	419879.463	3765354.244	188.60
LOCATION	L0000237	VOLUME	419872.137	3765347.018	188.05
LOCATION	L0000238	VOLUME	419865.144	3765339.369	187.43
LOCATION	L0000239	VOLUME	419858.152	3765331.721	187.02
LOCATION	L0000240	VOLUME	419851.159	3765324.073	186.51
LOCATION	L0000241	VOLUME	419845.110	3765315.839	185.97
LOCATION	L0000242	VOLUME	419841.369	3765306.174	185.52
LOCATION	L0000243	VOLUME	419837.628	3765296.510	185.15
LOCATION	L0000244	VOLUME	419835.157	3765287.266	184.84
LOCATION	L0000245	VOLUME	419843.927	3765281.744	184.27
LOCATION	L0000246	VOLUME	419852.697	3765276.223	183.80
LOCATION	L0000247	VOLUME	419861.466	3765270.701	183.40
LOCATION	L0000248	VOLUME	419870.236	3765265.179	182.93
LOCATION	L0000249	VOLUME	419879.006	3765259.658	182.45
LOCATION	L0000250	VOLUME	419887.775	3765254.136	182.13
LOCATION	L0000251	VOLUME	419894.831	3765246.556	182.27
LOCATION	L0000252	VOLUME	419901.852	3765238.933	182.34
LOCATION	L0000253	VOLUME	419908.873	3765231.311	182.29
LOCATION	L0000254	VOLUME	419915.894	3765223.688	182.12
LOCATION	L0000255	VOLUME	419922.830	3765216.014	181.49
LOCATION	L0000256	VOLUME	419926.289	3765206.246	180.91
LOCATION	L0000257	VOLUME	419929.749	3765196.477	180.26
LOCATION	L0000258	VOLUME	419933.209	3765186.708	181.49
LOCATION	L0000259	VOLUME	419936.669	3765176.940	182.64
LOCATION	L0000260	VOLUME	419940.128	3765167.171	183.72
LOCATION	L0000261	VOLUME	419943.588	3765157.403	185.50
LOCATION	L0000262	VOLUME	419947.048	3765147.634	187.04
LOCATION	L0000263	VOLUME	419950.508	3765137.865	188.48
LOCATION	L0000264	VOLUME	419953.967	3765128.097	190.53
LOCATION	L0000265	VOLUME	419957.310	3765118.290	192.32
LOCATION	L0000266	VOLUME	419960.309	3765108.370	193.89

LOCATION	L0000267	VOLUME	419963.308	3765098.450	193.05
LOCATION	L0000268	VOLUME	419966.307	3765088.530	191.82
LOCATION	L0000269	VOLUME	419969.306	3765078.611	190.72
LOCATION	L0000270	VOLUME	419972.305	3765068.691	189.23
LOCATION	L0000271	VOLUME	419975.304	3765058.771	187.73
LOCATION	L0000272	VOLUME	419978.303	3765048.851	186.37
LOCATION	L0000273	VOLUME	419981.302	3765038.931	185.92
LOCATION	L0000274	VOLUME	419985.273	3765029.392	185.58
LOCATION	L0000275	VOLUME	419989.804	3765020.072	185.13
LOCATION	L0000276	VOLUME	419994.335	3765010.752	185.17
LOCATION	L0000277	VOLUME	419998.866	3765001.431	185.27
LOCATION	L0000278	VOLUME	420003.396	3764992.111	185.09
LOCATION	L0000279	VOLUME	420007.927	3764982.791	184.75
LOCATION	L0000280	VOLUME	420012.458	3764973.470	184.79
LOCATION	L0000281	VOLUME	420016.989	3764964.150	184.83
LOCATION	L0000282	VOLUME	420018.941	3764953.989	185.36
LOCATION	L0000283	VOLUME	420020.772	3764943.789	186.08
LOCATION	L0000284	VOLUME	420022.603	3764933.589	186.72
LOCATION	L0000285	VOLUME	420024.433	3764923.389	186.82
LOCATION	L0000286	VOLUME	420026.264	3764913.189	185.85
LOCATION	L0000287	VOLUME	420028.095	3764902.988	184.92
LOCATION	L0000288	VOLUME	420029.926	3764892.788	183.87
LOCATION	L0000289	VOLUME	420030.969	3764882.533	182.76
LOCATION	L0000290	VOLUME	420030.565	3764872.178	181.95
LOCATION	L0000291	VOLUME	420030.162	3764861.823	181.42
LOCATION	L0000292	VOLUME	420029.758	3764851.467	181.25
LOCATION	L0000293	VOLUME	420029.355	3764841.112	181.10
LOCATION	L0000294	VOLUME	420028.951	3764830.757	180.57
LOCATION	L0000295	VOLUME	420028.548	3764820.401	179.74
LOCATION	L0000296	VOLUME	420028.144	3764810.046	178.92
LOCATION	L0000297	VOLUME	420030.887	3764800.073	177.79
LOCATION	L0000298	VOLUME	420033.759	3764790.116	176.99
LOCATION	L0000299	VOLUME	420036.631	3764780.158	176.39
LOCATION	L0000300	VOLUME	420039.504	3764770.201	175.77
LOCATION	L0000301	VOLUME	420042.376	3764760.244	175.21
LOCATION	L0000302	VOLUME	420046.374	3764750.706	174.64
LOCATION	L0000303	VOLUME	420050.711	3764741.294	174.24
LOCATION	L0000304	VOLUME	420055.047	3764731.882	173.95
LOCATION	L0000305	VOLUME	420059.384	3764722.470	173.66
LOCATION	L0000306	VOLUME	420063.721	3764713.058	173.37
LOCATION	L0000307	VOLUME	420068.058	3764703.645	173.08
LOCATION	L0000308	VOLUME	420072.395	3764694.233	172.79
LOCATION	L0000309	VOLUME	420076.732	3764684.821	172.52
LOCATION	L0000310	VOLUME	420081.069	3764675.409	172.36
LOCATION	L0000311	VOLUME	420085.406	3764665.997	172.29
LOCATION	L0000312	VOLUME	420089.743	3764656.585	172.32

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDOFF

** -----

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources

** LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDON

** DESCRSRC Onsite Truck Travel

** PREFIX

** Length of Side = 3.66

** Configuration = Adjacent

** Emission Rate = 2.13E-07
** Vertical Dimension = 1.83
** SZINIT = 0.85
** Nodes = 7

** 420031.146, 3765429.835, 190.82, 0.00, 1.70
** 420034.867, 3765414.208, 188.00, 0.00, 1.70
** 419995.426, 3765385.185, 186.45, 0.00, 1.70
** 419993.937, 3765359.139, 184.14, 0.00, 1.70
** 419963.426, 3765317.466, 183.53, 0.00, 1.70
** 419968.636, 3765254.955, 179.91, 0.00, 1.70
** 420047.104, 3765085.638, 177.32, 0.00, 1.70

** -----

LOCATION	L0000313	VOLUME	420031.569	3765428.056	190.60
LOCATION	L0000314	VOLUME	420032.416	3765424.498	190.17
LOCATION	L0000315	VOLUME	420033.264	3765420.940	189.75
LOCATION	L0000316	VOLUME	420034.111	3765417.382	189.33
LOCATION	L0000317	VOLUME	420034.549	3765413.974	188.95
LOCATION	L0000318	VOLUME	420031.603	3765411.806	188.84
LOCATION	L0000319	VOLUME	420028.657	3765409.638	188.71
LOCATION	L0000320	VOLUME	420025.711	3765407.470	188.57
LOCATION	L0000321	VOLUME	420022.765	3765405.302	188.45
LOCATION	L0000322	VOLUME	420019.819	3765403.135	188.35
LOCATION	L0000323	VOLUME	420016.873	3765400.967	188.24
LOCATION	L0000324	VOLUME	420013.927	3765398.799	188.12
LOCATION	L0000325	VOLUME	420010.981	3765396.631	187.98
LOCATION	L0000326	VOLUME	420008.035	3765394.464	187.82
LOCATION	L0000327	VOLUME	420005.089	3765392.296	187.65
LOCATION	L0000328	VOLUME	420002.143	3765390.128	187.50
LOCATION	L0000329	VOLUME	419999.197	3765387.960	187.36
LOCATION	L0000330	VOLUME	419996.251	3765385.792	187.23
LOCATION	L0000331	VOLUME	419995.275	3765382.556	186.98
LOCATION	L0000332	VOLUME	419995.067	3765378.905	186.68
LOCATION	L0000333	VOLUME	419994.858	3765375.253	186.38
LOCATION	L0000334	VOLUME	419994.649	3765371.602	186.08
LOCATION	L0000335	VOLUME	419994.441	3765367.950	185.78
LOCATION	L0000336	VOLUME	419994.232	3765364.298	185.49
LOCATION	L0000337	VOLUME	419994.023	3765360.647	185.20
LOCATION	L0000338	VOLUME	419992.669	3765357.406	185.00
LOCATION	L0000339	VOLUME	419990.508	3765354.455	184.88
LOCATION	L0000340	VOLUME	419988.347	3765351.504	184.78
LOCATION	L0000341	VOLUME	419986.187	3765348.553	184.70
LOCATION	L0000342	VOLUME	419984.026	3765345.602	184.63
LOCATION	L0000343	VOLUME	419981.865	3765342.650	184.59
LOCATION	L0000344	VOLUME	419979.704	3765339.699	184.53
LOCATION	L0000345	VOLUME	419977.544	3765336.748	184.41
LOCATION	L0000346	VOLUME	419975.383	3765333.797	184.29
LOCATION	L0000347	VOLUME	419973.222	3765330.846	184.16
LOCATION	L0000348	VOLUME	419971.062	3765327.894	184.04
LOCATION	L0000349	VOLUME	419968.901	3765324.943	183.91
LOCATION	L0000350	VOLUME	419966.740	3765321.992	183.79
LOCATION	L0000351	VOLUME	419964.580	3765319.041	183.66
LOCATION	L0000352	VOLUME	419963.568	3765315.766	183.48
LOCATION	L0000353	VOLUME	419963.872	3765312.121	183.22
LOCATION	L0000354	VOLUME	419964.175	3765308.476	182.97

LOCATION	L0000355	VOLUME	419964.479	3765304.831	182.72
LOCATION	L0000356	VOLUME	419964.783	3765301.186	182.46
LOCATION	L0000357	VOLUME	419965.087	3765297.541	182.21
LOCATION	L0000358	VOLUME	419965.390	3765293.896	181.96
LOCATION	L0000359	VOLUME	419965.694	3765290.252	181.71
LOCATION	L0000360	VOLUME	419965.998	3765286.607	181.45
LOCATION	L0000361	VOLUME	419966.302	3765282.962	181.27
LOCATION	L0000362	VOLUME	419966.605	3765279.317	181.08
LOCATION	L0000363	VOLUME	419966.909	3765275.672	180.90
LOCATION	L0000364	VOLUME	419967.213	3765272.027	180.73
LOCATION	L0000365	VOLUME	419967.517	3765268.382	180.55
LOCATION	L0000366	VOLUME	419967.820	3765264.737	180.38
LOCATION	L0000367	VOLUME	419968.124	3765261.092	180.21
LOCATION	L0000368	VOLUME	419968.428	3765257.447	180.04
LOCATION	L0000369	VOLUME	419969.122	3765253.905	179.83
LOCATION	L0000370	VOLUME	419970.660	3765250.587	179.61
LOCATION	L0000371	VOLUME	419972.198	3765247.268	179.39
LOCATION	L0000372	VOLUME	419973.736	3765243.950	179.16
LOCATION	L0000373	VOLUME	419975.274	3765240.631	178.94
LOCATION	L0000374	VOLUME	419976.812	3765237.312	178.72
LOCATION	L0000375	VOLUME	419978.350	3765233.994	178.50
LOCATION	L0000376	VOLUME	419979.888	3765230.675	178.28
LOCATION	L0000377	VOLUME	419981.426	3765227.357	178.06
LOCATION	L0000378	VOLUME	419982.964	3765224.038	177.99
LOCATION	L0000379	VOLUME	419984.502	3765220.720	177.97
LOCATION	L0000380	VOLUME	419986.040	3765217.401	177.93
LOCATION	L0000381	VOLUME	419987.578	3765214.083	177.89
LOCATION	L0000382	VOLUME	419989.116	3765210.764	177.83
LOCATION	L0000383	VOLUME	419990.654	3765207.445	177.76
LOCATION	L0000384	VOLUME	419992.192	3765204.127	177.68
LOCATION	L0000385	VOLUME	419993.729	3765200.808	177.59
LOCATION	L0000386	VOLUME	419995.267	3765197.490	177.49
LOCATION	L0000387	VOLUME	419996.805	3765194.171	177.39
LOCATION	L0000388	VOLUME	419998.343	3765190.853	177.30
LOCATION	L0000389	VOLUME	419999.881	3765187.534	177.22
LOCATION	L0000390	VOLUME	420001.419	3765184.216	177.16
LOCATION	L0000391	VOLUME	420002.957	3765180.897	177.10
LOCATION	L0000392	VOLUME	420004.495	3765177.579	177.06
LOCATION	L0000393	VOLUME	420006.033	3765174.260	177.03
LOCATION	L0000394	VOLUME	420007.571	3765170.941	177.01
LOCATION	L0000395	VOLUME	420009.109	3765167.623	177.00
LOCATION	L0000396	VOLUME	420010.647	3765164.304	177.17
LOCATION	L0000397	VOLUME	420012.185	3765160.986	177.35
LOCATION	L0000398	VOLUME	420013.723	3765157.667	177.50
LOCATION	L0000399	VOLUME	420015.261	3765154.349	177.63
LOCATION	L0000400	VOLUME	420016.799	3765151.030	177.74
LOCATION	L0000401	VOLUME	420018.337	3765147.712	177.83
LOCATION	L0000402	VOLUME	420019.875	3765144.393	177.89
LOCATION	L0000403	VOLUME	420021.412	3765141.075	177.93
LOCATION	L0000404	VOLUME	420022.950	3765137.756	177.95
LOCATION	L0000405	VOLUME	420024.488	3765134.437	178.14
LOCATION	L0000406	VOLUME	420026.026	3765131.119	178.39
LOCATION	L0000407	VOLUME	420027.564	3765127.800	178.54
LOCATION	L0000408	VOLUME	420029.102	3765124.482	178.61

LOCATION	L0000409	VOLUME	420030.640	3765121.163	178.58
LOCATION	L0000410	VOLUME	420032.178	3765117.845	178.46
LOCATION	L0000411	VOLUME	420033.716	3765114.526	178.26
LOCATION	L0000412	VOLUME	420035.254	3765111.208	177.96
LOCATION	L0000413	VOLUME	420036.792	3765107.889	177.57
LOCATION	L0000414	VOLUME	420038.330	3765104.571	177.19
LOCATION	L0000415	VOLUME	420039.868	3765101.252	177.06
LOCATION	L0000416	VOLUME	420041.406	3765097.933	177.22
LOCATION	L0000417	VOLUME	420042.944	3765094.615	177.34
LOCATION	L0000418	VOLUME	420044.482	3765091.296	177.43
LOCATION	L0000419	VOLUME	420046.020	3765087.978	177.48
**	End of LINE	VOLUME	Source ID = RDON		
LOCATION	IDLE	POINT	420046.920	3765077.580	177.280
**	DESCRSRC	Construction	Delivery Trucks Idling		
LOCATION	EQUIPN	POINT	420059.240	3765326.960	182.030
**	DESCRSRC	Off-Road	Construction Equipment North		
LOCATION	EQUIPM	POINT	420049.730	3765105.400	178.350
**	DESCRSRC	Off-Road	Construction Equipment Middle		
LOCATION	EQUIPS	POINT	420098.370	3764885.450	171.160
**	DESCRSRC	Off-Road	Construction Equipment South		
**	Source Parameters	**			
**	LINE	VOLUME	Source ID = RDOFF		
SRCPARAM	L0000220	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000221	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000222	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000223	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000224	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000225	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000226	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000227	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000228	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000229	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000230	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000231	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000232	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000233	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000234	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000235	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000236	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000237	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000238	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000239	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000240	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000241	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000242	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000243	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000244	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000245	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000246	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000247	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000248	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000249	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000250	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000251	0.000000004118	0.00	4.82	0.85

SRCPARAM	L0000412	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000413	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000414	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000415	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000416	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000417	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000418	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000419	0.000000001991	0.00	1.70	0.85

**

SRCPARAM	IDLE	1.88E-07	3.658	366.000	50	0.1
SRCPARAM	EQUIPN	0.00121	3.962	366.000	50	0.1
SRCPARAM	EQUIPM	0.00121	3.962	366.000	50	0.1
SRCPARAM	EQUIPS	0.00121	3.962	366.000	50	0.1
URBANSRC	ALL					

** Variable Emissions Type: "By Hour-of-Day (HROFDY)"

** Variable Emission Scenario: "Scenario 2"

EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000220	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000220	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000220	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000220	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000221	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000221	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000221	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000221	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000222	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000222	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000222	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000222	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000223	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000223	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000223	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000223	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000224	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000224	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000224	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000224	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000225	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

EMISFACT	L0000414	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000414	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000414	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000415	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000415	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000415	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000415	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000416	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000416	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000416	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000416	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000417	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000417	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000417	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000417	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000418	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000418	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000418	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000418	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000419	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000419	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000419	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000419	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SRCGROUP ALL

SO FINISHED

**

** AERMOD Receptor Pathway

**

**

RE STARTING

INCLUDED 2025.rou

RE FINISHED

**

** AERMOD Meteorology Pathway

**

**

ME STARTING

SURFFILE ..\AzusaADJU\AZUS_V9_ADJU\AZUS_v9.SFC

PROFFILE ..\AzusaADJU\AZUS_V9_ADJU\AZUS_v9.PFL

SURFDATA 3179 2012 Azusa

UAIRDATA 3190 2012

SITEDATA 99999 2012

PROFBASE 182.0 METERS

ME FINISHED

**

** AERMOD Output Pathway

**

**

```
OU STARTING
  RECTABLE ALLAVE 1ST
  RECTABLE 1 1ST
** Auto-Generated Plotfiles
  PLOTFILE 1 ALL 1ST 2025.AD\01H1GALL.PLT 31
  PLOTFILE PERIOD ALL 2025.AD\PE00GALL.PLT 32
  SUMMFILE 2025.sum
OU FINISHED
**
*****
** Project Parameters
*****
** PROJCTN  CoordinateSystemUTM
** DESCPTN  UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator
** DATUM    World Geodetic System 1984
** DTMRGN   Global Definition
** UNITS    m
** ZONE     11
** ZONEINX  0
**
```

02/24/24
11:41:34

* AERMOD (23132): Walnut TTM No. 72798 - Year 2025 Construction DPM

* AERMET (16216):

* MODELING OPTIONS USED: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES AVERAGED ACROSS 0 YEARS FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL

* FOR A TOTAL OF 10 RECEPTORS.

* FORMAT: (3(1X,F13.5),3(1X,F8.2),2X,A6,2X,A8,2X,I8.8,2X,A8)

X	Y	AVERAGE CONC	ZELEV	ZHILL	ZFLAG	AVE	GRP	NUM HRS	NET ID
419940.00000	3765416.00000	0.00417	191.88	362.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420156.00000	3765418.00000	0.00880	185.88	290.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420217.00000	3765309.00000	0.00692	195.08	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420124.00000	3765228.00000	0.00892	200.98	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420149.00000	3765130.00000	0.01520	190.50	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420187.00000	3764988.00000	0.01015	177.19	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420182.00000	3764931.00000	0.01679	175.15	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420080.00000	3764813.00000	0.01562	173.21	234.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
419935.00000	3764947.00000	0.00399	211.07	234.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
419883.00000	3765116.00000	0.00363	210.05	234.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	

** CONCUNIT ug/m^3

** DEPUNIT g/m^2

APPENDIX D

AERMOD Model Year 2026 Construction DPM Printouts

**

**
** AERMOD Input Produced by:
** AERMOD View Ver. 12.0.0
** Lakes Environmental Software Inc.
** Date: 2/24/2024
** File: C:\Vista Env\2022\22026 Walnut\AERMOD\2026\2026.ADI
**

**
**

** AERMOD Control Pathway

**
**

CO STARTING
TITLEONE Walnut TTM No. 72798 - Year 2026 Construction DPM
TITLETWO PM2.5
MODELOPT DFAULT CONC
AVERTIME 1 PERIOD
URBANOPT 9818605 Los_Angeles_Co
POLLUTID PM_2.5
RUNORNOT RUN
ERRORFIL 2026.err

CO FINISHED
**

** AERMOD Source Pathway

**
**

SO STARTING
** Source Location **
** Source ID - Type - X Coord. - Y Coord. **
** -----
** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDOFF
** DESCRSRC Offsite Roads
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 10.36
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 1.76E-07
** Vertical Dimension = 1.83
** SZINIT = 0.85
** Nodes = 13
** 420029.123, 3765436.951, 191.38, 0.00, 4.82
** 419878.010, 3765353.441, 187.87, 0.00, 4.82
** 419846.197, 3765318.646, 185.88, 0.00, 4.82
** 419834.267, 3765287.827, 184.92, 0.00, 4.82
** 419887.952, 3765254.025, 182.05, 0.00, 4.82
** 419922.747, 3765216.247, 181.69, 0.00, 4.82
** 419956.549, 3765120.808, 193.47, 0.00, 4.82

** 419982.397, 3765035.310, 186.24, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420017.193, 3764963.730, 186.90, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420031.111, 3764886.186, 182.39, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420028.128, 3764809.635, 178.75, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420043.041, 3764757.939, 175.01, 0.00, 4.82
 ** 420089.766, 3764656.534, 172.35, 0.00, 4.82

** -----

LOCATION	L0000420	VOLUME	420024.587	3765434.444	191.27
LOCATION	L0000421	VOLUME	420015.517	3765429.432	191.06
LOCATION	L0000422	VOLUME	420006.447	3765424.419	190.85
LOCATION	L0000423	VOLUME	419997.376	3765419.407	190.64
LOCATION	L0000424	VOLUME	419988.306	3765414.394	190.43
LOCATION	L0000425	VOLUME	419979.236	3765409.382	190.22
LOCATION	L0000426	VOLUME	419970.166	3765404.369	190.01
LOCATION	L0000427	VOLUME	419961.095	3765399.357	189.80
LOCATION	L0000428	VOLUME	419952.025	3765394.344	189.59
LOCATION	L0000429	VOLUME	419942.955	3765389.332	189.38
LOCATION	L0000430	VOLUME	419933.884	3765384.319	189.17
LOCATION	L0000431	VOLUME	419924.814	3765379.307	188.96
LOCATION	L0000432	VOLUME	419915.744	3765374.294	188.75
LOCATION	L0000433	VOLUME	419906.673	3765369.281	188.54
LOCATION	L0000434	VOLUME	419897.603	3765364.269	188.33
LOCATION	L0000435	VOLUME	419888.533	3765359.256	188.11
LOCATION	L0000436	VOLUME	419879.463	3765354.244	187.90
LOCATION	L0000437	VOLUME	419872.137	3765347.018	187.50
LOCATION	L0000438	VOLUME	419865.144	3765339.369	187.07
LOCATION	L0000439	VOLUME	419858.152	3765331.721	186.63
LOCATION	L0000440	VOLUME	419851.159	3765324.073	186.19
LOCATION	L0000441	VOLUME	419845.110	3765315.839	185.79
LOCATION	L0000442	VOLUME	419841.369	3765306.174	185.49
LOCATION	L0000443	VOLUME	419837.628	3765296.510	185.19
LOCATION	L0000444	VOLUME	419835.157	3765287.266	184.87
LOCATION	L0000445	VOLUME	419843.927	3765281.744	184.40
LOCATION	L0000446	VOLUME	419852.697	3765276.223	183.93
LOCATION	L0000447	VOLUME	419861.466	3765270.701	183.47
LOCATION	L0000448	VOLUME	419870.236	3765265.179	183.00
LOCATION	L0000449	VOLUME	419879.006	3765259.658	182.53
LOCATION	L0000450	VOLUME	419887.775	3765254.136	182.06
LOCATION	L0000451	VOLUME	419894.831	3765246.556	181.98
LOCATION	L0000452	VOLUME	419901.852	3765238.933	181.91
LOCATION	L0000453	VOLUME	419908.873	3765231.311	181.83
LOCATION	L0000454	VOLUME	419915.894	3765223.688	181.76
LOCATION	L0000455	VOLUME	419922.830	3765216.014	181.72
LOCATION	L0000456	VOLUME	419926.289	3765206.246	182.92
LOCATION	L0000457	VOLUME	419929.749	3765196.477	184.13
LOCATION	L0000458	VOLUME	419933.209	3765186.708	185.34
LOCATION	L0000459	VOLUME	419936.669	3765176.940	186.54
LOCATION	L0000460	VOLUME	419940.128	3765167.171	187.75
LOCATION	L0000461	VOLUME	419943.588	3765157.403	188.95
LOCATION	L0000462	VOLUME	419947.048	3765147.634	190.16
LOCATION	L0000463	VOLUME	419950.508	3765137.865	191.36
LOCATION	L0000464	VOLUME	419953.967	3765128.097	192.57
LOCATION	L0000465	VOLUME	419957.310	3765118.290	193.26
LOCATION	L0000466	VOLUME	419960.309	3765108.370	192.42

LOCATION	L0000467	VOLUME	419963.308	3765098.450	191.58
LOCATION	L0000468	VOLUME	419966.307	3765088.530	190.74
LOCATION	L0000469	VOLUME	419969.306	3765078.611	189.90
LOCATION	L0000470	VOLUME	419972.305	3765068.691	189.06
LOCATION	L0000471	VOLUME	419975.304	3765058.771	188.22
LOCATION	L0000472	VOLUME	419978.303	3765048.851	187.39
LOCATION	L0000473	VOLUME	419981.302	3765038.931	186.55
LOCATION	L0000474	VOLUME	419985.273	3765029.392	186.29
LOCATION	L0000475	VOLUME	419989.804	3765020.072	186.38
LOCATION	L0000476	VOLUME	419994.335	3765010.752	186.47
LOCATION	L0000477	VOLUME	419998.866	3765001.431	186.55
LOCATION	L0000478	VOLUME	420003.396	3764992.111	186.64
LOCATION	L0000479	VOLUME	420007.927	3764982.791	186.72
LOCATION	L0000480	VOLUME	420012.458	3764973.470	186.81
LOCATION	L0000481	VOLUME	420016.989	3764964.150	186.90
LOCATION	L0000482	VOLUME	420018.941	3764953.989	186.33
LOCATION	L0000483	VOLUME	420020.772	3764943.789	185.74
LOCATION	L0000484	VOLUME	420022.603	3764933.589	185.15
LOCATION	L0000485	VOLUME	420024.433	3764923.389	184.55
LOCATION	L0000486	VOLUME	420026.264	3764913.189	183.96
LOCATION	L0000487	VOLUME	420028.095	3764902.988	183.37
LOCATION	L0000488	VOLUME	420029.926	3764892.788	182.77
LOCATION	L0000489	VOLUME	420030.969	3764882.533	182.22
LOCATION	L0000490	VOLUME	420030.565	3764872.178	181.72
LOCATION	L0000491	VOLUME	420030.162	3764861.823	181.23
LOCATION	L0000492	VOLUME	420029.758	3764851.467	180.74
LOCATION	L0000493	VOLUME	420029.355	3764841.112	180.25
LOCATION	L0000494	VOLUME	420028.951	3764830.757	179.75
LOCATION	L0000495	VOLUME	420028.548	3764820.401	179.26
LOCATION	L0000496	VOLUME	420028.144	3764810.046	178.77
LOCATION	L0000497	VOLUME	420030.887	3764800.073	178.06
LOCATION	L0000498	VOLUME	420033.759	3764790.116	177.34
LOCATION	L0000499	VOLUME	420036.631	3764780.158	176.62
LOCATION	L0000500	VOLUME	420039.504	3764770.201	175.90
LOCATION	L0000501	VOLUME	420042.376	3764760.244	175.18
LOCATION	L0000502	VOLUME	420046.374	3764750.706	174.82
LOCATION	L0000503	VOLUME	420050.711	3764741.294	174.57
LOCATION	L0000504	VOLUME	420055.047	3764731.882	174.33
LOCATION	L0000505	VOLUME	420059.384	3764722.470	174.08
LOCATION	L0000506	VOLUME	420063.721	3764713.058	173.83
LOCATION	L0000507	VOLUME	420068.058	3764703.645	173.59
LOCATION	L0000508	VOLUME	420072.395	3764694.233	173.34
LOCATION	L0000509	VOLUME	420076.732	3764684.821	173.09
LOCATION	L0000510	VOLUME	420081.069	3764675.409	172.85
LOCATION	L0000511	VOLUME	420085.406	3764665.997	172.60
LOCATION	L0000512	VOLUME	420089.743	3764656.585	172.35

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDOFF

** -----

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources

** LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDON

** DESCRSRC Onsite Truck Travel

** PREFIX

** Length of Side = 3.66

** Configuration = Adjacent

** Emission Rate = 9.73E-08
** Vertical Dimension = 1.83
** SZINIT = 0.85
** Nodes = 7

** 420031.146, 3765429.835, 190.82, 0.00, 1.70
** 420034.867, 3765414.208, 188.00, 0.00, 1.70
** 419995.426, 3765385.185, 186.45, 0.00, 1.70
** 419993.937, 3765359.139, 184.14, 0.00, 1.70
** 419963.426, 3765317.466, 183.53, 0.00, 1.70
** 419968.636, 3765254.955, 179.91, 0.00, 1.70
** 420047.104, 3765085.638, 177.32, 0.00, 1.70

** -----

LOCATION	L0000513	VOLUME	420031.569	3765428.056	190.50
LOCATION	L0000514	VOLUME	420032.416	3765424.498	189.86
LOCATION	L0000515	VOLUME	420033.264	3765420.940	189.21
LOCATION	L0000516	VOLUME	420034.111	3765417.382	188.57
LOCATION	L0000517	VOLUME	420034.549	3765413.974	187.99
LOCATION	L0000518	VOLUME	420031.603	3765411.806	187.87
LOCATION	L0000519	VOLUME	420028.657	3765409.638	187.76
LOCATION	L0000520	VOLUME	420025.711	3765407.470	187.64
LOCATION	L0000521	VOLUME	420022.765	3765405.302	187.52
LOCATION	L0000522	VOLUME	420019.819	3765403.135	187.41
LOCATION	L0000523	VOLUME	420016.873	3765400.967	187.29
LOCATION	L0000524	VOLUME	420013.927	3765398.799	187.18
LOCATION	L0000525	VOLUME	420010.981	3765396.631	187.06
LOCATION	L0000526	VOLUME	420008.035	3765394.464	186.95
LOCATION	L0000527	VOLUME	420005.089	3765392.296	186.83
LOCATION	L0000528	VOLUME	420002.143	3765390.128	186.71
LOCATION	L0000529	VOLUME	419999.197	3765387.960	186.60
LOCATION	L0000530	VOLUME	419996.251	3765385.792	186.48
LOCATION	L0000531	VOLUME	419995.275	3765382.556	186.22
LOCATION	L0000532	VOLUME	419995.067	3765378.905	185.89
LOCATION	L0000533	VOLUME	419994.858	3765375.253	185.57
LOCATION	L0000534	VOLUME	419994.649	3765371.602	185.25
LOCATION	L0000535	VOLUME	419994.441	3765367.950	184.92
LOCATION	L0000536	VOLUME	419994.232	3765364.298	184.60
LOCATION	L0000537	VOLUME	419994.023	3765360.647	184.27
LOCATION	L0000538	VOLUME	419992.669	3765357.406	184.11
LOCATION	L0000539	VOLUME	419990.508	3765354.455	184.07
LOCATION	L0000540	VOLUME	419988.347	3765351.504	184.03
LOCATION	L0000541	VOLUME	419986.187	3765348.553	183.99
LOCATION	L0000542	VOLUME	419984.026	3765345.602	183.94
LOCATION	L0000543	VOLUME	419981.865	3765342.650	183.90
LOCATION	L0000544	VOLUME	419979.704	3765339.699	183.86
LOCATION	L0000545	VOLUME	419977.544	3765336.748	183.81
LOCATION	L0000546	VOLUME	419975.383	3765333.797	183.77
LOCATION	L0000547	VOLUME	419973.222	3765330.846	183.73
LOCATION	L0000548	VOLUME	419971.062	3765327.894	183.68
LOCATION	L0000549	VOLUME	419968.901	3765324.943	183.64
LOCATION	L0000550	VOLUME	419966.740	3765321.992	183.60
LOCATION	L0000551	VOLUME	419964.580	3765319.041	183.55
LOCATION	L0000552	VOLUME	419963.568	3765315.766	183.43
LOCATION	L0000553	VOLUME	419963.872	3765312.121	183.22
LOCATION	L0000554	VOLUME	419964.175	3765308.476	183.01

LOCATION	L0000555	VOLUME	419964.479	3765304.831	182.80
LOCATION	L0000556	VOLUME	419964.783	3765301.186	182.59
LOCATION	L0000557	VOLUME	419965.087	3765297.541	182.38
LOCATION	L0000558	VOLUME	419965.390	3765293.896	182.17
LOCATION	L0000559	VOLUME	419965.694	3765290.252	181.95
LOCATION	L0000560	VOLUME	419965.998	3765286.607	181.74
LOCATION	L0000561	VOLUME	419966.302	3765282.962	181.53
LOCATION	L0000562	VOLUME	419966.605	3765279.317	181.32
LOCATION	L0000563	VOLUME	419966.909	3765275.672	181.11
LOCATION	L0000564	VOLUME	419967.213	3765272.027	180.90
LOCATION	L0000565	VOLUME	419967.517	3765268.382	180.69
LOCATION	L0000566	VOLUME	419967.820	3765264.737	180.48
LOCATION	L0000567	VOLUME	419968.124	3765261.092	180.27
LOCATION	L0000568	VOLUME	419968.428	3765257.447	180.05
LOCATION	L0000569	VOLUME	419969.122	3765253.905	179.89
LOCATION	L0000570	VOLUME	419970.660	3765250.587	179.84
LOCATION	L0000571	VOLUME	419972.198	3765247.268	179.79
LOCATION	L0000572	VOLUME	419973.736	3765243.950	179.74
LOCATION	L0000573	VOLUME	419975.274	3765240.631	179.69
LOCATION	L0000574	VOLUME	419976.812	3765237.312	179.64
LOCATION	L0000575	VOLUME	419978.350	3765233.994	179.59
LOCATION	L0000576	VOLUME	419979.888	3765230.675	179.54
LOCATION	L0000577	VOLUME	419981.426	3765227.357	179.49
LOCATION	L0000578	VOLUME	419982.964	3765224.038	179.44
LOCATION	L0000579	VOLUME	419984.502	3765220.720	179.39
LOCATION	L0000580	VOLUME	419986.040	3765217.401	179.34
LOCATION	L0000581	VOLUME	419987.578	3765214.083	179.28
LOCATION	L0000582	VOLUME	419989.116	3765210.764	179.23
LOCATION	L0000583	VOLUME	419990.654	3765207.445	179.18
LOCATION	L0000584	VOLUME	419992.192	3765204.127	179.13
LOCATION	L0000585	VOLUME	419993.729	3765200.808	179.08
LOCATION	L0000586	VOLUME	419995.267	3765197.490	179.03
LOCATION	L0000587	VOLUME	419996.805	3765194.171	178.98
LOCATION	L0000588	VOLUME	419998.343	3765190.853	178.93
LOCATION	L0000589	VOLUME	419999.881	3765187.534	178.88
LOCATION	L0000590	VOLUME	420001.419	3765184.216	178.83
LOCATION	L0000591	VOLUME	420002.957	3765180.897	178.78
LOCATION	L0000592	VOLUME	420004.495	3765177.579	178.73
LOCATION	L0000593	VOLUME	420006.033	3765174.260	178.68
LOCATION	L0000594	VOLUME	420007.571	3765170.941	178.62
LOCATION	L0000595	VOLUME	420009.109	3765167.623	178.57
LOCATION	L0000596	VOLUME	420010.647	3765164.304	178.52
LOCATION	L0000597	VOLUME	420012.185	3765160.986	178.47
LOCATION	L0000598	VOLUME	420013.723	3765157.667	178.42
LOCATION	L0000599	VOLUME	420015.261	3765154.349	178.37
LOCATION	L0000600	VOLUME	420016.799	3765151.030	178.32
LOCATION	L0000601	VOLUME	420018.337	3765147.712	178.27
LOCATION	L0000602	VOLUME	420019.875	3765144.393	178.22
LOCATION	L0000603	VOLUME	420021.412	3765141.075	178.17
LOCATION	L0000604	VOLUME	420022.950	3765137.756	178.12
LOCATION	L0000605	VOLUME	420024.488	3765134.437	178.07
LOCATION	L0000606	VOLUME	420026.026	3765131.119	178.02
LOCATION	L0000607	VOLUME	420027.564	3765127.800	177.96
LOCATION	L0000608	VOLUME	420029.102	3765124.482	177.91

LOCATION	L0000609	VOLUME	420030.640	3765121.163	177.86
LOCATION	L0000610	VOLUME	420032.178	3765117.845	177.81
LOCATION	L0000611	VOLUME	420033.716	3765114.526	177.76
LOCATION	L0000612	VOLUME	420035.254	3765111.208	177.71
LOCATION	L0000613	VOLUME	420036.792	3765107.889	177.66
LOCATION	L0000614	VOLUME	420038.330	3765104.571	177.61
LOCATION	L0000615	VOLUME	420039.868	3765101.252	177.56
LOCATION	L0000616	VOLUME	420041.406	3765097.933	177.51
LOCATION	L0000617	VOLUME	420042.944	3765094.615	177.46
LOCATION	L0000618	VOLUME	420044.482	3765091.296	177.41
LOCATION	L0000619	VOLUME	420046.020	3765087.978	177.36
**	End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDON				
LOCATION	IDLE	POINT	420046.920	3765077.580	177.280
**	DESCRSRC Construction Delivery Trucks Idling				
LOCATION	EQUIPN	POINT	420059.240	3765326.960	182.030
**	DESCRSRC Off-Road Construction Equipment North				
LOCATION	EQUIPM	POINT	420049.730	3765105.400	178.350
**	DESCRSRC Off-Road Construction Equipment Middle				
LOCATION	EQUIPS	POINT	420098.370	3764885.450	171.160
**	DESCRSRC Off-Road Construction Equipment South				
**	Source Parameters **				
**	LINE VOLUME Source ID = RDOFF				
SRCPARAM	L0000420	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000421	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000422	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000423	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000424	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000425	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000426	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000427	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000428	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000429	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000430	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000431	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000432	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000433	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000434	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000435	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000436	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000437	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000438	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000439	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000440	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000441	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000442	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000443	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000444	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000445	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000446	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000447	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000448	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000449	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000450	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000451	0.000000001892	0.00	4.82	0.85

SRCPARAM	L0000612	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000613	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000614	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000615	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000616	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000617	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000618	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85
SRCPARAM	L0000619	0.000000000909	0.00	1.70	0.85

**

SRCPARAM	IDLE	8.07E-08	3.658	366.000	50	0.1
SRCPARAM	EQUIPN	0.00107	3.962	366.000	50	0.1
SRCPARAM	EQUIPM	0.00107	3.962	366.000	50	0.1
SRCPARAM	EQUIPS	0.00107	3.962	366.000	50	0.1
URBANSRC	ALL					

** Variable Emissions Type: "By Hour-of-Day (HROFDY)"

** Variable Emission Scenario: "Scenario 2"

EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPM	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPN	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	EQUIPS	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	IDLE	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000420	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000420	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000420	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000420	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000421	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000421	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000421	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000421	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000422	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000422	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000422	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000422	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000423	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000423	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000423	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000423	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000424	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000424	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000424	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000424	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000425	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

EMISFACT	L0000614	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000614	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000614	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000615	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000615	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000615	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000615	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000616	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000616	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000616	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000616	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000617	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000617	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000617	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000617	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000618	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000618	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000618	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000618	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000619	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000619	HROFDY	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
EMISFACT	L0000619	HROFDY	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
EMISFACT	L0000619	HROFDY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SRCGROUP ALL

SO FINISHED

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** AERMOD Receptor Pathway

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RE STARTING

INCLUDED 2026.rou

RE FINISHED

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** AERMOD Meteorology Pathway

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ME STARTING

SURFFILE ..\AzusaADJU\AZUS_V9_ADJU\AZUS_v9.SFC

PROFFILE ..\AzusaADJU\AZUS_V9_ADJU\AZUS_v9.PFL

SURFDATA 3179 2012 Azusa

UAIRDATA 3190 2012

SITEDATA 99999 2012

PROFBASE 182.0 METERS

ME FINISHED

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** AERMOD Output Pathway

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```
OU STARTING
  RECTABLE ALLAVE 1ST
  RECTABLE 1 1ST
** Auto-Generated Plotfiles
  PLOTFILE 1 ALL 1ST 2026.AD\01H1GALL.PLT 31
  PLOTFILE PERIOD ALL 2026.AD\PE00GALL.PLT 32
  SUMMFILE 2026.sum
OU FINISHED
**
*****
** Project Parameters
*****
** PROJCTN  CoordinateSystemUTM
** DESCPTN  UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator
** DATUM    World Geodetic System 1984
** DTMRGN   Global Definition
** UNITS    m
** ZONE     11
** ZONEINX  0
**
```

* AERMOD (23132): Walnut TTM No. 72798 - Year 2026 Construction DPM

02/24/24

* AERMET (16216):

13:10:42

* MODELING OPTIONS USED: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* PLOT FILE OF PERIOD VALUES AVERAGED ACROSS 0 YEARS FOR SOURCE GROUP: ALL

* FOR A TOTAL OF 10 RECEPTORS.

* FORMAT: (3(1X,F13.5),3(1X,F8.2),2X,A6,2X,A8,2X,I8.8,2X,A8)

X	Y	AVERAGE CONC	ZELEV	ZHILL	ZFLAG	AVE	GRP	NUM HRS	NET ID
419940.00000	3765416.00000	0.00369	191.88	362.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420156.00000	3765418.00000	0.00778	185.88	290.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420217.00000	3765309.00000	0.00612	195.08	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420124.00000	3765228.00000	0.00789	200.98	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420149.00000	3765130.00000	0.01344	190.50	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420187.00000	3764988.00000	0.00897	177.19	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420182.00000	3764931.00000	0.01485	175.15	269.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
420080.00000	3764813.00000	0.01381	173.21	234.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
419935.00000	3764947.00000	0.00353	211.07	234.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	
419883.00000	3765116.00000	0.00321	210.05	234.00	0.00	PERIOD	ALL	00043848	

** CONCUNIT ug/m^3

** DEPUNIT g/m^2