

***1975 CAMBRIANNA AVENUE
SINGLE FAMILY HOMES
CONSTRUCTION and ON-SITE
COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT***

San Jose, California

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Prepared for:

**Pooja Nagrath
Project Manager
David J. Powers & Associates, Inc.
1871 The Alameda, Suite 200
San Jose, CA 95126**

Prepared by:

**Zachary Palm
Casey Divine &
James A. Reyff**

ILLINGWORTH & RODKIN, INC.
/// Acoustics • Air Quality ///
429 East Cotati Avenue
Cotati, CA 94931
(707) 794-0400

I&R Project#: 21-070

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to address the potential community risk impacts associated with the construction of the proposed single family home development located at 1975 Cambrianna Avenue in San Jose, California. The air quality impacts from this project would be associated with construction of the new buildings. Air pollutant emissions associated with construction of the project were predicted using appropriate computer models. In addition, the potential project construction health risk impacts and the impact of existing toxic air contaminant (TAC) sources affecting the nearby and proposed sensitive receptors were evaluated. The analysis was conducted following guidance provided by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).¹ BAAQMD recommends using a 1,000-foot screening radius around the project site for purposes of identifying community health risk from existing sources of TACs.

Project Description

The 2.7-acre project site is currently undeveloped. The project proposes to construct 21 single family homes. Accessory dwelling units will also be planned to be constructed on 14 of the 21 home properties. Construction is planned to begin in September 2022 and be completed by November 2023.

Setting

The project is located in Santa Clara County, which is in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. Ambient air quality standards have been established at both the State and federal level. The Bay Area meets all ambient air quality standards with the exception of ground-level ozone, respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

Air Pollutants of Concern

High ozone levels are caused by the cumulative emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). These precursor pollutants react under certain meteorological conditions to form high ozone levels. Controlling the emissions of these precursor pollutants is the focus of the Bay Area's attempts to reduce ozone levels. The highest ozone levels in the Bay Area occur in the eastern and southern inland valleys that are downwind of air pollutant sources. High ozone levels aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, reduced lung function, and increase coughing and chest discomfort.

Particulate matter is another problematic air pollutant of the Bay Area. Particulate matter is assessed and measured in terms of respirable particulate matter or particles that have a diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀) and fine particulate matter where particles have a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}). Elevated concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are the result of both region-wide (or cumulative) emissions and localized emissions. High particulate matter levels aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, reduce lung function, increase mortality (e.g., lung cancer), and result in reduced lung function growth in children.

¹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2017.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TAC) are a broad class of compounds known to cause morbidity or mortality (usually because they cause cancer) and include, but are not limited to, the criteria air pollutants. TACs are found in ambient air, especially in urban areas, and are caused by industry, agriculture, fuel combustion, and commercial operations (e.g., dry cleaners). TACs are typically found in low concentrations, even near their source (e.g., diesel particulate matter [DPM] near a freeway). Because chronic exposure can result in adverse health effects, TACs are regulated at the regional, State, and federal level.

Diesel exhaust is the predominant TAC in urban air and is estimated to represent about three-quarters of the cancer risk from TACs (based on the Bay Area average). According to the California Air Resources Board (CARB), diesel exhaust is a complex mixture of gases, vapors, and fine particles. This complexity makes the evaluation of health effects of diesel exhaust a complex scientific issue. Some of the chemicals in diesel exhaust, such as benzene and formaldehyde, have been previously identified as TACs by the CARB, and are listed as carcinogens either under the State's Proposition 65 or under the Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants programs.

Sensitive Receptors

There are groups of people more affected by air pollution than others. CARB has identified the following persons who are most likely to be affected by air pollution: children under 16, the elderly over 65, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. These groups are classified as sensitive receptors. Locations that may contain a high concentration of these sensitive population groups include residential areas, hospitals, daycare facilities, elder care facilities, and elementary schools. For cancer risk assessments, children are the most sensitive receptors, since they are more susceptible to cancer causing TACs. Residential locations are assumed to include infants and small children. The closest sensitive receptors to the project site are in the single-family residences to the north, east, and south. There are three schools; ATLC Preschool, 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool, and the Springs of Life Christian Preschool located within the influence area. There is also the California Sports Center connecting the ATLC and 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschools. This project would introduce new sensitive receptors (i.e., residents) to the area.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets nationwide emission standards for mobile sources, which include on-road (highway) motor vehicles such trucks, buses, and automobiles, and non-road (off-road) vehicles and equipment used in construction, agricultural, industrial, and mining activities (such as bulldozers and loaders). The EPA also sets nationwide fuel standards. California also has the ability to set motor vehicle emission standards and standards for fuel used in California, as long as they are the same or more stringent than the federal standards.

In the past decade the EPA has established a number of emission standards for on- and non-road heavy-duty diesel engines used in trucks and other equipment. This was done in part because diesel engines are a significant source of NO_x and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and because the EPA has identified DPM as a probable carcinogen. Implementation of the heavy-duty diesel on-road vehicle standards and the non-road diesel engine standards are estimated to reduce particulate matter and NO_x emissions from diesel engines up to 95 percent in 2030 when the heavy-duty vehicle fleet is completely replaced with newer heavy-duty vehicles that comply with these emission standards.²

In concert with the diesel engine emission standards, the EPA has also substantially reduced the amount of sulfur allowed in diesel fuels. The sulfur contained in diesel fuel is a significant contributor to the formation of particulate matter in diesel-fueled engine exhaust. The new standards reduced the amount of sulfur allowed by 97 percent for highway diesel fuel (from 500 parts per million by weight [ppmw] to 15 ppmw), and by 99 percent for off-highway diesel fuel (from about 3,000 ppmw to 15 ppmw). The low sulfur highway fuel (15 ppmw sulfur), also called ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), is currently required for use by all vehicles in the U.S.

All of the above federal diesel engine and diesel fuel requirements have been adopted by California, in some cases with modifications making the requirements more stringent or the implementation dates sooner.

State Regulations

To address the issue of diesel emissions in the state, CARB developed the Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles.³ In addition to requiring more stringent emission standards for new on-road and off-road mobile sources and stationary diesel-fueled engines to reduce particulate matter emissions by 90 percent, a significant component of the plan involves application of emission control strategies to existing diesel vehicles and equipment. Many of the measures of the Diesel Risk Reduction Plan have been approved and adopted, including the federal on-road and non-road diesel engine emission standards for new engines, as well as adoption of regulations for low sulfur fuel in California.

CARB has adopted and implemented a number of regulations for stationary and mobile sources to reduce emissions of DPM. Several of these regulatory programs affect medium and heavy-duty diesel trucks that represent the bulk of DPM emissions from California highways. CARB regulations require on-road diesel trucks to be retrofitted with particulate matter controls or replaced to meet 2010 or later engine standards that have much lower DPM and PM_{2.5} emissions. This regulation will substantially reduce these emissions between 2013 and 2023. While new trucks and buses will meet strict federal standards, this measure is intended to accelerate the rate at which the fleet either turns over so there are more cleaner vehicles on the road or is retrofitted to meet similar standards. With this regulation, older, more polluting trucks would be removed from the roads sooner.

² USEPA, 2000. *Regulatory Announcement, Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards and Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements*. EPA420-F-00-057. December.

³ California Air Resources Board, 2000. *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles*. October.

CARB has also adopted and implemented regulations to reduce DPM and NO_x emissions from in-use (existing) and new off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles (e.g., loaders, tractors, bulldozers, backhoes, off-highway trucks, etc.). The regulations apply to diesel-powered off-road vehicles with engines 25 horsepower (hp) or greater. The regulations are intended to reduce particulate matter and NO_x exhaust emissions by requiring owners to turn over their fleet (replace older equipment with newer equipment) or retrofit existing equipment in order to achieve specified fleet-averaged emission rates. Implementation of this regulation, in conjunction with stringent federal off-road equipment engine emission limits for new vehicles, will significantly reduce emissions of DPM and NO_x.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)

BAAQMD has jurisdiction over an approximately 5,600-square mile area, commonly referred to as the San Francisco Bay Area (Bay Area). The District's boundary encompasses the nine San Francisco Bay Area counties, including Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Marin County, San Francisco County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, Napa County, southwestern Solano County, and southern Sonoma County.

BAAQMD is the lead agency in developing plans to address attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and California Ambient Air Quality Standards. The District also has permit authority over most types of stationary equipment utilized for the proposed project. The BAAQMD is responsible for permitting and inspection of stationary sources; enforcement of regulations, including setting fees, levying fines, and enforcement actions; and ensuring that public nuisances are minimized.

BAAQMD's Community Air Risk Evaluation (CARE) program was initiated in 2004 to evaluate and reduce health risks associated with exposures to outdoor TACs in the Bay Area.⁴ The program examines TAC emissions from point sources, area sources, and on-road and off-road mobile sources with an emphasis on diesel exhaust, which is a major contributor to airborne health risk in California. The CARE program is an on-going program that encourages community involvement and input. The technical analysis portion of the CARE program is being implemented in three phases that includes an assessment of the sources of TAC emissions, modeling and measurement programs to estimate concentrations of TAC, and an assessment of exposures and health risks. Throughout the program, information derived from the technical analyses will be used to focus emission reduction measures in areas with high TAC exposures and high density of sensitive populations. Risk reduction activities associated with the CARE program are focused on the most at-risk communities in the Bay Area. The BAAQMD has identified six communities as impacted: Concord, Richmond/San Pablo, Western Alameda County, San José, Redwood City/East Palo Alto, and Eastern San Francisco. The project site is not within a CARE area.

The BAAQMD California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) *Air Quality Guidelines*⁵ were prepared to assist in the evaluation of air quality impacts of projects and plans proposed within the

⁴ See BAAQMD: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/community-health-protection-program/community-air-risk-evaluation-care-program>, accessed 2/18/2021.

⁵ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2017. *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*. May.

Bay Area. The guidelines provide recommended procedures for evaluating potential air impacts during the environmental review process consistent with CEQA requirements including thresholds of significance, mitigation measures, and background air quality information. They also include assessment methodologies for air toxics, odors, and greenhouse gas emissions. *Attachment 1* includes detailed community risk modeling methodology.

San José Envision 2040 General Plan

The San José Envision 2040 General Plan includes goals, policies, and actions to reduce exposure of the City’s sensitive population to exposure of air pollution and toxic air contaminants or TACs. The following goals, policies, and actions are applicable to the proposed project and this assessment:

Applicable Goals – Air Pollutant Emission Reduction

Goal MS-10 Minimize emissions from new development.

Applicable Policies – Air Pollutant Emission Reduction

- MS-10.1 Assess projected air emissions from new development in conformance with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) CEQA Guidelines and relative to state and federal standards. Identify and implement feasible air emission reduction measures.
- MS-10.2 Consider the cumulative air quality impacts from proposed developments for proposed land use designation changes and new development, consistent with the region’s Clean Air Plan and State law.
- MS-10.3 Promote the expansion and improvement of public transportation services and facilities, where appropriate, to both encourage energy conservation and reduce air pollution.

Applicable Goals – Toxic Air Contaminants

Goal MS-11 Minimize exposure of people to air pollution and toxic air contaminants such as ozone, carbon monoxide, lead, and particulate matter.

Applicable Policies – Toxic Air Contaminants

- MS-11.2 For projects that emit toxic air contaminants, require project proponents to prepare health risk assessments in accordance with BAAQMD-recommended procedures as part of environmental review and employ effective mitigation to reduce possible health risks to a less than significant level. Alternatively, require new projects (such as, but not limited to, industrial, manufacturing, and processing facilities) that are sources of TACs to be located an adequate distance from residential areas and other sensitive receptors.
- MS-11.4 Encourage the installation of appropriate air filtration at existing schools, residences, and other sensitive receptor uses adversely affected by pollution sources.

MS-11.5 Encourage the use of pollution absorbing trees and vegetation in buffer areas between substantial sources of TACs and sensitive land uses.

Actions – Toxic Air Contaminants

MS-11.7 Consult with BAAQMD to identify stationary and mobile TAC sources and determine the need for and requirements of a health risk assessment for proposed developments.

MS-11.8 For new projects that generate truck traffic, require signage which reminds drivers that the State truck idling law limits truck idling to five minutes.

Applicable Goals – Construction Air Emissions

Goal MS-13 Minimize air pollutant emissions during demolition and construction activities

Applicable Policies – Construction Air Emissions

MS-13.1 Include dust, particulate matter, and construction equipment exhaust control measures as conditions of approval for subdivision maps, site development and planned development permits, grading permits, and demolition permits. At minimum, conditions shall conform to construction mitigation measures recommended in the current BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines for the relevant project size and type.

Applicable Actions – Construction Air Emissions

MS-13.4 Adopt and periodically update dust, particulate, and exhaust control standard measures for demolition and grading activities to include on project plans as conditions of approval based upon construction mitigation measures in the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines.

Significance Thresholds

In June 2010, BAAQMD adopted thresholds of significance to assist in the review of projects under CEQA and these significance thresholds were contained in the District's 2011 CEQA Air Quality Guidelines. These thresholds were designed to establish the level at which BAAQMD believed air pollution emissions would cause significant environmental impacts under CEQA. The thresholds were challenged through a series of court challenges and were mostly upheld. BAAQMD updated the CEQA Air Quality Guidelines in 2017 to include the latest significance thresholds, which were used in this analysis and are summarized in Table 1. Impacts above these thresholds are considered potentially significant.

Table 1. BAAQMD Air Quality CEQA Significance Thresholds

Criteria Air Pollutant	Construction Thresholds	Operational Thresholds	
	Average Daily Emissions (lbs./day)	Average Daily Emissions (lbs./day)	Annual Average Emissions (tons/year)
ROG	54	54	10
NO _x	54	54	10
PM ₁₀	82 (Exhaust)	82	15
PM _{2.5}	54 (Exhaust)	54	10
CO	Not Applicable	9.0 ppm (8-hour average) or 20.0 ppm (1-hour average)	
Fugitive Dust	Construction Dust Ordinance or other Best Management Practices	Not Applicable	
Health Risks and Hazards	Single Sources Within 1,000-foot Zone of Influence	Combined Sources (Cumulative from all sources within 1000-foot zone of influence)	
Excess Cancer Risk	10 per one million	100 per one million	
Hazard Index	1.0	10.0	
Incremental annual PM _{2.5}	0.3 µg/m ³	0.8 µg/m ³	

Construction Community Risk Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project impacts related to increased community risk can occur either by generating emissions of TACs and air pollutants and by introducing a new sensitive receptor in proximity to an existing source of TACs. Temporary project construction activity would generate emissions of DPM from equipment and trucks and also generate dust on a temporary basis that could affect nearby sensitive receptors. A construction community health risk assessment was prepared to address project construction impacts on the surrounding off-site sensitive receptors.

Additionally, the project could introduce new residents that are sensitive receptors, who would be exposed to existing sources of TACs and localized air pollutants in the vicinity of the project. Therefore, the impact of the existing sources of TAC upon the existing sensitive receptors and new incoming sensitive receptors was assessed.

Community risk impacts are addressed by predicting increased lifetime cancer risk, the increase in annual PM_{2.5} concentrations, and computing the Hazard Index (HI) for non-cancer health risks. Construction equipment and associated heavy-duty truck traffic generates diesel exhaust, which is a known TAC. These exhaust emissions pose health risks for sensitive receptors such as surrounding residents. The primary community risk impact issues associated with construction emissions are cancer risk and exposure to PM_{2.5}. A health risk assessment of the project construction activities was conducted that evaluated potential health effects to nearby sensitive

receptors from construction emissions of DPM and PM_{2.5}.⁶ This assessment included dispersion modeling to predict the offsite and onsite concentrations resulting from project construction, so that lifetime cancer risks and non-cancer health effects could be evaluated. The methodology for computing community risks impacts is contained in *Attachment 1*.

Construction Period Emissions

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2020.4.0 was used to estimate emissions from on-site construction activity, construction vehicle trips, and evaporative emissions. The project land use types and size, and anticipated construction schedule were input to CalEEMod. The CARB Emission FACTors 2021 (EMFAC2021) model was used to predict emissions from construction traffic, which includes worker travel, vendor trucks, and haul trucks.⁷ The CalEEMod model output along with construction inputs are included in *Attachment 2* and EMFAC2021 vehicle emissions modeling outputs are included in *Attachment 3*.

CalEEMod Modeling

Land Use Inputs

The proposed project land uses were entered into CalEEMod as described in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Project Land Use Inputs

Project Land Uses	Size	Units	Square Feet (sf)	Acreage
Single Family Housing	21	Dwelling Unit	58,637	2.7
Apartments Low Rise	14	Dwelling Unit	6,328	

Construction Inputs

CalEEMod computes annual emissions for construction that are based on the project type, size and acreage. The model provides emission estimates for both on-site and off-site construction activities. On-site activities are primarily made up of construction equipment emissions, while off-site activity includes worker, hauling, and vendor traffic. The construction build-out scenario, including equipment list and schedule, were based on CalEEMod defaults for a project of this type and size.

The construction CalEEMod defaults included the schedule for each phase. Within each phase, the quantity of equipment to be used along with the average hours per day and total number of workdays was set to the default values in CalEEMod. Where CalEEMod does not provide default values, conservative values were estimated for equipment required and hours operated. Since different equipment would have different estimates of the working days per phase, the hours per day for each phase was computed by dividing the total number of hours that the equipment would be used by the total number of days in that phase. The construction schedule assumed that the earliest possible start date would be September 2022 and would be built out over a period of

⁶ DPM is identified by California as a toxic air contaminant due to the potential to cause cancer.

⁷ See CARB's EMFAC2021 Emissions Inventory at <https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory>.

approximately 15 months, or 390 construction workdays. The earliest year of full operation was assumed to be 2024.

Construction Truck Traffic Emissions

Construction would produce traffic in the form of worker trips and truck traffic. The traffic-related emissions are based on worker and vendor trip estimates produced by CalEEMod and haul trips that were computed based on the estimate of soil material imported and/or exported to the site and the estimate of cement and asphalt truck trips. CalEEMod provides daily estimates of worker and vendor trips for each applicable phase. The total trips for those were computed by multiplying the daily trip rate by the number of days in that phase. Haul trips for grading were estimated from the provided grading volumes by assuming each truck could carry 10 tons per load. The number of concrete and asphalt total round haul trips were provided for the project and converted to total one-way trips, assuming two trips per delivery.

The latest version of the CalEEMod model is based on the older version of the CARB EMFAC2014 motor vehicle emission factor model. This model has been superseded by the EMFAC2021 model; however, CalEEMod has not been updated to include EMFAC2021. Therefore, the construction traffic information was combined with EMFAC2021 motor vehicle emissions factors. EMFAC2021 provides aggregate emission rates in grams per mile for each vehicle type. The vehicle mix for this study was based on CalEEMod default assumptions, where worker trips are assumed to be comprised of light-duty autos (EMFAC category LDA) and light duty trucks (EMFAC category LDT1 and LDT2). Vendor trips are comprised of delivery and large trucks (EMFAC category MHDT and HHDT) and haul trips, including cement trucks, are comprised of large trucks (EMFAC category HHDT). Travel distances are based on CalEEMod default lengths, which are 10.8 miles for worker travel, 7.3 miles for vendor trips and 20 miles for hauling (soil import/export). Since CalEEMod does not address cement trucks, these were treated as vendor travel distances. Each trip was assumed to include an idle time of 5 minutes. Emissions associated with vehicle starts were also included. On road emissions in Santa Clara County for 2022 and 2023 were used in these calculations. Table 3 provides the traffic inputs that were combined with the EMFAC2021 emission database to compute vehicle emissions.

Summary of Computed Construction Period Emissions

Average daily emissions were computed by dividing the total construction emissions by the number of active construction workdays (390 days). Table 4 shows the average daily construction emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀ exhaust, and PM_{2.5} exhaust during construction of the project. As indicated in Table 4, predicted project construction emissions would not exceed the BAAQMD significance thresholds during construction.

Table 3. Construction Traffic Data Used for EMFAC2021 Model Runs

CalEEMod Run/Land Uses and Construction Phase	Trips by Trip Type			Notes
	Total Worker ¹	Total Vendor ¹	Total Haul ²	
Vehicle mix ¹	50% LDA 25% LDT1 25% LDT2	50% MHDT 50% HHDT	100% HHDT	
Trip Length (miles)	10.8	7.3	20.0	CalEEMod default distance with 5-min truck idle time.
Demolition	195	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Site Preparation	120	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Grading	520	-	291	1,974-cy soil export. 350-cy soil import. CalEEMod default worker trips.
Trenching	800	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Building Construction	5,292	1,176	600	300 cement round trips. CalEEMod default worker and vendor trips.
Architectural Coating	1,008	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Paving	39	-	48	200-cy asphalt. CalEEMod default worker trips.
Notes: ¹ Based on Year 2022 and 2023 EMFAC2021 light-duty vehicle fleet mix for Santa Clara County.				
² Includes grading trips estimated by CalEEMod based on amount of material to be removed.				

Table 4. Construction Period Emissions

Year	ROG	NOx	PM ₁₀ Exhaust	PM _{2.5} Exhaust
Total Construction Emissions (tons)	0.62	1.44	0.07	0.07
Average daily emissions (pounds) ¹	3.20	7.40	0.38	0.34
BAAQMD Thresholds (pounds per day)	54 lbs./day	54 lbs./day	82 lbs./day	54 lbs./day
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes: ¹Assumes 390 workdays.

Construction activities, particularly during site preparation and grading, would temporarily generate fugitive dust in the form of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Sources of fugitive dust would include disturbed soils at the construction site and trucks carrying uncovered loads of soils. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving the site would deposit mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. The BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines consider these impacts to be less-than-significant if best management practices are implemented to reduce these emissions. *Recommended Measure AQ-1 would implement BAAQMD-recommended best management practices.*

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Include measures to control dust and exhaust during construction.

During any construction period ground disturbance, the applicant shall ensure that the project contractor implement measures to control dust and exhaust. Implementation of the measures recommended by BAAQMD and listed below would reduce the air quality impacts associated with

grading and new construction to a less-than-significant level. Additional measures are identified to reduce construction equipment exhaust emissions. The contractor shall implement the following best management practices that are required of all projects:

1. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph).
5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
6. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
7. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
8. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Effectiveness of Recommended Measure AQ-1

The measures above are consistent with BAAQMD-recommended basic control measures for reducing fugitive particulate matter that are contained in the BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines.

Community Health Risk from Project Construction

Construction Emissions

The CalEEMod model and EMFAC2021 emissions provided total annual PM₁₀ exhaust emissions (assumed to be DPM) for the off-road construction equipment and for exhaust emissions from on-road vehicles, with total emissions from all construction stages as 0.07 tons (136 pounds). The on-road emissions are a result of haul truck travel during grading activities, worker travel, and vendor

deliveries during construction. A trip length of one mile was used to represent vehicle travel while at or near the construction site. It was assumed that these emissions from on-road vehicles traveling at or near the site would occur at the construction site. Fugitive PM_{2.5} dust emissions were calculated by CalEEMod as 0.004 tons (8 pounds) for the overall construction period. The breakdown of yearly emissions is included in *Attachment 4*.

Dispersion Modeling

The U.S. EPA AERMOD dispersion model was used to predict concentrations of DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations at sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project construction area. The AERMOD dispersion model is a BAAQMD-recommended model for use in modeling analysis of these types of emission activities for CEQA projects.⁸ Emission sources for the construction site were grouped into two categories: exhaust emissions of DPM and fugitive PM_{2.5} dust emissions.

Construction Sources

To represent the construction equipment exhaust emissions, an area source emission release height of 20 feet (6 meters) was used for the area sources.⁹ The release height incorporates both the physical release height from the construction equipment (i.e., the height of the exhaust pipe) and plume rise after it leaves the exhaust pipe. Plume rise is due to both the high temperature of the exhaust and the high velocity of the exhaust gas. It should be noted that when modeling an area source, plume rise is not calculated by the AERMOD dispersion model as it would do for a point source (exhaust stack). Therefore, the release height from an area source is used to represent emissions from sources with plume rise, such as construction equipment, and should be based on the height the exhaust plume is expected to achieve, not just the height of the top of the exhaust pipe.

For modeling fugitive PM_{2.5} emissions, a near-ground level release height of 7 feet (2 meters) was used for the area source. Fugitive dust emissions at construction sites come from a variety of sources, including truck and equipment travel, grading activities, truck loading (with loaders) and unloading (rear or bottom dumping), loaders and excavators moving and transferring soil and other materials, etc. All of these activities result in fugitive dust emissions at various heights at the point(s) of generation. Once generated, the dust plume will tend to rise as it moves downwind across the site and exit the site at a higher elevation than when it was generated. For all these reasons, a 7-foot release height was used as the average release height across the construction site. Emissions from the construction equipment and on-road vehicle travel were distributed throughout the modeled area sources.

AERMOD Inputs and Meteorological Data

The modeling used a five-year data set (2013 - 2017) of hourly meteorological data from the San Jose Airport prepared for use with the AERMOD model by BAAQMD. Construction emissions

⁸ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 2012, *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0*. May.

⁹ California Air Resource Board, 2007. *Proposed Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles, Appendix D: Health Risk Methodology*. April. Web: <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/regact/2007/ordiesl07/ordiesl07.htm>

were modeled as occurring daily between 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. from Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, when the majority of construction activity is expected to occur according to the project applicant. Annual DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations from construction activities during the 2022-2023 period were calculated using the model. DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations were calculated at nearby sensitive receptors. A receptor height of 5 feet (1.5 meters) was used to represent the breathing height on the first floor of nearby single-family residences.¹⁰ A receptor height of 1 meter was used to represent the breathing height at all preschools and the California Sports Center that connects the ATLC and 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool.

Summary of Construction Community Risk Impacts

The maximum increased cancer risks were calculated using the modeled TAC concentrations combined with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) guidance for age sensitivity factors and exposure parameters as recommended by BAAQMD (see *Attachment I*). Non-cancer health hazards and maximum PM_{2.5} concentrations were also calculated and identified. Age-sensitivity factors reflect the greater sensitivity of infants and small children to cancer causing TACs. Third trimester, infant, child, and adult exposures were assumed to occur at all residences during the entire construction period. Students at the preschools were assumed to be three months and older. The infant and child (ages 0 through 2 years old and 2 through 16 years old) cancer risk parameters were used to calculate the increased cancer risk for the preschool students.

The maximum modeled annual PM_{2.5} concentration was calculated based on combined exhaust and fugitive concentrations. The maximum computed HI value was based on the ratio of the maximum DPM concentration modeled and the chronic inhalation reference exposure level of 5 µg/m³.

The maximum modeled annual DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations, which includes both the DPM and fugitive PM_{2.5} concentrations, were identified at nearby sensitive receptors (as shown in Figure 1) to find the maximally exposed individuals (MEI). Results of this assessment indicated that the construction residential MEI was located on the first floor (5 feet above ground) at the adjacent single-family home east of the project site. Table 5 summarizes the maximum cancer risks, PM_{2.5} concentrations, and health hazard indexes for project related construction activities affecting the construction MEI. *Attachment 4* to this report includes the emission calculations used for the construction area source modeling and the cancer risk calculations.

Additionally, modeling was conducted to predict the cancer risks, non-cancer health hazards, and maximum PM_{2.5} concentrations associated with construction activities at the nearby preschools, as shown in Table 5. The maximum increased cancer risks were adjusted using infant and child exposure parameters. At the most affected nearby school receptor at the 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool, the uncontrolled cancer risks would exceed its single-source threshold but with mitigation would no longer exceed the threshold. The uncontrolled PM_{2.5} concentrations and HIs would not exceed their respective BAAQMD single-source significance thresholds.

¹⁰ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2012, Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0. May. Web: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/risk-modeling-approach-may-2012.pdf?la=en>

Table 5. Construction Risk Impacts at the Off-Site Residential MEI and School MEI

Source		Cancer Risk (per million)	Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Hazard Index
Project Impact				
Project Construction	Unmitigated	31.54 (infant)	0.13	0.02
	Mitigated*	2.18 (infant)	0.01	<0.01
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold		10	0.3	1.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	Yes	No	No
	Mitigated*	No	No	No
Most Affected Nearby School – 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool				
Project Construction	Unmitigated	25.82 (infant)	0.06	0.01
	Mitigated	1.81 (infant)	<0.01	<0.01
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold		10	0.3	1.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	Yes	No	No
	Mitigated	No	No	No

* Construction equipment with Tier 4 interim engines and Best Management Practices as Mitigation.

Figure 1. Locations of Project Construction Site, Off-Site Sensitive Receptors, and Maximum TAC Impact

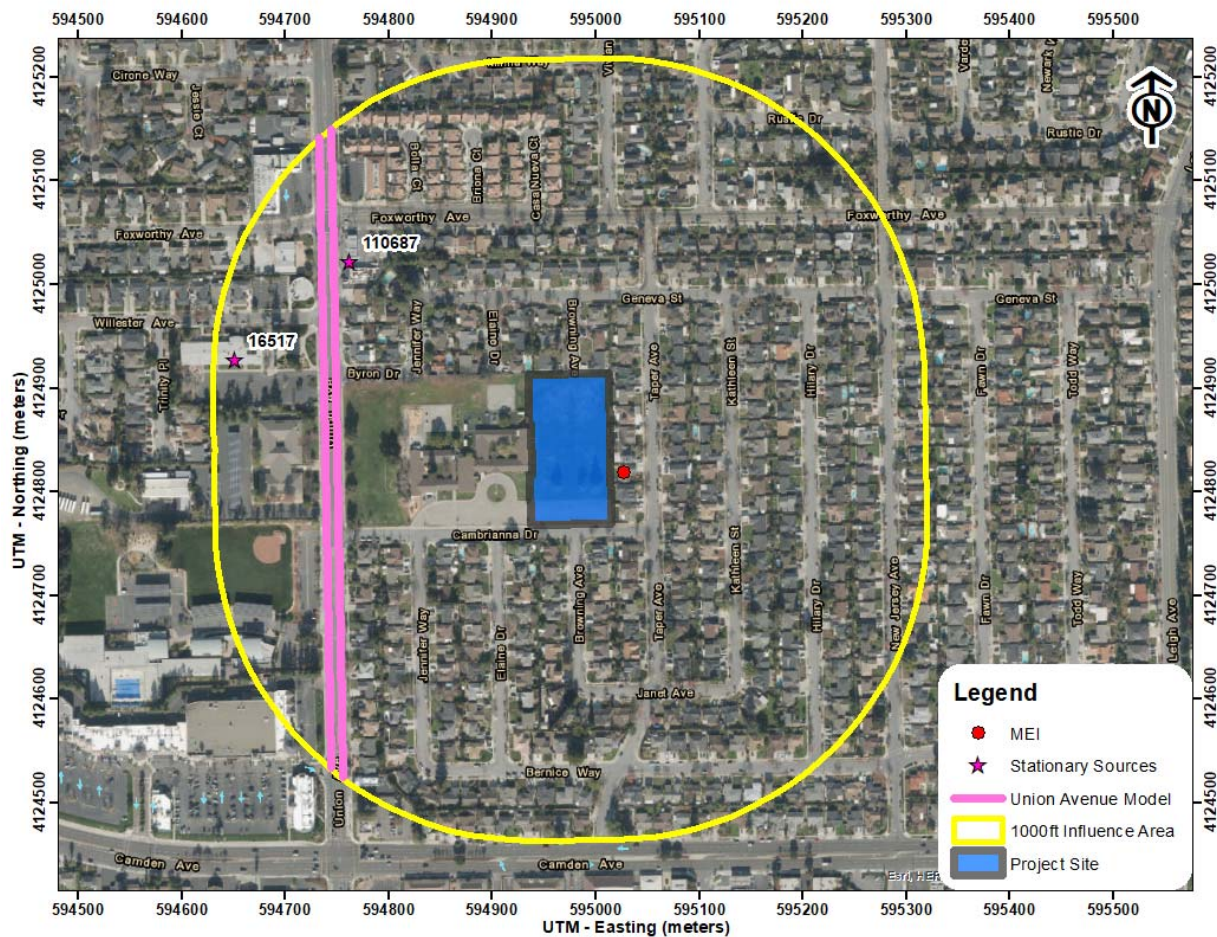


Cumulative Community Risks of all TAC Sources at the Offsite Project MEI

Community health risk assessments typically look at all substantial sources of TACs that can affect sensitive receptors that are located within 1,000 feet of a project site (i.e., influence area). These sources include rail lines, highways, busy surface streets, and stationary sources identified by BAAQMD.

A review of the project area and based on provided traffic information indicated that one roadway, Union Avenue, within the influence area would have traffic exceeding 10,000 vehicles per day. A review of BAAQMD's stationary source geographic information systems (GIS) map tool identified two stationary sources with the potential to affect the project site and MEI. Figure 2 shows the location of the sources affecting the MEI. Community risk impacts from these sources upon the MEI reported in Table 6. Details of the modeling and community risk calculations are included in Attachment 5.

Figure 2. Project Site and Nearby TAC and PM_{2.5} Sources



Local Roadways – Union Avenue

A refined analysis of potential health impacts from vehicle traffic on Union Avenue was conducted. The refined analysis involved predicting emissions for the traffic volume and mix of vehicle types on the roadway near the project site and using an atmospheric dispersion model to predict exposure to TACs. The associated cancer risks are then computed based on the modeled exposures. *Attachment 1* includes a description of how community risk impacts, including cancer risk are computed.

Emission Rates

This analysis involved the development of DPM, organic TACs, and PM_{2.5} emissions for traffic on both roadways using the Caltrans version of the EMFAC2017 emissions model, known as CT-EMFAC2017. CT-EMFAC2017 provides emission factors for mobile source criteria pollutants and TACs, including DPM. Emission processes modeled include running exhaust for DPM, PM_{2.5} and total organic compounds (e.g., TOG), running evaporative losses for TOG, and tire and brake wear and fugitive road dust for PM_{2.5}. All PM_{2.5} emissions from all vehicles were used, rather than just the PM_{2.5} fraction from diesel powered vehicles, because all vehicle types (i.e., gasoline and diesel powered) produce PM_{2.5}. Additionally, PM_{2.5} emissions from vehicle tire and brake wear and from re-entrained roadway dust were included in these emissions. DPM emissions are projected to decrease in the future and are reflected in the CT-EMFAC2017 emissions data. Inputs to the model include region (Santa Clara County), type of road (major/collector), truck percentage for non-state highways in Santa Clara County (3.51 percent),¹¹ traffic mix assigned by CT-EMFAC2017 for the county, year of analysis (2022 – construction start year), and season (annual).

In order to estimate TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions over the 30-year exposure period used for calculating the increased cancer risks for sensitive receptors at the MEI and project site, the CT-EMFAC2017 model was used to develop vehicle emission factors for the year 2022 (project construction year). Emissions associated with vehicle travel depend on the year of analysis because emission control technology requirements are phased-in over time. Therefore, the earlier the year analyzed in the model, the higher the emission rates utilized by CT-EMFAC2017. Year 2022 emissions were conservatively assumed as being representative of future conditions over the time period that cancer risks are evaluated since, as discussed above, overall vehicle emissions, and in particular diesel truck emissions, will decrease in the future.

The average daily traffic (ADT) for Union Avenue was calculated based on traffic data provided by the project's traffic consultant.¹² The estimated ADT on Union Avenue was 16,810 vehicles. Average hourly traffic distributions for Santa Clara County roadways were developed using the EMFAC model,¹³ which were then applied to the ADT volumes to obtain estimated hourly traffic

¹¹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2012, *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0*. May. Web: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/risk-modeling-approach-may-2012.pdf?la=en>

¹² Email correspondence with Pooja Nagrath, Project Manager, David J. Powers & Associates, Inc., July 1, 2021, Attachment: *Hexagon TA Existing Scenario Traffic Volumes 2021.06.30.xlsx*.

¹³ The Burden output from EMFAC2007, a previous version of CARB's EMFAC model, was used for this since the current web-based version of EMFAC2021 does not include Burden type output with hour by hour traffic volume information.

volumes and emissions for the roadway. An average travel speed of 35 miles per hour (mph) on Union Avenue was used for all hours of the day based on posted speed limit signs on the roadway.

Dispersion Modeling

Dispersion modeling of TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions was conducted using the EPA AERMOD air quality dispersion model, which is recommended by the BAAQMD for this type of analysis.¹⁴ TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions from traffic on Union Avenue within 1,000 feet of the project site were evaluated. Vehicle traffic on the roadway was modeled using a series of adjacent volume sources along a line (line volume sources); with line segments used for the northbound and southbound travel directions on Union Avenue. The same meteorological data and off-site sensitive receptors used in the previous dispersion modeling were used in the roadway modeling. Other inputs to the model included road geometry, hourly traffic emissions, and receptor locations. Annual TAC and PM_{2.5} concentrations for 2022 from traffic on Union Avenue were calculated using the model. Concentrations were calculated at the project MEI with receptor heights of 5 feet (1.5 meters) to represent the breathing heights of residents in the home.

Figure 2 shows the roadway segments modeled and residential receptor locations used in the modeling. Table 6 lists the risks and hazards from the roadway. The emission rates and roadway calculations used in the analysis are shown in *Attachment 5*.

BAAQMD Permitted Stationary Sources

Permitted stationary sources of air pollution near the project site were identified using BAAQMD's *Permitted Stationary Sources 2018 GIS website*,¹⁵ which identifies the location of nearby stationary sources and their estimated risk and hazard impacts, including emissions and adjustments to account for new OEHHA guidance. Two sources, a gas dispensing facility and a generator, were identified using this tool. The BAAQMD GIS website provided screening risks and hazards for this source, so a stationary source information request was not required to be submitted to BAAQMD.

The screening level risks and hazards provided by BAAQMD for the stationary source were adjusted for distance using BAAQMD's *Distance Adjustment Multiplier Tool for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities*. Community risk impacts from the stationary sources upon the MEI are reported in Table 6.

Summary of Cumulative Health Risk Impact at Construction MEI

Table 6 reports both the project and cumulative community risk impacts at the sensitive receptors most affected by construction (i.e., the MEI). The project would have an exceedance with respect to community risk caused by project construction activities, since the maximum unmitigated cancer risk exceeds the BAAQMD single-source thresholds. With the implementation of *Mitigation Measure AQ-1 and AQ-2*, the project's cancer risks would be lowered to a level below

¹⁴ BAAQMD. *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards*. May 2012

¹⁵ BAAQMD,

<https://baaqmd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2387ae674013413f987b1071715daa65>

the single-source thresholds. The annual PM_{2.5} concentration and Hazard Index, unmitigated and mitigated, do not exceed their single-source or cumulative threshold. According to BAAQMD, health risks would be less than significant if the risks from the project are reduced below the single source thresholds.

Table 6. Cumulative Community Risk Impacts at the Location of the Project MEI

Source		Cancer Risk (per million)	Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Hazard Index
Project Impacts				
Project Construction	Unmitigated	31.54 (infant)	0.13	0.02
	Mitigated	2.18 (infant)	0.01	<0.01
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold		10	0.3	1.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	Yes	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
	Mitigated	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Cumulative Sources				
Union Avenue, ADT 16,810		0.51	0.03	<0.01
Verizon Wireless Camden & Union (Facility ID #16517, Generator), MEI at 1000+ feet		0.11	-	-
Mobil SS#63060 (Facility ID #110687, Gas Dispensing Facility), MEI at 1000+ feet		0.37	-	-
Combined Sources	Unmitigated	32.53	0.16	<0.03
	Mitigated	3.17	0.04	<0.02
BAAQMD Cumulative Source Threshold		100	0.8	10.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
	Mitigated	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Use construction equipment that has low diesel particulate matter exhaust to minimize emissions

A feasible plan to reduce emissions such that increased cancer risk and annual PM_{2.5} concentrations from construction would be reduced below significance levels is as follows:

1. All construction equipment larger than 25 horsepower used at the site for more than two continuous days or 20 hours total shall meet U.S. EPA Tier 4 emission standards for particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), if feasible, otherwise,
 - a. If use of Tier 4 equipment is not available, alternatively use equipment that meets U.S. EPA emission standards for Tier 3 engines and include particulate matter emissions control equivalent to CARB Level 3 verifiable diesel emission control devices that altogether achieve a 70 percent reduction in particulate matter exhaust in comparison to uncontrolled equipment; alternatively (or in combination).
 - b. Use of electrical or non-diesel fueled equipment.

Alternatively, the applicant could develop a separate feasible plan that reduces on- and near-site construction diesel particulate matter emissions by 70 percent or greater. Such a plan would have to be reviewed and approved by the City.

Effectiveness of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 and AQ-2

CalEEMod was used to compute emissions associated with this mitigation measure assuming that all equipment met U.S. EPA Tier 4 interim engines standards. With this implemented, the project's construction cancer risk impact, assuming infant exposure, would be reduced by 93 percent to 2.18 chances per million. A plan that reduces DPM emissions by 70 percent would reduce cancer risk to about 9.5 chances per million. As a result, the project's construction cancer risk would be reduced below the BAAQMD single-source threshold.

On-Site Community Health Risk Impacts – New Project Residents

In addition to evaluating health impact from project construction, a health risk assessment was completed to assess the impact existing TAC sources would have on the new proposed sensitive receptors (residents) that that project would introduce. The same TAC sources identified above were used in this health risk assessment.¹⁶

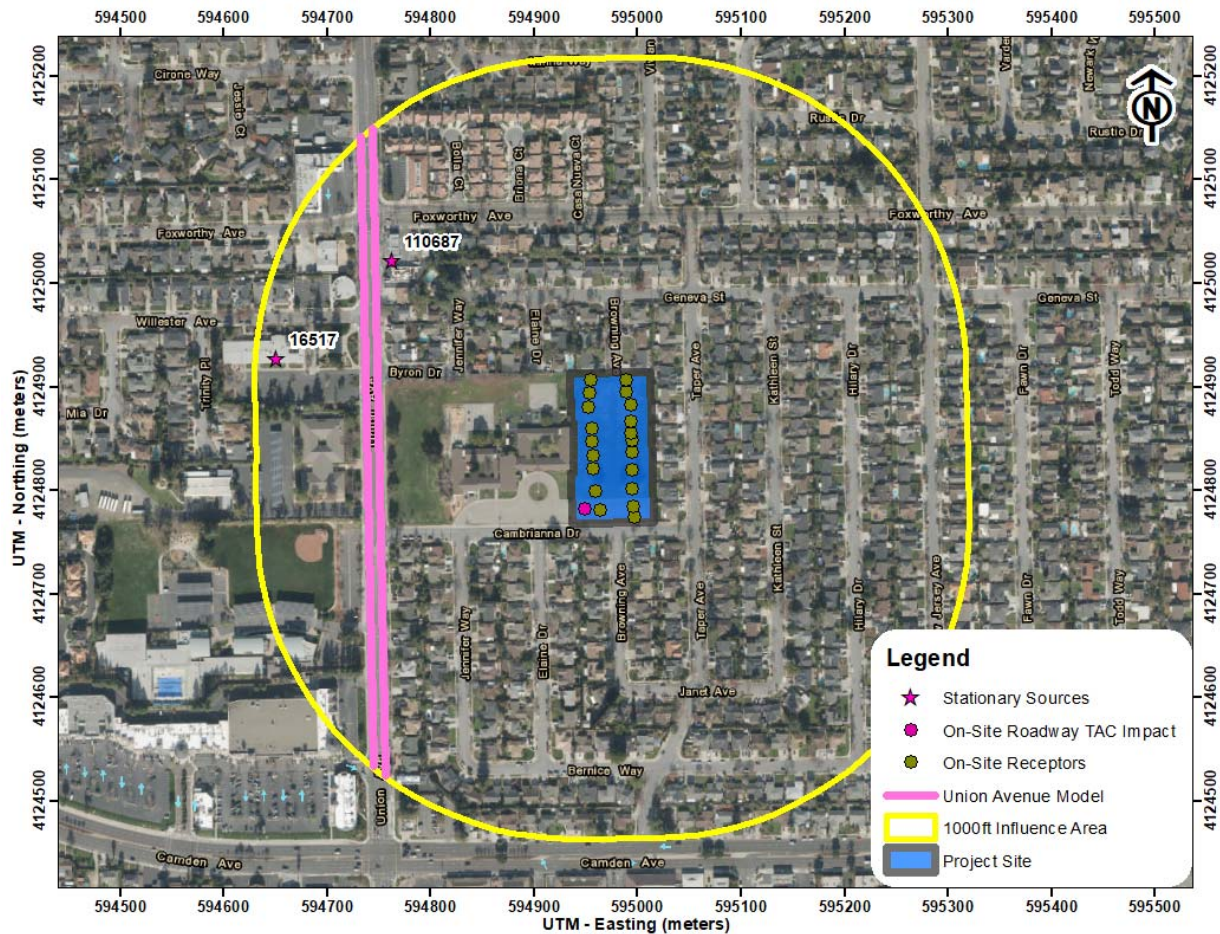
Local Roadways – Union Avenue

The roadway analysis for the project residents was conducted in the same manner as described above for the off-site MEI. The project set of receptors were placed throughout the project area and were placed at the locations of the proposed single-family homes. Roadway impacts were modeled at receptor heights of 5 feet (1.5 meters) representing sensitive receptors on the first floor on the future single-family homes. The portions of Union Avenue included in the modeling are shown in Figure 3 along with the project site and receptor locations where impacts were modeled.

Maximum increased cancer risks were calculated for the residents at the project site using the maximum modeled TAC concentrations. A 30-year exposure period was used in calculating cancer risks assuming the residents would include third trimester pregnancy and infants/children and were assumed to be in the new housing area for 24 hours per day for 350 days per year. The highest impacts from Union Avenue occurred at the first-floor receptor at a home on the southwestern side of the project site. Cancer risks associated with Union Avenue are greatest closest to Union Avenue and decrease with distance from the road. The roadway community risk impacts at the project site are shown in Table 7. Predicted cancer risk, annual PM_{2.5} concentrations and Hazard Index from this roadway are below the thresholds. Details of the emission calculations, dispersion modeling, and cancer risk calculations are contained in *Attachment 5*.

¹⁶ We note that to the extent this analysis considers *existing* air quality issues in relation to the impact on *future residents* of the Project, it does so for informational purposes only pursuant to the judicial decisions in *CBIA v. BAAQMD* (2015) 62 Cal.4th 369, 386 and *Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles* (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455, 473, which confirm that the impacts of the environment on a project are excluded from CEQA unless the project itself “exacerbates” such impacts.

Figure 3. Project Site, On-Site Residential Receptors, Roadway Segments Evaluated, and Locations of Maximum Roadway TAC Impacts



Stationary Sources

The stationary source screening analysis for the new project sensitive receptors was conducted in the same manner as described above for the construction MEI. Table 7 shows the health risk screening results from the stationary sources. Predicted cancer risk, annual PM_{2.5} concentrations and Hazard Index from each stationary source are below the thresholds.

Combined Community Health Risk at Project Site

Community risk impacts from the existing TAC sources upon the project site are reported in Table 7. The risks from the singular TAC sources are compared against the BAAQMD single-source threshold. The risks from all the sources are then combined and compared against the BAAQMD cumulative-source threshold. As shown, the cancer risk, annual PM_{2.5} concentrations, and HI from the nearby sources do not exceed their single-source or cumulative-source thresholds.

Table 7. Cumulative Community Risk Impacts Upon the On-site Sensitive Receptors

Source	Cancer Risk (per million)	Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Hazard Index
Union Avenue, ADT 16,810	0.77	0.05	<0.01
Verizon Wireless Camden & Union (Facility ID #16517, Generator), MEI at 850 feet	0.13	-	-
Mobil SS#63060 (Facility ID #110687, Gas Dispensing Facility), MEI at 670+ feet	0.72	-	-
<i>BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold</i>	>10.0	>0.3	>1.0
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Cumulative Total	1.62	0.05	<0.01
<i>BAAQMD Cumulative Source Threshold</i>	>100	>0.8	>10.0
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

Supporting Documentation

Attachment 1 is the methodology used to compute community risk impacts, including the methods to compute lifetime cancer risk from exposure to project emissions.

Attachment 2 includes the CalEEMod output for project construction emissions. Also included are any modeling assumptions.

Attachment 3 includes the EMFAC2021 emissions modeling. The input files for these calculations are voluminous and are available upon request in digital format.

Attachment 4 is the construction health risk assessment. This includes the summary of the dispersion modeling and the cancer risk calculations for construction. AERMOD dispersion modeling files for this assessment, which are quite voluminous, are available upon request and would be provided in digital format.

Attachment 5 includes the cumulative community risk calculations, modeling results, and health risk calculations from sources affecting the construction MEI and project site receptors.

Attachment 1: Health Risk Calculation Methodology

A health risk assessment (HRA) for exposure to Toxic Air Contaminates (TACs) requires the application of a risk characterization model to the results from the air dispersion model to estimate potential health risk at each sensitive receptor location. The State of California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) develop recommended methods for conducting health risk assessments. The most recent OEHHA risk assessment guidelines were published in February of 2015.¹⁷ These guidelines incorporate substantial changes designed to provide for enhanced protection of children, as required by State law, compared to previous published risk assessment guidelines. CARB has provided additional guidance on implementing OEHHA's recommended methods.¹⁸ This HRA used the 2015 OEHHA risk assessment guidelines and CARB guidance. The BAAQMD has adopted recommended procedures for applying the newest OEHHA guidelines as part of Regulation 2, Rule 5: New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants.¹⁹ Exposure parameters from the OEHHA guidelines and the recent BAAQMD HRA Guidelines were used in this evaluation.

Cancer Risk

Potential increased cancer risk from inhalation of TACs is calculated based on the TAC concentration over the period of exposure, inhalation dose, the TAC cancer potency factor, and an age sensitivity factor to reflect the greater sensitivity of infants and children to cancer causing TACs. The inhalation dose depends on a person's breathing rate, exposure time and frequency and duration of exposure. These parameters vary depending on the age, or age range, of the persons being exposed and whether the exposure is considered to occur at a residential location or other sensitive receptor location.

The current OEHHA guidance recommends that cancer risk be calculated by age groups to account for different breathing rates and sensitivity to TACs. Specifically, they recommend evaluating risks for the third trimester of pregnancy to age zero, ages zero to less than two (infant exposure), ages two to less than 16 (child exposure), and ages 16 to 70 (adult exposure). Age sensitivity factors (ASFs) associated with the different types of exposure are an ASF of 10 for the third trimester and infant exposures, an ASF of 3 for a child exposure, and an ASF of 1 for an adult exposure. Also associated with each exposure type are different breathing rates, expressed as liters per kilogram of body weight per day (L/kg-day) or liters per kilogram of body weight per 8-hour period for the case of worker or school child exposures. As recommended by the BAAQMD for residential exposures, 95th percentile breathing rates are used for the third trimester and infant exposures, and 80th percentile breathing rates for child and adult exposures. For children at schools and daycare facilities, BAAQMD recommends using the 95th percentile 8-hour breathing rates. Additionally, CARB and the BAAQMD recommend the use of a residential exposure duration of

¹⁷ OEHHA, 2015. *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. February.

¹⁸ CARB, 2015. *Risk Management Guidance for Stationary Sources of Air Toxics*. July 23.

¹⁹ BAAQMD, 2016. *BAAQMD Air Toxics NSR Program Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Guidelines*. December 2016.

30 years for sources with long-term emissions (e.g., roadways). For workers, assumed to be adults, a 25-year exposure period is recommended by the BAAQMD. For school children a 9-year exposure period is recommended by the BAAQMD.

Under previous OEHHA and BAAQMD HRA guidance, residential receptors are assumed to be at their home 24 hours a day, or 100 percent of the time. In the 2015 Risk Assessment Guidance, OEHHA includes adjustments to exposure duration to account for the fraction of time at home (FAH), which can be less than 100 percent of the time, based on updated population and activity statistics. The FAH factors are age-specific and are: 0.85 for third trimester of pregnancy to less than 2 years old, 0.72 for ages 2 to less than 16 years, and 0.73 for ages 16 to 70 years. Use of the FAH factors is allowed by the BAAQMD if there are no schools in the project vicinity have a cancer risk of one in a million or greater assuming 100 percent exposure (FAH = 1.0).

Functionally, cancer risk is calculated using the following parameters and formulas:

$$\text{Cancer Risk (per million)} = CPF \times \text{Inhalation Dose} \times ASF \times ED/AT \times FAH \times 10^6$$

Where:

- CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
- ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
- ED = Exposure duration (years)
- AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)
- FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

$$\text{Inhalation Dose} = C_{air} \times DBR^* \times A \times (EF/365) \times 10^{-6}$$

Where:

- C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
- DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)
- 8HrBR = 8-hour breathing rate (L/kg body weight-8 hours)
- A = Inhalation absorption factor
- EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
- 10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

The health risk parameters used in this evaluation are summarized as follows:

Parameter	Exposure Type →	Infant		Child	Adult
	Age Range →	3 rd Trimester	0<2	2 < 16	16 - 30
DPM Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹		1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) 80 th Percentile Rate		273	758	572	261
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) 95 th Percentile Rate		361	1,090	745	335
8-hour Breathing Rate (L/kg-8 hours) 95 th Percentile Rate		-	1,200	520	240
Inhalation Absorption Factor		1	1	1	1
Averaging Time (years)		70	70	70	70
Exposure Duration (years)		0.25	2	14	14*
Exposure Frequency (days/year)		350	350	350	350*
Age Sensitivity Factor		10	10	3	1
Fraction of Time at Home (FAH)		0.85-1.0	0.85-1.0	0.72-1.0	0.73*

* An 8-hour breathing rate (8HrBR) is used for worker and school child exposures.

Non-Cancer Hazards

Non-cancer health risk is usually determined by comparing the predicted level of exposure to a chemical to the level of exposure that is not expected to cause any adverse effects (reference exposure level), even to the most susceptible people. Potential non-cancer health hazards from TAC exposure are expressed in terms of a hazard index (HI), which is the ratio of the TAC concentration to a reference exposure level (REL). OEHHA has defined acceptable concentration levels for contaminants that pose non-cancer health hazards. TAC concentrations below the REL are not expected to cause adverse health impacts, even for sensitive individuals. The total HI is calculated as the sum of the HIs for each TAC evaluated and the total HI is compared to the BAAQMD significance thresholds to determine whether a significant non-cancer health impact from a project would occur.

Typically, for residential projects located near roadways with substantial TAC emissions, the primary TAC of concern with non-cancer health effects is diesel particulate matter (DPM). For DPM, the chronic inhalation REL is 5 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Annual PM_{2.5} Concentrations

While not a TAC, fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) has been identified by the BAAQMD as a pollutant with potential non-cancer health effects that should be included when evaluating potential community health impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The thresholds of significance for PM_{2.5} (project level and cumulative) are in terms of an increase in the annual average concentration. When considering PM_{2.5} impacts, the contribution from all sources of PM_{2.5} emissions should be included. For projects with potential impacts from nearby local roadways, the PM_{2.5} impacts should include those from vehicle exhaust emissions, PM_{2.5} generated from vehicle tire and brake wear, and fugitive emissions from re-suspended dust on the roads.

Attachment 2: CalEEMod Modeling Inputs and Outputs

Air Quality/Noise Construction Information Data Request

Project Name: Cambrianna Residential	Complete ALL Portions in Yellow
<small>See Equipment Type TAB for type, horsepower and load factor</small>	
Project Size 21 Dwelling Units 2.7 total project acres disturbed 58,637 s.f. residential 0 s.f. retail 0 s.f. office/commercial 6,328 s.f. other, specify: 14 ADU Units 0 s.f. parking garage spaces 0 s.f. parking lot spaces Construction Hours: M-F 7 am to 7 pm Construction Hours: Saturday 8 am to 5 pm	Pile Driving? Y/N? No Project include OPERATIONAL GENERATOR OR FIRE PUMP on-site? Y/N? No IF YES (if BOTH separate values) --> Kilowatts/Horsepower: _____ Fuel Type: _____ Location in project (Plans Desired if Available): _____

DO NOT MULTIPLY EQUIPMENT HOURS/DAY BY THE QUANTITY OF EQUIPMENT

Quantity	Description	HP	Load Factor	Hours/day	Total Work Days	Avg. Hours per day	Annual Hours	Comments
	Demolition	Start Date:	9/1/2022	Total phase:	15			Overall Import/Export Volumes
		End Date:	9/17/2022					
1	Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	0.73	8	2	1.06666667	16	Demolition Volume
2	Excavators	158	0.38	8	15	8	240	Square footage of buildings to be demolished
0	Rubber-Tired Dozers	247	0.4	8	0	0	0	(or total tons to be hauled)
2	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	15	8	240	0 square feet (metal sheds) or
								0 Hauling volume (tons)
								Any pavement demolished and hauled? 0 tons
	Site Preparation	Start Date:	9/17/2022	Total phase:	40			
		End Date:	11/2/2022					
	Graders	187	0.41			0	0	
0	Rubber Tired Dozers	247	0.4	0	0	0	0	
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	40	8	320	
	Grading / Excavation	Start Date:	11/3/2022	Total phase:	40			Soil Hauling Volume
		End Date:	12/19/2022					Export volume = 1974 cubic yards?
1	Excavators	158	0.38	8	40	8	320	Import volume = 350 cubic yards
1	Graders	187	0.41	8	40	8	320	
0	Rubber Tired Dozers	247	0.4	0	0	0	0	
1	Scrapers	367	0.48	8	40	8	320	
2	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	40	8	640	
	Other Equipment?							
	Trenching/Foundation	Start Date:	12/20/2022	Total phase:	100			
		End Date:	4/14/2023					
2	Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	97	0.37	8	100	8	1600	
1	Excavators	158	0.38	8	60	4.8	480	
	Other Equipment?							
	Building - Exterior	Start Date:	12/21/2022	Total phase:	294			Cement Trucks? <u>300</u> Total Round-Trips
		End Date:	11/28/2023					Electric? (Y/N) Otherwise assumed diesel
0	Cranes	231	0.29	0	0	0	0	Liquid Propane (LPG)? (Y/N) No. Otherwise Assumed diesel
2	Forklifts	89	0.2	8	150	4.08163265	2400	Or temporary line power? (Y/N) Yes.
0	Generator Sets	84	0.74	0	0	0	0	
2	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	7	150	3.57142857	2100	
0	Welders	46	0.45	0	0	0	0	
	Other Equipment?							
	Building - Interior/Architectural Coating	Start Date:	12/20/2022	Total phase:	252			
		End Date:	10/9/2023					
2	Air Compressors	78	0.48	6	252	6	3024	Using small air compressors, NOT large ones that power jackhammers
	Aerial Lift	62	0.31			0	0	
	Other Equipment?							
	Paving	Start Date:	3/1/2023	Total phase:	3			Asphalt? 200 cubic yards
		End Date:	3/3/2023					
0	Cement and Mortar Mixers	9	0.56			0	0	
1	Pavers	130	0.42	8	2	5.33333333	16	
2	Paving Equipment	132	0.36	8	1	2.66666667	16	
2	Rollers	80	0.38	8	1	2.66666667	16	
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37			0	0	
	Other Equipment?							
	Additional Phases	Start Date:		Total phase:				
		Start Date:						
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	

Equipment types listed in "Equipment Types" worksheet tab.

Equipment listed in this sheet is to provide an example of inputs
 It is assumed that water trucks would be used during grading
Add or subtract phases and equipment, as appropriate
Modify horsepower or load factor, as appropriate

Complete one sheet for each project component

Construction Criteria Air Pollutants						
Unmitigated	ROG	NOX	PM10 Exhaust	PM2.5 Exhaust	CO2e	
Year	Tons				MT	
Construction Equipment						
2022	0.07	0.53	0.02	0.02	85.13	
2023	0.54	0.83	0.04	0.04	154.35	
EMFAC						
2022	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	19.34	
2023	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	51.77	
Total Construction Emissions by Year						
2022	0.08	0.55	0.02	0.02	104.47	
2023	0.55	0.89	0.05	0.04	206.12	
Total Construction Emissions						
Tons	0.62	1.44	0.07	0.07	310.59	
Average Daily Emissions						
Pounds/Workdays					Workdays	
2022	1.43	10.52	0.47	0.42		105
2023	3.85	6.25	0.34	0.31		285
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		
Total Construction Emissions						
Pounds	5.29	16.77	0.81	0.73	0.00	
Average	3.20	7.40	0.38	0.34	0.00	390.00
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		

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1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Apartments Low Rise	14.00	Dwelling Unit	0.00	6,328.00	40
Single Family Housing	21.00	Dwelling Unit	2.70	58,637.00	60

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	58
Climate Zone	4			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company					
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Data provided by applicant. ADU's assumed to be apartments low rise to match traffic's report.

Construction Phase - Phase lengths provided by applicant. Demo start date provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment provided by applicant.

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Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment provided by applicant.

Trips and VMT - All trips entered into EMFAC2021

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Grading -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - All equipment t4i, BMP

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	252.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	220.00	294.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	15.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	6.00	40.00

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tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	3.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	3.00	40.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDaysWeek	5.00	6.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	1,974.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	350.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	14,000.00	6,328.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	37,800.00	58,637.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.88	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.82	2.70
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	1.10
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	4.10
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	3.60
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	5.30
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	2.70
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	2.70
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	291.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	4.00	0.00

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tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	13.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	3.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	13.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	8.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	18.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	4.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	13.00	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction
Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0705	0.5275	0.5188	9.6000e-04	0.0320	0.0232	0.0551	3.4600e-003	0.0214	0.0249	0.0000	84.4679	84.4679	0.0264	0.0000	85.1290
2023	0.5368	0.8331	1.1812	1.7600e-003	0.0000	0.0444	0.0444	0.0000	0.0422	0.0422	0.0000	153.5125	153.5125	0.0334	0.0000	154.3482
Maximum	0.5368	0.8331	1.1812	1.7600e-003	0.0320	0.0444	0.0551	3.4600e-003	0.0422	0.0422	0.0000	153.5125	153.5125	0.0334	0.0000	154.3482

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0367	0.3422	0.6240	9.6000e-004	0.0144	1.5600e-003	0.0159	1.5500e-003	1.5600e-003	3.1200e-003	0.0000	84.4678	84.4678	0.0264	0.0000	85.1289
2023	0.4725	0.7127	1.2317	1.7600e-003	0.0000	2.6600e-003	2.6600e-003	0.0000	2.6600e-003	2.6600e-003	0.0000	153.5123	153.5123	0.0334	0.0000	154.3480
Maximum	0.4725	0.7127	1.2317	1.7600e-003	0.0144	2.6600e-003	0.0159	1.5500e-003	2.6600e-003	3.1200e-003	0.0000	153.5123	153.5123	0.0334	0.0000	154.3480

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	16.16	22.47	-9.16	0.00	54.99	93.76	81.32	55.20	93.37	91.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	9-1-2022	11-30-2022	0.3490	0.2215
2	12-1-2022	2-28-2023	0.5905	0.4598
3	3-1-2023	5-31-2023	0.4538	0.3965
4	6-1-2023	8-31-2023	0.3638	0.3101
5	9-1-2023	9-30-2023	0.1186	0.1011
		Highest	0.5905	0.4598

2.2 Overall Operational
Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4633	6.4500e-003	0.4842	4.7000e-004		0.0338	0.0338		0.0338	0.0338	3.3076	1.3421	4.6497	6.4800e-003	1.9000e-004	4.8695
Energy	3.7600e-003	0.0321	0.0137	2.1000e-004		2.6000e-003	2.6000e-003		2.6000e-003	2.6000e-003	0.0000	37.2143	37.2143	7.1000e-004	6.8000e-004	37.4354

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3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2022	9/17/2022	6	15	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	9/17/2022	11/2/2022	6	40	
3	Grading	Grading	11/3/2022	12/19/2022	6	40	
4	Trenching	Trenching	12/20/2022	4/14/2023	6	100	
5	Building Construction	Building Construction	12/21/2022	11/28/2023	6	294	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/20/2022	10/9/2023	6	252	
7	Paving	Paving	3/1/2023	3/3/2023	6	3	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 60

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 131,554; Residential Outdoor: 43,851; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	1.10	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Trenching	Excavators	1	4.80	158	0.38

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Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	4.10	89	0.20
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	3.60	97	0.37
Paving	Pavers	1	5.30	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	2.70	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	2.70	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	2	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Trenching	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	5.8800e-003	0.0547	0.0862	1.3000e-004		2.8000e-003	2.8000e-003		2.5800e-003	2.5800e-003	0.0000	11.4577	11.4577	3.5600e-003	0.0000	11.5467
Total	5.8800e-003	0.0547	0.0862	1.3000e-004		2.8000e-003	2.8000e-003		2.5800e-003	2.5800e-003	0.0000	11.4577	11.4577	3.5600e-003	0.0000	11.5467

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Category	tons/yr									MT/yr						
	Off-Road	2.1200e-003	0.0568	0.0979	1.3000e-004		2.1000e-004	2.1000e-004		2.1000e-004	2.1000e-004	0.0000	11.4577	11.4577	3.5600e-003	0.0000
Total	2.1200e-003	0.0568	0.0979	1.3000e-004		2.1000e-004	2.1000e-004		2.1000e-004	2.1000e-004	0.0000	11.4577	11.4577	3.5600e-003	0.0000	11.5466

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

Category	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.3 Site Preparation - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

Category	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.2900e-003	0.0335	0.0448	6.0000e-005		1.8000e-003	1.8000e-003		1.6600e-003	1.6600e-003	0.0000	5.4656	5.4656	1.7700e-003	0.0000	5.5098
Total	3.2900e-003	0.0335	0.0448	6.0000e-005	0.0000	1.8000e-003	1.8000e-003	0.0000	1.6600e-003	1.6600e-003	0.0000	5.4656	5.4656	1.7700e-003	0.0000	5.5098

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.3900e-003	0.0271	0.0468	6.0000e-005		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	5.4656	5.4656	1.7700e-003	0.0000	5.5098
Total	1.3900e-003	0.0271	0.0468	6.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004	0.0000	5.4656	5.4656	1.7700e-003	0.0000	5.5098

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.4 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Fugitive Dust					0.0320	0.0000	0.0320	3.4600e-003	0.0000	3.4600e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0353	0.3866	0.3166	6.6000e-004		0.0157	0.0157		0.0144	0.0144	0.0000	58.3150	58.3150	0.0189	0.0000	58.7865
Total	0.0353	0.3866	0.3166	6.6000e-004	0.0320	0.0157	0.0476	3.4600e-003	0.0144	0.0179	0.0000	58.3150	58.3150	0.0189	0.0000	58.7865

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Fugitive Dust					0.0144	0.0000	0.0144	1.5500e-003	0.0000	1.5500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0112	0.2148	0.4039	6.6000e-004		1.0900e-003	1.0900e-003		1.0900e-003	1.0900e-003	0.0000	58.3150	58.3150	0.0189	0.0000	58.7865
Total	0.0112	0.2148	0.4039	6.6000e-004	0.0144	1.0900e-003	0.0155	1.5500e-003	1.0900e-003	2.6400e-003	0.0000	58.3150	58.3150	0.0189	0.0000	58.7865

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.5 Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Off-Road	2.4800e-003	0.0243	0.0354	5.0000e-005		1.2700e-003	1.2700e-003		1.1700e-003	1.1700e-003	0.0000	4.5030	4.5030	1.4600e-003	0.0000	4.5394
Total	2.4800e-003	0.0243	0.0354	5.0000e-005		1.2700e-003	1.2700e-003		1.1700e-003	1.1700e-003	0.0000	4.5030	4.5030	1.4600e-003	0.0000	4.5394

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.8000e-004	0.0224	0.0387	5.0000e-005		8.0000e-005	8.0000e-005		8.0000e-005	8.0000e-005	0.0000	4.5030	4.5030	1.4600e-003	0.0000	4.5394

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Total	9.8000e-004	0.0224	0.0387	5.0000e-005		8.0000e-005	8.0000e-005		8.0000e-005	8.0000e-005	0.0000	4.5030	4.5030	1.4600e-003	0.0000	4.5394
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Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.5 Trenching - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0185	0.1780	0.2856	4.2000e-004		8.7700e-003	8.7700e-003		8.0700e-003	8.0700e-003	0.0000	36.4626	36.4626	0.0118	0.0000	36.7574
Total	0.0185	0.1780	0.2856	4.2000e-004		8.7700e-003	8.7700e-003		8.0700e-003	8.0700e-003	0.0000	36.4626	36.4626	0.0118	0.0000	36.7574

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	7.8900e-003	0.1814	0.3131	4.2000e-004		6.8000e-004	6.8000e-004		6.8000e-004	6.8000e-004	0.0000	36.4626	36.4626	0.0118	0.0000	36.7574
Total	7.8900e-003	0.1814	0.3131	4.2000e-004		6.8000e-004	6.8000e-004		6.8000e-004	6.8000e-004	0.0000	36.4626	36.4626	0.0118	0.0000	36.7574

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.6 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	1.3200e-003	0.0130	0.0160	2.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9180	1.9180	6.2000e-004	0.0000	1.9335
Total	1.3200e-003	0.0130	0.0160	2.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.0000e-004	7.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9180	1.9180	6.2000e-004	0.0000	1.9335

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.9000e-004	9.5400e-003	0.0165	2.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9180	1.9180	6.2000e-004	0.0000	1.9335
Total	4.9000e-004	9.5400e-003	0.0165	2.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9180	1.9180	6.2000e-004	0.0000	1.9335

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.6 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0343	0.3359	0.4518	6.2000e-004		0.0183	0.0183		0.0169	0.0169	0.0000	54.5103	54.5103	0.0176	0.0000	54.9511
Total	0.0343	0.3359	0.4518	6.2000e-004		0.0183	0.0183		0.0169	0.0169	0.0000	54.5103	54.5103	0.0176	0.0000	54.9511

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
	Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0139	0.2709	0.4684	6.2000e-004		1.0100e-003	1.0100e-003		1.0100e-003	1.0100e-003	0.0000	54.5103	54.5103	0.0176	0.0000	54.9510
Total	0.0139	0.2709	0.4684	6.2000e-004		1.0100e-003	1.0100e-003		1.0100e-003	1.0100e-003	0.0000	54.5103	54.5103	0.0176	0.0000	54.9510

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022
Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0200					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.2500e-003	0.0155	0.0200	3.0000e-005		9.0000e-004	9.0000e-004		9.0000e-004	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.8086	2.8086	1.8000e-004	0.0000	2.8132
Total	0.0222	0.0155	0.0200	3.0000e-005		9.0000e-004	9.0000e-004		9.0000e-004	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.8086	2.8086	1.8000e-004	0.0000	2.8132

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0200					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	6.0000e-004	0.0117	0.0202	3.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	2.8086	2.8086	1.8000e-004	0.0000	2.8132
Total	0.0206	0.0117	0.0202	3.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	2.8086	2.8086	1.8000e-004	0.0000	2.8132

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2023
Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.4374					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0462	0.3140	0.4365	7.2000e-004		0.0171	0.0171		0.0171	0.0171	0.0000	61.5334	61.5334	3.6800e-003	0.0000	61.6255
Total	0.4835	0.3140	0.4365	7.2000e-004		0.0171	0.0171		0.0171	0.0171	0.0000	61.5334	61.5334	3.6800e-003	0.0000	61.6255

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.4374					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0131	0.2554	0.4416	7.2000e-004		9.5000e-004	9.5000e-004		9.5000e-004	9.5000e-004	0.0000	61.5333	61.5333	3.6800e-003	0.0000	61.6254
Total	0.4505	0.2554	0.4416	7.2000e-004		9.5000e-004	9.5000e-004		9.5000e-004	9.5000e-004	0.0000	61.5333	61.5333	3.6800e-003	0.0000	61.6254

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.8 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	5.2000e-004	5.1200e-003	7.3300e-003	1.0000e-005		2.6000e-004	2.6000e-004		2.4000e-004	2.4000e-004	0.0000	1.0061	1.0061	3.3000e-004	0.0000	1.0143
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	5.2000e-004	5.1200e-003	7.3300e-003	1.0000e-005		2.6000e-004	2.6000e-004		2.4000e-004	2.4000e-004	0.0000	1.0061	1.0061	3.3000e-004	0.0000	1.0143

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	1.7000e-004	5.0400e-003	8.6900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0061	1.0061	3.3000e-004	0.0000	1.0143
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	1.7000e-004	5.0400e-003	8.6900e-003	1.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0061	1.0061	3.3000e-004	0.0000	1.0143

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

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Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.1157	0.1261	1.0966	2.2900e-003	0.2543	1.6300e-003	0.2559	0.0679	1.5200e-003	0.0694	0.0000	211.5845	211.5845	0.0136	0.0100	214.9057
Unmitigated	0.1157	0.1261	1.0966	2.2900e-003	0.2543	1.6300e-003	0.2559	0.0679	1.5200e-003	0.0694	0.0000	211.5845	211.5845	0.0136	0.0100	214.9057

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Apartments Low Rise	102.48	113.96	87.92	235,672	235,672
Single Family Housing	198.24	200.34	179.55	452,383	452,383
Total	300.72	314.30	267.47	688,055	688,055

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Apartments Low Rise	10.80	4.80	5.70	31.00	15.00	54.00	86	11	3
Single Family Housing	10.80	4.80	5.70	31.00	15.00	54.00	86	11	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Apartments Low Rise	0.572464	0.055653	0.187060	0.115672	0.020329	0.005102	0.007934	0.006404	0.000900	0.000380	0.024412	0.000914	0.002776
Single Family Housing	0.572464	0.055653	0.187060	0.115672	0.020329	0.005102	0.007934	0.006404	0.000900	0.000380	0.024412	0.000914	0.002776

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Category	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	3.7600e-003	0.0321	0.0137	2.1000e-004		2.6000e-003	2.6000e-003		2.6000e-003	2.6000e-003	0.0000	37.2143	37.2143	7.1000e-004	6.8000e-004	37.4354
NaturalGas Unmitigated	3.7600e-003	0.0321	0.0137	2.1000e-004		2.6000e-003	2.6000e-003		2.6000e-003	2.6000e-003	0.0000	37.2143	37.2143	7.1000e-004	6.8000e-004	37.4354

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5.2 Energy by Land Use - Natural Gas

Unmitigated

	Natural Gas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Apartments Low Rise	138149	7.4000e-004	6.3700e-003	2.7100e-003	4.0000e-005		5.1000e-004	5.1000e-004		5.1000e-004	5.1000e-004	0.0000	7.3722	7.3722	1.4000e-004	1.4000e-004	7.4160
Single Family Housing	559220	3.0200e-003	0.0258	0.0110	1.6000e-004		2.0800e-003	2.0800e-003		2.0800e-003	2.0800e-003	0.0000	29.8421	29.8421	5.7000e-004	5.5000e-004	30.0195
Total		3.7600e-003	0.0321	0.0137	2.0000e-004		2.5900e-003	2.5900e-003		2.5900e-003	2.5900e-003	0.0000	37.2143	37.2143	7.1000e-004	6.9000e-004	37.4354

Mitigated

	Natural Gas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Apartments Low Rise	138149	7.4000e-004	6.3700e-003	2.7100e-003	4.0000e-005		5.1000e-004	5.1000e-004		5.1000e-004	5.1000e-004	0.0000	7.3722	7.3722	1.4000e-004	1.4000e-004	7.4160
Single Family Housing	559220	3.0200e-003	0.0258	0.0110	1.6000e-004		2.0800e-003	2.0800e-003		2.0800e-003	2.0800e-003	0.0000	29.8421	29.8421	5.7000e-004	5.5000e-004	30.0195
Total		3.7600e-003	0.0321	0.0137	2.0000e-004		2.5900e-003	2.5900e-003		2.5900e-003	2.5900e-003	0.0000	37.2143	37.2143	7.1000e-004	6.9000e-004	37.4354

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5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	56854.1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	164498	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	56854.1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	164498	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

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6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.4633	6.4500e-003	0.4842	4.7000e-004		0.0338	0.0338		0.0338	0.0338	3.3076	1.3421	4.6497	6.4800e-003	1.9000e-004	4.8695
Unmitigated	0.4633	6.4500e-003	0.4842	4.7000e-004		0.0338	0.0338		0.0338	0.0338	3.3076	1.3421	4.6497	6.4800e-003	1.9000e-004	4.8695

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0457					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2537					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.1561	3.4600e-003	0.2245	4.6000e-004		0.0323	0.0323		0.0323	0.0323	3.3076	0.9176	4.2252	6.0700e-003	1.9000e-004	4.4348
Landscaping	7.8100e-003	2.9900e-003	0.2598	1.0000e-005		1.4400e-003	1.4400e-003		1.4400e-003	1.4400e-003	0.0000	0.4245	0.4245	4.1000e-004	0.0000	0.4347
Total	0.4633	6.4500e-003	0.4842	4.7000e-004		0.0338	0.0338		0.0338	0.0338	3.3076	1.3421	4.6497	6.4800e-003	1.9000e-004	4.8695

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Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0457					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2537					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.1561	3.4600e-003	0.2245	4.6000e-004		0.0323	0.0323		0.0323	0.0323	3.3076	0.9176	4.2252	6.0700e-003	1.9000e-004	4.4348
Landscaping	7.8100e-003	2.9900e-003	0.2598	1.0000e-005		1.4400e-003	1.4400e-003		1.4400e-003	1.4400e-003	0.0000	0.4245	0.4245	4.1000e-004	0.0000	0.4347
Total	0.4633	6.4500e-003	0.4842	4.7000e-004		0.0338	0.0338		0.0338	0.0338	3.3076	1.3421	4.6497	6.4800e-003	1.9000e-004	4.8695

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			

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Mitigated	0.7235	0.0743	1.7500e-003	3.1040
Unmitigated	0.7235	0.0743	1.7500e-003	3.1040

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	0.912156 / 0.575055	0.2894	0.0297	7.0000e-004	1.2416
Single Family Housing	1.36823 / 0.862583	0.4341	0.0446	1.0500e-003	1.8624
Total		0.7235	0.0743	1.7500e-003	3.1040

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	0.912156 / 0.575055	0.2894	0.0297	7.0000e-004	1.2416
Single Family Housing	1.36823 / 0.862583	0.4341	0.0446	1.0500e-003	1.8624

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Total	0.7235	0.0743	1.7500e-003	3.1040
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8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	6.4226	0.3796	0.0000	15.9118
Unmitigated	6.4226	0.3796	0.0000	15.9118

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	6.44	1.3073	0.0773	0.0000	3.2387
Single Family Housing	25.2	5.1154	0.3023	0.0000	12.6731

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Total		6.4226	0.3796	0.0000	15.9118
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Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	6.44	1.3073	0.0773	0.0000	3.2387
Single Family Housing	25.2	5.1154	0.3023	0.0000	12.6731
Total		6.4226	0.3796	0.0000	15.9118

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

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EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Attachment 3: EMFAC2021 Calculations

Summary of Construction Traffic Emissions (EMFAC2021)

Pollutants YEAR	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	NBio- CO2 Metric Tons
					PM10	PM10	Total	PM2.5	PM2.5	Total	

Criteria Pollutants

2022	0.0048	0.0249	0.0452	0.0002	0.0101	0.0015	0.0116	0.0015	0.0006	0.0022	19.3420
2023	0.0121	0.0569	0.1151	0.0005	0.0274	0.0041	0.0315	0.0041	0.0017	0.0058	51.7717

Toxic Air Contaminants (1 Mile Trip Length)

2022	0.0041	0.0059	0.0154	0.0000	0.0009	0.0001	0.0010	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	2.0881
2023	0.0106	0.0150	0.0398	0.0001	0.0024	0.0003	0.0028	0.0004	0.0001	0.0005	5.5705

CalEEMod Construction Inputs

Phase	CalEEMod	CalEEMod	Total	Total	CalEEMod	Worker Trip	Vendor Trip	Hauling Trip	Worker Vehicle	Vendor Vehicle	Hauling Vehicle	Worker	Vendor	Hauling
	WORKER	VENDOR	Worker	Vendor	HAULING									
Demolition	13	0	195	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	2106	0	0
Site Preparation	3	0	120	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	1296	0	0
Grading	13	0	520	0	291	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	5616	0	5820
Trenching/Foundation	8	0	800	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	8640	0	0
Paving	13	0	39	0	48	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	421.2	0	960
Building Construction	18	4	5292	1176	600	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	57153.6	8584.8	12000
Architectural Coating	4	0	1008	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	10886.4	0	0

Number of Days Per Year

2022	9/1/22	12/31/22	122	105
2023	1/1/23	11/28/23	332	285
			454	390 Total Workdays

Phase	Start Date	End Date	Days/Week	Workdays
Demolition	9/1/2022	9/17/2022	6	15
Site Preparation	9/17/2022	11/2/2022	6	40
Grading	11/3/2022	12/19/2022	6	40
Trenching/Foundation	12/20/2022	4/14/2023	6	100
Paving	3/1/2023	3/3/2023	6	3
Building Construction	12/21/2022	11/28/2023	6	294
Architectural Coating	12/20/2022	10/9/2023	6	252

Attachment 4: Project Construction Emissions and Health Risk Calculations

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA

DPM Emissions and Modeling Emission Rates - Unmitigated

Construction Year	Activity	DPM (ton/year)	Area Source	DPM Emissions			Modeled Area (m ²)	DPM Emission Rate (g/s/m ²)
				(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)		
2022	Construction	0.0233	CON_DPM	46.7	0.01065	1.34E-03	11,171	1.20E-07
2023	Construction	0.0447	CON_DPM	89.5	0.02043	2.57E-03	11,171	2.30E-07
Total		0.0681		136.1	0.0311	0.0039		

Construction Hours

hr/day = 12 (M-F: 7am - 7pm, Sat: 8am - 5pm)
 days/yr = 365
 hours/year = 4380

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA

PM2.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions for Modeling - Unmitigated

Construction Year	Activity	Area Source	Area (ton/year)	PM2.5 Emissions			Modeled Area (m ²)	PM2.5 Emission Rate g/s/m ²
				(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)		
2022	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0036	7.2	0.00164	2.07E-04	11,171	1.85E-08
2023	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0004	0.7	0.00017	2.11E-05	11,171	1.88E-09
Total			0.0040	7.9	0.0018	0.0002		

Construction Hours

hr/day = 12 (M-F: 7am - 7pm, Sat: 8am - 5pm)
 days/yr = 365
 hours/year = 4380

DPM Construction Emissions and Modeling Emission Rates - With Mitigation

Construction		DPM	Area	DPM Emissions			Modeled Area	DPM Emission Rate
Year	Activity	(ton/year)	Source	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m ²)	(g/s/m ²)
2022	Construction	0.0017	CON_DPM	3.4	0.00077	9.71E-05	11,171	8.69E-09
2023	Construction	0.0030	CON_DPM	6.0	0.00137	1.73E-04	11,171	1.55E-08
Total		0.0047		9.4	0.0021	0.0003		

Construction Hours

hr/day = 12 (M-F: 7am - 7pm, Sat: 8am - 5pm)
 days/yr = 365
 hours/year = 4380

PM2.5 Fugitive Dust Construction Emissions for Modeling - With Mitigation

Construction		Area	PM2.5 Emissions			Modeled Area	PM2.5 Emission Rate	
Year	Activity	Source	(ton/year)	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m ²)	g/s/m ²
2022	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0017	3.4	0.00077	9.69E-05	11,171	8.68E-09
2023	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0004	0.7	0.00017	2.11E-05	11,171	1.88E-09
Total			0.0021	4.1	0.0009	0.0001		

Construction Hours

hr/day = 12 (M-F: 7am - 7pm, Sat: 8am - 5pm)
 days/yr = 365
 hours/year = 4380

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA
 Construction Health Impact Summary

Maximum Impacts at MEI Location - Without Mitigation

Emissions Year	Maximum Concentrations		Cancer Risk (per million)		Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Fugitive PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Infant/Child	Adult		
2023	0.1227	0.0024	20.16	0.35	0.02	0.13
Total	-	-	31.54	0.54	-	-
Maximum	0.1227	0.0101	-	-	0.02	0.13

Maximum Impacts at MEI Location - With Mitigation

Emissions Year	Maximum Concentrations		Cancer Risk (per million)		Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Fugitive PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Infant/Child	Adult		
2023	0.0083	0.0024	1.36	0.02	0.00	0.01
Total	-	-	2.18	0.04	-	-
Maximum	0.0083	0.0048	-	-	0.00	0.01

- Tier 4 Interim Engine and BMP Mitigation

Maximum Impacts at 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool

Construction Year	Unmitigated Emissions				
	Maximum Concentrations		Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Fugitive PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			
2022	0.0293	0.0107	14.11	0.0059	0.040
2023	0.0561	0.0011	11.72	0.0112	0.057
Total	-	-	25.82	-	-
Maximum	0.0561	0.0107	-	0.0059	0.057

Maximum Impacts at 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool

Construction Year	Mitigated Emissions				
	Maximum Concentrations		Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Fugitive PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)			
2022	0.0021	0.0050	1.02	0.0004	0.007
2023	0.0038	0.0011	0.79	0.0008	0.005
Total	-	-	1.81	-	-
Maximum	0.0038	0.0050	-	0.0004	0.007

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - Without Mitigation
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
Impacts at Off-Site MEI Location - 1.5 meter receptor height**

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
 ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
 ED = Exposure duration (years)
 AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)
 FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
 DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)
 A = Inhalation absorption factor
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
 10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Infant/Child - Exposure Information			Infant/Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Adult - Exposure Information			Adult Cancer Risk (per million)	Maximum			
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)		Age Sensitivity Factor		Modeled		Age Sensitivity Factor		Cancer Risk	Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual						
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	0.0640	10	0.87	2022	0.0640	-	-				
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.0640	10	10.52	2022	0.0640	1	0.18	0.01	0.010	0.07	
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.1227	10	20.16	2023	0.1227	1	0.35	0.02	0.002	0.13	
3	1	2 - 3		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
4	1	3 - 4		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
5	1	4 - 5		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
6	1	5 - 6		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
7	1	6 - 7		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
8	1	7 - 8		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
9	1	8 - 9		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
10	1	9 - 10		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
11	1	10 - 11		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
12	1	11 - 12		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
13	1	12 - 13		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
14	1	13 - 14		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
15	1	14 - 15		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
16	1	15 - 16		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
17	1	16-17		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
18	1	17-18		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
19	1	18-19		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
20	1	19-20		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
21	1	20-21		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
22	1	21-22		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
23	1	22-23		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
24	1	23-24		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
25	1	24-25		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
26	1	25-26		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
27	1	26-27		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
28	1	27-28		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
29	1	28-29		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
30	1	29-30		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
Total Increased Cancer Risk						31.54					0.54			

* Third trimester of pregnancy

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - With Mitigation
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
Impacts at Off-Site MEI Location - 1.5 meter receptor height**

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
 ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
 ED = Exposure duration (years)
 AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)
 FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
 DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)
 A = Inhalation absorption factor
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
 10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Age -> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Infant/Child - Exposure Information			Infant/Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Adult - Exposure Information			Adult Cancer Risk (per million)	Maximum				
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)		Age Sensitivity Factor		Modeled		Age Sensitivity Factor		DPM Conc (ug/m3)	Sensitivity	DPM Conc (ug/m3)	Sensitivity	DPM Conc (ug/m3)
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual							
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	0.0046	10	0.06	2022	0.0046	-	-					
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.0046	10	0.76	2022	0.0046	1	0.01	0.001	0.00	0.01		
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.0083	10	1.36	2023	0.0083	1	0.02	0.002	0.00	0.01		
3	1	2 - 3		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
4	1	3 - 4		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
5	1	4 - 5		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
6	1	5 - 6		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
7	1	6 - 7		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
8	1	7 - 8		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
9	1	8 - 9		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
10	1	9 - 10		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
11	1	10 - 11		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
12	1	11 - 12		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
13	1	12 - 13		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
14	1	13 - 14		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
15	1	14 - 15		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
16	1	15 - 16		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
17	1	16-17		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
18	1	17-18		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
19	1	18-19		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
20	1	19-20		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
21	1	20-21		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
22	1	21-22		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
23	1	22-23		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
24	1	23-24		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
25	1	24-25		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
26	1	25-26		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
27	1	26-27		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
28	1	27-28		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
29	1	28-29		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
30	1	29-30		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00					
Total Increased Cancer Risk						2.18									

* Third trimester of pregnancy

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - Without Mitigation
 Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
 Impacts at 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool - 1 meter - Infant Exposure**

Student Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
 ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
 ED = Exposure duration (years)
 AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x SAF x 8-Hr BR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
 SAF = Student Adjustment Factor (unitless)
 = (24 hrs/9 hrs) x (7 days/5 days) = 3.73
 8-Hr BR = Eight-hour breathing rate (L/kg body weight-per 8 hrs)
 A = Inhalation absorption factor
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
 10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

	School Infant	School Child	Adult
Age -->	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
Parameter			
ASF =	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
8-Hr BR* =	1200	520	240
A =	1	1	1
EF =	250	250	250
AT =	70	70	70
SAF =	3.73	3.73	1.00

* 95th percentile 8-hr breathing rates for moderate intensity activities

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Child - Exposure Information		Age* Sensitivity Factor	Child Cancer Risk (per million)
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)			
			Year	Annual		
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.0293	10	14.1
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.0561	10	11.7
3	1			0.0000	3	0.0
4	1			0.0000	3	0.0
5	1			0.0000	3	0.0
6	1			0.0000	3	0.0
7	1			0.0000	3	0.0
8	1			0.0000	3	0.0
9	1			0.0000	3	0.0
Total Increased Cancer Risk						25.82

* Children assumed to be 3 months of age or older with 2 years of Construction Exposure

Maximum		
Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
0.0059	0.0107	0.040
0.0112	0.0011	0.057

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - With Mitigation
 Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
 Impacts at 7 Magic Flowers Bilingual Montessori Preschool - 1 meter - Infant Exposure**

Student Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
 ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
 ED = Exposure duration (years)
 AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x SAF x 8-Hr BR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
 SAF = Student Adjustment Factor (unitless)
 = (24 hrs/9 hrs) x (7 days/5 days) = 3.73
 8-Hr BR = Eight-hour breathing rate (L/kg body weight-per 8 hrs)
 A = Inhalation absorption factor
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
 10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

	School Infant	School Child	Adult
Age -->	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
Parameter			
ASF =	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
8-Hr BR* =	1200	520	240
A =	1	1	1
EF =	250	250	250
AT =	70	70	70
SAF =	3.73	3.73	1.00

* 95th percentile 8-hr breathing rates for moderate intensity activities

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Child - Exposure Information		Age* Sensitivity Factor	Child Cancer Risk (per million)
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)			
			Year	Annual		
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.0021	10	1.0
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.0038	10	0.8
3	1			0.0000	3	0.0
4	1			0.0000	3	0.0
5	1			0.0000	3	0.0
6	1			0.0000	3	0.0
7	1			0.0000	3	0.0
8	1			0.0000	3	0.0
9	1			0.0000	3	0.0
Total Increased Cancer Risk						1.81

* Children assumed to be 3 months of age or older with 2 years of Construction Exposure

Maximum		
Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
0.0004	0.0050	0.007
0.0008	0.0011	0.005

Attachment 5: Community Risk Modeling Information and Calculations

CT-EMFAC2017 Emissions Factors for Union Avenue

File Name: Santa Clara (SF) - 2022 - Annual.EF
CT-EMFAC2017 Version: 1.0.2.27401
Run Date: 7/22/2021 11:14:41 AM
Area: Santa Clara (SF)
Analysis Year: 2022
Season: Annual

```
=====
Vehicle Category      VMT Fraction      Diesel VMT Fraction  Gas VMT Fraction
                    Across Category   Within Category      Within Category
Truck 1               0.015             0.478                0.522
Truck 2               0.020             0.940                0.046
Non-Truck             0.965             0.014                0.961
=====
```

```
=====
Road Type:           Major/Collector
Silt Loading Factor: CARB           0.032 g/m2
Precipitation Correction: CARB       P = 64 days      N = 365 days
=====
```

Fleet Average Running Exhaust Emission Factors (grams/veh-mile)

```
Pollutant Name      35 mph
PM2.5                0.001861
TOG                  0.034513
Diesel PM            0.000662 |
```

Fleet Average Running Loss Emission Factors (grams/veh-hour)

```
Pollutant Name      Emission Factor
TOG                  1.418515
```

Fleet Average Tire Wear Factors (grams/veh-mile)

```
Pollutant Name      Emission Factor
PM2.5                0.002108
```

Fleet Average Brake Wear Factors (grams/veh-mile)

```
Pollutant Name      Emission Factor
PM2.5                0.016811
```

Fleet Average Road Dust Factors (grams/veh-mile)

```
Pollutant Name      Emission Factor
PM2.5                0.014871
```

=====END=====

Union Avenue Traffic Emissions and Health Risk Calculations

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Off-Site Residential

Cumulative Operation - Union Avenue

DPM Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and DPM Emissions

Year = 2022

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
DPM_NB_UNI	Union Avenue Northbound	NB	2	623.6	0.39	13.3	43.7	3.4	35	8,405
DPM_SB_UNI	Union Avenue Southbound	SB	2	607.6	0.38	13.3	43.7	3.4	35	8,405
									Total	16,810

Emission Factors

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VTM)	0.00066			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and DPM Emissions - DPM NB UNI

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	3.91%	329	2.34E-05	9	6.44%	541	3.86E-05	17	5.52%	464	3.31E-05
2	2.59%	217	1.55E-05	10	7.25%	609	4.34E-05	18	3.34%	280	2.00E-05
3	2.82%	237	1.69E-05	11	6.33%	532	3.79E-05	19	2.42%	203	1.45E-05
4	3.39%	285	2.03E-05	12	6.90%	580	4.13E-05	20	0.92%	77	5.51E-06
5	2.19%	184	1.31E-05	13	6.27%	527	3.75E-05	21	2.99%	251	1.79E-05
6	3.39%	285	2.03E-05	14	6.15%	517	3.68E-05	22	4.14%	348	2.48E-05
7	6.10%	512	3.65E-05	15	5.12%	430	3.07E-05	23	2.47%	208	1.48E-05
8	4.66%	391	2.79E-05	16	3.85%	324	2.31E-05	24	0.86%	72	5.17E-06
Total										8,405	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and DPM Emissions - DPM SB UNI

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	3.91%	329	2.28E-05	9	6.44%	541	3.76E-05	17	5.52%	464	3.22E-05
2	2.59%	217	1.51E-05	10	7.25%	609	4.23E-05	18	3.34%	280	1.95E-05
3	2.82%	237	1.64E-05	11	6.33%	532	3.69E-05	19	2.42%	203	1.41E-05
4	3.39%	285	1.98E-05	12	6.90%	580	4.03E-05	20	0.92%	77	5.37E-06
5	2.19%	184	1.28E-05	13	6.27%	527	3.66E-05	21	2.99%	251	1.74E-05
6	3.39%	285	1.98E-05	14	6.15%	517	3.59E-05	22	4.14%	348	2.42E-05
7	6.10%	512	3.56E-05	15	5.12%	430	2.99E-05	23	2.47%	208	1.44E-05
8	4.66%	391	2.72E-05	16	3.85%	324	2.25E-05	24	0.86%	72	5.03E-06
Total										8,405	

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Off-Site Residential
 Cumulative Operation - Union Avenue
 PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and PM2.5 Emissions
 Year = 2022

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
PM2.5 EB SAN	Union Avenue Northbound	NB	2	623.6	0.39	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
PM2.5 WB SAN	Union Avenue Southbound	SB	2	607.6	0.38	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
									Total	16,810

Emission Factors - PM2.5

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VT)	0.001861			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and PM2.5 Emissions - PM2.5 EB SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	97	1.94E-05	9	7.11%	598	1.20E-04	17	7.39%	621	1.24E-04
2	0.42%	35	7.06E-06	10	4.39%	369	7.39E-05	18	8.17%	687	1.38E-04
3	0.41%	34	6.89E-06	11	4.67%	392	7.86E-05	19	5.70%	479	9.59E-05
4	0.27%	22	4.49E-06	12	5.89%	495	9.92E-05	20	4.27%	359	7.19E-05
5	0.50%	42	8.41E-06	13	6.15%	517	1.04E-04	21	3.26%	274	5.49E-05
6	0.91%	76	1.53E-05	14	6.03%	507	1.02E-04	22	3.30%	277	5.56E-05
7	3.79%	319	6.39E-05	15	7.01%	589	1.18E-04	23	2.46%	206	4.14E-05
8	7.76%	652	1.31E-04	16	7.13%	600	1.20E-04	24	1.86%	157	3.14E-05
									Total	8,405	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and PM2.5 Emissions - PM2.5 WB SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	97	1.89E-05	9	7.11%	598	1.17E-04	17	7.39%	621	1.21E-04
2	0.42%	35	6.88E-06	10	4.39%	369	7.20E-05	18	8.17%	687	1.34E-04
3	0.41%	34	6.71E-06	11	4.67%	392	7.65E-05	19	5.70%	479	9.34E-05
4	0.27%	22	4.38E-06	12	5.89%	495	9.66E-05	20	4.27%	359	7.01E-05
5	0.50%	42	8.19E-06	13	6.15%	517	1.01E-04	21	3.26%	274	5.35E-05
6	0.91%	76	1.49E-05	14	6.03%	507	9.90E-05	22	3.30%	277	5.41E-05
7	3.79%	319	6.22E-05	15	7.01%	589	1.15E-04	23	2.46%	206	4.03E-05
8	7.76%	652	1.27E-04	16	7.13%	600	1.17E-04	24	1.86%	157	3.06E-05
									Total	8,405	

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Off-Site Residential
 Cumulative Operation - Union Avenue
 TOG Exhaust Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and TOG Exhaust Emissions
 Year = 2022

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
TEXH_EB_SAN	Union Avenue Northbound	NB	2	623.6	0.39	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
TEXH_WB_SAN	Union Avenue Southbound	SB	2	607.6	0.38	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
									Total	16,810

Emission Factors - TOG Exhaust

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.03451			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and TOG Exhaust Emissions - TEXH_EB_SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	97	3.59E-04	9	7.11%	598	2.22E-03	17	7.39%	621	2.31E-03
2	0.42%	35	1.31E-04	10	4.39%	369	1.37E-03	18	8.17%	687	2.55E-03
3	0.41%	34	1.28E-04	11	4.67%	392	1.46E-03	19	5.70%	479	1.78E-03
4	0.27%	22	8.33E-05	12	5.89%	495	1.84E-03	20	4.27%	359	1.33E-03
5	0.50%	42	1.56E-04	13	6.15%	517	1.92E-03	21	3.26%	274	1.02E-03
6	0.91%	76	2.83E-04	14	6.03%	507	1.88E-03	22	3.30%	277	1.03E-03
7	3.79%	319	1.18E-03	15	7.01%	589	2.19E-03	23	2.46%	206	7.67E-04
8	7.76%	652	2.42E-03	16	7.13%	600	2.23E-03	24	1.86%	157	5.82E-04
Total										8,405	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and TOG Exhaust Emissions - TEXH_WB_SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	97	3.50E-04	9	7.11%	598	2.16E-03	17	7.39%	621	2.25E-03
2	0.42%	35	1.28E-04	10	4.39%	369	1.34E-03	18	8.17%	687	2.49E-03
3	0.41%	34	1.24E-04	11	4.67%	392	1.42E-03	19	5.70%	479	1.73E-03
4	0.27%	22	8.11E-05	12	5.89%	495	1.79E-03	20	4.27%	359	1.30E-03
5	0.50%	42	1.52E-04	13	6.15%	517	1.87E-03	21	3.26%	274	9.91E-04
6	0.91%	76	2.76E-04	14	6.03%	507	1.84E-03	22	3.30%	277	1.00E-03
7	3.79%	319	1.15E-03	15	7.01%	589	2.13E-03	23	2.46%	206	7.47E-04
8	7.76%	652	2.36E-03	16	7.13%	600	2.17E-03	24	1.86%	157	5.67E-04
Total										8,405	

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Off-Site Residential

Cumulative Operation - Union Avenue

TOG Evaporative Emissions Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and TOG Evaporative Emissions

Year = 2022

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
TEVAP_EB_SAN	Union Avenue Northbound	NB	2	623.6	0.39	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
TEVAP_WB_SAN	Union Avenue Southbound	SB	2	607.6	0.38	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
									Total	16,810

Emission Factors - PM2.5 - Evaporative TOG

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle per Hour (g/hour)	1.41852			
Emissions per Vehicle per Mile (g/VMT)	0.04053			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and TOG Evaporative Emissions - TEVAP_EB_SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	97	4.22E-04	9	7.11%	598	2.61E-03	17	7.39%	621	2.71E-03
2	0.42%	35	1.54E-04	10	4.39%	369	1.61E-03	18	8.17%	687	3.00E-03
3	0.41%	34	1.50E-04	11	4.67%	392	1.71E-03	19	5.70%	479	2.09E-03
4	0.27%	22	9.78E-05	12	5.89%	495	2.16E-03	20	4.27%	359	1.57E-03
5	0.50%	42	1.83E-04	13	6.15%	517	2.25E-03	21	3.26%	274	1.19E-03
6	0.91%	76	3.32E-04	14	6.03%	507	2.21E-03	22	3.30%	277	1.21E-03
7	3.79%	319	1.39E-03	15	7.01%	589	2.57E-03	23	2.46%	206	9.01E-04
8	7.76%	652	2.85E-03	16	7.13%	600	2.62E-03	24	1.86%	157	6.83E-04
Total										8,405	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and TOG Evaporative Emissions - TEVAP_WB_SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	97	4.11E-04	9	7.11%	598	2.54E-03	17	7.39%	621	2.64E-03
2	0.42%	35	1.50E-04	10	4.39%	369	1.57E-03	18	8.17%	687	2.92E-03
3	0.41%	34	1.46E-04	11	4.67%	392	1.67E-03	19	5.70%	479	2.03E-03
4	0.27%	22	9.53E-05	12	5.89%	495	2.10E-03	20	4.27%	359	1.53E-03
5	0.50%	42	1.78E-04	13	6.15%	517	2.20E-03	21	3.26%	274	1.16E-03
6	0.91%	76	3.24E-04	14	6.03%	507	2.16E-03	22	3.30%	277	1.18E-03
7	3.79%	319	1.36E-03	15	7.01%	589	2.50E-03	23	2.46%	206	8.78E-04
8	7.76%	652	2.77E-03	16	7.13%	600	2.55E-03	24	1.86%	157	6.66E-04
Total										8,405	

1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Off-Site Residential

Cumulative Operation - Union Avenue

Fugitive Road PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and Fugitive Road PM2.5 Emissions

Year = 2022

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
FUG_EB_SAN	Union Avenue Northbound	NB	2	623.6	0.39	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
FUG_WB_SAN	Union Avenue Southbound	SB	2	607.6	0.38	13.3	44	1.3	35	8,405
									Total	16,810

Emission Factors - Fugitive PM2.5

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Tire Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.00211			
Brake Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01681			
Road Dust - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01487			
Total Fugitive PM2.5 - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.03379			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and Fugitive PM2.5 Emissions - FUG_EB_SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	97	3.52E-04	9	7.11%	598	2.17E-03	17	7.39%	621	2.26E-03
2	0.42%	35	1.28E-04	10	4.39%	369	1.34E-03	18	8.17%	687	2.50E-03
3	0.41%	34	1.25E-04	11	4.67%	392	1.43E-03	19	5.70%	479	1.74E-03
4	0.27%	22	8.15E-05	12	5.89%	495	1.80E-03	20	4.27%	359	1.31E-03
5	0.50%	42	1.53E-04	13	6.15%	517	1.88E-03	21	3.26%	274	9.96E-04
6	0.91%	76	2.77E-04	14	6.03%	507	1.84E-03	22	3.30%	277	1.01E-03
7	3.79%	319	1.16E-03	15	7.01%	589	2.14E-03	23	2.46%	206	7.51E-04
8	7.76%	652	2.37E-03	16	7.13%	600	2.18E-03	24	1.86%	157	5.69E-04
Total										8,405	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and Fugitive PM2.5 Emissions - FUG_WB_SAN

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	97	3.43E-04	9	7.11%	598	2.12E-03	17	7.39%	621	2.20E-03
2	0.42%	35	1.25E-04	10	4.39%	369	1.31E-03	18	8.17%	687	2.43E-03
3	0.41%	34	1.22E-04	11	4.67%	392	1.39E-03	19	5.70%	479	1.70E-03
4	0.27%	22	7.94E-05	12	5.89%	495	1.75E-03	20	4.27%	359	1.27E-03
5	0.50%	42	1.49E-04	13	6.15%	517	1.83E-03	21	3.26%	274	9.71E-04
6	0.91%	76	2.70E-04	14	6.03%	507	1.80E-03	22	3.30%	277	9.83E-04
7	3.79%	319	1.13E-03	15	7.01%	589	2.09E-03	23	2.46%	206	7.32E-04
8	7.76%	652	2.31E-03	16	7.13%	600	2.13E-03	24	1.86%	157	5.55E-04
Total										8,405	

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Union Ave Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
at Construction Residential MEI Receptor (1.5 meter receptor height)**

Emission Year 2022
Receptor Information Construction Residential MEI receptor
 Number of Receptors 1
 Receptor Height 1.5 Meters
 Receptor Distances At Construction Residential MEI location

Meteorological Conditions
 BAAQMD San Jose Airport Met Data 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification Urban
 Wind Speed Variable
 Wind Direction Variable

Construction Residential MEI Cancer Risk Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2013-2017	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340

Construction Residential MEI PM2.5 Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	Total PM2.5	Fugitive PM2.5	Vehicle PM2.5
2013-2017	0.0298	0.0283	0.0016

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Union Avenue Traffic Cancer Risk
Impacts at Construction Residential MEI - 1.5 meter receptor height
30 Year Residential Exposure**

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
ED = Exposure duration (years)
AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)
FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)
A = Inhalation absorption factor
EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
10⁶ = Conversion factor

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

TAC	CPF
DPM	1.10E+00
Vehicle TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03
Vehicle TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04

Values

Age → Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Maximum - Exposure Information				Concentration (ug/m3)			Cancer Risk (per million)			TOTAL
	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Year	Age Sensitivity Factor	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	
1	1	0 - 1	2022	10	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.084	0.027	0.0019	0.11
2	1	1 - 2	2023	10	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.084	0.027	0.0019	0.11
3	1	2 - 3	2024	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
4	1	3 - 4	2025	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
5	1	4 - 5	2026	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
6	1	5 - 6	2027	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
7	1	6 - 7	2028	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
8	1	7 - 8	2029	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
9	1	8 - 9	2030	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
10	1	9 - 10	2031	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
11	1	10 - 11	2032	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
12	1	11 - 12	2033	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
13	1	12 - 13	2034	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
14	1	13 - 14	2035	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
15	1	14 - 15	2036	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
16	1	15 - 16	2037	3	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.013	0.004	0.0003	0.02
17	1	16 - 17	2038	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
18	1	17 - 18	2039	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
19	1	18 - 19	2040	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
20	1	19 - 20	2041	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
21	1	20 - 21	2042	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
22	1	21 - 22	2043	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
23	1	22 - 23	2044	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
24	1	23 - 24	2045	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
25	1	24 - 25	2046	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
26	1	25 - 26	2047	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
27	1	26 - 27	2048	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
28	1	27 - 28	2049	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
29	1	28 - 29	2050	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
30	1	29 - 30	2051	1	0.0005	0.0289	0.0340	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
Total Increased Cancer Risk								0.38	0.123	0.009	0.51

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Maximum
Hazard Index 0.000
Fugitive PM2.5 0.03
Total PM2.5 0.03

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Union Ave Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
 AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
 On-Site Receptors (1.5 meter receptor height)**

Emission Year 2022
Receptor Information Maximum On-Site Receptor
 Number of Receptors 21
 Receptor Height 1.5 meter
 Receptor Distances Placed on each proposed residence

Meteorological Conditions
 BAAQMD San Jose Airport Met Data 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification Urban
 Wind Speed Variable
 Wind Direction Variable

Construction On-Site MEI Cancer Risk Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2013-2017	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516

Construction On-Site MEI PM2.5 Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	Total PM2.5	Fugitive PM2.5	Vehicle PM2.5
2013-2017	0.0452	0.0423	0.0030

**1975 Cambrianna Ave, San Jose, CA - Union Avenue Traffic Cancer Risk
Impacts at On-Site 1st Floor Receptors - 1.5 meter receptor height
30 Year Residential Exposure**

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
ED = Exposure duration (years)
AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)
FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)
A = Inhalation absorption factor
EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
10⁶ = Conversion factor

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

TAC	CPF
DPM	1.10E+00
Vehicle TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03
Vehicle TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04

Values

Age → Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Maximum - Exposure Information				Concentration (ug/m3)			Cancer Risk (per million)			TOTAL
	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Year	Age Sensitivity Factor	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	
1	1	0 - 1	2024	10	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.126	0.041	0.0029	0.17
2	1	1 - 2	2025	10	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.126	0.041	0.0029	0.17
3	1	2 - 3	2026	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
4	1	3 - 4	2027	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
5	1	4 - 5	2028	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
6	1	5 - 6	2029	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
7	1	6 - 7	2030	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
8	1	7 - 8	2031	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
9	1	8 - 9	2032	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
10	1	9 - 10	2033	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
11	1	10 - 11	2034	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
12	1	11 - 12	2035	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
13	1	12 - 13	2036	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
14	1	13 - 14	2037	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
15	1	14 - 15	2038	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
16	1	15 - 16	2039	3	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.020	0.006	0.0004	0.03
17	1	16 - 17	2040	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
18	1	17 - 18	2041	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
19	1	18 - 19	2042	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
20	1	19 - 20	2043	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
21	1	20 - 21	2044	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
22	1	21 - 22	2045	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
23	1	22 - 23	2046	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
24	1	23 - 24	2047	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
25	1	24 - 25	2048	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
26	1	25 - 26	2049	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
27	1	26 - 27	2050	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
28	1	27 - 28	2051	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
29	1	28 - 29	2052	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
30	1	29 - 30	2053	1	0.0008	0.0439	0.0516	0.002	0.001	0.0000	0.00
Total Increased Cancer Risk								0.57	0.187	0.013	0.77

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Maximum
Hazard Index 0.000
Fugitive PM2.5 0.04
Total PM2.5 0.05



BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Risk & Hazard Stationary Source Inquiry Form

This form is required when users request stationary source data from BAAQMD

This form is to be used with the BAAQMD's Google Earth stationary source screening tables.

[Click here for guidance on conducting risk & hazard screening, including roadways & freeways, refer to the District's Risk & Hazard Analysis flow chart.](#)

[Click here for District's Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards document.](#)

Table A: Requester Contact Information

Date of Request	7/6/2021
Contact Name	Zachary Palm
Affiliation	Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc.
Phone	707-794-0400 x117
Email	zpalm@illingworthrodkin.com
Project Name	1975 Cambrianna
Address	1975 Cambrianna Ave
City	San Jose
County	Santa Clara
Type (residential, commercial, mixed use, industrial, etc.)	Residential
Project Size (# of units or building square feet)	21 units
Comments:	

For Air District assistance, the following steps must be completed:

1. Complete all the contact and project information requested in **Table A**. **Table A** forms will not be processed. Please include a project site map.
2. Download and install the free program Google Earth, <http://www.google.com/earth/download/ge/>, and then download the county specific Google Earth stationary source application files from the District's website, <http://www.baaqmd.gov/Divisions/Planning-and-Research/CEQA-GUIDELINES/Tools-and-Methodology.aspx>. The small points on the map represent stationary sources permitted by the District (Map A on right). These permitted sources include diesel back-up generators, gas stations, dry cleaners, boilers, printers, auto spray booths, etc. Click on a point to view the source's Information Table, including the name, location, and preliminary estimated cancer risk, hazard index, and PM2.5 concentration.
3. Find the project site in Google Earth by inputting the site's address in the Google Earth search box.
4. Identify stationary sources within at least a 1000ft radius of project site. Verify that the location of the source on the map matches with the source's address in the Information Table, by using the Google Earth address search box to confirm the source's address location. Please report any mapping errors to the District.
5. List the stationary source information in **Table B** only.
6. Note that a small percentage of the stationary sources have Health Risk Screening Assessment (HRSAs) data INSTEAD of screening level data. These sources will be noted by an asterisk next to the Plant Name (Map B on right). If HRSAs values are presented, these values have already been modeled and cannot be adjusted further.
7. Email this completed form to District staff. District staff will provide the most recent risk, hazard, and PM2.5 data that are available for the source(s). If this information or data are not available, source emissions data will be provided. Staff will respond to inquiries within three weeks.

Note that a public records request received for the same stationary source information will cancel the processing of your SSIF request.

Submit forms, maps, and questions to Areana Flores at 415-749-4616, or aflores@baaqmd.gov

Table B: Google Earth data

Distance from Receptor (feet) or MEI ¹	Plant No.	Facility Name	Address	Cancer Risk ²	Hazard Risk ²	PM _{2.5} ²	Source No. ³	Type of Source ⁴	Fuel Code ⁵	Status/Comments	Construction MEI			
											Distance Adjustment Multiplier	Adjusted Cancer Risk Estimate	Adjusted Hazard Risk	Adjusted PM2.5
1000+	16517	Verizon Wireless Camden & Union	3151 Union Avenue	2.68	0	0		Generators		2018 Dataset	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.00
1000+	110687	Mobil SS#63060	3010 Union Ave	24.73	0.11	0		Gas Dispensing Facility		2018 Dataset	0.02	0.37	0.00	0.00

Footnotes:

1. Maximally exposed individual
2. These Cancer Risk, Hazard Index, and PM2.5 columns represent the values in the Google Earth Plant Information Table.
3. Each plant may have multiple permits and sources.
4. Permitted sources include diesel back-up generators, gas stations, dry cleaners, boilers, printers, auto spray booths, etc.
5. Fuel codes: 98 = diesel, 189 = Natural Gas.
6. If a Health Risk Screening Assessment (HRSA) was completed for the source, the application number will be listed here.
7. The date that the HRSA was completed.
8. Engineer who completed the HRSA. For District purposes only.
9. All HRSA completed before 1/5/2010 need to be multiplied by an age sensitivity factor of 1.7.
10. The HRSA "Chronic Health" number represents the Hazard Index.
11. Further information about common sources:
 - a. Sources that only include diesel internal combustion engines can be adjusted using the BAAQMD's Diesel Multiplier worksheet.
 - b. The risk from natural gas boilers used for space heating when <25 MM BTU/hr would have an estimated cancer risk of one in a million or less, and a chronic hazard index of 0.003 or less.
 - c. BAAQMD Reg 11 Rule 16 required that all co-residential (sharing a wall, floor, ceiling or is in the same building as a residential unit) dry cleaners cease use of perc on July 1, 2010. Therefore, there is no cancer risk, hazard or PM2.5 concentrations from co-residential dry cleaning businesses in the BAAQMD.
 - d. Non co-residential dry cleaners must phase out use of perc by Jan. 1, 2023. Therefore, the risk from these dry cleaners does not need to be factored in over a 70-year period, but instead should reflect
 - e. Gas stations can be adjusted using BAAQMD's Gas Station Distance Multiplier worksheet.
 - f. Unless otherwise noted, exempt sources are considered insignificant. See BAAQMD Reg 2 Rule 1 for a list of exempt sources.
 - g. This spray booth is considered to be insignificant.

Date last updated:
03/13/2018

Project Site

Distance from Receptor (feet) or MEI ¹	FACID (Plant No.)	Distance Adjustment Multiplier	Adjusted Cancer Risk Estimate	Adjusted Hazard Risk	Adjusted PM2.5
850	16517	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.00
670	110687	0.03	0.72	0.08	0.00

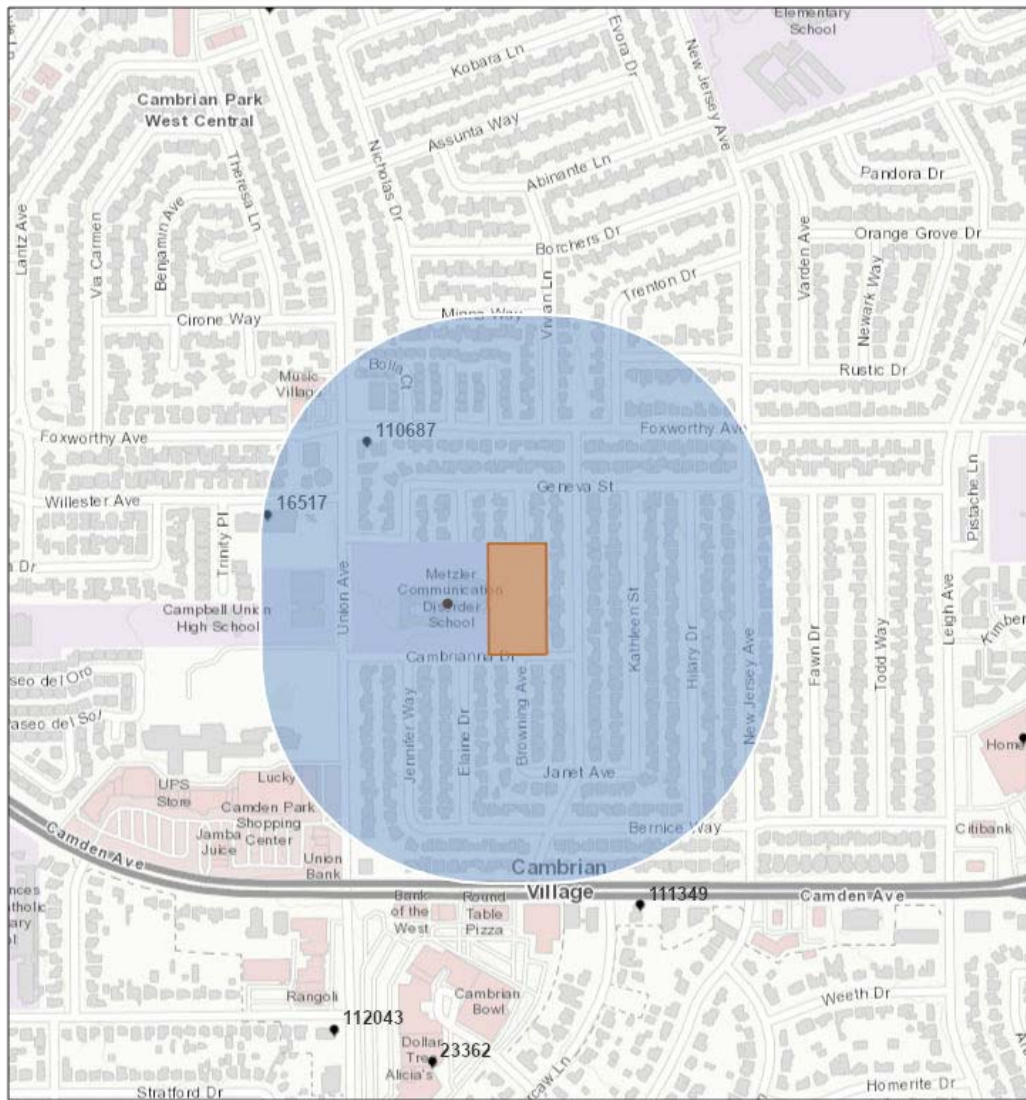


Stationary Source Risk & Hazards Screening Report

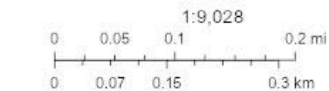
Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 4,740,827.94 ft²

Jul 6 2021 8:40:03 Pacific Daylight Time



● Permitted Facilities 2018



City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, County of Santa Cruz, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

Summary

Name	Count	Area(ft ²)	Length(ft)
Permitted Facilities 2018	2	N/A	N/A

Permitted Facilities 2018

#	FACID	Name	Address	City	St
1	16517	Verizon Wireless Camden & Union	3151 Union Avenue	San Jose	CA
2	110687	Mobil SS#63060	3010 Union Ave	San Jose	CA

#	Zip	County	Cancer	Hazard	PM _{2.5}	Type	Count
1	95124	Santa Clara	2.680	0.000	0.000	Generators	1
2	95124	Santa Clara	24.730	0.110	0.000	Gas Dispensing Facility	1

Note: The estimated risk and hazard impacts from these sources would be expected to be substantially lower when site specific Health Risk Screening Assessments are conducted.

The screening level map is not recommended for evaluating sensitive land uses such as schools, senior centers, day cares, and health facilities.

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