4665 Lampson Avenue

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

CITY OF LOS ALAMITOS

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
(1)	Reference
$\mu g/m^3$	Microgram per Cubic Meter
1992 CO Plan	*1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide*
1993 CEQA Handbook	*SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook (1993)*
2016-2040 RTP/SCS	*2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy*
A-2-10	Heavy Agriculture
AB 2595	California Clean Air Act
AQIA	Air Quality Impact Analysis
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BC	Black Carbon
Brief	*Brief of Amicus Curiae by the SCAQMD in the Friant Ranch Case*
C_2Cl_4	Perchloroethylene
C_4H_6	1,3-butadiene
C_6H_6	Benzene
C_2H_3Cl	Vinyl Chloride
C_2H_4O	Acetaldehyde
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CEQA Guidelines	*2019 CEQA Statute and Guidelines*
CH_2O	Formaldehyde
City	City of Los Alamitos
CO	Carbon Monoxide

COH	Coefficient of Haze
COHb	Carboxyhemoglobin
CR	Commercial Residential
Cr(VI)	Chromium
CTP	Clean Truck Program
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
DRRP	Diesel Risk Reduction Plan
EC	Elemental Carbon
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMFAC	Emissions FACtor Model
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETW	Equivalent Test Weight
EV	Electric Vehicle
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
H_2S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HDR	High Density Residential
HDT	Heavy-Duty Trucks
HHDT	Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks
HI	Hazard Index
hp	Horsepower
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
lbs	Pounds
lbs/day	Pounds Per Day
LDA	Light Duty Auto
LDR	Low Density Residential
LDT1/LDT2	Light-Duty Trucks
LHDT1/LHDT2	Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
LST Methodology	*Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology*
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MCY	Motorcycles
MDR	Medium Density Residential
MDV	Medium-Duty Vehicles
MHDR	Medium High Density Residential
MHDT	Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks
MICR	Maximum Individual Cancer Risk
MM	Mitigation Measures

mph	Miles Per Hour
MPO/RTP	Metropolitan Planning Organizations/Regional Transportation Planning
MWELO	California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient
N_2	Nitrogen
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_X	Nitrogen Oxides
O_2	Oxygen
O_3	Ozone
O_2 Deficiency	Chronic Hypoxemia
OBD-II	On-Board Diagnostic
ODC	Ozone Depleting Compounds
Pb	Lead
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less
POLA	Port of Los Angeles
POLB	Port of Long Beach
ppm	Parts Per Million
Project	4665 Lampson Avenue
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
RFG-2	Reformulated Gasoline Regulation
RM	Rural Mountainous
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
SB	Senate Bill
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
sf	Square Feet
SIPs	State Implementation Plans
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SO_4	Sulfates
SO_X	Sulfur Oxides
SR	State Route
SRA	Source Receptor Area

TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
Title 24	California Building Code
TITLE I	Non-Attainment Provisions
TITLE II	Mobile Sources Provisions
UFP	Ultrafine Particles
URBEMIS	URBan EMISsions
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vph	Vehicles Per Hour
W-2	Controlled Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *4665 Lampson Avenue Air Quality Impact Analysis* (AQIA) are summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 3 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines* (*CEQA Guidelines*) (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for each potential air quality impact under CEQA before and after any required mitigation measures (MM) described below.

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Analysis	Report Section	Significance Findings	
		Unmitigated	Mitigated
Regional Construction Emissions	3.4	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Localized Construction Emissions	3.7	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Regional Operational Emissions	3.5	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Localized Operational Emissions	3.7	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
CO “Hot Spot” Analysis	3.9	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Air Quality Management Plan	3.10	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Sensitive Receptors	3.11	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Odors	3.12	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Cumulative Impacts	3.13	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*

ES.2 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

There are numerous requirements that development projects must comply with by law, and that were put in place by federal, State, and local regulatory agencies for the improvement of air quality.

Any operation or activity that might cause the emission of any smoke, fly ash, dust, fumes, vapors, gases, or other forms of air pollution, which can cause damage to human health, vegetation, or other forms of property, or can cause excessive soiling on any other parcel shall conform to the requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

SCAQMD RULES

SCAQMD Rules that are currently applicable during construction activity for this Project are described below.

SCAQMD RULE 402

A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule do not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

Odor Emissions. All uses shall be operated in a manner such that no offensive odor is perceptible at or beyond the property line of that use.

SCAQMD RULE 403

This rule is intended to reduce the amount of particulate matter entrained in the ambient air as a result of anthropogenic (human-made) fugitive dust sources by requiring actions to prevent and reduce fugitive dust emissions. Rule 403 applies to any activity or human-made condition capable of generating fugitive dust and requires best available control measures to be applied to earth moving and grading activities. More specifically, Rule 403 would require watering disturbed surfaces three times per day during grading activities.

Dust Control, Operations. Any operation or activity that might cause the emission of any smoke, fly ash, dust, fumes, vapors, gases, or other forms of air pollution, which can cause damage to human health, vegetation, or other forms of property, or can cause excessive soiling on any other parcel, shall conform to the requirements of the SCAQMD.

SCAQMD RULE 445

The requirement to only install gaseous-fueled fireplaces and stoves is applicable to any new residential or commercial development that begins construction on or after March 9, 2009. (2)

Wood Burning Devices. No wood burning devices shall be installed in any dwelling units consistent with SCAQMD Rule 445.

SCAQMD RULE 1113

This rule serves to limit the Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of architectural coatings used on projects in the SCAQMD and applies to any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating for use at the Project site.

SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE SCAQMD RULES

Although the Project would comply with the above regulatory requirements, it should be noted that emission reductions associated with Rule 402 cannot be quantified in the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) and are therefore not reflected in the emissions presented herein. Conversely, Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) (3), Rule 445 (Wood Burning Devices) (2), and Rule 1113 (Architectural Coatings) (4) can be modeled in CalEEMod. As such, emissions reductions associated with Rule 403 and Rule 1113 have been taken into account in the analysis.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the AQIA prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed 4665 Lampson Avenue (Project). The purpose of this AQIA is to evaluate the potential impacts to air quality associated with construction and operation of the Project and recommend measures, if any are required, to mitigate impacts considered potentially significant in comparison to thresholds identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and established by the SCAQMD.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project is located at 4665 Lampson Avenue in the City of Los Alamitos. The Project's location in relation to the surrounding area is shown on Exhibit 1-A. The surrounding land use designations are Residential to the south, Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base, Navy Golf Course, and Arbor Park (Community Facilities) to the north, east and west. The Interstate 405 (I-405) Freeway is located approximately 0.48 miles south of the Project site.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of the development of 55 single family detached residential dwelling units (cluster homes), 114 multifamily (low-rise) residential dwelling units, and 77 affordable apartment dwelling units (total of 246 dwelling units). A preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B. The site is currently occupied by a two-story 88,000 square foot commercial office building and parking lot. Access to the Project site will be accommodated to Lampson Avenue via two proposed driveways. The Project is anticipated to generate an increase of 1,658 two-way trip-ends per day with 112 AM peak hour trips and 147 PM peak hour trips. The Project is anticipated to have an Opening Year of 2027.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP

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LEGEND:

Site Boundary

EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN

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EXHIBIT 1-C: DISTURBANCE AREA

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2 EXSITING CONDITIONS

This section provides an overview of the existing air quality conditions in the Project area and region.

2.1 SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN

The Project site is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) within the jurisdiction of SCAQMD (5). The SCAQMD was created by the 1977 Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, which merged four county air pollution control bodies into one regional district. Under the Act, the SCAQMD is responsible for bringing air quality in areas under its jurisdiction into conformity with federal and state air quality standards. As previously stated, the Project site is located within the SCAB, a 6,745-square mile subregion of the SCAQMD, which includes the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and all of Orange County.

The SCAB is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east, and the San Diego Air Basin to the south.

2.2 REGIONAL CLIMATE

The regional climate has a substantial influence on air quality in the SCAB. In addition, the temperature, wind, humidity, precipitation, and amount of sunshine influence the air quality.

The annual average temperatures throughout the SCAB vary from the low to middle 60s degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Due to a decreased marine influence, the eastern portion of the SCAB shows greater variability in average annual minimum and maximum temperatures. January is the coldest month throughout the SCAB, with average minimum temperatures of 47°F in downtown Los Angeles and 36°F in San Bernardino. All portions of the SCAB have recorded maximum temperatures above 100°F.

Although the climate of the SCAB can be characterized as semi-arid, the air near the land surface is quite moist on most days because of the presence of a marine layer. This shallow layer of sea air is an important modifier of SCAB climate. Humidity restricts visibility in the SCAB, and the conversion of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) to sulfates (SO_4) is heightened in air with high relative humidity. The marine layer provides an environment for that conversion process, especially during the spring and summer months. The annual average relative humidity within the SCAB is 71 percent (%) along the coast and 59% inland. Since the ocean effect is dominant, periods of heavy early morning fog are frequent and low stratus clouds are a characteristic feature. These effects decrease with distance from the coast.

More than 90% of the SCAB's rainfall occurs from November through April. The annual average rainfall varies from approximately nine inches in Riverside to fourteen inches in downtown Los Angeles. Monthly and yearly rainfall totals are extremely variable. Summer rainfall usually consists of widely scattered thunderstorms near the coast and slightly heavier shower activity in the eastern portion of the SCAB with frequency being higher near the coast.

Due to its generally clear weather, about three-quarters of available sunshine is received in the SCAB. The remaining one-quarter is absorbed by clouds. The ultraviolet portion of this abundant radiation is a key factor in photochemical reactions. On the shortest day of the year, there are approximately 10 hours of possible sunshine, and on the longest day of the year, there are approximately 14½ hours of possible sunshine.

The importance of wind to air pollution is considerable. The direction and speed of the wind determines the horizontal dispersion and transport of the air pollutants. During the late autumn to early spring rainy season, the SCAB is subjected to wind flows associated with the traveling storms moving through the region from the northwest. This period also brings five to ten periods of strong, dry offshore winds, locally termed “Santa Anas” each year. During the dry season, which coincides with the months of maximum photochemical smog concentrations, the wind flow is bimodal, typified by a daytime onshore sea breeze and a nighttime offshore drainage wind. Summer wind flows are created by the pressure differences between the relatively cold ocean and the unevenly heated and cooled land surfaces that modify the general northwesterly wind circulation over southern California. Nighttime drainage begins with the radiational cooling of the mountain slopes. Heavy, cool air descends the slopes and flows through the mountain passes and canyons as it follows the lowering terrain toward the ocean. Another characteristic wind regime in the SCAB is the “Catalina Eddy,” a low level cyclonic (counterclockwise) flow centered over Santa Catalina Island which results in an offshore flow to the southwest. On most spring and summer days, some indication of an eddy is apparent in coastal sections.

In the SCAB, there are two distinct temperature inversion structures that control vertical mixing of air pollution. During the summer, warm high-pressure descending (subsiding) air is undercut by a shallow layer of cool marine air. The boundary between these two layers of air is a persistent marine subsidence/inversion. This boundary prevents vertical mixing which effectively acts as an impervious lid to pollutants over the entire SCAB. The mixing height for the inversion structure is normally situated 1,000 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level.

A second inversion-type forms in conjunction with the drainage of cool air off the surrounding mountains at night followed by the seaward drift of this pool of cool air. The top of this layer forms a sharp boundary with the warmer air aloft and creates nocturnal radiation inversions. These inversions occur primarily in the winter, when nights are longer and onshore flow is weakest. They are typically only a few hundred feet above mean sea level. These inversions effectively trap pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and carbon monoxide (CO) from vehicles, as the pool of cool air drifts seaward. Winter is therefore a period of high levels of primary pollutants along the coastline.

2.3 WIND PATTERNS AND PROJECT LOCATION

The distinctive climate of the Project area and the SCAB is determined by its terrain and geographical location. The SCAB is located in a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest quadrant with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter.

Wind patterns across the south coastal region are characterized by westerly and southwesterly onshore winds during the day and easterly or northeasterly breezes at night. Winds are characteristically light although the speed is somewhat greater during the dry summer months than during the rainy winter season.

2.4 CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Criteria pollutants are pollutants that are regulated through the development of human health based and/or environmentally based criteria for setting permissible levels. Criteria pollutants, their typical sources, and health effects are identified below (6):

TABLE 2-1: CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	CO is a colorless, odorless gas produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels, such as gasoline or wood. CO concentrations tend to be the highest during the winter morning, when little to no wind and surface-based inversions trap the pollutant at ground levels. Because CO is emitted directly from internal combustion engines, unlike ozone (O_3), motor vehicles operating at slow speeds are the primary source of CO in the SCAB. The highest ambient CO concentrations are generally found near congested transportation corridors and intersections.	Any source that burns fuel such as automobiles, trucks, heavy construction equipment, farming equipment and residential heating.	Individuals with a deficient blood supply to the heart are the most susceptible to the adverse effects of CO exposure. The effects observed include earlier onset of chest pain with exercise, and electrocardiograph changes indicative of decreased oxygen (O_2) supply to the heart. Inhaled CO has no direct toxic effect on the lungs but exerts its effect on tissues by interfering with O_2 transport and competing with O_2 to combine with hemoglobin present in the blood to form carboxyhemoglobin (COHb). Hence, conditions with an increased demand for O_2 supply can be adversely affected by exposure to CO. Individuals most at risk include fetuses, patients with diseases involving heart and blood vessels, and patients with chronic hypoxemia (O_2 deficiency) as seen at high altitudes.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	SO_2 is a colorless, extremely irritating gas or liquid. It enters the atmosphere as a pollutant	Coal or oil burning power plants and industries,	A few minutes of exposure to low levels of SO_2 can result in airway constriction in some

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	mainly as a result of burning high sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes occurring at chemical plants and refineries. When SO_2 oxidizes in the atmosphere, it forms SO_4. Collectively, these pollutants are referred to as sulfur oxides (SO_X).	refineries, diesel engines	asthmatics, all of whom are sensitive to its effects. In asthmatics, increase in resistance to air flow, as well as reduction in breathing capacity leading to severe breathing difficulties, are observed after acute exposure to SO_2. In contrast, healthy individuals do not exhibit similar acute responses even after exposure to higher concentrations of SO_2. Animal studies suggest that despite SO_2 being a respiratory irritant, it does not cause substantial lung injury at ambient concentrations. However, very high levels of exposure can cause lung edema (fluid accumulation), lung tissue damage, and sloughing off of cells lining the respiratory tract. Some population-based studies indicate that the mortality and morbidity effects associated with fine particles show a similar association with ambient SO_2 levels. In these studies, efforts to separate the effects of SO_2 from those of fine particles have not been successful. It is not clear whether the two pollutants act synergistically, or one pollutant alone is the predominant factor.
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X)	NO_X consist of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) and are formed when nitrogen (N_2) combines with O_2. Their lifespan in the atmosphere ranges from	Any source that burns fuel such as automobiles, trucks, heavy construction equipment, farming	Population-based studies suggest that an increase in acute respiratory illness, including infections and respiratory symptoms in children (not infants), is

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	one to seven days for nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, to 170 years for nitrous oxide. NO_X is typically created during combustion processes and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition. NO_2 is a criteria air pollutant and may result in numerous adverse health effects; it absorbs blue light, resulting in a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. Of the seven types of nitrogen oxide compounds, NO_2 is the most abundant in the atmosphere. As ambient concentrations of NO_2 are related to traffic density, commuters in heavy traffic may be exposed to higher concentrations of NO_2 than those indicated by regional monitoring station.	equipment and residential heating.	associated with long-term exposure to NO_2 at levels found in homes with gas stoves, which are higher than ambient levels found in Southern California. Increase in resistance to air flow and airway contraction is observed after short-term exposure to NO_2 in healthy subjects. Larger decreases in lung functions are observed in individuals with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g., chronic bronchitis, emphysema) than in healthy individuals, indicating a greater susceptibility of these sub-groups. In animals, exposure to levels of NO_2 considerably higher than ambient concentrations result in increased susceptibility to infections, possibly due to the observed changes in cells involved in maintaining immune functions. The severity of lung tissue damage associated with high levels of O_3 exposure increases when animals are exposed to a combination of O_3 and NO_2.
Ozone (O_3)	O_3 is a highly reactive and unstable gas that is formed when VOCs and NO_X, both byproducts of internal combustion engine exhaust, undergo slow photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight. O_3 concentrations are generally highest during the summer months when direct sunlight, light wind, and warm temperature conditions are favorable to the formation of this pollutant.	Formed when reactive organic gases (ROG) and NO_X react in the presence of sunlight. ROG sources include any source that burns fuels, (e.g., gasoline, natural gas, wood, oil) solvents, petroleum processing and	Individuals exercising outdoors, children, and people with preexisting lung disease, such as asthma and chronic pulmonary lung disease, are considered to be the most susceptible sub-groups for O_3 effects. Short-term exposure (lasting for a few hours) to O_3 at levels typically observed in Southern California can result in breathing pattern changes, reduction of breathing capacity, increased

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
		storage and pesticides.	susceptibility to infections, inflammation of the lung tissue, and some immunological changes. Elevated O_3 levels are associated with increased school absences. In recent years, a correlation between elevated ambient O_3 levels and increases in daily hospital admission rates, as well as mortality, has also been reported. An increased risk for asthma has been found in children who participate in multiple outdoor sports and live in communities with high O_3 levels. O_3 exposure under exercising conditions is known to increase the severity of the responses described above. Animal studies suggest that exposure to a combination of pollutants that includes O_3 may be more toxic than exposure to O_3 alone. Although lung volume and resistance changes observed after a single exposure diminish with repeated exposures, biochemical and cellular changes appear to persist, which can lead to subsequent lung structural changes.
Particulate Matter	PM_{10}: A major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols. Particulate matter pollution is a major cause of reduce visibility (haze) which is caused by the scattering of light and consequently the significant reduction air clarity. The size of the particles (10 microns or smaller, about 0.0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the lungs where they may be	Sources of PM_{10} include road dust, windblown dust and construction. Also formed from other pollutants (acid rain, NO_X, SO_X, organics). Incomplete combustion of any fuel. $PM_{2.5}$ comes from	A consistent correlation between elevated ambient fine particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) levels and an increase in mortality rates, respiratory infections, number and severity of asthma attacks and the number of hospital admissions has been observed in different parts of the United States and various areas around the world. In

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	deposited, resulting in adverse health effects. Additionally, it should be noted that PM_{10} is considered a criteria air pollutant. $PM_{2.5}$: A similar air pollutant to PM_{10} consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles which are 2.5 microns or smaller (which is often referred to as fine particles). These particles are formed in the atmosphere from primary gaseous emissions that include SO_4 formed from SO_2 release from power plants and industrial facilities and nitrates that are formed from NO_X release from power plants, automobiles, and other types of combustion sources. The chemical composition of fine particles highly depends on location, time of year, and weather conditions. $PM_{2.5}$ is a criteria air pollutant.	fuel combustion in motor vehicles, equipment, and industrial sources, residential and agricultural burning. Also formed from reaction of other pollutants (acid rain, NO_X, SO_X, organics).	recent years, some studies have reported an association between long-term exposure to air pollution dominated by fine particles and increased mortality, reduction in lifespan, and an increased mortality from lung cancer. Daily fluctuations in $PM_{2.5}$ concentration levels have also been related to hospital admissions for acute respiratory conditions in children, to school and kindergarten absences, to a decrease in respiratory lung volumes in normal children, and to increased medication use in children and adults with asthma. Recent studies show lung function growth in children is reduced with long term exposure to particulate matter. The elderly, people with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular disease, and children appear to be more susceptible to the effects of high levels of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	VOCs are hydrocarbon compounds (any compound containing various combinations of hydrogen and carbon atoms) that exist in the ambient air. VOCs contribute to the formation of smog through atmospheric photochemical reactions and/or may be toxic. Compounds of carbon (also known as organic compounds) have different levels of reactivity; that is, they do not react at the same speed or do not form O_3 to the same extent when exposed to photochemical processes. VOCs often have an odor, and some examples include gasoline, alcohol, and the	Organic chemicals are widely used as ingredients in household products. Paints, varnishes, and wax all contain organic solvents, as do many cleaning, disinfecting, cosmetic, degreasing and hobby products. Fuels are made up of organic chemicals. All of these products can release organic	Breathing VOCs can irritate the eyes, nose, and throat, can cause difficulty breathing and nausea, and can damage the central nervous system as well as other organs. Some VOCs can cause cancer. Not all VOCs have all these health effects, though many have several.

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	solvents used in paints. Exceptions to the VOC designation include CO, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate. VOCs are a criteria pollutant since they are a precursor to O_3, which is a criteria pollutant. The terms VOC and ROG (see below) interchangeably.	compounds while you are using them, and, to some degree, when they are stored.	
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	Similar to VOC, ROGs are also precursors in forming O_3 and consist of compounds containing methane, ethane, propane, butane, and longer chain hydrocarbons, which are typically the result of some type of combustion/decomposition process. Smog is formed when ROG and NO_X react in the presence of sunlight. ROGs are a criteria pollutant since they are a precursor to O_3, which is a criteria pollutant. The terms ROG and VOC (see previous) interchangeably.	Sources similar to VOCs.	Health effects similar to VOCs.
Lead (Pb)	Pb is a heavy metal that is highly persistent in the environment and is considered a criteria pollutant. In the past, the primary source of Pb in the air was emissions from vehicles burning leaded gasoline. The major sources of Pb emissions are ore and metals processing, particularly Pb smelters, and piston-engine aircraft operating on leaded aviation gasoline. Other stationary sources include waste incinerators, utilities, and lead-acid battery manufacturers. It should be noted that the Project does not include operational activities such as metal processing or Pb acid battery manufacturing. As such, the Project is not anticipated to	Metal smelters, resource recovery, leaded gasoline, deterioration of Pb paint.	Fetuses, infants, and children are more sensitive than others to the adverse effects of Pb exposure. Exposure to low levels of Pb can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands, and lower intelligence quotient. In adults, increased Pb levels are associated with increased blood pressure. Pb poisoning can cause anemia, lethargy, seizures, and death; although it appears that there are no direct effects of Pb on the respiratory system. Pb can be

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	generate a quantifiable amount of Pb emissions.		stored in the bone from early age environmental exposure, and elevated blood Pb levels can occur due to breakdown of bone tissue during pregnancy, hyperthyroidism (increased secretion of hormones from the thyroid gland) and osteoporosis (breakdown of bony tissue). Fetuses and breast-fed babies can be exposed to higher levels of Pb because of previous environmental Pb exposure of their mothers.
Odor	Odor means the perception experienced by a person when one or more chemical substances in the air come into contact with the human olfactory nerves (7).	Odors can come from many sources including animals, human activities, industry, natures, and vehicles.	Offensive odors can potentially affect human health in several ways. First, odorant compounds can irritate the eye, nose, and throat, which can reduce respiratory volume. Second, studies have shown that the VOCs that cause odors can stimulate sensory nerves to cause neurochemical changes that might influence health, for instance, by compromising the immune system. Finally, unpleasant odors can trigger memories or attitudes linked to unpleasant odors, causing cognitive and emotional effects such as stress.

2.5 EXISTING AIR QUALITY

Existing air quality is measured at established SCAQMD air quality monitoring stations. Monitored air quality is evaluated in the context of ambient air quality standards. These standards are the levels of air quality that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health and welfare. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) currently in effect are shown in Table 2-2 (8).

The determination of whether a region's air quality is healthful or unhealthful is determined by comparing contaminant levels in ambient air samples to the state and federal standards. At the time of this AQIA, the most recent state and federal standards were updated by CARB on May ,4 2016 and are presented in Table 2-2. The air quality in a region is considered to be in attainment by the state if the measured ambient air pollutant levels for O_3, CO (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), SO_2 (1 and 24 hour), NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. It should be noted that the three-year period is presented for informational purposes and is not the basis for how the State assigns attainment status. Attainment status for a pollutant means that the SCAQMD meets the standards set by the EPA or the California EPA (CalEPA). Conversely, nonattainment means that an area has monitored air quality that does not meet the NAAQS or CAAQS standards. In order to improve air quality in nonattainment areas, a State Implementation Plan (SIP) is drafted by CARB. The SIP outlines the measures that the state will take to improve air quality. Once nonattainment areas meet the standards and additional redesignation requirements, the EPA will designate the area as a maintenance area (9).

TABLE 2-2: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (1 OF 2)

Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards [1]		National Standards [2]		
		Concentration [3]	Method [4]	Primary [3,5]	Secondary [3,6]	Method [7]
Ozone (O_3)[8]	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 μg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 μg/m^3)		0.070 ppm (137 μg/m^3)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)[9]	24 Hour	50 μg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 μg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 μg/m^3		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)[9]	24 Hour	—	—	35 μg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 μg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 μg/m^3	15 μg/m^3	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3)		9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m^3)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)[10]	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 μg/m^3)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 μg/m^3)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 μg/m^3)		0.053 ppm (100 μg/m^3)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)[11]	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 μg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 μg/m^3)	—	Ultraviolet Flourescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 μg/m^3)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 μg/m^3)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas)[11]	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas)[11]	—	
Lead[12,13]	30 Day Average	1.5 μg/m^3	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 μg/m^3 (for certain areas)[12]	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 μg/m^3		
Visibility Reducing Particles[14]	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 μg/m^3	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 μg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride[12]	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 μg/m^3)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

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TABLE 2-2: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (2 OF 2)

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu g/m^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.
8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.
9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 $\mu g/m^3$ to 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 $\mu g/m^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 $\mu g/m^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.
11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

    Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.
12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.
13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 $\mu g/m^3$ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.
14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

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2.6 REGIONAL AIR QUALITY

Air pollution contributes to a wide variety of adverse health effects. The EPA has established NAAQS for six of the most common air pollutants: CO, Pb, O_3, particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), NO_2, and SO_2 which are known as criteria pollutants. The SCAQMD monitors levels of various criteria pollutants at 37 permanent monitoring stations and 5 single-pollutant source Pb air monitoring sites throughout the air district (10). On January 5, 2021, CARB posted the 2020 amendments to the state and national area designations. See Table 2-3 for attainment designations for the SCAB (11). Appendix 2.1 provides geographic representation of the state and federal attainment status for applicable criteria pollutants within the SCAB.

TABLE 2-3: ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS IN THE SCAB

Criteria Pollutant	State Designation	Federal Designation
O_3 – 1-hour standard	Nonattainment	--
O_3 – 8-hour standard	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
CO	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
NO_2	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
SO_2	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
Pb[1]	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment

Note: See Appendix 2.1 for a detailed map of State/National Area Designations within the SCAB
"-" = The national 1-hour O_3 standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005.

2.7 LOCAL AIR QUALITY

The SCAQMD has designated general forecast areas and air monitoring areas (referred to as Source Receptor Areas [SRA]) throughout the district in order to provide Southern California residents information about the air quality conditions within the region. The Project site is located within the Central Orange County area (SRA 17). The Central Orange County monitoring station is located approximately 7.1 miles northeast of the Project site and reports air quality statistics for O_3, CO, NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The most recent three (3) years of data available is shown on Table 2-4 and identifies the number of days ambient air quality standards were exceeded for the study area, which is considered to be representative of the local air quality at the Project site. Data for O_3, CO, NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ for 2019 through 2021 was obtained from the SCAQMD Air Quality Data Tables (12). Additionally, data for SO_2 has been omitted as attainment is regularly met in the SCAB and few monitoring stations measure SO_2 concentrations.

[1] The Federal nonattainment designation for lead is only applicable towards the Los Angeles County portion of the SCAB.

TABLE 2-4: PROJECT AREA AIR QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY 2019-2021

Pollutant	Standard	Year		
		2019	2020	2021
O_3				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.096	0.142	0.089
Maximum Federal 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.082	0.097	0.068
Number of Days Exceeding State 1-Hour Standard	> 0.09 ppm	1	6	0
Number of Days Exceeding State/Federal 8-Hour Standard	> 0.070 ppm	1	15	0
CO				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration	> 35 ppm	2.4	2.3	2.1
Maximum Federal 8-Hour Concentration	> 20 ppm	1.3	1.7	1.5
NO_2				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration	> 0.100 ppm	0.059	0.071	0.067
Annual Federal Standard Design Value		0.013	0.013	0.012
PM_{10}				
Maximum Federal 24-Hour Concentration (μg/m^3)	> 150 μg/m^3	127	120	115
Annual Federal Arithmetic Mean (μg/m^3)		21.9	23.9	22.9
Number of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 150 μg/m^3	0	0	0
Number of Days Exceeding State 24-Hour Standard	> 50 μg/m^3	13	13	12
$PM_{2.5}$				
Maximum Federal 24-Hour Concentration (μg/m^3)	> 35 μg/m^3	36.10	41.40	54.40
Annual Federal Arithmetic Mean (μg/m^3)	> 12 μg/m^3	9.32	11.27	11.44
Number of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 35 μg/m^3	3	1	9

ppm = Parts Per Million
μg/m^3 = Microgram per Cubic Meter
Source: Data for O_3, CO, NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ was obtained from SCAQMD Air Quality Data Tables.

2.8 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

2.8.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The EPA is responsible for setting and enforcing the NAAQS for O_3, CO, NO_X, SO_2, PM_{10}, and Pb (13). The EPA has jurisdiction over emissions sources that are under the authority of the federal government including aircraft, locomotives, and emissions sources outside state waters (Outer Continental Shelf). The EPA also establishes emission standards for vehicles sold in states other than California. Automobiles sold in California must meet the stricter emission requirements of CARB.

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) was first enacted in 1955 and has been amended numerous times in subsequent years (1963, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1977, and 1990). The CAA establishes the federal air quality standards, the NAAQS, and specifies future dates for achieving compliance (14). The CAA also mandates that states submit and implement SIPs for local areas not meeting these standards. These plans must include pollution control measures that demonstrate how the standards will be met.

The 1990 amendments to the CAA that identify specific emission reduction goals for areas not meeting the NAAQS require a demonstration of reasonable further progress toward attainment and incorporate additional sanctions for failure to attain or to meet interim milestones. The sections of the CAA most directly applicable to the development of the Project site include Title I (Non-Attainment Provisions) and Title II (Mobile Source Provisions) (15) (16). Title I provisions were established with the goal of attaining the NAAQS for the following criteria pollutants O_3, NO_2, SO_2, PM_{10}, CO, $PM_{2.5}$, and Pb. The NAAQS were amended in July 1997 to include an additional standard for O_3 and to adopt a NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$. Table 2-3 (previously presented) provides the NAAQS within the SCAB.

Mobile source emissions are regulated in accordance with Title II provisions. These provisions require the use of cleaner burning gasoline and other cleaner burning fuels such as methanol and natural gas. Automobile manufacturers are also required to reduce tailpipe emissions of hydrocarbons and NO_X. NO_X is a collective term that includes all forms of NO_X which are emitted as byproducts of the combustion process.

2.8.2 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

CARB

CARB, which became part of CalEPA in 1991, is responsible for ensuring implementation of the California Clean Air Act (AB 2595), responding to the federal CAA, and for regulating emissions from consumer products and motor vehicles. AB 2595 mandates achievement of the maximum degree of emissions reductions possible from vehicular and other mobile sources in order to attain the state ambient air quality standards by the earliest practical date. CARB established the CAAQS for all pollutants for which the federal government has NAAQS and, in addition, establishes standards for SO_4, visibility, hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), and vinyl chloride (C_2H_3Cl). However, at this time, H_2S and C_2H_3Cl are not measured at any monitoring stations in the SCAB because they are not considered to be a regional air quality problem. Generally, the CAAQS are more stringent than the NAAQS (17) (13).

Local air quality management districts, such as the SCAQMD, regulate air emissions from stationary sources such as commercial and industrial facilities. All air pollution control districts have been formally designated as attainment or non-attainment for each CAAQS.

Serious non-attainment areas are required to prepare Air Quality Management Plans (AQMP) that include specified emission reduction strategies in an effort to meet clean air goals. These plans are required to include:

- Application of Best Available Retrofit Control Technology to existing sources;
- Developing control programs for area sources (e.g., architectural coatings and solvents) and indirect sources (e.g. motor vehicle use generated by residential and commercial development);
- A District permitting system designed to allow no net increase in emissions from any new or modified permitted sources of emissions;

- Implementing reasonably available transportation control measures and assuring a substantial reduction in growth rate of vehicle trips and miles traveled;
- Significant use of low emissions vehicles by fleet operators;
- Sufficient control strategies to achieve a 5% or more annual reduction in emissions or 15% or more in a period of three years for ROGs, NO_X, CO and PM_{10}. However, air basins may use alternative emission reduction strategy that achieves a reduction of less than 5% per year under certain circumstances.

TITLE 24 ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS AND CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 Part 6: The California Energy Code was first adopted in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption.

The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficient technologies and methods. CCR, Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial, and school buildings that went in effect on August 1, 2009, and is administered by the California Building Standards Commission.

CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2022 California Green Building Code Standards that will be effective on January 1, 2023. The CEC anticipates that the 2022 energy code will provide $1.5 billion in consumer benefits and reduce GHG emissions by 10 million metric tons (18). The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time plan check submittals are made. These require, among other items (19):

RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

- Electric vehicle (EV) charging stations. New construction shall comply with Section 4.106.4.1, 4.106.4.2, 4.106.4.3, to facilitate future installation and use of EV chargers. Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) shall be installed in accordance with the *California Electrical Code*, Article 625. (4.106.4).
    - New one- and two-family dwellings and town-houses with attached private garages. For each dwelling unit, install a listed raceway to accommodate a dedicated 208/240-volt branch circuit. The raceway shall not be less than trade size 1 (nominal 1-inch inside diameter). The raceway shall originate at the main service or subpanel and shall terminate into a listed cabinet, box or other enclosure in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger. Raceways are required to be continuous at enclosed, inaccessible or concealed areas and spaces. The service panel and/or subpanel shall provide capacity to install a 40-ampere 208/240-volt minimum dedicated branch circuit and space(s) reserved to permit installation of a branch circuit overcurrent protective device.
    - New hotels and motels. All newly constructed hotels and motels shall provide EV spaces capable of supporting future installation of EVSE. The construction documents shall identify the location of the EV spaces. The number of required EV spaces shall be based on the total number of parking spaces provided for all types of parking facilities in accordance with Table 4.106.4.3.1.

- Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with Sections 4.303.1.1, 4.303.1.2, 4.303.1.3, and 4.303.1.4.
- Outdoor potable water use in landscape areas. Residential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resource ' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent.
- Operation and maintenance manual. At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency which includes all of the following shall be placed in the building:
    - Directions to the owner or occupant that the manual shall remain with the building throughout the life cycle of the structure.
    - Operations and maintenance instructions for the following:
        - Equipment and appliances, including water-saving devices and systems, HVAC systems, photovoltaic systems, EV chargers, water-heating systems and other major appliances and equipment.
        - Roof and yard drainage, including gutter and downspouts.
        - Space conditioning systems, including condensers and air filters.
        - Landscape irrigation systems.
        - Water reuse systems.
    - Information from local utility, water and waste recovery providers on methods to future reduce resource consumption, including recycle programs and locations.
    - Public transportation and/or carpool options available in the area.
    - Educational material on the positive impacts of an interior relative humidity between 30-60% and what methods an occupants may use to maintain the relative humidity level in that range.
    - Information about water-conserving landscape and irrigation design and controllers which conserve water.
    - Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water at least 5 feet away from the foundation.
    - Information about state solar energy and incentive programs available.
    - A copy of all special inspection verifications required by the enforcing agency of this code.
    - Information from CALFIRE on maintenance of defensible space around residential structures.
- Any installed gas fireplace shall be direct-vent sealed-combustion type. Any installed woodstove or pellet stove shall comply with U.S. EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) emission limits as applicable, and shall have a permanent label indicating they are certified to meet the emission limits. Woodstoves, pellet stoves and fireplaces shall also comply with applicable local ordinances.
- Paints and coatings. Architectural paints and coatings shall comply with VOC limits in Table 1 of the CARB Architectural Suggested Control Measure, as shown in Table 4.504.3, unless more stringent local limits apply. The VOC content limit for coatings that do not meet the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 4.504.3 shall be determined by classifying the

coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-high Gloss coating, based on its glass, as defined in subsections 4.21, 4.36, and 4.37 of the 2007 CARB, Suggested Control Measure, and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, Nonflat-high Gloss VOC limit in Table 4.504.3 shall apply.

2.8.3 AQMP

Currently, the NAAQS and CAAQS are exceeded in most parts of the SCAB. In response, the SCAQMD has adopted a series of AQMP to meet the state and federal ambient air quality standards (20). AQMPs are updated regularly to ensure an effective reduction in emissions, accommodate growth, and to minimize any negative fiscal impacts of air pollution control on the economy. A detailed discussion on the AQMP and Project consistency with the AQMP is provided in Section 3.10.

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3 PROJECT AIR QUALITY IMPACT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This study quantifies air quality emissions generated by construction and operation of the Project and addresses whether the Project conflicts with implementation of the SCAQMD's AQMP and Lead Agency planning regulations. The analysis of Project-generated air emissions determines whether the Project would result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the SCAB is in non-attainment under an applicable NAAQS and CAAQS. Additionally, the Project has been evaluated to determine whether the Project would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and the impacts of odors. The significance of these potential impacts is described in the following sections.

3.2 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to determine the significance of potential Project-related air quality impacts are taken from the *CEQA Guidelines* (14 CCR §§15000, et seq.). Based on these thresholds, a project would result in a significant impact related to air quality if it would (1):

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

The SCAQMD has also developed regional significance thresholds for other regulated pollutants, as summarized at Table 3-1 (21). The SCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Significance Thresholds* (March 2023) indicate that any projects in the SCAB with daily emissions that exceed any of the indicated thresholds should be considered as having an individually and cumulatively significant air quality impact.

TABLE 3-1: MAXIMUM DAILY REGIONAL EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS

Pollutant	Regional Construction Threshold	Regional Operational Thresholds
NO_X	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM_{10}	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
$PM_{2.5}$	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SO_X	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Pb	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day

lbs/day = Pounds Per Day

3.3 MODELS EMPLOYED TO ANALYZE AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 CALEEMOD

Land uses such as the Project affect air quality through construction-source and operational-source emissions.

In May 2022 the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in conjunction with other California air districts, including SCAQMD, released the latest version of CalEEMod version 2022.1. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutant (VOCs, NO_X, SO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$) and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources; and quantify applicable air quality and GHG reductions achieved from mitigation measures (22). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used for this Project to determine construction and operational air quality emissions. Output from the model runs for both construction and operational activity are provided in Appendices 3.1 through 3.2.

3.4 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

3.4.1 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction activities associated with the Project would result in emissions of VOCs, NO_X, SO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Construction related emissions are expected from the following construction activities:

- Demolition
- Site Preparation
- Grading
- Building Construction/Architectural Coating
- Architectural Coating
- Off-Site Utility and Infrastructure Improvements including Linear Grubbing, Land Clearing, and Paving.

DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

Demolition of the existing 2-story slab, concrete, asphalt, landscape, and curbs/gutter would result in a total of 9,314 tons of debris which results in fugitive dust and exhaust emissions from on-site equipment and hauling of demolished debris.

GRADING ACTIVITIES

Dust is typically a major concern during grading activities. Because such emissions are not amenable to collection and discharge through a controlled source, they are called “fugitive emissions”. Fugitive dust emissions rates vary as a function of many parameters (soil silt, soil moisture, wind speed, area disturbed, number of vehicles, depth of disturbance or excavation, etc.). CalEEMod was utilized to calculate fugitive dust emissions resulting from this phase of activity. This analysis assumes that earthwork activities would require up to 6,280 cubic yards of soil import.

OFF-SITE UTILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

In addition, to support the Project development, there will be off-site improvements associated with roadway construction and utility installation for the Project. All off-site infrastructure and improvements would occur concurrently with the construction of the proposed Project. The Project would include replacement of the existing median curb/landscape on Lampson Avenue with new median and landscaping. In addition, the Project would include an 8-inch water lien extension of approximately 1,200 feet along Lampson Avenue between the eastern driveway and the existing watermain at the intersection of Lunar and Lampson.

ON-ROAD TRIPS

Construction generates on-road vehicle emissions from vehicle usage for workers, vendors, and haul trucks commuting to and from the site. The number of worker, vendor, and hauling trips are presented below in Table 3-2. Worker trips are based on CalEEMod defaults. It should be noted that for vendor trips, specifically, CalEEMod only assigns vendor trips to the Building Construction phase. Vendor trips would likely occur during all phases of construction. As such, the CalEEMod defaults for vendor trips have been adjusted based on a ratio of the total vendor trips to the number of days of each subphase of activity.

TABLE 3-2: CONSTRUCTION TRIP ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Worker Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day	Hauling Trips Per Day
Proposed Project			
Demolition	15	1	90
Site Preparation	18	1	0
Grading	20	3	9
Building Construction	157	22	0
Paving	15	1	0
Architectural Coating	31	0	0
Off-Site Improvements			
Linear, Grubbing, & Land Clearing	13	0	0
Linear, Paving	10	0	0

3.4.2 CONSTRUCTION DURATION

For purposes of analysis, construction of Project is expected to commence in January 2024 and would last through April 2027. The construction schedule utilized in the analysis, shown in Table 3-3, represents a “worst-case” analysis scenario should construction occur any time after the respective dates since emission factors for construction decrease as time passes and the analysis eyear increases due to emission regulations becoming more stringent[2]. The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines* (1).

TABLE 3-3: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Days
Proposed Project			
Demolition	01/01/2024	01/30/2024	26
Site Preparation	01/31/2024	02/29/2024	26
Grading	03/01/2024	06/13/2024	90
Paving	06/14/2024	07/13/2024	26
Building Construction	07/14/2024	04/16/2027	863
Architectural Coating	07/14/2024	04/16/2027	863
Off-Site Improvements			
Linear, Grubbing, & Land Clearing	04/02/2024	11/11/2024	160
Linear, Paving	11/12/2024	01/06/2025	40

3.4.3 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 3-4 would operate up to a total of eight (8) hours per day, or more than two-thirds of the period during which construction activities are allowed pursuant to the City Code. It should be noted that the Project will utilize Tier 4 Interim equipment as a design feature. Off-road diesel construction equipment rated at 50 horsepower (hp) or greater will comply with Environmental Agency (EPA)/California Air Resources Board (CARB) Tier 4 off-road emissions standards[3] or equivalent to ensure that all construction equipment is tuned and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.

TABLE 3-4: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS (1 OF 2)

Construction Activity	Equipment[1]	Amount	Hours Per Day
Proposed Project			
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8
	Excavators	3	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8

[2] As shown in the CalEEMod User's Guide Version 2022.1, Section 4.3 "Off-Road Equipment" as the analysis year increases, emission factors for the same equipment pieces decrease due to the natural turnover of older equipment being replaced by newer less polluting equipment and new regulatory requirements.

[3] Tier IV engine standards, as defined by CARB: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/non-road-diesel-engine-certification-tier-chart

Construction Activity	Equipment[1]	Amount	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Grading	Excavators	2	8
	Graders	1	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8
	Forklifts	3	8
	Generator Sets	1	8
	Welders	1	8
	Crawler Tractors	3	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Off-Site Improvements			
Linear, Grubbing, & Land Clearing	Off-Highway Trucks	2	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8
	Excavators	2	8
Linear, Paving	Excavators	1	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8
	Off-Highway Trucks	2	8

[1] In order to account for fugitive dust emissions, Crawler Tractors were used in lieu of Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes during site preparation and grading phases of Project construction.

3.4.4 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS SUMMARY

IMPACTS WITHOUT MITIGATION

CalEEMod calculates maximum daily emissions for summer and winter periods. As such, the estimated maximum daily construction emissions without mitigation for both summer and winter periods are summarized on Table 3-5. Detailed unmitigated construction model outputs are presented in Appendix 3.1. Under the assumed scenarios, emissions resulting from the Project construction will not exceed criteria pollutant thresholds established by the SCAQMD for emissions of any criteria pollutant.

TABLE 3-5: OVERALL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS SUMMARY – WITHOUT MITIGATION

Year	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Summer						
2024	4.02	20.86	37.76	0.07	3.31	1.28
2025	3.99	13.01	29.08	0.03	2.79	0.76
2026	3.95	12.90	28.46	0.03	2.79	0.76
2027	3.86	12.87	27.83	0.03	2.79	0.76
Winter						
2024	4.02	20.90	37.60	0.07	6.01	2.85
2025	3.99	13.13	27.67	0.03	2.79	0.76
2026	3.95	13.02	27.10	0.03	2.79	0.76
2027	3.85	12.91	26.53	0.03	2.79	0.76
Maximum Daily Emissions	**4.02**	**20.90**	**37.76**	**0.07**	**6.01**	**2.85**
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod construction-source (unmitigated) emissions are presented in Appendix 3.1.

3.5 OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Operational activities associated with the Project would result in emissions of VOCs, NO_X, SO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Operational emissions are expected from the following primary sources:

- Area Source Emissions
- Energy Source Emissions
- Mobile Source Emissions

3.5.1 AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Over a period of time the buildings that are part of this Project would require maintenance and would therefore produce emissions resulting from the evaporation of solvents contained in paints, varnishes, primers, and other surface coatings. The emissions associated with architectural coatings were calculated using CalEEMod.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Consumer products include, but are not limited to detergents, cleaning compounds, polishes, personal care products, and lawn and garden products. Many of these products contain organic compounds which when released in the atmosphere can react to form ozone and other photochemically reactive pollutants. The emissions associated with use of consumer products were calculated based on defaults provided within CalEEMod.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

Landscape maintenance equipment would generate emissions from fuel combustion and evaporation of unburned fuel. Equipment in this category would include lawnmowers, shedders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers used to maintain the landscaping of the Project. The emissions associated with landscape maintenance equipment were calculated based on assumptions provided in CalEEMod.

3.5.2 ENERGY SOURCE EMISSIONS

COMBUSTION EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity and natural gas are used by almost every project. Criteria pollutant emissions are emitted through the generation of electricity and consumption of natural gas. However, because electrical generating facilities for the Project area are located either outside the region (state) or offset through the use of pollution credits (RECLAIM) for generation within the SCAB, criteria pollutant emissions from offsite generation of electricity are generally excluded from the evaluation of significance. Based on information provided by the Applicant, the Project will not use natural gas. As such, emissions from natural gas have not been calculated.

3.5.3 MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS

The Project related operational emissions derive primarily from vehicle trips generated by the Project. Trip characteristics available from the *4665 Lampson Avenue Traffic Analysis* were utilized in this analysis (23). The mobile-source emissions were calculated based on trip rates and trip lengths. Detailed operational model outputs are presented in Appendix 3.2.

Per the *4665 Lampson Avenue Traffic Analysis*, the buildout of the proposed Project is anticipated to generate 1,658 two-way trip-ends per day (829 trips inbound and 829 trips outbound) (23).

3.5.3.1 APPROACH FOR ANALYSIS

TRIP RATES

The trip generation rates used for this analysis are consistent with the rates provided in the *4665 Lampson Avenue Traffic Analysis* which are based upon information collected by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) as provided in the *Trip Generation Manual*, 11^{th} Edition, 2021 (23).

TRIP LENGTHS

Trip lengths were derived from the Orange County Transportation Model (OCTAM) which is a local travel demand model, for the Project's transportation analysis zone (TAZ) 634. Based on the travel demand modeling results, the trip length is estimated to be 12.15 miles per trip which was entered in CalEEMod.

The use of a travel demand model is supported by substantial evidence since the information contained in the model is specific to the region and for the land use type being proposed.

Furthermore, the use of travel demand models is also a recommended practice that is being promoted by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in their updated CEQA guidelines with respect to Senate Bill 743. Specifically, the latest technical advisory documentation published by OPR (December 2018 see Page 30-31) (24) explicitly states that:

> *"…agencies can use travel demand models or survey data to estimate existing trip lengths and input those into sketch models such as CalEEMod to achieve more accurate results. Whenever possible, agencies should input localized trip lengths into a sketch model to tailor the analysis to the project location."*

The procedure described by OPR in their SB 743 technical advisory is precisely the method that has been used to calculate trip lengths and consequently VMT for the Project.

FUGITIVE DUST RELATED TO VEHICULAR TRAVEL

Vehicles traveling on paved roads would be a source of fugitive emissions due to the generation of road dust inclusive of brake and tire wear particulates. The emissions estimates for travel on paved roads were calculated using CalEEMod.

3.5.4 OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Project mobile source emissions impacts are dependent on both overall daily vehicle trip generation and the effect of the Project on peak hour traffic volumes and traffic operations in the vicinity of the Project. The estimated operational-source emissions from mobile sources and area sources for the proposed Project are summarized on Table 3-6. Detailed operational model outputs are presented in Appendix 3.2. As shown, Project operations will not exceed criteria pollutant thresholds established by the SCAQMD for emissions of any criteria pollutant.

TABLE 3-6: SUMMARY OF PEAK OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Summer						
Mobile Source	7.16	5.90	70.78	0.20	7.56	1.43
Area Source	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	0.33
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	**16.56**	**9.98**	**72.51**	**0.22**	**7.89**	**1.76**
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Winter						
Mobile Source	7.10	6.41	64.91	0.19	7.56	1.43
Area Source	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	0.33
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	**16.50**	**10.49**	**66.65**	**0.21**	**7.89**	**1.76**
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod operational-source emissions are presented in Appendix 3.2.

3.6 LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE

BACKGROUND ON LST DEVELOPMENT

The analysis makes use of methodology included in the SCAQMD *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (LST Methodology). The SCAQMD has established that impacts to air quality are significant if there is a potential to contribute or cause localized exceedances of the federal and/or state ambient air quality standards (NAAQS/CAAQS). Collectively, these are referred to as Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs).

The SCAQMD established LSTs in response to the SCAQMD Governing Board's Environmental Justice Initiative I-4[4]. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that would not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard at the nearest residence or sensitive receptor. The SCAQMD states that lead agencies can use the LSTs as another indicator of significance in its air quality impact analyses.

LSTs were developed in response to environmental justice and health concerns raised by the public regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. To address the issue of localized significance, the SCAQMD adopted LSTs that show whether a project would cause or contribute to localized air quality impacts and thereby cause or contribute to potential localized adverse health effects. The analysis makes use of methodology included in the *LST Methodology* (25).

APPLICABILITY OF LSTS FOR THE PROJECT

For this Project, the appropriate SRA for the LST analysis is the SCAQMD Central Orange County (SRA 17). LSTs apply to CO, NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The SCAQMD produced look-up tables for projects that disturb less than or equal to 5 acres per day in size.

[4] The purpose of SCAQMD's Environmental Justice program is to ensure that everyone has the right to equal protection from air pollution and fair access to the decision-making process that works to improve the quality of air within their communities. Further, the SCAQMD defines Environmental Justice as "…equitable environmental policymaking and enforcement to protect the health of all residents, regardless of age, culture, ethnicity, gender, race, socioeconomic status, or geographic location, from the health effects of air pollution."

In order to determine the appropriate methodology for determining localized impacts that could occur as a result of Project-related construction, the following process is undertaken:

- Identify the maximum daily on-site emissions that would occur during construction activity:
  - The maximum daily on-site emissions could be based on information provided by the Project Applicant; or
  - The SCAQMD's *Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds* and CalEEMod User's Guide *Appendix A: Calculation Details for CalEEMod* can be used to determine the maximum site acreage that is actively disturbed based on the construction equipment fleet and equipment hours as estimated in CalEEMod (26) (27).
- If the total acreage disturbed is less than or equal to 5 acres per day, then the SCAQMD's screening look-up tables are utilized to determine if a Project has the potential to result in a significant impact. The look-up tables establish a maximum daily emissions threshold in lbs/day that can be compared to CalEEMod outputs.
- If the total acreage disturbed is greater than 5 acres per day, then LST impacts may still be conservatively evaluated using the LST look-up tables for a 5-acre disturbance area. Use of the 5-acre disturbance area thresholds can be used to show that even if the daily emissions from all construction activity were emitted within a 5-acre area, and therefore concentrated over a smaller area which would result in greater site adjacent concentrations, the impacts would still be less than significant if the applicable 5-acre thresholds are utilized.
- The *LST Methodology* presents mass emission rates for each SRA, project sizes of 1, 2, and 5 acres, and nearest receptor distances of 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 meters. For project sizes between the values given, or with receptors at distances between the given receptors, the methodology uses linear interpolation to determine the thresholds.

EMISSIONS CONSIDERED

Based on SCAQMD's *LST Methodology*, emissions for concern during construction activities are on-site NO_X, CO, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}. The *LST Methodology* clearly states that "off-site mobile emissions from the Project should not be included in the emissions compared to LSTs (28)." As such, for purposes of the construction LST analysis, only emissions included in the CalEEMod "on-site" emissions outputs were considered.

MAXIMUM DAILY DISTURBED-ACREAGE

The "acres disturbed" for analytical purposes are based on specific equipment type for each subcategory of construction activity and the estimated maximum area a given piece of equipment can pass over in an 8-hour workday (as shown on Table 3-7). The equipment-specific grading rates are summarized in the SCAQMD's *Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds* and CalEEMod User's Guide *Appendix A: Calculation Details for CalEEMod* (26) (29). The disturbed area per day is representative of a piece of equipment making multiple passes over the same land area. In other words, one Rubber Tired Dozer can make multiple passes over the same land area totaling 0.5 acres in a given 8-hour day. Based on Table 3-7, the Project's construction activities could actively disturb approximately 1.0 acre per day during demolition, 3.5 acres per day during site preparation, and 4.0 acres per day during grading activities.

TABLE 3-7: MAXIMUM DAILY DISTURBED-ACREAGE

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Acres graded per 8-hour day	Operating Hours per Day	Acres graded per day
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	4	0.5	8	1.0
Total acres disturbed per day during Demolition					1.0
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	4	0.5	8	2.0
	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	0.5	8	1.5
Total acres disturbed per day during Site Preparation					3.5
Grading	Crawler Tractors	2	0.5	8	1.0
	Graders	1	0.5	8	0.5
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	0.5	8	0.5
	Scrapers	2	1.0	8	2.0
Total acres disturbed per day during Grading					4.0

Source: Maximum daily disturbed acreage based on equipment list presented in Appendix 3.1.

RECEPTORS

As previously stated, LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that would not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable NAAQS and CAAQS at the nearest residence or sensitive receptor. Receptor locations are off-site locations where individuals may be exposed to emissions from Project activities.

Some people are especially sensitive to air pollution and are given special consideration when evaluating air quality impacts from projects. These groups of people include children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular illness. Structures that house these persons or places where they gather are defined as “sensitive receptors”. These structures typically include uses such as residences, hotels, and hospitals where an individual can remain for 24 hours. Consistent with the LST Methodology, the nearest land use where an individual could remain for 24 hours to the Project site has been used to determine construction and operational air quality impacts for emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, since PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ thresholds are based on a 24-hour averaging time.

LSTs apply, even for non-sensitive land uses, consistent with *LST Methodology* and SCAQMD guidance. Per the *LST Methodology*, commercial and industrial facilities are not included in the definition of sensitive receptor because employees and patrons do not typically remain onsite for a full 24 hours but are typically onsite for 8 hours or less. However, *LST Methodology* explicitly states that “*LSTs based on shorter averaging periods, such as the NO_2 and CO LSTs, could also be applied to receptors such as industrial or commercial facilities since it is reasonable to assume that a worker at these sites could be present for periods of one to eight hours* (28).” Therefore, any adjacent land use where an individual could remain for 1 or 8-hours, that is located at a closer distance to the Project site than the receptor used for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ analysis, must be considered to determine construction and operational LST air impacts for emissions of NO_2 and CO since these pollutants have an averaging time of 1 and 8-hours.

PROJECT-RELATED RECEPTORS

Receptors in the Project study area are described below and shown on Exhibit 3-A. Localized air quality impacts were evaluated at sensitive receptor land uses nearest the Project site. All distances are measured from the Project site boundary to the outdoor living areas (e.g., backyards) or at the building façade, whichever is closer to the Project site.

R1: Location R1 represents Arbor Dog Park at 4665 Lampson Avenue, approximately 173 feet north of the Project site. Receptor R1 is placed at the Park's open space.

R2: Location R2 represents the existing residence at 12462 Lunar Drive, approximately 886 feet east of the Project site. Since there are no private outdoor living areas (backyards) facing the Project site, receptor R2 is placed at the building façade.

R3: Location R3 represents the existing residence at 4625 Ironwood Avenue, approximately 86 feet south of the Project site. Receptor R3 is placed at the private outdoor living areas (backyards) facing the Project site.

R4: Location R4 represents the existing residence at 12322 Provincetown Street, approximately 5,046 feet west of the Project site. Receptor R4 is placed at the private outdoor living areas (backyards) facing the Project site.

The SCAQMD recommends that the nearest sensitive receptor be considered when determining the Project's potential to cause an individual a cumulatively significant impact. The nearest land use where an individual could remain for 24 hours to the Project site has been used to determine localized construction and operational air quality impacts for emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ (since PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ thresholds are based on a 24-hour averaging time). The nearest receptors used for evaluation of localized impacts of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ is represented by location R3, existing residence at 4625 Ironwood Avenue, approximately 82 feet/25 meters south of the Project site. As such, a 25-meter distance will be used for evaluation of localized emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$.

As previously stated, and consistent with *LST Methodology*, the nearest commercial/industrial use to the Project site is used to determine construction and operational LST air impacts for emissions of NO_X and CO as the averaging periods for these pollutants are shorter (8 hours or less) and it is reasonable to assumed that an individual could be present at these sites for periods of one to 8 hours. As there are no commercial/industrial uses located at a closer distance than the existing residence at 4625 Ironwood Avenue, the same residential use will be used for evaluation of localized NO_X and CO impacts during rough grading activities. As such, a 25-meter distance will be used for evaluation of localized emissions of NO_X and CO.

EXHIBIT 3-A: RECEPTOR LOCATIONS

LEGEND:
Construction Activity | Receptor Locations | Distance from receptor to Project site boundary (in feet)

3.7 CONSTRUCTION-SOURCE EMISSIONS LST ANALYSIS

3.7.1 LOCALIZED THRESHOLDS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Since the total acreage disturbed is less than five acres per day for demolition, site preparation, and grading activities, the SCAQMD's screening look-up tables are utilized in determining impacts. Consistent with SCAQMD guidance, the thresholds presented in Table 3-8 were calculated by interpolating the threshold values for the Project's disturbed acreage.

TABLE 3-8: MAXIMUM DAILY LOCALIZED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS

Construction Activity	Construction Localized Thresholds			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Demolition	81 lbs/day	485 lbs/day	4 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Site Preparation	149 lbs/day	984 lbs/day	10 lbs/day	6 lbs/day
Grading	160 lbs/day	1,074 lbs/day	11 lbs/day	6 lbs/day

Source: Localized Thresholds presented in this table are based on the SCAQMD Final LST Methodology, July 2008

3.7.2 CONSTRUCTION-SOURCE LOCALIZED EMISSIONS

IMPACTS WITHOUT MITIGATION

Table 3-9 identifies the localized impacts at the nearest receptor location in the vicinity of the Project. Even without mitigation, localized construction emissions would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD LSTs for emissions of any criterial pollutant. For analytical purposes, emissions associated with peak demolition, site preparation, and grading activities are considered for purposes of LSTs since these phases represents the maximum localized emissions that would occur. Any other construction phases of development would result in lesser emissions and consequently lesser impacts than what is disclosed herein. Outputs from the model runs for unmitigated construction LSTs are provided in Appendix 3.1.

TABLE 3-9: LOCALIZED CONSTRUCTION-SOURCE EMISSIONS – WITHOUT MITIGATION

Construction Activity	Year	Scenario	Emissions (lbs/day)			
			NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Demolition	**Maximum Daily Emissions**		11.91	18.17	2.20	0.49
	SCAQMD Localized Threshold		81	485	4	3
	Threshold Exceeded?		**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Site Preparation	**Maximum Daily Emissions**		15.69	29.96	5.77	2.79
	SCAQMD Localized Threshold		149	984	10	6
	Threshold Exceeded?		**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Construction Activity	Year	Scenario	Emissions (lbs/day)			
			NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Grading	**Maximum Daily Emissions**		19.91	36.17	2.85	1.16
	SCAQMD Localized Threshold		160	1,074	11	6
	Threshold Exceeded?		**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**

Source: CalEEMod unmitigated localized construction-source emissions are presented in Appendix 3.1.

3.8 OPERATIONAL-SOURCE EMISSIONS LST ANALYSIS

As previously stated, the Project consists of the development of 55 single family detached residential dwelling units (cluster homes), 114 multifamily (low-rise) residential dwelling units, and 77 affordable apartment dwelling units (total of 246 dwelling units). According to SCAQMD LST methodology, LSTs would apply to the operational phase of a proposed project, if the project includes stationary sources, or attracts mobile sources that may spend long periods queuing and idling at the site (e.g., transfer facilities and warehouse buildings). The proposed Project does not include such uses, and thus, due to the lack of significant stationary source emissions, no long-term localized significance threshold analysis is needed.

3.9 CO "HOT SPOT" ANALYSIS

As discussed below, the Project would not result in potentially adverse CO concentrations or "hot spots." An adverse CO concentration, known as a "hot spot", would occur if an exceedance of the state one-hour standard of 20 ppm or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm were to occur.

It has long been recognized that CO hotspots are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when idling at congested intersections. In response, vehicle emissions standards have become increasingly stringent in the last twenty years. Currently, the allowable CO emissions standard in California is a maximum of 3.4 grams/mile for passenger cars (there are requirements for certain vehicles that are more stringent). With the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of increasingly sophisticated and efficient emissions control technologies, CO concentration in the SCAB is now designated as attainment.

To establish a more accurate record of baseline CO concentrations affecting the SCAB, a CO "hot spot" analysis was conducted in 2003 for four busy intersections in Los Angeles at the peak morning and afternoon time periods[5]. This "hot spot" analysis did not predict any exceedance e of the 1-hour (20.0 ppm) or 8-hour (9.0 ppm) CO standards, as shown on Table 3-10.

[5] The CO "hot spot" analysis conducted in 2003 is the most current study used for CO "hot spot" analysis in the SCAB.

TABLE 3-10: CO MODEL RESULTS

Intersection Location	CO Concentrations (ppm)		
	Morning 1-hour	Afternoon 1-hour	8-hour
Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue	4.6	3.5	3.7
Sunset Boulevard/Highland Avenue	4	4.5	3.5
La Cienega Boulevard/Century Boulevard	3.7	3.1	5.2
Long Beach Boulevard/Imperial Highway	3	3.1	8.4

Source: 2003 AQMP, Appendix V: Modeling and Attainment Demonstrations
Notes: Federal 1-hour standard is 35 ppm and the deferral 8-hour standard is 9.0 ppm.

Based on the SCAQMD's 2003 AQMP and the 1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide (*1992 CO Plan*), peak carbon monoxide concentrations in the SCAB were a result of unusual meteorological and topographical conditions and not a result of traffic volumes and congestion at a particular intersection. As evidence of this, for example, of the 8.4 ppm 8-hr CO concentration measured at the Long Beach Blvd. and Imperial Hwy. intersection (i.e., the highest CO generating intersection within the "hot spot" analysis), only 0.7 ppm was attributable to the traffic volumes and congestion at this intersection; the remaining 7.7 ppm were due to the ambient air measurements at the time the 2003 AQMP was prepared (30). In contrast, an adverse CO concentration, known as a "hot spot", would occur if an exceedance of the state one-hour standard of 20 parts per million (ppm) or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm were to occur.

The ambient 1-hr and 8-hr CO concentration within the Project study area is estimated to be 2.1 ppm and 1.5 ppm, respectively (data from Central Orange County station for 2021). Therefore, even if the traffic volumes for the proposed Project were ten times the traffic volumes generated at the Long Beach Blvd. and Imperial Hwy. intersection, due to the on-going improvements in ambient air quality and vehicular emissions controls, the Project would not be capable of resulting in a CO "hot spot" at any study area intersections. As noted above, only 0.7 ppm were attributable to the traffic volumes and congestion at one of the busiest intersections in the SCAB. Therefore if these traffic volumes were multiplied by ten times, it could be expected that the CO attributable to traffic would increase tenfold as well, resulting in 7 ppm – even if this were added to either the 1-hour or 8-hour CO concentrations within the Project study area, this would result in 9.1 ppm and 8.5 ppm for the 1-hr and 8-hr timeframes, respectively. Neither of which would exceed the applicable 1-hr standard of 20 ppm or the 8-hr standard of 9 ppm.

Similar considerations are also employed by other Air Districts when evaluating potential CO concentration impacts. More specifically, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) concludes that under existing and future vehicle emission rates, a given project would have to increase traffic volumes at a single intersection by more than 44,000 vehicles per hour (vph)—or 24,000 vph where vertical and/or horizontal air does not mix—in order to generate a significant CO impact (31). Traffic volumes generating the CO concentrations for the "hot spot" analysis is shown on Table 3-11. The busiest intersection evaluated was that at Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue, which had AM/PM traffic volumes of 8,062 vph and 7,719 vph respectively (30).

TABLE 3-11: TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Intersection Location	Peak Traffic Volumes (vph)				
	Eastbound (AM/PM)	Westbound (AM/PM)	Southbound (AM/PM)	Northbound (AM/PM)	Total (AM/PM)
Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue	4,954/2,069	1,830/3,317	721/1,400	560/933	8,062/7,719
Sunset Boulevard/Highland Avenue	1,417/1,764	1,342/1,540	2,304/1,832	1,551/2,238	6,614/5,374
La Cienega Boulevard/Century Boulevard	2,540/2,243	1,890/2,728	1,384/2,029	821/1,674	6,634/8,674
Long Beach Boulevard/Imperial Highway	1,217/2,020	1,760/1,400	479/944	756/1,150	4,212/5,514

Source: 2003 AQMP

As summarized on Table 3-12 below, the intersection of Driveway 2 and Lampson Avenue would have the highest AM and PM traffic volumes of 91 vph and 133 vph, respectively. As such, total traffic volumes at the intersections considered are less than the traffic volumes identified in the *2003 AQMP*. As such, the Project considered herein along with background and cumulative development would not produce the volume of traffic required to generate a CO "hot spot" either in the context of the 2003 Los Angeles hot spot study or based on representative BAAQMD CO threshold considerations. Therefore, CO "hot spots" are not an environmental impact of concern for the Project. Localized air quality impacts related to mobile-source emissions would therefore be less than significant.

TABLE 3-12: PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Intersection Location	Peak Traffic Volumes (vph)				
	Northbound (AM/PM)	Southbound (AM/PM)	Eastbound (AM/PM)	Westbound (AM/PM)	Total (AM/PM)
Seal Beach Boulevard/Lampson Avenue	10/32	6/18	0/0	46/31	62/81
Old Ranch Plaza/Lampson Avenue	0/0	0/0	16/50	46/31	62/81
Basswood Street/Lampson Avenue	0/0	0/0	16/50	46/31	62/81
Candleberry Avenue/Lampson Avenue	0/0	0/0	16/50	46/31	62/81
Heather Street/Lampson Avenue	0/0	0/0	16/50	46/31	62/81
Driveway 1/Lampson Avenue	0/0	21/14	16/50	32/40	69/104
Driveway 2/Lampson Avenue	0/0	62/42	16/50	13/41	91/133

Source: *4665 Lampson Avenue Traffic Analysis* (Urban Crossroads, Inc., 2023)

3.10 AQMP

The Project site is located within the SCAB, which is characterized by relatively poor air quality. The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over an approximately 10,743 square-mile area consisting of the four-county Basin and the Los Angeles County and Riverside County portions of what use to be referred to as the Southeast Desert Air Basin. In these areas, the SCAQMD is principally responsible for air pollution control, and works directly with the SCAG, county transportation commissions, local governments, as well as state and federal agencies to reduce emissions from stationary, mobile, and indirect sources to meet state and federal ambient air quality standards.

Currently, these state and federal air quality standards are exceeded in most parts of the SCAB. In response, the SCAQMD has adopted a series of AQMPs to meet the state and federal ambient air quality standards. AQMPs are updated regularly in order to more effectively reduce emissions, accommodate growth, and to minimize any negative fiscal impacts of air pollution control on the economy.

In December 2022, the SCAQMD released the *Final 2022 AQMP* (*2022 AQMP*). The *2022 AQMP* continues to evaluate current integrated strategies and control measures to meet the NAAQS, as well as explore new and innovative methods to reach its goals. Some of these approaches include utilizing incentive programs, recognizing existing co-benefit programs from other sectors, and developing a strategy with fair-share reductions at the federal, state, and local levels (32). Similar to the 2016 AQMP, the *2022 AQMP* incorporates scientific and technological information and planning assumptions, including the *2020-2045 RTP/SCS*, a planning document that supports the integration of land use and transportation to help the region meet the federal CAA requirements (33). The Project's consistency with the AQMP will be determined using the *2022 AQMP* as discussed below.

Criteria for determining consistency with the AQMP are defined in Chapter 12, Section 12.2 and Section 12.3 of the *1993 CEQA Handbook* (34). These indicators are discussed below:

3.10.1 CONSISTENCY CRITERION NO. 1

The proposed Project will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the AQMP.

The violations that Consistency Criterion No. 1 refer to are the CAAQS and NAAQS. CAAQS and NAAQS violations would occur if regional or localized significance thresholds were exceeded.

Construction Impacts – Consistency Criterion 1

Consistency Criterion No. 1 refers to violations of the CAAQS and NAAQS. CAAQS and NAAQS violations would occur if localized or regional significance thresholds were exceeded. As evaluated, the Project's localized and regional construction-source emissions would not exceed applicable regional significance threshold and LST thresholds. As such, a less than significant impact is expected.

Operational Impacts – Consistency Criterion 1

As evaluated, the Project's localized and regional operation-source emissions would not exceed applicable regional significance threshold and LST thresholds. As such, a less than significant impact is expected.

On the basis of the preceding discussion, the Project is determined to be consistent with the first criterion.

3.10.2 CONSISTENCY CRITERION NO. 2

The Project will not exceed the assumptions in the AQMP based on the years of Project build-out phase.

The *2022 AQMP* demonstrates that the applicable ambient air quality standards can be achieved within the timeframes required under federal law. Growth projections from local general plans adopted by cities in the district are provided to SCAG, which develops regional growth forecasts, which are then used to develop future air quality forecasts for the AQMP. Development consistent with the growth projections in City of Los Alamitos General Plan is considered to be consistent with the AQMP.

Construction Impacts – Consistency Criterion 2

Peak day emissions generated by construction activities are largely independent of land use assignments, but rather are a function of development scope and maximum area of disturbance. Irrespective of the site's land use designation, development of the site to its maximum potential would likely occur, with disturbance of the entire site occurring during construction activities. As such, when considering that no emissions thresholds will be exceeded, a less than significant impact would result.

Operational Impacts – Consistency Criterion 2

The City of Los Alamitos General Plan designates the Project site for "Multiple Family Residential-25". The "Multiple Family Residential-25" land use designation is defined as "single family detached and attached residences, including all development permitted in other residential categories as well as stacked flats and other building types with 4 or more units. Other uses such as convalescent hospitals, churches, and mobile home parks are also permitted subject to special procedures." (35).

The Project is proposed to consists of the development of 55 single family detached residential dwelling units (cluster homes), 114 multifamily (low-rise) residential dwelling units, and 77 affordable apartment dwelling units (total of 246 dwelling units). The Project's proposed uses are consistent with the site's land use designations. As the Project's proposed land use and development are consistent with the land use designation.

As such, the Project is determined to be consistent with the second criterion.

AQMP CONSISTENCY CONCLUSION

The Project does not have the potential to result in or cause NAAQS or CAAQS violations. Construction and operational-source emissions would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD regional thresholds for emissions of any criteria pollutant. As such, the Project is considered to be consistent with the AQMP.

3.11 POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

The potential impact of Project-generated air pollutant emissions on sensitive receptors has also been considered. Sensitive receptors can include uses such as long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, and retirement homes. Residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, and athletic facilities can also be considered as sensitive receptors.

Results of the LST analysis (presented in Sections 3.7 and 3.8) indicate that the Project would not exceed the SCAQMD localized significance thresholds during construction. Therefore, sensitive receptors would not be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations during Project construction.

As discussed in Section 3.8, the Project does not propose land uses that have the propensity to generate a substantive amount of long-term localized emissions from operational activity. Further Project traffic would not create or result in a CO “hotspot.” Therefore, sensitive receptors would not be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations as the result of Project operations.

3.11.1 FRIANT RANCH CASE

In December 2018, in the case of *Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502, the California Supreme Court held that an Environmental Impact Report’s (EIR) air quality analysis must meaningfully connect the identified air quality impacts of criteria air pollutants to the human health consequences of those impacts, or meaningfully explain why that analysis cannot be provided.

As explained above, criteria air pollutants are those pollutants regulated under the Federal Clean Air Act. Sections 108 and 109 of the Federal Clean Air Act govern the establishment, review, and revision, as appropriate, of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for each criteria air pollutant. Pursuant to Section 108, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the standards to protect the nation’s public health and the environment.

California also has a state Clean Air Act, which is generally more stringent than the Federal Clean Air Act. Similar to the EPA, CARB establishes California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) for each criteria pollutant. According to CARB, the CAAQS are established to protect the health of the most sensitive groups in our communities. An air quality standard defines the maximum amount of a pollutant averaged over a specified period of time that can be present in outdoor air without any harmful effects on people or the environment.

To comply with the Federal and California Clean Air Acts, California’s regional air districts have set ambient air quality thresholds for their air basis that will prevent the air basin from violating the NAAQS and CAAQS or, if the air basin is out of compliance, with bring the air basin into compliance with the NAAQS and CAAQS, both of which are protective of human health. SCAQMD has adopted localized significance thresholds (LSTs). LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.

Most local agencies, including the City of Los Alamitos, lack the data to do their own assessment of potential health impacts from criteria air pollutant emissions, as would be required to establish customized, locally-specific thresholds of significance based on potential health impacts from an individual development project. The use of national or “generic” data to fill the gap of missing local data would not yield results that are particularly probative of an individual project’s local health impacts because such data does not capture local air patterns, local background conditions, or local population characteristics, all of which play a role in how a population experiences air pollution. Further, the modeling tools available to examine the health impacts from criteria air pollutants, such as the tool used by the EPA to set the NAAQS, work better at the regional or national scale rather than at the scale of an individual project.

The analysis above evaluates the proposed Project's localized impact to air quality for emissions of CO, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ by comparing the proposed project's on-site emissions to the SCAQMD's applicable LST thresholds. The LST analysis above determined that the Project would not result in emissions exceeding SCAQMD's LSTs. Therefore, the proposed Project would not be expected to exceed the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards for emissions of CO, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5.}$

3.12 ODORS

The potential for the Project to generate objectionable odors has also been considered. Land uses generally associated with odor complaints include:

- Agricultural uses (livestock and farming)
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Food processing plants
- Chemical plants
- Composting operations
- Refineries
- Landfills
- Dairies
- Fiberglass molding facilities

The Project does not contain land uses typically associated with emitting objectionable odors. Potential odor sources associated with the proposed Project may result from construction equipment exhaust and the application of asphalt and architectural coatings during construction activities and the temporary storage of typical solid waste (refuse) associated with the proposed Project's (long-term operational) uses. Standard construction requirements would minimize odor impacts from construction. The construction odor emissions would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature and would cease upon completion of the respective phase of construction and is thus considered less than significant. It is expected that Project-generated refuse would be stored in covered containers and removed at regular intervals in compliance with current solid waste regulations. The proposed Project would also be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 402 to prevent occurrences of public nuisances. Therefore, odors and other emissions (such as those leading to odors) associated with construction and operations activities of the proposed Project would be less than significant and no mitigation is required (36).

3.13 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As previously shown in Table 2-3, the CAAQS designate the Project site as nonattainment for O_3 PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ while the NAAQS designates the Project site as nonattainment for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$.

The SCAQMD has published a report on how to address cumulative impacts from air pollution: *White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution* (37). In this report the SCAQMD states (Page D-3):

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

Therefore, this analysis assumes that individual projects that do not generate operational or construction emissions that exceed the SCAQMD's recommended daily thresholds for project-specific impacts would also not cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which SCAB is in nonattainment, and, therefore, would not be considered to have a significant, adverse air quality impact. Alternatively, individual project-related construction and operational emissions that exceed SCAQMD thresholds for project-specific impacts would be considered cumulatively considerable.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

The Project-specific evaluation of emissions presented in the preceding analysis demonstrates that proposed Project construction-source air pollutant emissions would not result in exceedances of regional thresholds. Therefore, proposed Project construction-source emissions would be considered less than significant on a Project-specific and cumulative basis.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

The Project-specific evaluation of emissions presented in the preceding analysis demonstrates that proposed Project operation-source air pollutant emissions would not result in exceedances of regional thresholds. Therefore, proposed Project operation-source emissions would be considered less than significant on a project-specific and cumulative basis.

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5 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this air study report represent an accurate depiction of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed 4665 Lampson Avenue. The information contained in this air quality impact assessment report is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. If you have any questions, please contact me directly at hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

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Master of Science in Environmental Studies
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PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

AEP – Association of Environmental Planners
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PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Planned Communities and Urban Infill – Urban Land Institute • June 2011
Indoor Air Quality and Industrial Hygiene – EMSL Analytical • April 2008
Principles of Ambient Air Monitoring – CARB • August 2007
AB2588 Regulatory Standards – Trinity Consultants • November 2006
Air Dispersion Modeling – Lakes Environmental • June 2006

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APPENDIX 2.1:

STATE/FEDERAL ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

APPENDIX C

MAPS AND TABLES OF AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR STATE AND NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

APPENDIX C

MAPS AND TABLES OF AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR STATE AND NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

This attachment fulfills the requirement of Health and Safety Code section 40718 for CARB to publish maps that identify areas where one or more violations of any State ambient air quality standard (State standard) or national ambient air quality standard (national standard) have been measured. The national standards are those promulgated under section 109 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

This attachment is divided into three parts. The first part comprises a table showing the levels, averaging times, and measurement methods for each of the State and national standards. This is followed by a section containing maps and tables showing the area designations for each pollutant for which there is a State standard in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 70200. The last section contains maps and tables showing the most current area designations for the national standards.

Ambient Air Quality Standards

(Updated 5/4/16)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards [1]		National Standards [2]		
		Concentration [3]	Method [4]	Primary [3,5]	Secondary [3,6]	Method [7]
Ozone (O_3) [8]	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10) [9]	24 Hour	50 µg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m^3		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) [9]	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m^3	15 µg/m^3	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3)		9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m^3)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) [10]	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m^3)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m^3)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m^3)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m^3)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) [11]	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m^3)	—	Ultraviolet Flourescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m^3)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m^3)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) [11]	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) [11]	—	
Lead [12,13]	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m^3 (for certain areas) [12]	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m^3		
Visibility Reducing Particles [14]	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m^3	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride [12]	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page …

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1- and 24-hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu g/m^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.

3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the CARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.

5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An “equivalent method” of measurement may be used but must have a “consistent relationship to the reference method” and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.

8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.

9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 $\mu g/m^3$ to 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 $\mu g/m^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 $\mu g/m^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.

11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

    Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

12. The CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 $\mu g/m^3$)as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

14. In 1989, the CARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

Area Designations for the State Ambient Air Quality Standards

The following maps and tables show the area designations for each pollutant with a State standard set forth in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200. Each area is identified as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for each pollutant, as shown below:

Attainment	A
Nonattainment	N
Nonattainment-Transitional	NA-T
Unclassified	U

In general, CARB designates areas by air basin for pollutants with a regional impact and by county for pollutants with a more local impact. However, when there are areas within an air basin or county with distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin or county, CARB may designate a smaller area. Generally, when boundaries of the designated area differ from the air basin or county boundaries, the description of the specific area is referenced at the bottom of the summary table.

FIGURE 1


2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
OZONE
N
0
50
100
150
200
Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Shasta
Lassen
Trinity
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Sutter Buttes
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Marin
San Joaquin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
San Benito
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Kings
Tulare
Inyo
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Unclassified
Attainment
Nonattainment-Transitional
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 1

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Ozone [1]

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				
Alpine County			X	
Inyo County	X			
Mono County	X			
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X			
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				
Amador County		X		
Calaveras County	X			
El Dorado County (portion)	X			
Mariposa County	X			
Nevada County	X			
Placer County (portion)	X			
Plumas County			X	
Sierra County			X	
Tuolumne County	X			
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				X

	N	NA-T	U	A
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Colusa and Glenn Counties				X
Shasta County		X		
Sutter/Yuba Counties				
Sutter Buttes	X			
Remainder of Sutter County	X			
Yuba County	X			
Yolo/Solano Counties		X		
Remainder of Air Basin	X			
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X			
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X			
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X			
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X			
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
San Luis Obispo County	X			
Santa Barbara County	X			
Ventura County	X			
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X			

[1] AB 3048 (Olberg) and AB 2525 (Miller) signed into law in 1996, made changes to Health and Safety Code, section 40925.5. One of the changes allows nonattainment districts to become nonattainment-transitional for ozone by operation of law.

FIGURE 2

2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
PM10
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
El Dorado
Yolo
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
Yosemite NP
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Fresno
Inyo
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Unclassified
Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
Last Updated: October 2020
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TABLE 2

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN	X		
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN	X		
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X		
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			
Amador County		X	
Calaveras County	X		
El Dorado County (portion)	X		
Mariposa County			
- Yosemite National Park	X		
- Remainder of County		X	
Nevada County	X		
Placer County (portion)	X		
Plumas County	X		
Sierra County	X		
Tuolumne County		X	

	N	U	A
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	X		
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			
Del Norte, Sonoma (portion) and Trinity Counties			X
Remainder of Air Basin	X		
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			
Siskiyou County			X
Remainder of Air Basin		X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Shasta County			X
Remainder of Air Basin	X		
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X		
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	X		
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X		

FIGURE 3

2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
PM2.5
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTH COAST
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
Shasta
Trinity
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
Portola Valley
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Yuba
Sutter
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
Inyo
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
County Portion of Federal Ozone AQMA
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Calexico
Unclassified
Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
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TABLE 3

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			
San Bernardino County			
- County portion of federal Southeast Desert Modified AQMA for Ozone[1]			X
Remainder of Air Basin			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			
Plumas County			
- Portola Valley[2]	X		
Remainder of Air Basin		X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Butte County	X		
Colusa County			X
Glenn County			X
Placer County (portion)			X
Sacramento County			X
Shasta County			X
Sutter and Yuba Counties			X
Remainder of Air Basin		X	

	N	U	A
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			
Imperial County			
- City of Calexico[3]	X		
Remainder of Air Basin			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			
San Luis Obispo County			X
Santa Barbara County		X	
Ventura County			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X		

[1] California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(b)
[2] California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(c)
[3] California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(a)

FIGURE 4

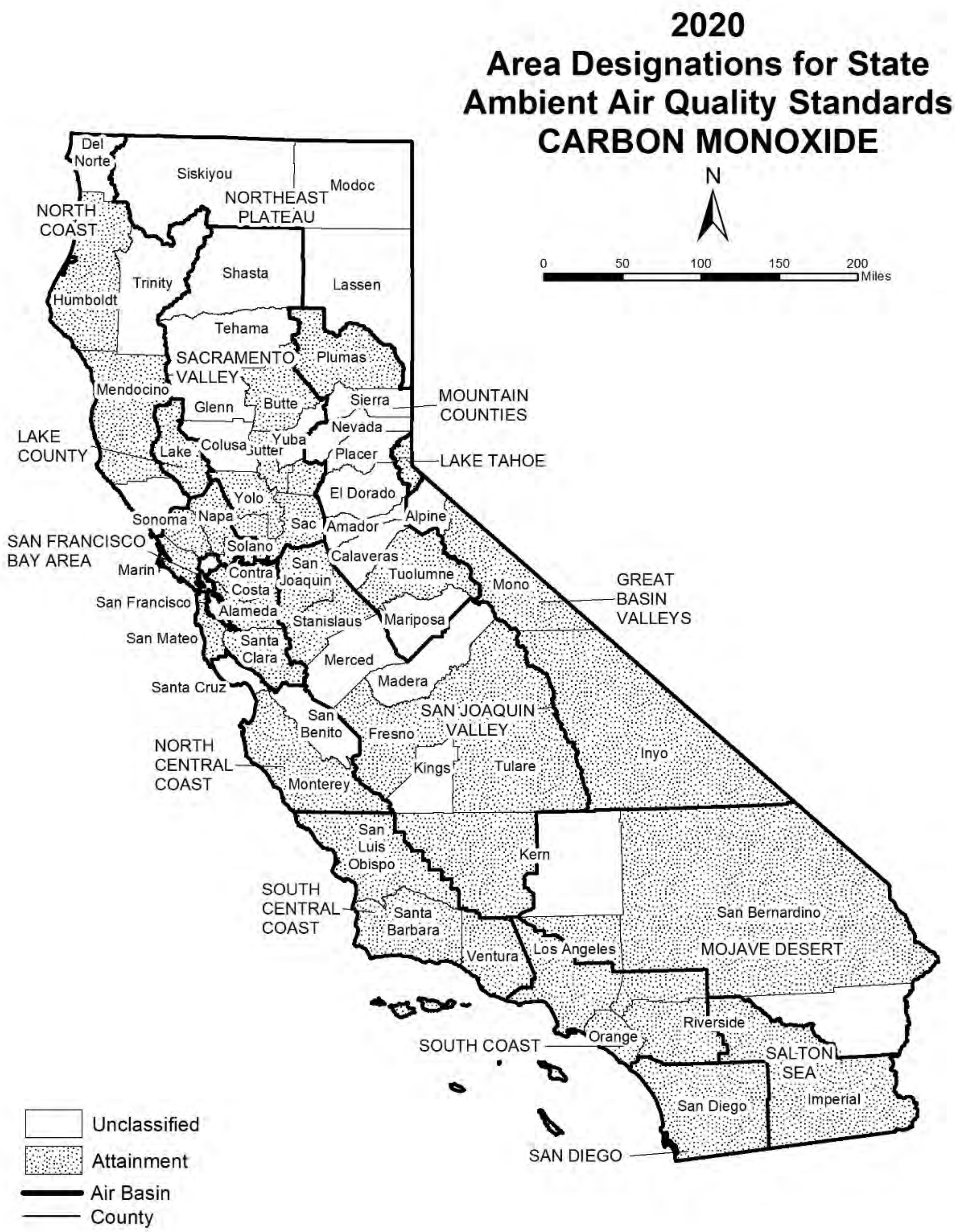

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TABLE 4

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Carbon Monoxide*

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				
Alpine County			X	
Inyo County				X
Mono County				X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN				
Kern County (portion)			X	
Los Angeles County (portion)				X
Riverside County (portion)			X	
San Bernardino County (portion)				X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				
Amador County			X	
Calaveras County			X	
El Dorado County (portion)			X	
Mariposa County			X	
Nevada County			X	
Placer County (portion)			X	
Plumas County				X
Sierra County			X	
Tuolumne County				X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
Monterey County				X
San Benito County			X	
Santa Cruz County			X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				
Del Norte County			X	
Humboldt County				X
Mendocino County				X
Sonoma County (portion)			X	
Trinity County			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	

	N	NA-T	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Butte County				X
Colusa County			X	
Glenn County			X	
Placer County (portion)				X
Sacramento County				X
Shasta County			X	
Solano County (portion)				X
Sutter County				X
Tehama County			X	
Yolo County				X
Yuba County			X	
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN				X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN				X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN				X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Fresno County				X
Kern County (portion)				X
Kings County			X	
Madera County			X	
Merced County			X	
San Joaquin County				X
Stanislaus County				X
Tulare County				X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN				X

* The area designated for carbon monoxide is a county or portion of a county

FIGURE 5


2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
NITROGEN DIOXIDE
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Marin
San Joaquin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Kings
Tulare
Inyo
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
CA 60 (Portion)
Orange
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Calexico
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
CA 60 (Portion)
Riverside
Orange
Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
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TABLE 5

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Nitrogen Dioxide

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X

	N	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			
CA 60 Near-road Portion of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties	X		
Remainder of Air Basin			X

FIGURE 6


2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
SULFUR DIOXIDE
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Yuba
Sutter
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Inyo
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Attainment
Air Basin
County
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TABLE 6

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Sulfur Dioxide*

	N	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X

	N	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X

* The area designated for sulfur dioxide is a county or portion of a county. Since all areas in the State are in attainment for this standard, air basins are indicated here for simplicity.

FIGURE 7


2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
SULFATES
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
Inyo
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Attainment
Air Basin
County
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TABLE 7

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Sulfates

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X

	N	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X

FIGURE 8


2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
LEAD
N
0
50
100
150
200
Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Yuba
Sutter
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Inyo
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Attainment
Air Basin
County
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TABLE 8

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Lead (particulate)*

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X

	N	U	A
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X

* The area designated for lead is a county or portion of a county. Since all areas in the State are in attainment for this standard, air basins are indicated here for simplicity.

FIGURE 9


2020
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
HYDROGEN SULFIDE
N
0
50
100
150
200
Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Geyser Geothermal
Yolo
El Dorado
City of Sutter Creek
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Inyo
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
Searles Valley
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
MOJAVE DESERT
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
SALTON SEA
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Unclassified
Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
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TABLE 9

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Hydrogen Sulfide*

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				
Alpine County			X	
Inyo County				X
Mono County				X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN				
Kern County (portion)			X	
Los Angeles County (portion)			X	
Riverside County (portion)			X	
San Bernardino County (portion)				
- Searles Valley Planning Area[1]	X			
- Remainder of County			X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				
Amador County				
- City of Sutter Creek	X			
- Remainder of County			X	
Calaveras County			X	
El Dorado County (portion)			X	
Mariposa County			X	
Nevada County			X	
Placer County (portion)			X	
Plumas County			X	
Sierra County			X	
Tuolumne County			X	

	N	NA-T	U	A
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				
Del Norte County			X	
Humboldt County				X
Mendocino County			X	
Sonoma County (portion)				
- Geyser Geothermal Area[2]				X
- Remainder of County			X	
Trinity County			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
San Luis Obispo County				X
Santa Barbara County				X
Ventura County			X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	

* The area designated for hydrogen sulfide is a county or portion of a county

[1] 52 Federal Register 29384 (August 7, 1987)
[2] California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(d)

FIGURE 10

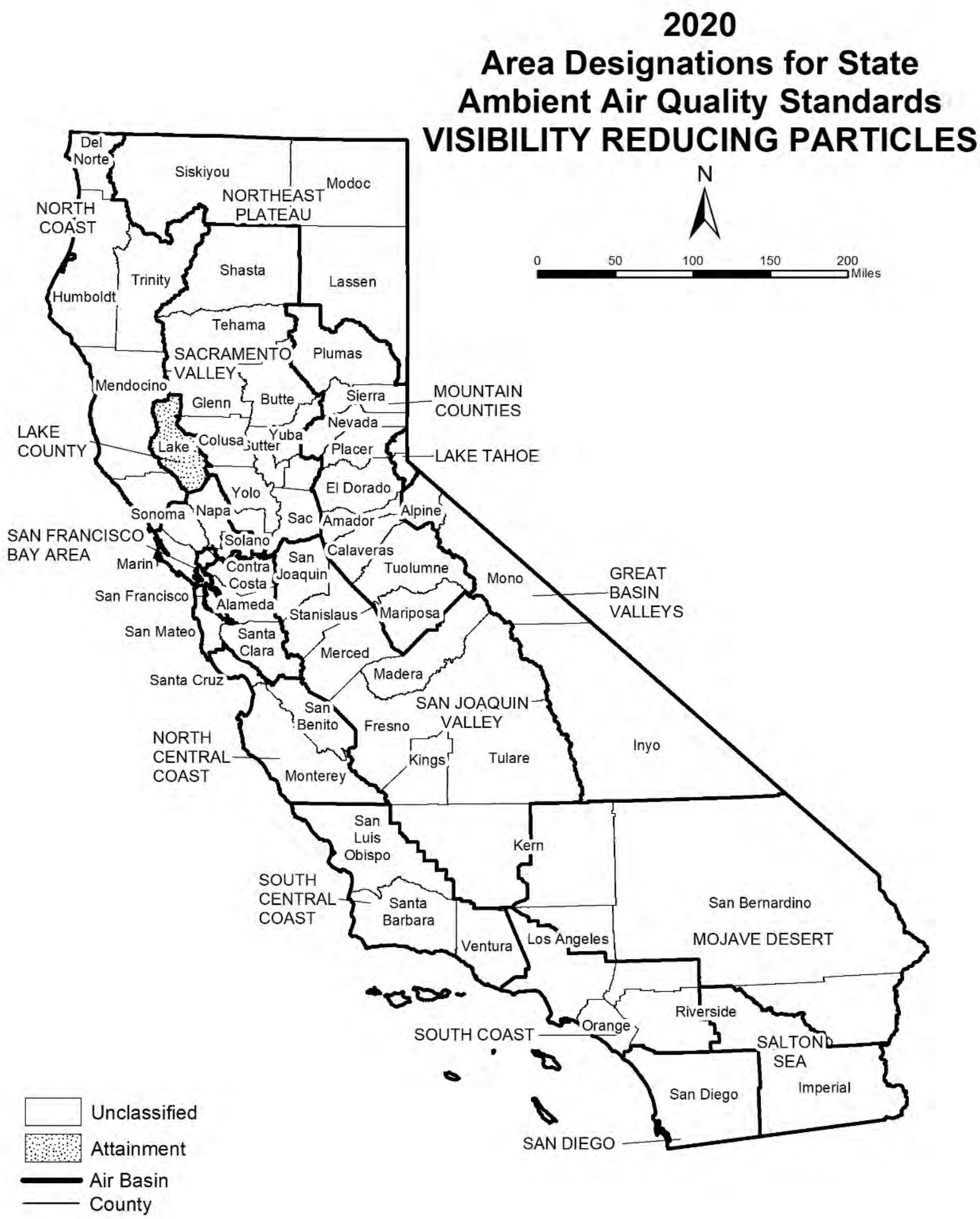

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TABLE 10

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Visibility Reducing Particles

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	

	N	NA-T	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	

Area Designations for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The following maps and tables show the area designations for each pollutant with a national ambient air quality standard. Additional information about the federal area designations is available on the U.S. EPA website:

https://www.epa.gov/green-book

Over the last several years, U.S. EPA has been reviewing the levels of the various national standards. The agency has already promulgated new standard levels for some pollutants and is considering revising the levels for others. Information about the status of these reviews is available on the U.S. EPA website:

https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants

Designation Categories

Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10}). The U.S. EPA uses three categories to designate areas with respect to PM_{10}:

- Attainment (A)
- Nonattainment (N)
- Unclassifiable (U)

Ozone, Fine Suspended Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2). The U.S. EPA uses two categories to designate areas with respect to these standards:

- Nonattainment (N)
- Unclassifiable/Attainment (U/A)

The national 1-hour ozone standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005, and the area designations map reflects the 2015 national 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm. Area designations were finalized on August 3, 2018.

On December 14, 2012, the U.S. EPA established a new national annual primary $PM_{2.5}$ standard of 12.0 µg/m^3. Area designations were finalized in December 2014. The current designation map reflects the most recently revised (2012) annual average standard of 12.0 µg/m^3 as well as the 24-hour standard of 35 µg/m^3, revised in 2006.

On January 22, 2010, the U.S. EPA established a new national 1-hour NO_2 standard of 100 parts per billion (ppb) and retained the annual average standard of 53 ppb. Designations for the primary NO_2 standard became effective on February 29, 2012. All areas of California meet this standard.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2). The U.S. EPA uses three categories to designate areas with respect to the 24-hour and annual average sulfur dioxide standards. These designation categories are:

- Nonattainment (N),
- Unclassifiable (U), and
- Unclassifiable/Attainment (U/A).

On June 2, 2010, the U.S. EPA established a new primary 1-hour SO_2 standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). At the same time, U.S. EPA revoked the 24-hour and annual average standards. Area designations for the 1-hour SO_2 standard were finalized on December 21, 2017 and are reflected in the area designations map.

Lead (particulate). The U.S. EPA promulgated a new rolling 3-month average lead standard in October 2008 of 0.15 $\mu g/m^3$. Designations were made for this standard in November 2010.

Designation Areas

From time to time, the boundaries of the California air basins have been changed to facilitate the planning process. CARB generally initiates these changes, and they are not always reflected in the U.S. EPA's area designations. For purposes of consistency, the maps in this attachment reflect area designation boundaries and nomenclature as promulgated by the U.S. EPA. In some cases, these may not be the same as those adopted by CARB. For example, the national area designations reflect the former Southeast Desert Air Basin. In accordance with Health and Safety Code section 39606.1, CARB redefined this area in 1996 to be the Mojave Desert Air Basin and Salton Sea Air Basin. The definitions and boundaries for all areas designated for the national standards can be found in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter I, Subchapter C, Part 81.305. They are available on the web at:

https://ecfr.io/Title-40/se40.20.81_1305

FIGURE 11

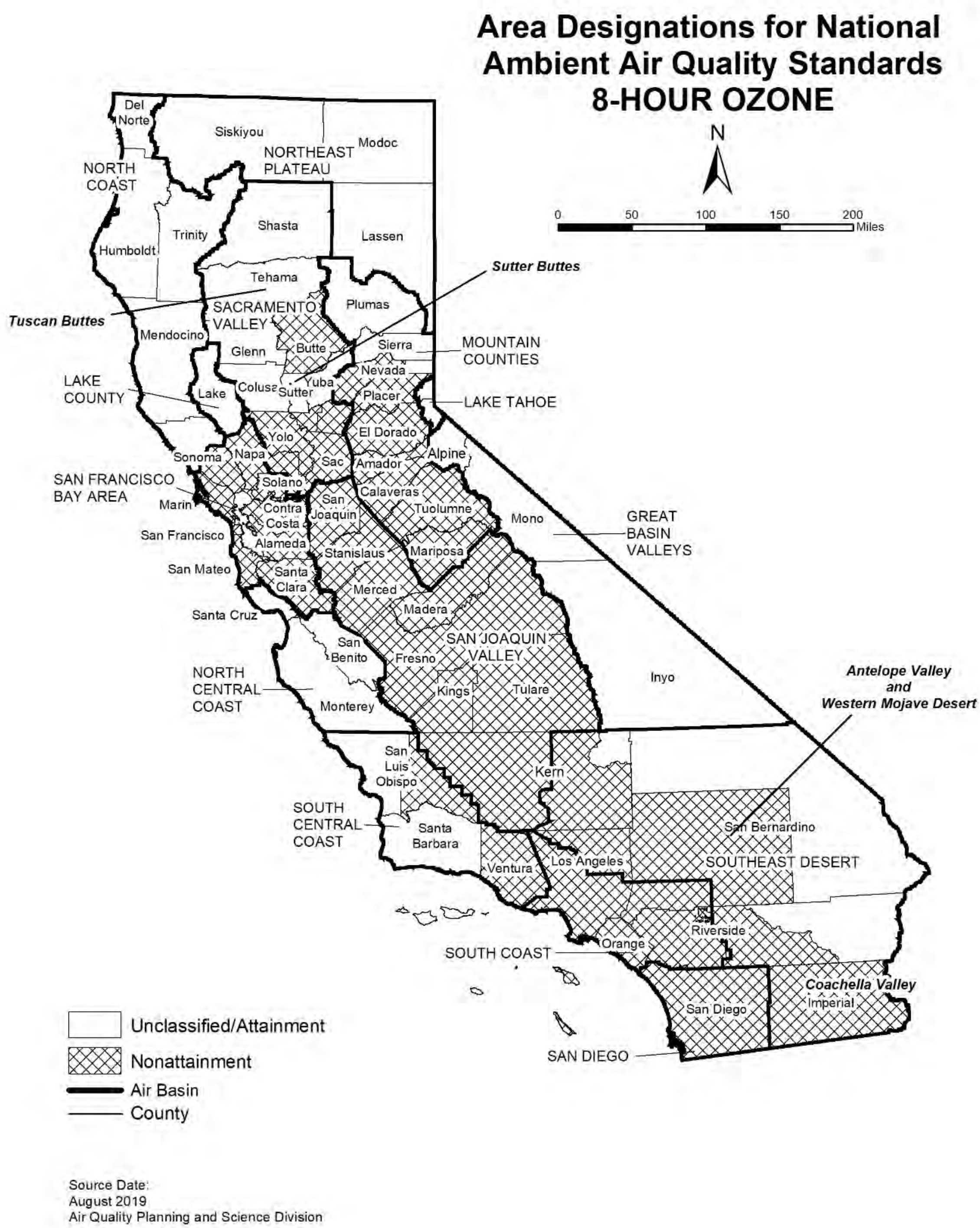
Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards
8-HOUR OZONE
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
Sutter Buttes
Tuscan Buttes
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Colusa
Yuba
Sutter
Lake
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
Alpine
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Marin
San Joaquin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Fresno
Inyo
Antelope Valley and Western Mojave Desert
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Kings
Tulare
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
Ventura
Los Angeles
SOUTHEAST DESERT
Riverside
Orange
SOUTH COAST
Coachella Valley
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO
Unclassified/Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 11

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for 8-Hour Ozone*

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		
Amador County	X	
Calaveras County	X	
El Dorado County (portion)[1]	X	
Mariposa County	X	
Nevada County		
- Western Nevada County	X	
- Remainder of County		X
Placer County (portion)[1]	X	
Plumas County		X
Sierra County		X
Tuolumne County	X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		
Butte County	X	
Colusa County		X
Glenn County		X
Sacramento Metro Area[1]	X	
Shasta County		X
Sutter County		
- Sutter Buttes	X	
- Southern portion of Sutter County[1]	X	
- Remainder of Sutter County		X
Tehama County		
- Tuscan Buttes	X	
- Remainder of Tehama County		X

	N	U/A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (cont.)		
Yolo County[1]	X	
Yuba County		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN[2]		
San Luis Obispo County		
- Eastern San Luis Obispo County	X	
- Remainder of County		X
Santa Barbara County		X
Ventura County		
- Area excluding Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands	X	
- Channel Islands[2]		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN[2]	X	
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
Kern County (portion)	X	
- Indian Wells Valley		X
Imperial County	X	
Los Angeles County (portion)	X	
Riverside County (portion)		
- Coachella Valley	X	
- Non-AQMA portion		X
San Bernardino County		
- Western portion (AQMA)	X	
- Eastern portion (non-AQMA)		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.
NOTE: This map and table reflect the 2015 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm.

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[1] For this purpose, the Sacramento Metro Area comprises all of Sacramento and Yolo Counties, the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Solano County, the southern portion of Sutter County, and the Sacramento Valley and Mountain Counties Air Basins portions of Placer and El Dorado counties.

[2] South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:
Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.
Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.
South Coast Air Basin:
Los Angeles County includes San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands.

FIGURE 12

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards PM10
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
Modoc
NORTH COAST
Shasta
Lassen
Trinity
Humboldt
Tehema
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
LAKE COUNTY
Colusa
Nevada
Yuba
Lake
Sutter
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Alpine
Sacramento County
Sonoma
Napa
Sac
Amador
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Marin
Solano
Mono
Mono Basin
Calaveras
San Joaquin
Contra Costa
Tuolumne
Mammoth Lake
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Mariposa
Stanislaus
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Inyo
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Owens Valley
Coso Junction
Tulare
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Monterey
Kings
Trona
San Luis Obispo
Kern
Indian Wells Valley
San Bernardino
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
SOUTHEAST DESERT
Ventura
Los Angeles
Riverside
Coachella Valley
Orange
SOUTH COAST
Imperial
San Diego
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Unclassified
Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 12

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10})*

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			
Alpine County		X	
Inyo County			
- Owens Valley Planning Area	X		
- Coso Junction			X
- Remainder of County		X	
Mono County			
- Mammoth Lake Planning Area			X
- Mono Lake Basin	X		
- Remainder of County		X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			
Placer County (portion)[1]		X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Butte County		X	
Colusa County		X	
Glenn County		X	
Placer County (portion)[1]		X	
Sacramento County[2]			X
Shasta County		X	
Solano County (portion)		X	
Sutter County		X	
Tehama County		X	
Yolo County		X	
Yuba County		X	

	N	U	A
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN			
Eastern Kern County			
- Indian Wells Valley			X
- Portion within San Joaquin Valley Planning Area	X		
- Remainder of County		X	
Imperial County			
- Imperial Valley Planning Area[3]			X
- Remainder of County		X	
Los Angeles County (portion)		X	
Riverside County (portion)			
- Coachella Valley[4]	X		
- Non-AQMA portion		X	
San Bernardino County			
- Trona	X		
- Remainder of County	X		

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.

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1 U.S. EPA designation puts the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Placer County in the Mountain Counties Air Basin.

2 Air quality in Sacramento County meets the national PM_{10} standards. The request for redesignation to attainment was approved by U.S. EPA in September 2013.

3 The request for redesignation to attainment for the Imperial Valley Planning Area was approved by U.S. EPA and in September 2020, effective October 2020.

4 Air quality in Coachella Valley meets the national PM_{10} standards. A request for redesignation to attainment has been submitted to U.S. EPA.

FIGURE 13


Area Designations for National
Ambient Air Quality Standards
PM2.5
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
NORTH COAST
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Mendocino
Nevada
LAKE COUNTY
Colusa
Yuba
Placer
Lake
Sutter
LAKE TAHOE
El Dorado
Yolo
Sonoma
Alpine
Napa
Sacramento
Amador
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
Tuolumne
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Mono
Alameda
San Mateo
Stanislaus
Mariposa
Merced
Santa Clara
Madera
Santa Cruz
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
San Benito
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino
SOUTHEAST DESERT
Ventura
Los Angeles
Riverside
SOUTH COAST
Orange
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Unclassified/Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 13

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		
Plumas County		
- Portola Valley Portion of Plumas	X	
- Remainder of Plumas County		X
Remainder of Air Basin		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		
Sacramento Metro Area[1]	X	
Sutter County		X
Yuba County (portion)		X
Remainder of Air Basin		X

	N	U/A
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN[2]	X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN[3]	X	
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
Imperial County (portion)[4]	X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305. This map reflects the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard as well as the 1997 and 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ annual standards.

[1] For this purpose, Sacramento Metro Area comprises all of Sacramento and portions of El Dorado, Placer, Solano, and Yolo Counties. Air quality in this area meets the national $PM_{2.5}$ standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

[2] Air quality in this area meets the national $PM_{2.5}$ standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

[3] Those lands of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahulla Mission Indians in Riverside County are designated Unclassifiable/Attainment.

[4] That portion of Imperial County encompassing the urban and surrounding areas of Brawley, Calexico, El Centro, Heber, Holtville, Imperial, Seeley, and Westmorland. Air quality in this area meets the national $PM_{2.5}$ standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

FIGURE 14

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARBON MONOXIDE
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
Colusa
Lake
Yuba
Sutter
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
LAKE COUNTY
Yolo
El Dorado
Napa
Alpine
Sonoma
Sac
Amador
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
San Benito
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
SOUTHEAST DESERT
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Riverside
Orange
SOUTH COAST
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Unclassified/Attainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 14

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide*

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X

	N	U/A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.

FIGURE 15

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards NITROGEN DIOXIDE
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Shasta
Lassen
Trinity
Humboldt
Tehema
Plumas
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Colusa
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Sutter
Yolo
El Dorado
Alpine
Napa
Sonoma
Sac
Amador
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Marin
Solano
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
SOUTHEAST DESERT
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Ventura
Riverside
Orange
SOUTH COAST
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Unclassified/Attainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 15

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Nitrogen Dioxide*

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X

	N	U/A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.

FIGURE 16


Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards SULFUR DIOXIDE
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Shasta
Lassen
Trinity
Humboldt
Tehema
Plumas
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
Colusa
Yuba
LAKE COUNTY
Lake
Sutter
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
Yolo
El Dorado
Napa
Alpine
Sonoma
Sac
Amador
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Marin
Solano
San Joaquin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
San Benito
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTHEAST DESERT
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Riverside
Orange
SOUTH COAST
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Unclassified/Attainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 16

National Ambient Air Quality Standards Area Designations for Sulfur Dioxide*

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		
Fresno County		X
Kern County (portion)		X
Kings County		X
Madera County		X
Merced County		X
San Joaquin County		X
Stanislaus County		X
Tulare County		X

	N	U/A
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		
San Luis Obispo County		X
Santa Barbara County		X
Ventura County		X
Channel Islands[1]		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
Imperial County		X
Remainder of Air Basin		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.
NOTE: This map and table reflect the 2010 1-hour SO_2 standard of 75 ppb.

[1] South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:
Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.
Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.
Note that the San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are considered part of Los Angeles County, and therefore, are included as part of the South Coast Air Basin.

FIGURE 17

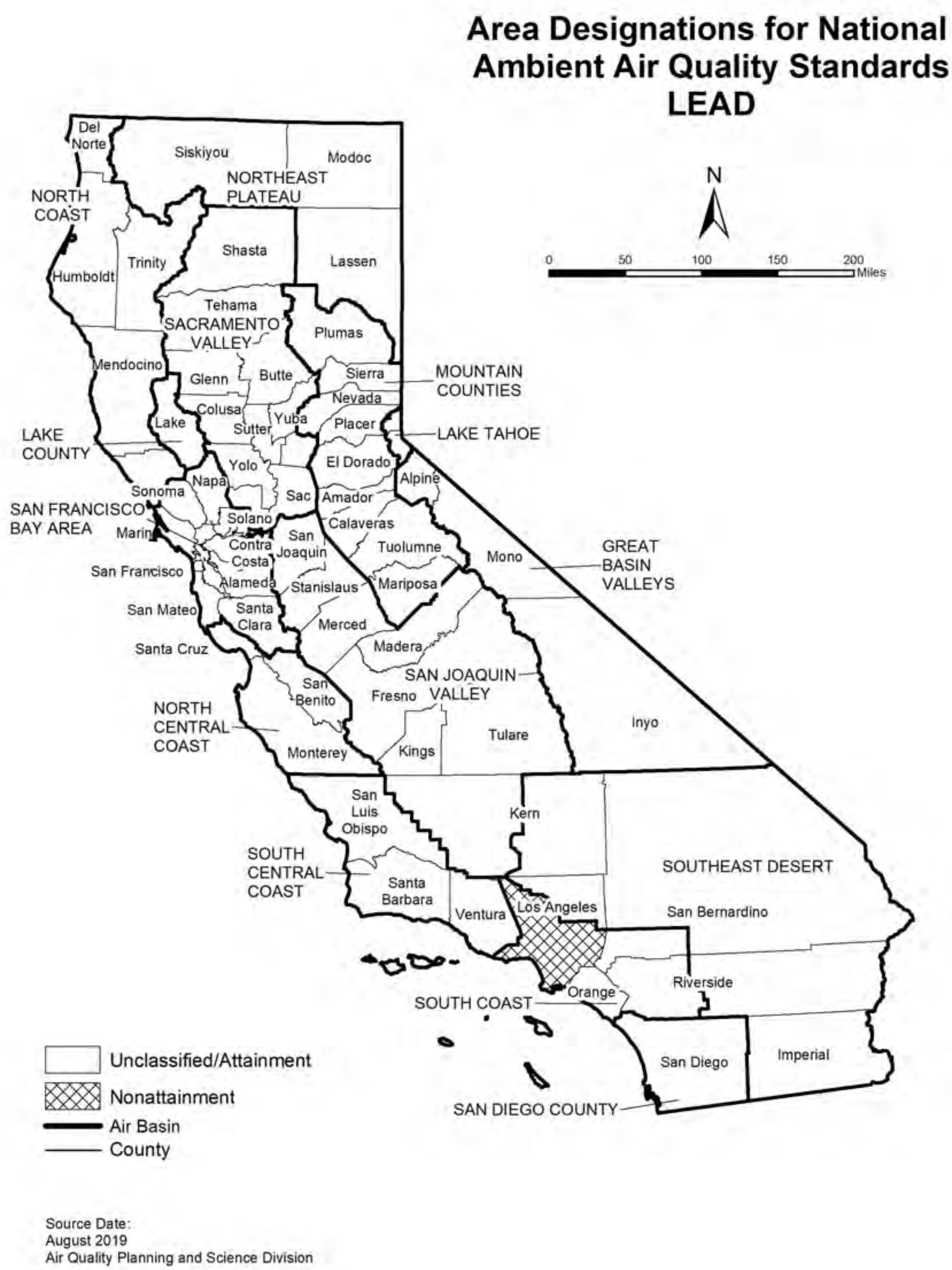
Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards
LEAD
N
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
NORTH COAST
Shasta
Lassen
Trinity
Humboldt
Tehama
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
Nevada
Colusa
Lake
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
LAKE TAHOE
LAKE COUNTY
Yolo
El Dorado
Napa
Alpine
Sonoma
Sac
Amador
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Solano
Calaveras
Marin
San Joaquin
Contra Costa
Tuolumne
Mono
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Santa Cruz
Madera
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
San Benito
Fresno
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
SOUTHEAST DESERT
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Riverside
Orange
SOUTH COAST
San Diego
Imperial
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Unclassified/Attainment
Nonattainment
Air Basin
County
Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 17

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Lead (particulate)

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X

	N	U/A
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		
Los Angeles County (portion)[1]	X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X

[1] Portion of County in Air Basin, not including Channel Islands

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APPENDIX 3.1:

CALEEMOD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

4665 Lampson Avenue (Construction) Revisions Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	4665 Lampson Avenue (Construction) Revisions
Construction Start Date	1/1/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.30
Precipitation (days)	6.20
Location	33.781911081100944, -118.04925610183602
County	Orange
City	Los Alamitos
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5871
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.12

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Single Family Housing	55.0	Dwelling Unit	3.63	136,982	21,000	21,000	164	—

Apartments Low Rise	114	Dwelling Unit	4.24	184,773	0.00	0.00	340	—
Apartments Mid Rise	77.0	Dwelling Unit	2.03	73,920	0.00	0.00	229	—
Parking Lot	51.3	1000sqft	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	67.8	1000sqft	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.25	4.02	20.9	37.8	0.07	0.19	3.11	3.31	0.19	1.09	1.28	—	7,702	7,702	0.33	0.21	12.4	7,765
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.25	4.02	20.9	37.6	0.07	0.28	5.91	6.01	0.27	2.74	2.85	—	10,039	10,039	0.65	1.06	0.37	10,371
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.03	3.41	13.6	25.5	0.04	0.14	2.53	2.67	0.13	0.78	0.91	—	5,620	5,620	0.23	0.21	4.21	5,692
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.19	0.62	2.48	4.65	0.01	0.03	0.46	0.49	0.02	0.14	0.17	—	930	930	0.04	0.03	0.70	942

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.25	4.02	20.9	37.8	0.07	0.19	3.11	3.31	0.19	1.09	1.28	—	7,702	7,702	0.33	0.21	12.4	7,765
2025	1.21	3.99	13.0	29.1	0.03	0.14	2.65	2.79	0.13	0.63	0.76	—	6,180	6,180	0.19	0.21	11.4	6,259
2026	1.11	3.95	12.9	28.5	0.03	0.14	2.65	2.79	0.13	0.63	0.76	—	6,121	6,121	0.18	0.21	10.3	6,199
2027	1.08	3.86	12.9	27.8	0.03	0.14	2.65	2.79	0.13	0.63	0.76	—	6,068	6,068	0.18	0.21	9.25	6,143
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.25	4.02	20.9	37.6	0.07	0.28	5.91	6.01	0.27	2.74	2.85	—	10,039	10,039	0.65	1.06	0.37	10,371
2025	1.21	3.99	13.1	27.7	0.03	0.14	2.65	2.79	0.13	0.63	0.76	—	6,060	6,060	0.19	0.21	0.30	6,128
2026	1.10	3.95	13.0	27.1	0.03	0.14	2.65	2.79	0.13	0.63	0.76	—	6,003	6,003	0.19	0.21	0.27	6,071
2027	1.08	3.85	12.9	26.5	0.03	0.14	2.65	2.79	0.13	0.63	0.76	—	5,952	5,952	0.18	0.21	0.24	6,018
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.89	1.97	13.6	25.5	0.04	0.14	2.53	2.67	0.13	0.78	0.91	—	5,620	5,620	0.23	0.21	2.92	5,692
2025	1.03	3.41	11.3	24.1	0.03	0.12	2.26	2.38	0.11	0.54	0.65	—	5,222	5,222	0.17	0.18	4.21	5,284
2026	0.94	3.38	11.2	23.5	0.03	0.12	2.26	2.38	0.11	0.54	0.65	—	5,173	5,173	0.16	0.18	3.81	5,235
2027	0.27	0.96	3.23	6.69	0.01	0.03	0.66	0.69	0.03	0.16	0.19	—	1,489	1,489	0.05	0.05	1.00	1,507
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.16	0.36	2.48	4.65	0.01	0.03	0.46	0.49	0.02	0.14	0.17	—	930	930	0.04	0.03	0.48	942
2025	0.19	0.62	2.05	4.39	0.01	0.02	0.41	0.43	0.02	0.10	0.12	—	865	865	0.03	0.03	0.70	875
2026	0.17	0.62	2.04	4.29	0.01	0.02	0.41	0.43	0.02	0.10	0.12	—	856	856	0.03	0.03	0.63	867
2027	0.05	0.17	0.59	1.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	247	247	0.01	0.01	0.16	249

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.41	0.41	11.9	18.2	0.03	0.20	—	0.20	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,425	3,425	0.14	0.03	—	3,437
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	—	0.30	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.85	1.29	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	244	244	0.01	< 0.005	—	245
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.24	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	40.4	40.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	40.5
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	193	193	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	196
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.4	32.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	33.8
Hauling	0.64	0.13	8.20	3.48	0.04	0.08	1.63	1.71	0.08	0.46	0.54	—	6,388	6,388	0.51	1.02	0.35	6,704
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.0	14.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31	2.31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.41
Hauling	0.05	0.01	0.59	0.25	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	455	455	0.04	0.07	0.41	478
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31	2.31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.34
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.38	0.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.40
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.11	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	75.3	75.3	0.01	0.01	0.07	79.1

3.3. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.68	0.68	15.7	30.0	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,529	5,529	0.22	0.04	—	5,548
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.66	5.66	—	2.69	2.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.05	1.12	2.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	394	394	0.02	< 0.005	—	395
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.40	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	65.2	65.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	65.4
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	232	232	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	235
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.4	32.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	33.8
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.8	16.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	17.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31	2.31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.41
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.78	2.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.81
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.38	0.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.40
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.82	0.82	19.9	36.2	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.67	2.67	—	0.98	0.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.82	0.82	19.9	36.2	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.67	2.67	—	0.98	0.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.20	0.20	4.91	8.92	0.02	0.05	—	0.05	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,656	1,656	0.07	0.01	—	1,661
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.66	0.66	—	0.24	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.90	1.63	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	274	274	0.01	< 0.005	—	275
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	0.12	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.08	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	271	271	< 0.005	0.01	1.11	275

Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	97.2	97.2	0.01	0.01	0.26	102
Hauling	0.06	0.01	0.77	0.33	< 0.005	0.01	0.16	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	619	619	0.05	0.10	1.29	651
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.09	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	258	258	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	261
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.11	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	97.2	97.2	0.01	0.01	0.01	101
Hauling	0.06	0.01	0.79	0.34	< 0.005	0.01	0.16	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	619	619	0.05	0.10	0.03	650
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	64.5	64.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12	65.3
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.0	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	25.0
Hauling	0.02	< 0.005	0.20	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	153	153	0.01	0.02	0.14	160
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	10.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.97	3.97	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.14
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.3	25.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	26.5

3.7. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.15	4.10	6.79	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,127	1,127	0.05	0.01	—	1,130
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.75	1.24	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	187	187	0.01	< 0.005	—	187
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.66	0.58	0.62	9.44	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	2,128	2,128	0.03	0.07	8.73	2,159
Vendor	0.06	0.02	0.76	0.38	< 0.005	0.01	0.19	0.20	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	713	713	0.04	0.10	1.92	745
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.66	0.58	0.69	8.14	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	2,024	2,024	0.03	0.08	0.23	2,049
Vendor	0.06	0.02	0.79	0.39	< 0.005	0.01	0.19	0.20	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	713	713	0.04	0.10	0.05	743
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.26	0.23	0.28	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.19	0.19	—	824	824	0.01	0.03	1.51	835
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	286	286	0.02	0.04	0.33	299
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	136	136	< 0.005	0.01	0.25	138
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.4	47.4	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	49.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	0.32	8.75	14.5	0.02	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,404	2,404	0.10	0.02	—	2,413

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.06	1.60	2.65	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	398	398	0.02	< 0.005	—	399
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.63	0.56	0.55	8.79	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	2,084	2,084	0.02	0.07	7.89	2,115
Vendor	0.05	0.02	0.73	0.36	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	701	701	0.04	0.10	1.91	733
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.63	0.55	0.62	7.60	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	1,983	1,983	0.03	0.07	0.21	2,006
Vendor	0.05	0.02	0.76	0.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	702	702	0.04	0.10	0.05	732
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.53	0.47	0.53	6.81	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.41	0.41	—	1,723	1,723	0.02	0.06	2.92	1,746
Vendor	0.05	0.02	0.65	0.31	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	0.17	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	—	601	601	0.03	0.08	0.71	628
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.10	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	285	285	< 0.005	0.01	0.48	289
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.12	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	99.6	99.6	0.01	0.01	0.12	104
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	0.32	8.75	14.5	0.02	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,404	2,404	0.10	0.02	—	2,413
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.06	1.60	2.65	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	398	398	0.02	< 0.005	—	399
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.54	0.53	0.48	8.27	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	2,044	2,044	0.02	0.07	7.11	2,074
Vendor	0.05	0.01	0.70	0.35	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	690	690	0.03	0.10	1.78	722
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.54	0.53	0.55	7.14	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	1,946	1,946	0.03	0.07	0.18	1,969
Vendor	0.05	0.01	0.73	0.36	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	690	690	0.03	0.10	0.05	720
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.46	0.45	0.47	6.36	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.41	0.41	—	1,691	1,691	0.02	0.06	2.63	1,713
Vendor	0.05	0.01	0.63	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	0.17	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	—	592	592	0.03	0.08	0.66	618
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	0.09	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	280	280	< 0.005	0.01	0.44	284
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.12	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	97.9	97.9	< 0.005	0.01	0.11	102
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Building Construction (2027) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,816
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.09	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,816
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.09	2.54	4.21	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	698	698	0.03	0.01	—	701
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.46	0.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	116	116	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	116
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.52	0.45	0.47	7.76	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	2,010	2,010	0.02	0.07	6.37	2,039
Vendor	0.05	0.01	0.68	0.34	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	677	677	0.03	0.09	1.62	707
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.52	0.44	0.48	6.68	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05	0.00	0.48	0.48	—	1,913	1,913	0.02	0.07	0.17	1,936

Vendor	0.05	0.01	0.70	0.34	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	0.19	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	678	678	0.03	0.09	0.04	706
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.11	0.13	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	483	483	0.01	0.02	0.69	489
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.18	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	169	169	0.01	0.02	0.17	176
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	79.9	79.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	81.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	27.9	27.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	29.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.15. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.51	0.76	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	108	108	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	108
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	17.8	17.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.9
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	203	203	< 0.005	0.01	0.83	206
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.4	32.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	33.8
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.0	14.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31	2.31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.41
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.31	2.31	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.34
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.38	0.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.40
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.17. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.57	0.52	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	71.5	71.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	71.7
Architectural Coatings	—	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.9
Architectural Coatings	—	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.11	0.12	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	420	420	0.01	0.01	1.72	426
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.11	0.14	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	400	400	0.01	0.02	0.04	405
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	163	163	< 0.005	0.01	0.30	165
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	26.9	26.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	27.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.19. Architectural Coating (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	1.22	1.10	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	153	153	0.01	< 0.005	—	153
Architectural Coatings	—	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	25.3	25.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.4
Architectural Coatings	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	412	412	< 0.005	0.01	1.56	418
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.12	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	392	392	0.01	0.01	0.04	396
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.09	0.10	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	340	340	< 0.005	0.01	0.58	345
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.3	56.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	57.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.21. Architectural Coating (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	1.22	1.10	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	153	153	0.01	< 0.005	—	153
Architectural Coatings	—	2.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	25.3	25.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.3
Architectural Coatings	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.09	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	404	404	< 0.005	0.01	1.40	410
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.11	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	384	384	0.01	0.01	0.04	389
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	334	334	< 0.005	0.01	0.52	338
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	55.3	55.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	56.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.23. Architectural Coating (2027) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	2.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.35	0.32	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	44.3	44.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	44.5
Architectural Coatings	—	0.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.34	7.34	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.36
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	397	397	< 0.005	0.01	1.26	403
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.09	0.09	—	378	378	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	382
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	95.3	95.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	96.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	16.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	1/1/2024	1/30/2024	6.00	26.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/31/2024	2/29/2024	6.00	26.0	—
Grading	Grading	3/1/2024	6/13/2024	6.00	90.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	7/14/2024	4/16/2027	6.00	863	—
Paving	Paving	6/14/2024	7/13/2024	6.00	26.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/14/2024	4/16/2027	6.00	863	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73

Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	90.0	20.0	HHDT

Demolition	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	18.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	3.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	8.72	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	157	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	22.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	31.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	801,242	267,081	0.00	0.00	6,292

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,314	—
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	91.0	0.00	—
Grading	6,280	0.00	360	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

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

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt

Single Family Housing	0.61	0%
Apartments Low Rise	—	0%
Apartments Mid Rise	—	0%
Parking Lot	0.85	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	1.56	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2026	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2027	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	8.25	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	3.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.78	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	32.1
AQ-PM	66.5
AQ-DPM	59.8
Drinking Water	66.0
Lead Risk Housing	39.6
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	93.5
Traffic	70.5
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	87.0
Groundwater	95.5
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	85.6
Impaired Water Bodies	33.2
Solid Waste	72.6
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	25.6
Cardio-vascular	39.1
Low Birth Weights	12.8
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	12.6
Housing	4.03
Linguistic	18.9
Poverty	7.24

Unemployment	41.8

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	92.73707173
Employed	33.01680996
Median HI	86.92416271
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	77.86475042
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	74.72090337
Transportation	—
Auto Access	77.83908636
Active commuting	50.10907224
Social	—
2-parent households	82.86924163
Voting	74.86205569
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	39.80495316
Park access	28.80790453
Retail density	48.36391634
Supermarket access	53.07327088
Tree canopy	40.75452329
Housing	—
Homeownership	93.750802

Housing habitability	78.26254331
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.45143077
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	51.18696266
Uncrowded housing	56.30694213
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	88.86179905
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	82.5
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	58.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	92.6
Heart Attack ER Admissions	76.2
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	82.1
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0

No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	59.1
Children	87.0
Elderly	17.2
English Speaking	92.8
Foreign-born	4.6
Outdoor Workers	49.7
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	40.4
Traffic Density	54.9
Traffic Access	60.5
Other Indices	—
Hardship	28.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	90.8

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	29.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	82.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Total Project area is 12.30 acres
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on equipment used for similar projects in the area Equipment rated 50 or less horsepower would meet at least CARB Tier 3 emissions standards, and equipment rated more than 50 horsepower would meet at least CARB Tier 4 Interim emissions standards.
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Hearths	Rule 445
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on information provided by the Project Team
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, Building Construction, and Paving

4665 Lampson Avenue (Off-Site Construction) Detailed Report

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7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	4665 Lampson Avenue (Off-Site Construction)
Construction Start Date	4/2/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.30
Precipitation (days)	6.20
Location	33.781911081100944, -118.04925610183602
County	Orange
City	Los Alamitos
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5871
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.12

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Construction	0.23	Mile	12.3	0.00	—	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.44	0.44	9.93	17.9	0.03	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.04	0.15	—	3,410	3,410	0.13	0.03	0.72	3,424
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.44	0.44	9.93	17.8	0.03	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.04	0.15	—	3,401	3,401	0.13	0.03	0.02	3,415
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.23	0.23	5.22	9.44	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.08	—	1,807	1,807	0.07	0.02	0.16	1,814
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04	0.04	0.95	1.72	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	299	299	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	300

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2024	0.44	0.44	9.93	17.9	0.03	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.04	0.15	—	3,410	3,410	0.13	0.03	0.72	3,424
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.44	0.44	9.93	17.8	0.03	0.12	0.17	0.29	0.11	0.04	0.15	—	3,401	3,401	0.13	0.03	0.02	3,415
2025	0.41	0.40	8.82	16.6	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.03	0.12	—	3,222	3,222	0.13	0.03	0.01	3,235
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.23	0.23	5.22	9.44	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.08	—	1,807	1,807	0.07	0.02	0.16	1,814
2025	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	37.9	37.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	38.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.04	0.04	0.95	1.72	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	299	299	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	300
2025	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.27	6.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.29

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.39	0.39	9.88	17.1	0.03	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	3,234	3,234	0.13	0.03	—	3,245
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.39	0.39	9.88	17.1	0.03	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	3,234	3,234	0.13	0.03	—	3,245
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	0.17	4.33	7.50	0.01	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,418	1,418	0.06	0.01	—	1,422
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.79	1.37	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	235	235	0.01	< 0.005	—	235
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	176	176	< 0.005	0.01	0.72	179

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	168	168	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	170
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	74.5	74.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	75.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.3	12.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Linear, Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	8.78	16.1	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	3,092	3,092	0.13	0.03	—	3,103

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.86	1.58	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	303	303	0.01	< 0.005	—	304
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.29	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	50.1	50.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	50.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	129	129	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	130
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.8	12.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	13.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.12	2.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.15
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Linear, Paving (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37	0.37	8.78	16.1	0.03	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	3,096	3,096	0.13	0.03	—	3,107
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	36.4	36.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	36.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.02	6.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.04
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	126	126	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	128
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.50	1.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.52
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.25	0.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.25
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description

Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	4/2/2024	11/11/2024	5.00	160	—
Linear, Paving	Linear, Paving	11/12/2024	1/6/2025	5.00	40.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	376	0.38
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Paving	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Paving	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	376	0.38

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Worker	13.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Linear, Paving	—	—	—	—

Linear, Paving	Worker	10.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Paving	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	12.3	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

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

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Road Construction	12.3	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	8.25	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	3.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.78	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

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

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	32.1
AQ-PM	66.5
AQ-DPM	59.8

Drinking Water	66.0
Lead Risk Housing	39.6
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	93.5
Traffic	70.5
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	87.0
Groundwater	95.5
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	85.6
Impaired Water Bodies	33.2
Solid Waste	72.6
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	25.6
Cardio-vascular	39.1
Low Birth Weights	12.8
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	12.6
Housing	4.03
Linguistic	18.9
Poverty	7.24
Unemployment	41.8

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	92.73707173

Employed	33.01680996
Median HI	86.92416271
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	77.86475042
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	74.72090337
Transportation	—
Auto Access	77.83908636
Active commuting	50.10907224
Social	—
2-parent households	82.86924163
Voting	74.86205569
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	39.80495316
Park access	28.80790453
Retail density	48.36391634
Supermarket access	53.07327088
Tree canopy	40.75452329
Housing	—
Homeownership	93.750802
Housing habitability	78.26254331
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.45143077
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	51.18696266
Uncrowded housing	56.30694213
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	88.86179905
Arthritis	0.0

Asthma ER Admissions	82.5
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	58.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	92.6
Heart Attack ER Admissions	76.2
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	82.1
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	59.1
Children	87.0
Elderly	17.2
English Speaking	92.8

Foreign-born	4.6
Outdoor Workers	49.7
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	40.4
Traffic Density	54.9
Traffic Access	60.5
Other Indices	—
Hardship	28.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	90.8

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	29.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	82.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	160 days for SD and 40 days for median
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on information provided by the Applicant Equipment rated 50 or less horsepower would meet at least CARB Tier 3 emissions standards, and equipment rated more than 50 horsepower would meet at least CARB Tier 4 Interim emissions standards.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Trips based on defaults

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APPENDIX 3.2:

CALEEMOD PROJECT REGIONAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

4665 Lampson Avenue (Operations) Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	4665 Lampson Avenue (Operations)
Operational Year	2027
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.30
Precipitation (days)	6.20
Location	33.781911081100944, -118.04925610183602
County	Orange
City	Los Alamitos
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5871
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.12

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Single Family Housing	55.0	Dwelling Unit	3.63	136,982	21,000	21,000	164	—

Apartments Low Rise	114	Dwelling Unit	4.24	184,773	0.00	0.00	340	—
Apartments Mid Rise	77.0	Dwelling Unit	2.03	73,920	0.00	0.00	229	—
Parking Lot	51.3	1000sqft	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	67.8	1000sqft	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

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

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.45	16.6	9.98	72.5	0.22	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	26,331	26,449	12.7	0.78	65.9	27,065
Mit.	8.45	16.6	9.98	72.5	0.22	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	25,289	25,406	12.6	0.77	65.9	26,017
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4%	4%	1%	2%	—	4%
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.40	16.5	10.5	66.6	0.21	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	25,558	25,675	12.8	0.81	4.47	26,241
Mit.	8.40	16.5	10.5	66.6	0.21	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	24,516	24,633	12.7	0.80	4.47	25,193

% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4%	4%	1%	1%	—	4%
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.07	14.6	5.26	51.3	0.15	0.11	5.72	5.83	0.10	1.01	1.12	117	16,414	16,531	12.5	0.63	23.7	17,056
Mit.	6.07	14.6	5.26	51.3	0.15	0.11	5.72	5.83	0.10	1.01	1.12	117	15,372	15,489	12.4	0.62	23.7	16,007
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6%	6%	1%	2%	—	6%
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.11	2.66	0.96	9.36	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.02	0.18	0.20	19.4	2,718	2,737	2.07	0.10	3.93	2,824
Mit.	1.11	2.66	0.96	9.36	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.02	0.18	0.20	19.4	2,545	2,564	2.05	0.10	3.93	2,650
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6%	6%	1%	2%	—	6%

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7.97	7.16	5.90	70.8	0.20	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	20,016	20,016	0.78	0.71	63.1	20,311
Area	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,073	1,073	0.10	0.01	—	1,079
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Total	8.45	16.6	9.98	72.5	0.22	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	26,331	26,449	12.7	0.78	65.9	27,065

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7.92	7.10	6.41	64.9	0.19	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	19,243	19,243	0.80	0.75	1.63	19,487
Area	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,073	1,073	0.10	0.01	—	1,079
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Total	8.40	16.5	10.5	66.6	0.21	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	25,558	25,675	12.8	0.81	4.47	26,241
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	6.04	5.41	4.98	51.2	0.15	0.09	5.72	5.80	0.08	1.01	1.09	—	14,924	14,924	0.61	0.57	20.9	15,131
Area	0.03	9.18	0.28	0.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	0.00	355	355	0.01	< 0.005	—	355
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,073	1,073	0.10	0.01	—	1,079
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Total	6.07	14.6	5.26	51.3	0.15	0.11	5.72	5.83	0.10	1.01	1.12	117	16,414	16,531	12.5	0.63	23.7	17,056
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.10	0.99	0.91	9.34	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.01	0.18	0.20	—	2,471	2,471	0.10	0.10	3.46	2,505
Area	0.01	1.68	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	58.7	58.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.8
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	178	178	0.02	< 0.005	—	179
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.93	10.4	13.3	0.30	0.01	—	23.0
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.5	0.00	16.5	1.65	0.00	—	57.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47
Total	1.11	2.66	0.96	9.36	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.02	0.18	0.20	19.4	2,718	2,737	2.07	0.10	3.93	2,824

2.6. Operations Emissions by Sector, Mitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7.97	7.16	5.90	70.8	0.20	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	20,016	20,016	0.78	0.71	63.1	20,311
Area	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Total	8.45	16.6	9.98	72.5	0.22	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	25,289	25,406	12.6	0.77	65.9	26,017
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7.92	7.10	6.41	64.9	0.19	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	19,243	19,243	0.80	0.75	1.63	19,487
Area	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Total	8.40	16.5	10.5	66.6	0.21	0.44	7.45	7.89	0.44	1.32	1.76	117	24,516	24,633	12.7	0.80	4.47	25,193
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	6.04	5.41	4.98	51.2	0.15	0.09	5.72	5.80	0.08	1.01	1.09	—	14,924	14,924	0.61	0.57	20.9	15,131
Area	0.03	9.18	0.28	0.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	0.00	355	355	0.01	< 0.005	—	355
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139

Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Total	6.07	14.6	5.26	51.3	0.15	0.11	5.72	5.83	0.10	1.01	1.12	117	15,372	15,489	12.4	0.62	23.7	16,007
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.10	0.99	0.91	9.34	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.01	0.18	0.20	—	2,471	2,471	0.10	0.10	3.46	2,505
Area	0.01	1.68	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	58.7	58.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.8
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	5.09	5.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.12
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.93	10.4	13.3	0.30	0.01	—	23.0
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.5	0.00	16.5	1.65	0.00	—	57.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47
Total	1.11	2.66	0.96	9.36	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.02	0.18	0.20	19.4	2,545	2,564	2.05	0.10	3.93	2,650

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	1.88	1.69	1.39	16.7	0.05	0.03	1.75	1.78	0.02	0.31	0.34	—	4,715	4,715	0.18	0.17	14.9	4,785
Apartments Low Rise	2.77	2.48	2.05	24.6	0.07	0.04	2.58	2.62	0.04	0.46	0.49	—	6,945	6,945	0.27	0.25	21.9	7,047

Apartments	3.33	2.99	2.46	29.5	0.08	0.05	3.11	3.16	0.04	0.55	0.60	—	8,356	8,356	0.33	0.30	26.3	8,479
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7.97	7.16	5.90	70.8	0.20	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	20,016	20,016	0.78	0.71	63.1	20,311
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	1.87	1.67	1.51	15.3	0.04	0.03	1.75	1.78	0.02	0.31	0.34	—	4,533	4,533	0.19	0.18	0.39	4,590
Apartments Low Rise	2.75	2.46	2.22	22.5	0.07	0.04	2.58	2.62	0.04	0.46	0.49	—	6,677	6,677	0.28	0.26	0.57	6,761
Apartments Mid Rise	3.31	2.96	2.68	27.1	0.08	0.05	3.11	3.16	0.04	0.55	0.60	—	8,033	8,033	0.34	0.31	0.68	8,135
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7.92	7.10	6.41	64.9	0.19	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	19,243	19,243	0.80	0.75	1.63	19,487
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.33	0.30	0.27	2.82	0.01	< 0.005	0.31	0.32	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	—	746	746	0.03	0.03	1.04	756
Apartments Low Rise	0.44	0.40	0.37	3.77	0.01	0.01	0.42	0.43	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	997	997	0.04	0.04	1.40	1,011

Apartments Mid Rise	0.32	0.29	0.27	2.75	0.01	< 0.005	0.31	0.31	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	728	728	0.03	0.03	1.02	738
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.10	0.99	0.91	9.34	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.01	0.18	0.20	—	2,471	2,471	0.10	0.10	3.46	2,505

4.1.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	1.88	1.69	1.39	16.7	0.05	0.03	1.75	1.78	0.02	0.31	0.34	—	4,715	4,715	0.18	0.17	14.9	4,785
Apartments Low Rise	2.77	2.48	2.05	24.6	0.07	0.04	2.58	2.62	0.04	0.46	0.49	—	6,945	6,945	0.27	0.25	21.9	7,047
Apartments Mid Rise	3.33	2.99	2.46	29.5	0.08	0.05	3.11	3.16	0.04	0.55	0.60	—	8,356	8,356	0.33	0.30	26.3	8,479
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7.97	7.16	5.90	70.8	0.20	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	20,016	20,016	0.78	0.71	63.1	20,311

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	1.87	1.67	1.51	15.3	0.04	0.03	1.75	1.78	0.02	0.31	0.34	—	4,533	4,533	0.19	0.18	0.39	4,590
Apartments Low Rise	2.75	2.46	2.22	22.5	0.07	0.04	2.58	2.62	0.04	0.46	0.49	—	6,677	6,677	0.28	0.26	0.57	6,761
Apartments Mid Rise	3.31	2.96	2.68	27.1	0.08	0.05	3.11	3.16	0.04	0.55	0.60	—	8,033	8,033	0.34	0.31	0.68	8,135
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	7.92	7.10	6.41	64.9	0.19	0.11	7.45	7.56	0.11	1.32	1.43	—	19,243	19,243	0.80	0.75	1.63	19,487
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.33	0.30	0.27	2.82	0.01	< 0.005	0.31	0.32	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	—	746	746	0.03	0.03	1.04	756
Apartments Low Rise	0.44	0.40	0.37	3.77	0.01	0.01	0.42	0.43	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	997	997	0.04	0.04	1.40	1,011
Apartments Mid Rise	0.32	0.29	0.27	2.75	0.01	< 0.005	0.31	0.31	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	728	728	0.03	0.03	1.02	738
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.10	0.99	0.91	9.34	0.03	0.02	1.04	1.06	0.01	0.18	0.20	—	2,471	2,471	0.10	0.10	3.46	2,505

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	360	0.03	< 0.005	—	362
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	415	0.04	< 0.005	—	417
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	268	0.03	< 0.005	—	269
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,073	1,073	0.10	0.01	—	1,079
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360	360	0.03	< 0.005	—	362
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	415	0.04	< 0.005	—	417

Apartments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	268	0.03	< 0.005	—	269
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,073	1,073	0.10	0.01	—	1,079
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.6	59.6	0.01	< 0.005	—	59.9
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.7	68.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	69.1
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.3	44.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	44.6
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.09	5.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.12
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	178	0.02	< 0.005	—	179

4.2.2. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8	30.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.9
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.09	5.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.12
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.09	5.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.12

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.4. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Apartments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.48	0.24	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Consumer Products	—	8.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.48	0.24	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Consumer Products	—	8.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	58.7	58.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.8
Consumer Products	—	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.01	1.68	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	58.7	58.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.8

4.3.1. Mitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.48	0.24	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Consumer Products	—	8.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.48	0.24	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Consumer Products	—	8.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.48	9.40	4.08	1.74	0.03	0.33	—	0.33	0.33	—	0.33	0.00	5,180	5,180	0.10	0.01	—	5,185
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	58.7	58.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.8
Consumer Products	—	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.01	1.68	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.00	58.7	58.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.8

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.95	16.4	20.3	0.41	0.01	—	33.4
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20	27.6	35.8	0.84	0.02	—	62.9
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.54	18.7	24.2	0.57	0.01	—	42.5
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.95	16.4	20.3	0.41	0.01	—	33.4
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20	27.6	35.8	0.84	0.02	—	62.9

Apartments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.54	18.7	24.2	0.57	0.01	—	42.5
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.65	2.71	3.37	0.07	< 0.005	—	5.53
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.36	4.57	5.93	0.14	< 0.005	—	10.4
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.92	3.09	4.01	0.09	< 0.005	—	7.04
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.93	10.4	13.3	0.30	0.01	—	23.0

4.4.1. Mitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.95	16.4	20.3	0.41	0.01	—	33.4
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20	27.6	35.8	0.84	0.02	—	62.9
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.54	18.7	24.2	0.57	0.01	—	42.5
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.95	16.4	20.3	0.41	0.01	—	33.4
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20	27.6	35.8	0.84	0.02	—	62.9
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.54	18.7	24.2	0.57	0.01	—	42.5
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	62.6	80.3	1.82	0.04	—	139
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.65	2.71	3.37	0.07	< 0.005	—	5.53
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.36	4.57	5.93	0.14	< 0.005	—	10.4
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.92	3.09	4.01	0.09	< 0.005	—	7.04
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.93	10.4	13.3	0.30	0.01	—	23.0

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	0.00	23.4	2.34	0.00	—	82.0
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	0.00	45.5	4.54	0.00	—	159
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	0.00	30.6	3.06	0.00	—	107

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	0.00	23.4	2.34	0.00	—	82.0
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	0.00	45.5	4.54	0.00	—	159
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	0.00	30.6	3.06	0.00	—	107
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.88	0.00	3.88	0.39	0.00	—	13.6
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.53	0.00	7.53	0.75	0.00	—	26.3
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.07	0.00	5.07	0.51	0.00	—	17.7

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.5	0.00	16.5	1.65	0.00	—	57.7

4.5.1. Mitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	0.00	23.4	2.34	0.00	—	82.0
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	0.00	45.5	4.54	0.00	—	159
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	0.00	30.6	3.06	0.00	—	107
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	0.00	23.4	2.34	0.00	—	82.0
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.5	0.00	45.5	4.54	0.00	—	159
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	0.00	30.6	3.06	0.00	—	107
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.5	0.00	99.5	9.95	0.00	—	348
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.88	0.00	3.88	0.39	0.00	—	13.6
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.53	0.00	7.53	0.75	0.00	—	26.3
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.07	0.00	5.07	0.51	0.00	—	17.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.5	0.00	16.5	1.65	0.00	—	57.7

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16

Apartme Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22
Apartme nts Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.09
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47

4.6.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Apartme nts Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32
Apartme nts Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Apartme nts Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32

Apartments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	2.83
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16
Apartments Low Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.09
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.7.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

4.9.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

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

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

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequest ered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

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

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

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

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Single Family Housing	520	521	466	187,077	6,318	6,335	5,667	2,272,992
Apartments Low Rise	768	519	440	250,219	9,331	6,302	5,346	3,040,158
Apartments Mid Rise	370	924	727	182,546	4,496	11,227	8,832	2,217,934
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.9.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year

Single Family Housing	520	521	466	187,077	6,318	6,335	5,667	2,272,992
Apartments Low Rise	768	519	440	250,219	9,331	6,302	5,346	3,040,158
Apartments Mid Rise	370	924	727	182,546	4,496	11,227	8,832	2,217,934
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	55
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Apartments Low Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	114
Propane Fireplaces	0

Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Apartments Mid Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	77
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.1.2. Mitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	55
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0

Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Apartments Low Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	114
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Apartments Mid Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	77
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
801241.875	267,081	0.00	0.00	6,292

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.10.4. Landscape Equipment - Mitigated

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Single Family Housing	379,233	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	437,195	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	282,269	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	32,435	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.11.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Single Family Housing	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Apartments Low Rise	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

Apartments Mid Rise	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	32,435	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Single Family Housing	2,063,911	604,817
Apartments Low Rise	4,277,924	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	2,889,475	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00

5.12.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Single Family Housing	2,063,911	604,817
Apartments Low Rise	4,277,924	0.00
Apartments Mid Rise	2,889,475	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	43.5	—

Apartments Low Rise	84.4	—
Apartments Mid Rise	56.8	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—

5.13.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	43.5	—
Apartments Low Rise	84.4	—
Apartments Mid Rise	56.8	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

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

Apartments Mid Rise	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00

5.14.2. Mitigated

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

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.15.2. Mitigated

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

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.2.2. Mitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	8.25	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	3.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.78	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	32.1
AQ-PM	66.5
AQ-DPM	59.8
Drinking Water	66.0
Lead Risk Housing	39.6
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	93.5
Traffic	70.5
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	87.0
Groundwater	95.5
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	85.6
Impaired Water Bodies	33.2
Solid Waste	72.6

Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	25.6
Cardio-vascular	39.1
Low Birth Weights	12.8
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	12.6
Housing	4.03
Linguistic	18.9
Poverty	7.24
Unemployment	41.8

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	92.73707173
Employed	33.01680996
Median HI	86.92416271
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	77.86475042
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	74.72090337
Transportation	—
Auto Access	77.83908636
Active commuting	50.10907224
Social	—
2-parent households	82.86924163

Voting	74.86205569
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	39.80495316
Park access	28.80790453
Retail density	48.36391634
Supermarket access	53.07327088
Tree canopy	40.75452329
Housing	—
Homeownership	93.750802
Housing habitability	78.26254331
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.45143077
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	51.18696266
Uncrowded housing	56.30694213
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	88.86179905
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	82.5
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	58.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	92.6
Heart Attack ER Admissions	76.2

Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	82.1
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	59.1
Children	87.0
Elderly	17.2
English Speaking	92.8
Foreign-born	4.6
Outdoor Workers	49.7
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	40.4
Traffic Density	54.9
Traffic Access	60.5
Other Indices	—
Hardship	28.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	90.8

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	29.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	82.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Total Project area is 12.30 acres
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on equipment used for similar projects in the area
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis, trip length based on OCTAM
Operations: Hearths	Rule 445
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on information provided by the Project Team
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, Building Construction, and Paving

Operations: Energy Use	Project will not use natural gas.

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