

APPENDIX B

AQ-HRA-GHG-ENERGY

APPENDIX B.1

URBAN-A

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS
(AQIA)



**Hillwood Ethanac
(DPR22-00030)
AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS
CITY OF PERRIS**

PREPARED BY:

Haseeb Qureshi
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

Alyssa Barnett
abarnett@urbanxroads.com

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
(1)	Reference
µg/m ³	Microgram per Cubic Meter
<i>1992 CO Plan</i>	<i>1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide</i>
<i>1993 CEQA Handbook</i>	<i>SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook (1993)</i>
<i>2020-2045 RTP/SCS</i>	<i>2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy</i>
AB 2595	California Clean Air Act
AQIA	Air Quality Impact Analysis
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BC	Black Carbon
<i>Brief</i>	<i>Brief of Amicus Curiae by the SCAQMD in the Friant Ranch Case</i>
C ₂ Cl ₄	Perchloroethylene
C ₄ H ₆	1,3-butadiene
C ₆ H ₆	Benzene
C ₂ H ₃ Cl	Vinyl Chloride
C ₂ H ₄ O	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
<i>CEQA Guidelines</i>	<i>2019 CEQA Statute and Guidelines</i>
CH ₂ O	Formaldehyde
City	City of Perris
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COH	Coefficient of Haze

COHb	Carboxyhemoglobin
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 ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HDT	Heavy-Duty Trucks
HHDT	Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks
HI	Hazard Index
hp	Horsepower
HPLV	High-Pressure-Low-Volume
lbs	Pounds
lbs/day	Pounds Per Day
LDA	Light Duty Auto
LDT1/LDT2	Light-Duty Trucks
LHDT1/LHDT2	Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
<i>LST Methodology</i>	<i>Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology</i>
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MCY	Motorcycles
MDV	Medium-Duty Vehicles
MHDT	Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks
MICR	Maximum Individual Cancer Risk
MM	Mitigation Measures
mph	Miles Per Hour
MWELo	California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient
N ₂	Nitrogen
N ₂ O	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	Particulate Matter
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	Hillwood Ethanac
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
RFG-2	Reformulated Gasoline Regulation
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
SRA	Source Receptor Area
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
Title 24	California Building Code
TITLE I	Non-Attainment Provisions
TITLE II	Mobile Sources Provisions
TRUs	Transportation Refrigeration Units
UFP	Ultrafine Particles
URBEMIS	URBan EMISsions
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

vph

Vehicles Per Hour

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Hillwood Ethanac 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 *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines)* (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for each potential air quality impact under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

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

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). Industrial development projects within the City of Perris must also comply with the applicable policies of the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities.

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.

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 1113

This rule serves to limit the VOC content of architectural coatings used on projects in the South Coast Air Basin. Any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures any architectural coating for use on projects.

SCAQMD RULE 1301

This rule is intended to provide that pre-construction review requirements to ensure that new or relocated facilities do not interfere with progress in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), while future economic growth within the South Coast Air Basin is not unnecessarily restricted. The specific air quality goal is to achieve no net increases from new or modified permitted sources of nonattainment air contaminants or their precursors. Rule 1301 also limits emission increases of ammonia, and Ozone Depleting Compounds (ODCs) from new, modified or relocated facilities by requiring the use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

SCAQMD RULE 1401

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 1 hour that is as dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States (U.S.) Bureau of Mines.

SCAQMD RULE 2305

The SCAQMD adopted Rule 2305, the Warehouse Indirect Source Rule, on May 7, 2021. Owners and operators associated with warehouses 100,000 square feet (sf) or larger are required to directly reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and particulate matter emissions, or to otherwise facilitate emission and exposure reductions of these pollutants in nearby communities. The rule imposes a “Warehouse Points Compliance Obligation” (WPCO) on warehouse operators. Operators satisfy the WPCO by accumulating “Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions Points” (WAIRE Points) in a given 12-month period. WAIRE Points are awarded by implementing measures to reduce emissions listed on the WAIRE Menu, or by implementing a custom WAIRE Plan approved by the SCAQMD.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the AQIA prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Hillwood Ethanac project (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 to mitigate impacts considered potentially significant in comparison to thresholds established by the SCAQMD.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located north of Ethanac Road between Trumble Road and Sherman Road in the City of Perris as shown on Exhibit 1-A.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

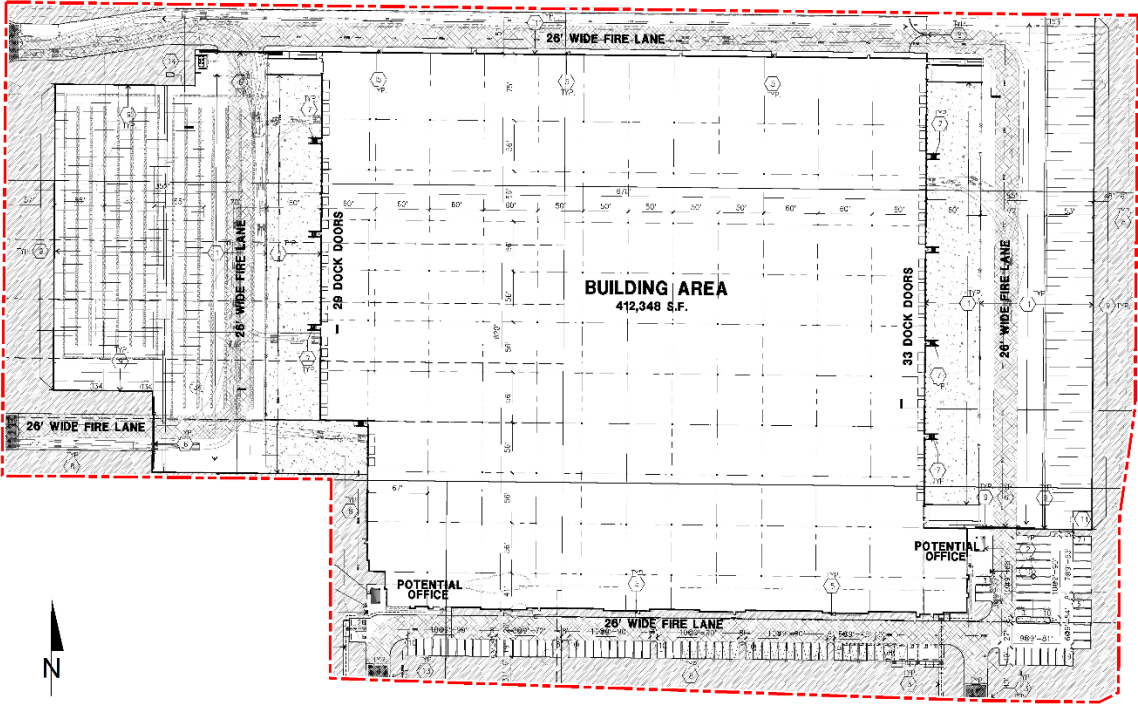
The proposed Project is to consist of a single 412,348-sf¹ warehouse building. For the purposes of this analysis, the Project has been evaluated assuming 362,348-sf of high-cube transload warehouse use and 50,000-sf of high-cube cold storage use. The Project is proposed to be developed in a single phase with an anticipated Opening Year of 2025. The preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B. In addition, the Project includes the installation of off-site infrastructure including a sidewalk, curbs, gutters, streetlights and a 60-foot-wide asphalt section south of the perimeter landscaping, a 14-foot-wide landscaped median, and an additional 14-foot asphalt section south of the median along Ethanac Road. The Project also includes installation of improved sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 44-foot-wide asphalt section west of the perimeter landscaping along Trumble Road. Lastly, The Project would improve sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 32-foot-wide asphalt section east of the perimeter landscaping along Sherman Road. This analysis is intended to describe air quality impacts associated with the expected typical construction and operational activities at the Project site.

1 At the time the underlying modeling was conducted for this report, the site plan included a slightly larger total square footage, including a 412,372-sf warehouse building. The emissions calculations are based on the trip generation which is also based on the slightly larger building square footages. As such, the emissions analyzed in this report may be slightly overstated and represent a conservative estimate for analytical purposes.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP



EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 AIR QUALITY SETTING

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 (2). 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 (SO₂) to sulfates (SO₄) 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% 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 (3):

TABLE 2-1: CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
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.
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
	<p>mainly as a result of burning high sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes occurring at chemical plants and refineries. When SO₂ oxidizes in the atmosphere, it forms SO₄. Collectively, these pollutants are referred to as sulfur oxides (SO_x).</p>	<p>refineries, diesel engines</p>	<p>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 SO₂. In contrast, healthy individuals do not exhibit similar acute responses even after exposure to higher concentrations of SO₂.</p> <p>Animal studies suggest that despite SO₂ 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.</p> <p>Some population-based studies indicate that the mortality and morbidity effects associated with fine particles show a similar association with ambient SO₂ levels. In these studies, efforts to separate the effects of SO₂ 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.</p>
<p>NO_x</p>	<p>NO_x consist of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) and are formed when nitrogen (N₂) combines with O₂. Their lifespan in the atmosphere ranges from</p>	<p>Any source that burns fuel such as automobiles, trucks, heavy construction equipment, farming</p>	<p>Population-based studies suggest that an increase in acute respiratory illness, including infections and respiratory symptoms in children (not infants), is</p>

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	<p>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. NO₂ 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, NO₂ is the most abundant in the atmosphere. As ambient concentrations of NO₂ are related to traffic density, commuters in heavy traffic may be exposed to higher concentrations of NO₂ than those indicated by regional monitoring station.</p>	<p>equipment and residential heating.</p>	<p>associated with long-term exposure to NO₂ 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 NO₂ 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.</p> <p>In animals, exposure to levels of NO₂ 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 O₃ exposure increases when animals are exposed to a combination of O₃ and NO₂.</p>
O ₃	<p>O₃ 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. O₃ 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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 O₃ effects. Short-term exposure (lasting for a few hours) to O₃ at levels typically observed in Southern California can result in breathing pattern changes, reduction of breathing capacity, increased</p>

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
		storage and pesticides.	<p>susceptibility to infections, inflammation of the lung tissue, and some immunological changes. Elevated O₃ levels are associated with increased school absences. In recent years, a correlation between elevated ambient O₃ 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 O₃ levels.</p> <p>O₃ 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 O₃ may be more toxic than exposure to O₃ 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.</p>
Particulate Matter	<p>PM₁₀: 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</p>	<p>Sources of PM₁₀ include road dust, windblown dust and construction. Also formed from other pollutants (acid rain, NO_x, SO_x, organics). Incomplete combustion of any fuel.</p> <p>PM_{2.5} comes from</p>	<p>A consistent correlation between elevated ambient fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ 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</p>

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	<p>deposited, resulting in adverse health effects. Additionally, it should be noted that PM₁₀ is considered a criteria air pollutant.</p> <p>PM_{2.5}: A similar air pollutant to PM₁₀ 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 SO₄ formed from SO₂ 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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The elderly, people with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular disease, and children appear to be more susceptible to the effects of high levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.</p>
VOC	<p>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 O₃ to the same extent when exposed to photochemical processes. VOCs often have an odor, and some examples include gasoline, alcohol, and the</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>

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.	
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
	<p>generate a quantifiable amount of Pb emissions.</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p>Odor</p>	<p>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 (4).</p>	<p>Odors can come from many sources including animals, human activities, industry, natures, and vehicles.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 (5).

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 O₃, CO (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), SO₂ (1 and 24 hour), NO₂, PM₁₀, 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 (6).

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 Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Parosanaline 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 $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 ($1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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, O₃, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), NO₂, and SO₂ 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 (7). On December 28, 2021, CARB posted the proposed 2021 amendments to the state and national area designations. See Table 2-3 for attainment designations for the SCAB (8). 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 ²	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment

Note: See Appendix 2.1 for a detailed map of State/National Area Designations within the SCAB
 "--" = The national 1-hour O₃ 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 [SRAs]) throughout the SCAB in order to provide Southern California residents information about the air quality conditions. The Project site is located within the Perris Valley area (SRA 24). The Perris Valley monitoring station is located approximately 4.0 miles northwest of the Project site and reports air quality statistics for O₃ and PM₁₀ (data was not presented for 2021 and 2022). As the Perris Valley monitoring station does not provide data for CO, NO₂, or PM_{2.5}, the next nearest monitoring stations will be utilized. Data for CO, NO₂, and PM₁₀ (data for PM₁₀ was reported in Table 2-4 for 2021 and 2022) was obtained from the Elsinore Valley monitoring station, located in SRA 25, approximately 9.45 miles southwest of the Project site. The nearest station for PM_{2.5} data was obtained from the Metropolitan Riverside County monitoring station which is located approximately 22.2 miles northwest of the Project site in SRA 23. It should be noted that data from Elsinore Valley and Metropolitan Riverside County monitoring stations were utilized in lieu of the Perris Valley monitoring station only in instances where data was not available.

² The Federal nonattainment designation for lead is only applicable towards the Los Angeles County portion of the SCAB.

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 O₃, CO, NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} for 2020 through 2022 was obtained from the SCAQMD Air Quality Data Tables (9). Additionally, data for SO₂ has been omitted as attainment is regularly met in the SCAB and few monitoring stations measure SO₂ concentrations.

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

Pollutant	Standard	Year		
		2020	2021	2022
O ₃				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.125	0.117	0.121
Maximum Federal 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.106	0.094	0.091
Number of Days Exceeding State 1-Hour Standard	> 0.09 ppm	34	25	17
Number of Days Exceeding State/Federal 8-Hour Standard	> 0.070 ppm	74	60	37
CO				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration	> 35 ppm	0.9	0.9	0.9
Maximum Federal 8-Hour Concentration	> 20 ppm	0.7	0.8	0.6
NO ₂				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration	> 0.100 ppm	0.044	0.044	0.037
Annual Federal Standard Design Value		0.007	0.007	0.007
PM ₁₀				
Maximum Federal 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)	> 150 µg/m ³	77	89	91
Annual Federal Arithmetic Mean (µg/m ³)		35.9	21.4	19.8
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	6	4	1
PM _{2.5}				
Maximum Federal 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)	> 35 µg/m ³	41.00	82.1	38.5
Annual Federal Arithmetic Mean (µg/m ³)	> 12 µg/m ³	12.63	12.58	10.80
Number of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 35 µg/m ³	4	10	1

ppm = Parts Per Million

µg/m³ = Microgram per Cubic Meter

Source: Data for O₃, CO, NO₂, PM₁₀, 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 O₃, CO, NO_x, SO₂, PM₁₀, and Pb (10). 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 (11). 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) (12) (13). Title I provisions were established with the goal of attaining the NAAQS for the following criteria pollutants O₃, NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀, CO, PM_{2.5}, and Pb. The NAAQS were amended in July 1997 to include an additional standard for O₃ 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 SO₄, visibility, hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), and vinyl chloride (C₂H₃Cl). However, at this time, H₂S and C₂H₃Cl 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 (14) (10).

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 ROG_s, NO_x, CO and PM₁₀. 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 became 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 (15). 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 (16):

NONRESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

- Short-term bicycle parking. If the new project or an additional alteration is anticipated to generate visitor traffic, provide permanently anchored bicycle racks within 200 feet of the visitors' entrance, readily visible to passers-by, for 5% of new visitor motorized vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one two-bike capacity rack (5.106.4.1.1).
- Long-term bicycle parking. For new buildings with tenant spaces that have 10 or more tenant-occupants, provide secure bicycle parking for 5% of the tenant-occupant vehicular parking spaces with a minimum of one bicycle parking facility (5.106.4.1.2).

- EV charging stations. New construction shall facilitate the future installation of EV supply equipment. The compliance requires empty raceways for future conduit and documentation that the electrical system has adequate capacity for the future load. The number of spaces to be provided for is contained in Table 5.106.5.3.3 (5.106.5.3). Additionally, Table 5.106.5.4.1 specifies requirements for the installation of raceway conduit and panel power requirements for medium- and heavy-duty EV supply equipment for warehouses, grocery stores, and retail stores.
- Outdoor light pollution reduction. Outdoor lighting systems shall be designed to meet the backlight, upright and glare ratings per Table 5.106.8 (5.106.8).
- Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.405.1.2, or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent (5.408.1).
- Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reuse or recycled. For a phased project, such material may be stockpiled on site until the storage site is developed (5.408.3).
- Recycling by Occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive (5.410.1).
- Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:
 - a) Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush (5.303.3.1)
 - b) Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall-mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.1). The effective flush volume of floor-mounted or other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.2).
 - c) Showerheads. Single showerheads shall have a minimum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute and 80 psi (5.303.3.3.1). When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combine flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi (5.303.3.3.2).
 - d) Faucets and fountains. Nonresidential lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi (5.303.3.4.1). Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute of 60 psi (5.303.3.4.2). Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute (5.303.3.4.3). Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.4). Metering faucets for wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate not more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.5).
- Outdoor potable water uses in landscaped areas. Nonresidential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent (5.304.1).

- Water meters. Separate submeters or metering devices shall be installed for new buildings or additions in excess of 50,000 sf or for excess consumption where any tenant within a new building or within an addition that is project to consume more than 1,000 gallons per day (GPD) (5.303.1.1 and 5.303.1.2).
- Outdoor water uses in rehabilitated landscape projects equal or greater than 2,500 sf. Rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 sf requiring a building or landscape permit (5.304.3).
- Commissioning. For new buildings 10,000 sf and over, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's or owner representative's project requirements (5.410.2).

2.8.3 LOCAL REGULATIONS

CITY OF PERRIS GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES

The City of Perris Guidelines apply to all new warehouse, logistics, and distribution facilities ("industrial uses"). In addition, the Perris GNG acts as a supplement to the City's Zoning Code and Specific Plans. Project level review under CEQA would continue to apply to any project, regardless of the total square footage. The approving authority has the discretion and authority to approve projects that deviate from the guidance provided in this policy, provided adequate justifications are provided by the applicant. The City of Perris Guidelines includes the following goals:

1. Ensure air quality and health risks, and noise impacts are evaluated;
2. Protect public health, safety, and welfare by regulating the design, location, and operation of warehouse/distribution facilities; and
3. Protect sensitive receptors, including neighborhood character of residential communities in the City of Perris.

The proposed goals and policies in the Perris GNG aim at balancing economic growth, industrial development, and business success while implementing methods for the reduction of potential negative impacts on sensitive receptors. There are five areas that would benefit from the goals and policies in the Perris GNG: Neighborhood Character; Reduction of Engine Emissions; Elimination of Trucks in Residential Areas; Buffers between Warehouses and Sensitive Receptors; and Educational Training, Public Outreach, and Community Engagement.

MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT:

4. Any industrial project over 400,000 square feet in size or requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be designed to meet the requirements of LEED Silver Certification whether or not certification is pursued. Documentation shall be provided to the City demonstrating compliance.
5. The developer shall plant one 24-inch box tree per 2,500 square feet of building size including irrigation lines and controllers at an off-site location to be determined by the City (i.e., City right of-way, parks, etc.) or provide funding equivalent to such cost at the discretion of the City, prior to issuance of the building permit.
6. Minimize the air quality impacts of trucks on sensitive receptors by:

- a) Restricting diesel engine and construction equipment idling to 5 minutes or less (SCAQMD Rule 2485). A driver of a vehicle shall turn off the engine upon stopping at a destination.
 - b) Designing facilities with adequate on-site queuing for trucks and away from sensitive receptors and preventing queuing of trucks on surrounding public streets.
 - c) Providing ingress and egress for trucks away from sensitive receptors.
 - d) For buildings with 50 or more dock high doors, a site plan is required identifying a planned location for future electric truck charging stations and installation of raceway for conduit to that location. A ratio of one charging station shall be required for every 50 dock high doors.
 - e) On site equipment, such as forklifts, shall be electric with the necessary electrical charging stations provided or be powered by alternative technology.
 - f) Passenger vehicles parking should be separated from enclosed truck parking/truck court, and have separate primary access. Good Neighbor Guidelines (Perris GNG) 6
 - g) At least 10% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces shall be electric vehicle (EV) ready. At least 5% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces shall be equipped with working Level 2 Quick charge EV charging stations installed and operational, prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Signage shall be installed indicating EV charging stations and that spaces are reserved for clean air/EV vehicles.
 - h) Encouraging replacement of diesel fleets with new model vehicles.
 - i) Preventing the queuing of trucks on streets or elsewhere outside the warehouse facility or near sensitive receptor.
 - j) Promoting the installation of on-site electric hook-ups to eliminate idling of main and auxiliary engines during loading and unloading of cargo and when trucks are not in use – especially where transport refrigeration units (TRUs) are proposed to be used.
7. Warehouses greater than 100,000 square feet are required to directly reduce nitrogen and diesel particulate matter emissions (SCAQMD Rule 2305).
 8. On site motorized operational equipment shall be ZE (Zero Emissions).
 9. Facility operators shall coordinate with CARB and SCAQMD to obtain the latest information about regional air quality concentrations, health risks, and trucking regulations.
 10. Post signs requiring to turn off truck engines when not in use.
 11. Percentage of landscaping for projects in the General Industrial (GI) and Light Industrial Zones shall be increased from 10 and 14 to 15 percent.
 12. Sites shall be densely screened with landscaping along all bordering streets and adjacent/across the street from sensitive receptors. Trees along the landscape setbacks shall be at least 48 inch box in size and range in height between 14 and 25 feet be Trees should be planted a distance of 20 feet on center. Fifty percent of the landscape screening shall include a minimum of 36-inch box, evergreen trees. Palm trees shall not be utilized
 13. Require on-site signage for directional guidance to trucks entering and exiting the facility to minimize potential impacts on sensitive receptors.

14. Provide adequate notification to all owners of real property on the latest records of the County Assessor within 500 feet of the real property. or at least 25 property owners, whichever is greater, for all required public notices pertaining to a warehouse project's entitlement.
15. Facility operators shall train their managers and employees on efficient scheduling and load management to eliminate unnecessary queuing and idling of trucks.
16. Facility operators shall require their drivers to park and perform any maintenance of trucks in designated on site areas and not within the surrounding community or on public streets.
17. Facility operators for sites that exceed 250 employees shall establish a rideshare program, in accordance with SAQMD Rule 2202, with the intent of discouraging single-occupancy vehicle trips and promote alternate modes of transportation, such as carpooling and transit where feasible.
18. Provide informational flyers and pamphlets for truck drivers about the health effects of diesel particulates and importance of being a good neighbor.
19. Encourage facility owners/management to have site visits with neighbors and the community to view measures taken to reduce/and or eliminate diesel particulate emissions.
20. Encourage facility owners/management to coordinate an outreach program that will educate the public.
21. Provide facility owners/management with information from CARB and SCAQMD and encourage the utilization of resources provided by those agencies.
22. Applicant shall engage in a community outreach effort to determine issues of concern during the project entitlement process.
23. Applicant may be required to provide a supplemental funding contribution to further offset potential air quality impacts to the community and provide a community benefit beyond any CEQA related mitigation measures.
24. In addition to regular construction inspections conducted by City Departments, the applicant shall provide monthly reports to the City demonstrating compliance with all the construction related policies.
25. All diesel fueled off-road construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower shall be equipped with CARB Tier 4 Compliant engines. If Tier 4 equipment is not available within 50 miles of the project site, Tier 3 or cleaner off road construction equipment may be utilized.
26. The surrounding streets shall be swept on a regular basis to remove any construction related debris and dirt.
27. Appropriate dust control measures that meet the SCAQMD Rule 403 standards shall be implemented for grading and construction activity.
28. Construction equipment maintenance records and data sheets, as well as any other records necessary to verify compliance with CARB standards shall be kept on site and furnished to the City of Perris upon request.
29. Prepare a construction traffic control plan prior to grading, detailing the locations of equipment staging areas material stockpiles, proposed road closures, and hours of construction operations to minimize impacts to sensitive receptors.

30. Use of the most readily available technology (CARB Tier 3, Tier 4 Interim, and Tier 4 Compliant equipment).
31. Designate an area of the construction site where electric-powered construction vehicles and equipment can charge if the utility provider can feasibly provide temporary power for this purpose.
32. During construction, signs are required to be in public view with contact information for a designated representative of the building occupant and an SCAQMD representative who is designated to receive complaints about excessive dust, fumes, or odors on this site.
33. All building roofs shall be solar-ready.
34. Require the use of low Volatile organic compounds (VOC) paints and coatings (SCAQMD Rule 1113).

2.8.4 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 (17). 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.

2.9 REGIONAL AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

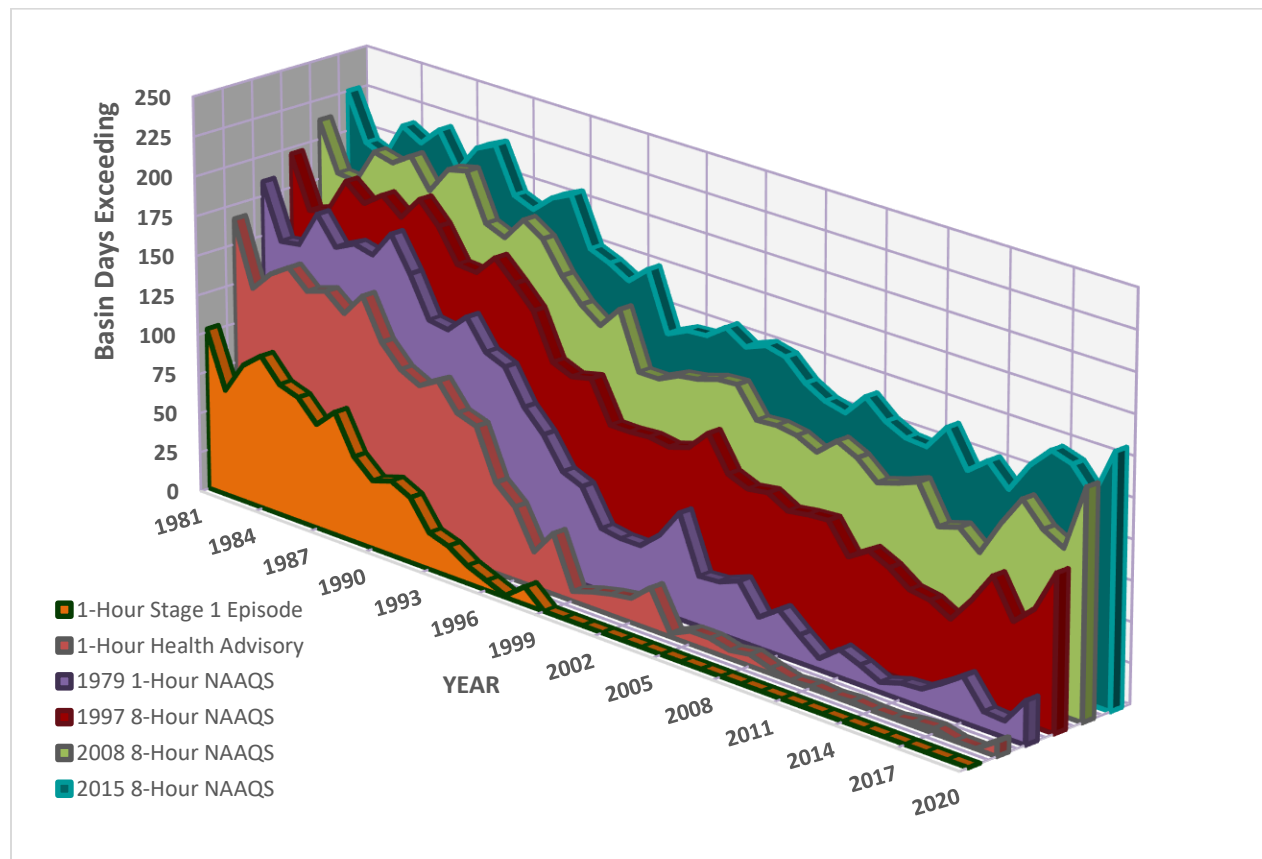
The Project is within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. In 1976, California adopted the Lewis Air Quality Management Act which created SCAQMD from a voluntary association of air pollution control districts in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The geographic area of which SCAQMD consists of is known as the SCAB. SCAQMD develops comprehensive plans and regulatory programs for the region to attain federal standards by dates specified in federal law. The agency is also responsible for meeting state standards by the earliest date achievable, using reasonably available control measures.

SCAQMD rule development through the 1970s and 1980s resulted in dramatic improvement in SCAB air quality. Nearly all control programs developed through the early 1990s relied on (i) the development and application of cleaner technology; (ii) add-on emission controls, and (iii) uniform CEQA review throughout the SCAB. Industrial emission sources have been significantly reduced by this approach and vehicular emissions have been reduced by technologies implemented at the state level by CARB.

As discussed above, the SCAQMD is the lead agency charged with regulating air quality emission reductions for the entire SCAB. SCAQMD created AQMPs which represent a regional blueprint for achieving healthful air on behalf of the 16 million residents of the SCAB. The 2012 AQMP states, “the remarkable historical improvement in air quality since the 1970’s is the direct result of Southern California’s comprehensive, multiyear strategy of reducing air pollution from all sources as outlined in its AQMPs,” (18).

Emissions of O₃, NO_x, VOC, and CO have been decreasing in the SCAB since 1975 and are projected to continue to decrease through 2020 (19). These decreases result primarily from motor vehicle controls and reductions in evaporative emissions. Although vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in the SCAB continue to increase, NO_x and VOC levels are decreasing because of the mandated controls on motor vehicles and the replacement of older polluting vehicles with lower-emitting vehicles. NO_x emissions from electric utilities have also decreased due to use of cleaner fuels and renewable energy. O₃ contour maps show that the number of days exceeding the 8-hour NAAQS has generally decreased between 1980 and 2020. For 2020, there was an overall decrease in exceedance days compared with the 1980 period. However, as shown on Table 2-5, O₃ levels have increased in the past three years due to higher temperatures and stagnant weather conditions. Notwithstanding, O₃ levels in the SCAB have decreased substantially over the last 30 years with the current maximum measured concentrations being approximately one-third of concentrations within the late 70's (20).

TABLE 2-5: SCAB O₃ TREND



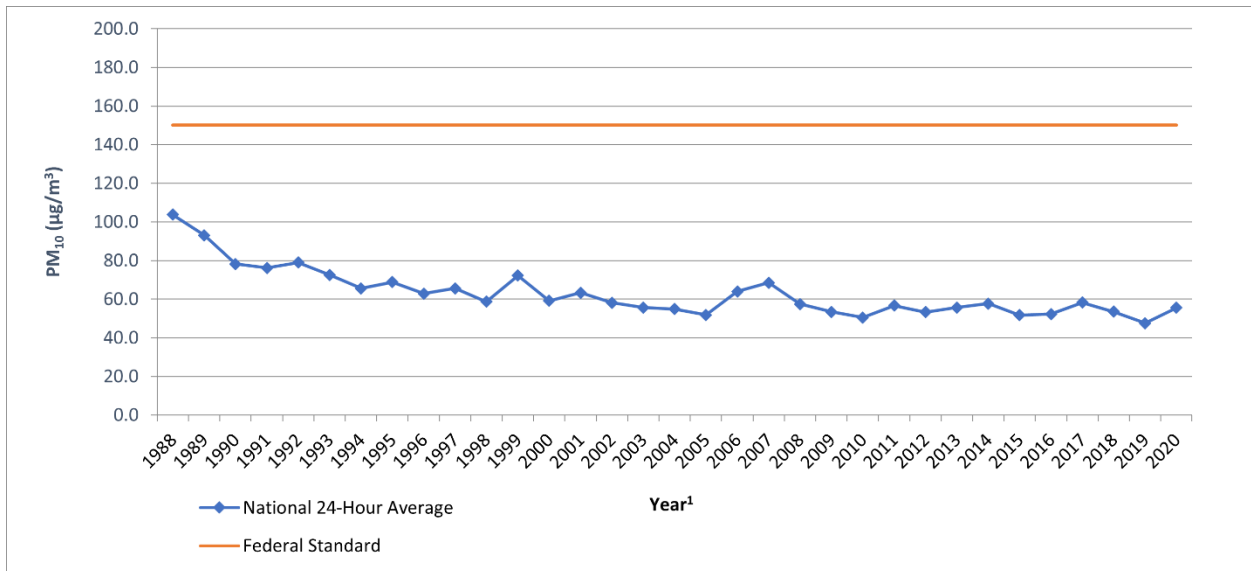
Source: 2020 SCAQMD, Historical O₃ Air Quality Trends (1976-2020)

The overall trends of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels in the air (not emissions) show an overall improvement since 1975. Direct emissions of PM₁₀ have remained somewhat constant in the SCAB and direct emissions of PM_{2.5} have decreased slightly since 1975. Area wide sources

(fugitive dust from roads, dust from construction, and other sources) contribute the greatest amount of direct particulate matter emissions.

As with other pollutants, the most recent PM₁₀ statistics show an overall improvement as illustrated in Tables 2-6 and 2-7. During the period for which data are available, the 24-hour national annual average concentration for PM₁₀ decreased by approximately 46%, from 103.7 microgram per cubic meter (µg/m³) in 1988 to 55.5 µg/m³ in 2020 (21). Although the values are below the federal standard, it should be noted that there are days within the year where the concentrations would exceed the threshold. The 24-hour state annual average for emissions for PM₁₀, have decreased by approximately 64%, from 93.9 µg/m³ in 1989 to 33.9 µg/m³ in 2020 (21). Although data in the late 1990’s show some variability, this is probably due to the advances in meteorological science rather than a change in emissions. Similar to the ambient concentrations, the calculated number of days above the 24-hour PM₁₀ standards has also shown an overall drop.

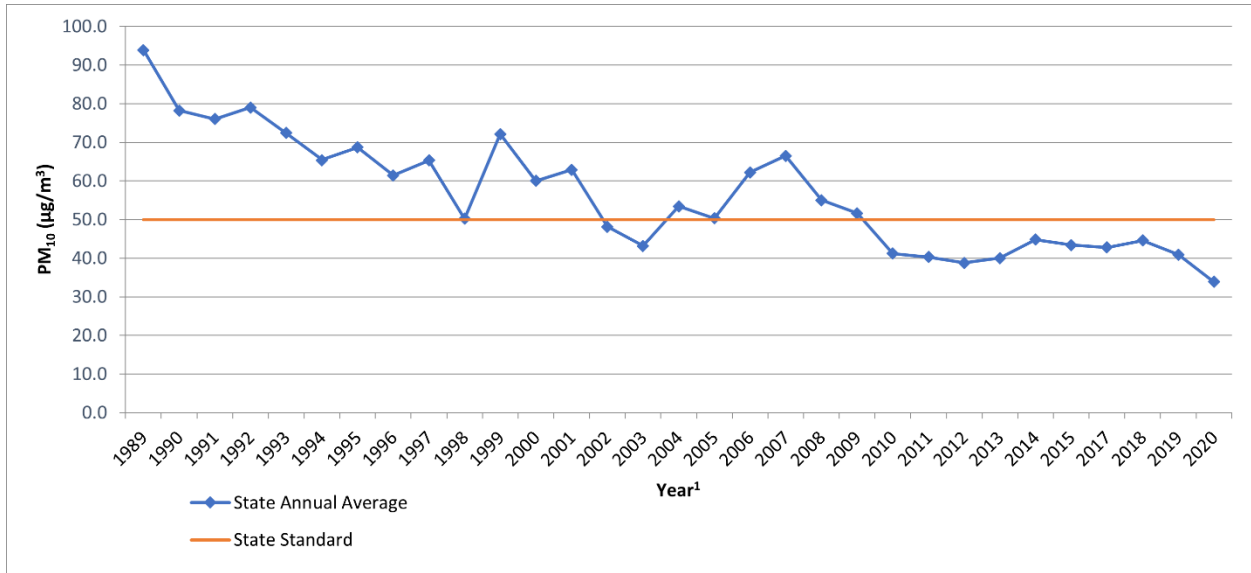
TABLE 2-6: SCAB AVERAGE 24-HOUR CONCENTRATION PM₁₀ TREND (BASED ON FEDERAL STANDARD)¹



Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: PM₁₀ 24-Hour Averages (1988-2020)

¹ Some years have been omitted from the table as insufficient data (or no) data has been reported. Years with reported value of “0” have also been omitted.

TABLE 2-7: SCAB ANNUAL AVERAGE CONCENTRATION PM₁₀ TREND (BASED ON STATE STANDARD)¹

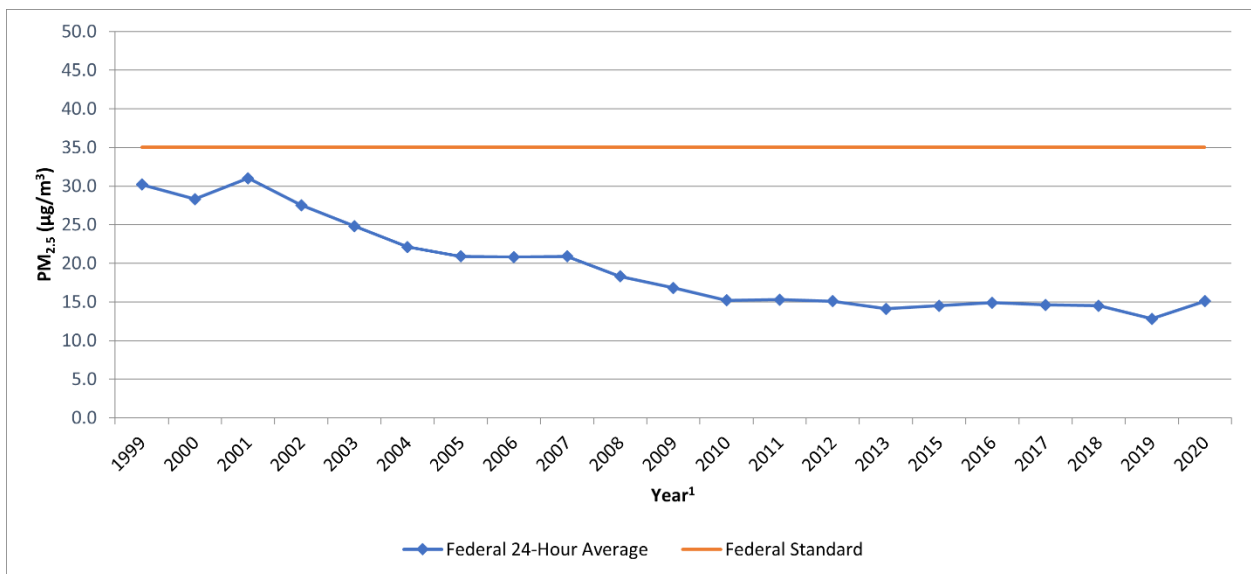


Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: PM₁₀ 24-Hour Averages (1988-2020)

¹ Some years have been omitted from the table as insufficient data (or no) data has been reported. Years with reported value of “0” have also been omitted.

Tables 2-8 and 2-9 shows the most recent 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations in the SCAB from 1999 through 2020. Overall, the national and state annual average concentrations have decreased by almost 50% and 31% respectively (21). It should be noted that the SCAB is currently designated as nonattainment for the state and federal PM_{2.5} standards.

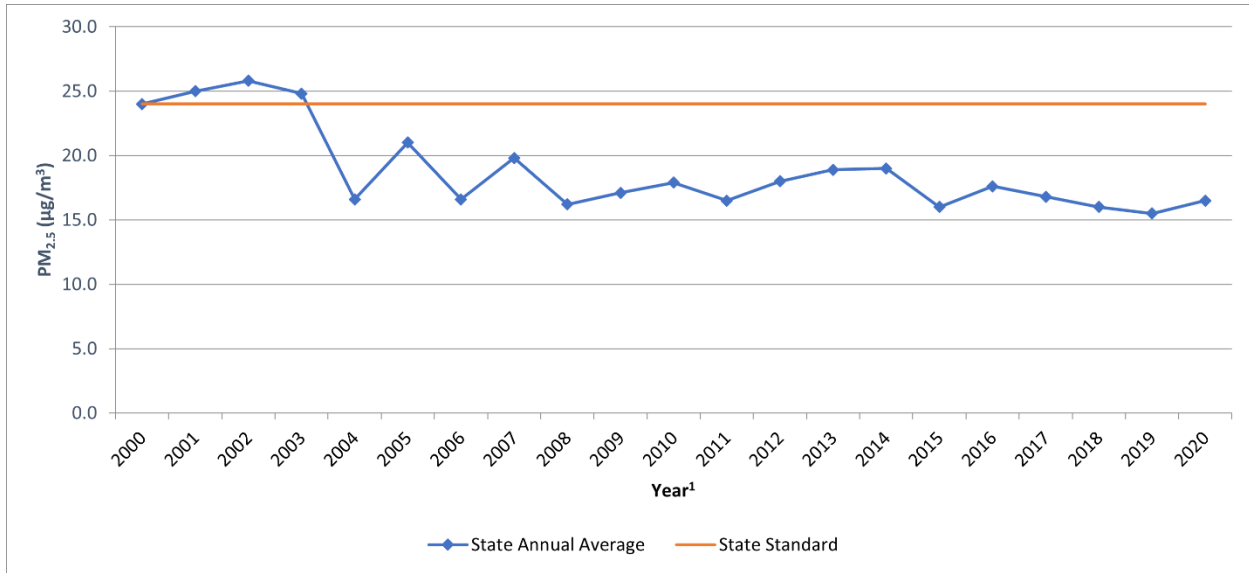
TABLE 2-8: SCAB 24-HOUR AVERAGE CONCENTRATION PM_{2.5} TREND (BASED ON FEDERAL STANDARD)¹



Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: PM_{2.5} 24-Hour Averages (1999-2020)

¹ Some years have been omitted from the table as insufficient data (or no) data has been reported. Years with reported value of “0” have also been omitted.

TABLE 2-9: SCAB ANNUAL AVERAGE CONCENTRATION PM_{2.5} TREND (BASED ON STATE STANDARD)¹



Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: PM_{2.5} 24-Hour Averages (1999-2020)

¹ Some years have been omitted from the table as insufficient data (or no) data has been reported. Years with reported value of “0” have also been omitted.

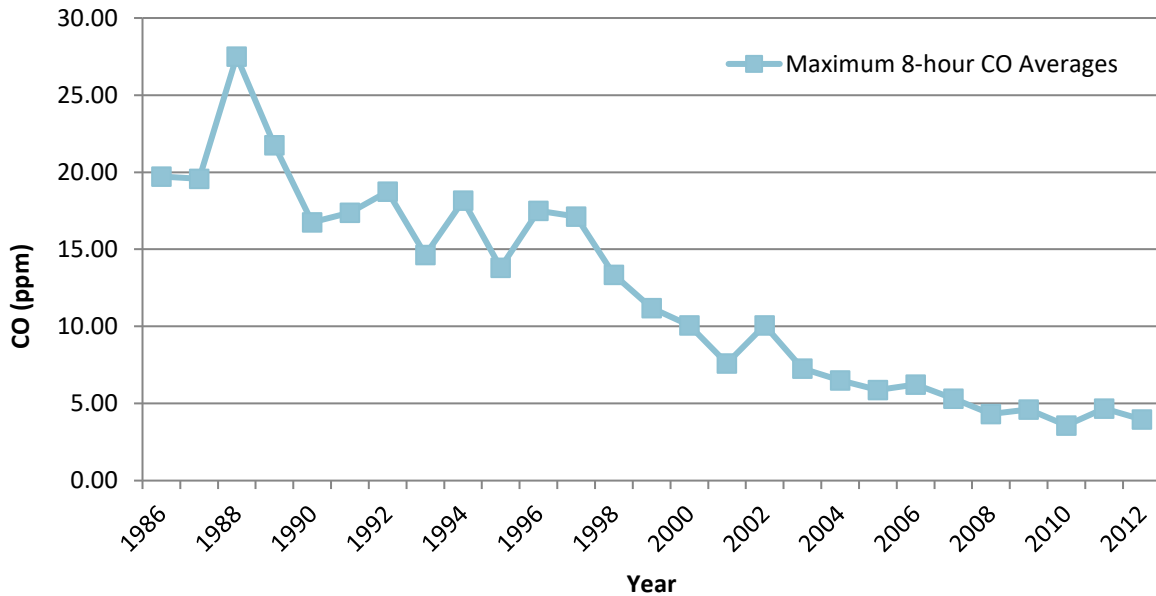
While the 2012 AQMP PM₁₀ attainment demonstration and the 2015 associated supplemental SIP submission indicated that attainment of the 24-hour standard was predicted to occur by the end of 2015, it could not anticipate the effect of the ongoing drought on the measured PM_{2.5}.

The 2006 to 2010 base period used for the 2012 attainment demonstration had near-normal rainfall. While the trend of PM_{2.5}-equivalent emission reductions continued through 2015, the severe drought conditions contributed to the PM_{2.5} increases observed after 2012. As a result of the disrupted progress toward attainment of the federal 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard, SCAQMD submitted a request and the EPA approved, in January 2016, a “bump up” to the nonattainment classification from “moderate” to “serious,” with a new attainment deadline as soon as practicable, but not beyond December 31, 2019. As of March 14, 2019, the EPA approved portions of a SIP revision submitted by California to address CAA requirements for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Los Angeles-SCAB Serious PM_{2.5} nonattainment area. The EPA also approved 2017 and 2019 motor vehicle emissions budgets for transportation conformity purposes and inter-pollutant trading ratios for use in transportation conformity analyses (22).

In December 2022, the SCAQMD released the Final 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 (23). Similar to the 2016 AQMP, the 2022 AQMP incorporates scientific and technological information and planning assumptions, including the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2020-2045 RTP/SCS) and updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories (24).

The most recent CO concentrations in the SCAB are shown in Table 2-10 (21). CO concentrations in the SCAB have decreased markedly — a total decrease of more about 80% in the peak 8-hour concentration from 1986 to 2012. It should be noted 2012 is the most recent year where 8-hour CO averages and related statistics are available in the SCAB. The number of exceedance days has also declined. The entire SCAB is now designated as attainment for both the state and national CO standards. Ongoing reductions from motor vehicle control programs should continue the downward trend in ambient CO concentrations.

TABLE 2-10: SCAB 8-HOUR AVERAGE CONCENTRATION CO TREND¹



Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: CO 8-Hour Averages (1986-2012)

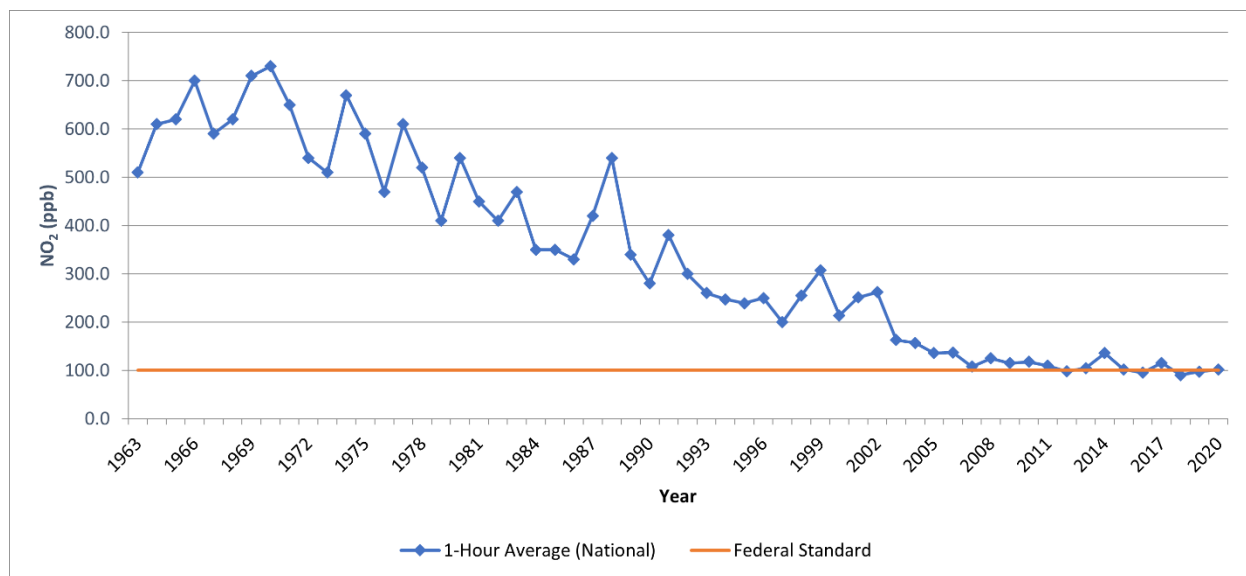
¹ The most recent year where 8-hour concentration data is available is 2012.

Part of the control process of the SCAQMD’s duty to greatly improve the air quality in the SCAB is the uniform CEQA review procedures required by SCAQMD’s *CEQA Air Quality Handbook (1993) (1993 CEQA Handbook) (25)*. The single threshold of significance used to assess Project direct and cumulative impacts has in fact “worked” as evidenced by the track record of the air quality in the SCAB dramatically improving over the course of the past decades. As stated by the SCAQMD, the District’s thresholds of significance are based on factual and scientific data and are therefore appropriate thresholds of significance to use for this Project.

The most recent NO₂ data for the SCAB is shown in Tables 2-11 and 2-12 (21). Over the last 50 years, NO₂ values have decreased significantly; the peak 1-hour national and state averages for 2020 is approximately 80% lower than what it was during 1963. The SCAB attained the State 1-hour NO₂ standard in 1994, bringing the entire state into attainment. A new state annual average standard of 0.030 ppm was adopted by CARB in February 2007 (26). The new standard is just barely exceeded in the SCAQMD. NO₂ is formed from NO_x emissions, which also contribute to O₃. As a result, the majority of the future emission control measures would be implemented as part

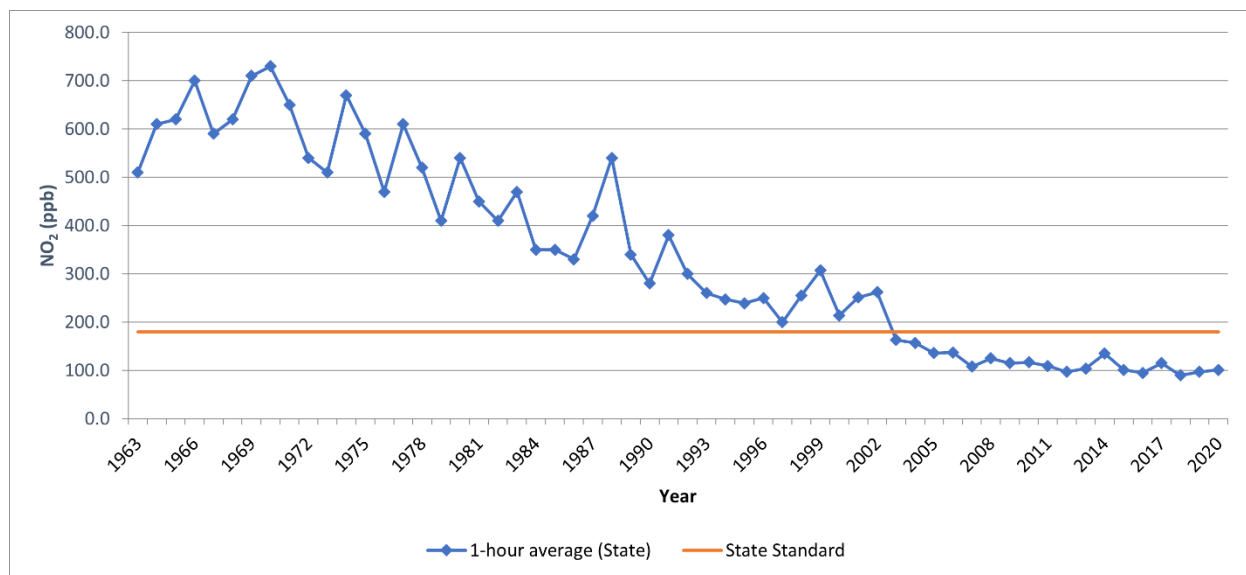
of the overall O₃ control strategy. Many of these control measures would target mobile sources, which account for more than three-quarters of California’s NO_x emissions. These measures are expected to bring the SCAQMD into attainment of the state annual average standard.

TABLE 2-11: SCAB 1-HOUR AVERAGE CONCENTRATION NO₂ TREND (BASED ON FEDERAL STANDARD)



Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: CO 1-Hour Averages (1963-2020)

TABLE 2-12: SCAB 1-HOUR AVERAGE CONCENTRATION NO₂ TREND (BASED ON STATE STANDARD)



Source: 2020 CARB, iADAM: Top Four Summary: CO 1-Hour Averages (1963-2020)

2.9.1 TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS (TAC) TRENDS

In 1984, as a result of public concern for exposure to airborne carcinogens, CARB adopted regulations to reduce the amount of TAC emissions resulting from mobile and area sources, such

as cars, trucks, stationary sources, and consumer products. According to the *Ambient and Emission Trends of Toxic Air Contaminants in California* journal article (27) which was prepared for CARB, results show that between 1990-2012, ambient concentration and emission trends for the seven TACs responsible for most of the known cancer risk associated with airborne exposure in California have declined significantly (between 1990 and 2012). The seven TACs studied include those that are derived from mobile sources: diesel particulate matter (DPM), benzene (C₆H₆), and 1,3-butadiene (C₄H₆); those that are derived from stationary sources: perchloroethylene (C₂Cl₄) and hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)); and those derived from photochemical reactions of emitted VOCs: formaldehyde (CH₂O) and acetaldehyde (C₂H₄O)³. The decline in ambient concentration and emission trends of these TACs are a result of various regulations CARB has implemented to address cancer risk.

MOBILE SOURCE TACS

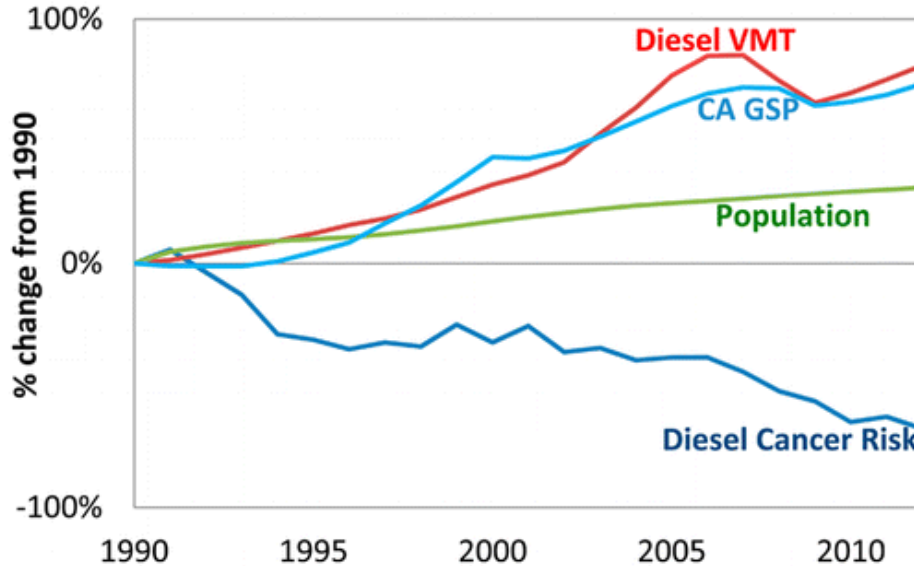
CARB introduced two programs that aimed at reducing mobile emissions for light and medium duty vehicles through vehicle emissions controls and cleaner fuel. In California, light-duty vehicles sold after 1996 are equipped with California's second-generation On-Board Diagnostic (OBD-II) system. The OBD-II system monitors virtually every component that can affect the emission performance of the vehicle to ensure that the vehicle remains as clean as possible over its entire life and assists repair technicians in diagnosing and fixing problems with the computerized engine controls. If a problem is detected, the OBD-II system illuminates a warning lamp on the vehicle instrument panel to alert the driver. This warning lamp typically contains the phrase "Check Engine" or "Service Engine Soon." The system would also store important information about the detected malfunction so that a repair technician can accurately find and fix the problem. CARB has recently developed similar OBD requirements for heavy-duty vehicles over 14,000 pounds (lbs). CARB's phase II Reformulated Gasoline Regulation (RFG-2), adopted in 1996, also led to a reduction of mobile source emissions. Through such regulations, benzene levels declined 88% from 1990-2012. 1,3-Butadiene concentrations also declined 85% from 1990-2012 as a result of the use of reformulated gasoline and motor vehicle regulations (27).

In 2000, CARB's Diesel Risk Reduction Plan (DRRP) recommended the replacement and retrofit of diesel-fueled engines and the use of ultra-low-sulfur (<15 ppm) diesel fuel. As a result of these measures, DPM concentrations have declined 68% since 2000, even though the state's population increased 31% and the amount of diesel vehicles miles traveled increased 81%, as shown on Exhibit 2-B. With the implementation of these diesel-related control regulations, CARB expects a DPM decline of 71% for 2000-2020.

³ It should be noted that ambient DPM concentrations are not measured directly. Rather, a surrogate method using the coefficient of haze (COH) and elemental carbon (EC) is used to estimate DPM concentrations.

EXHIBIT 2-A: DPM AND DIESEL VEHICLE MILES TREND

California Population, Gross State Product (GSP), Diesel Cancer Risk, Diesel Vehicle-Miles-Traveled (VMT)



Source: 2020 CARB

DIESEL REGULATIONS

CARB and the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach (POLA and POLB) have adopted several iterations of regulations for diesel trucks that are aimed at reducing DPM. More specifically, CARB Drayage Truck Regulation (28), CARB statewide On-road Truck and Bus Regulation (29), and the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach Clean Truck Program (CTP) require accelerated implementation of “clean trucks” into the statewide truck fleet (30). In other words, older more polluting trucks would be replaced with newer, cleaner trucks as a function of these regulatory requirements.

Moreover, the average statewide DPM emissions for Heavy Duty Trucks (HDT), in terms of grams of DPM generated per mile traveled, would dramatically be reduced due to the aforementioned regulatory requirements.

Diesel emissions identified in this analysis would therefore overstate future DPM emissions since not all the regulatory requirements are reflected in the modeling.

CANCER RISK TRENDS

Based on information available from CARB, overall cancer risk throughout the SCAB has had a declining trend since 1990. In 1998, following an exhaustive 10-year scientific assessment process, CARB identified particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines as a toxic air contaminant. The SCAQMD initiated a comprehensive urban toxic air pollution study called the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES). DPM accounts for more than 70% of the cancer risk.

In January 2018, as part of the overall effort to reduce air toxics exposure in the SCAB, SCAQMD began conducting the MATES V Program. MATES V field measurements were conducted at ten fixed sites (the same sites selected for MATES III and IV) to assess trends in air toxics levels. MATES V also included measurements of ultrafine particles (UFP) and black carbon (BC) concentrations, which can be compared to the UFP levels measured in MATES IV (31). The final report for the MATES V study was published August 2021. In addition to new measurements and updated modeling results, several key updates were implemented in MATES V. First, MATES V estimates cancer risks by taking into account multiple exposure pathways, which includes inhalation and non-inhalation pathways. This approach is consistent with how cancer risks are estimated in South Coast AQMD's programs such as permitting, Air Toxics Hot Spots (AB2588), and CEQA. Previous MATES studies quantified the cancer risks based on the inhalation pathway only. Second, along with cancer risk estimates, MATES V includes information on the chronic non-cancer risks from inhalation and non-inhalation pathways for the first time. Cancer risks and chronic non-cancer risks from MATES II through IV measurements have been re-examined using current Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and CalEPA risk assessment methodologies and modern statistical methods to examine the trends over time (32).

MATES-V calculated cancer risks based on monitoring data collected at ten fixed sites within the SCAB. None of the fixed monitoring sites are within the local area of the Project site. However, MATES-V has extrapolated the excess cancer risk levels throughout the SCAB by modeling the specific grids. The Project is located within a quadrant of the geographic grid of the MATES-V model which predicted a cancer risk of 288 in one million for the area containing the Project site. DPM is included in this cancer risk along with all other TAC sources. As in previous MATES iterations, DPM is the largest contributor to overall air toxics cancer risk. However, the average levels of DPM in MATES V are 53% lower at the 10 monitoring sites compared to MATES IV. Cumulative Project generated TACs are limited to DPM.

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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. 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 it 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 (33). 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 CALFEEMOD

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

In August 2023 the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in conjunction with other California air districts, including the SCAQMD, released the latest version of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalFEEMod) version 2022.1.1.18. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutant (VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}) and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from direct and indirect sources; and quantify applicable air quality and GHG reductions achieved from mitigation measures (34). Accordingly, the latest version of CalFEEMod 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 3.3.

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, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Construction related emissions are expected from the following construction activities:

- Site Preparation
- Grading
- Building Construction
- Paving
- Architectural Coating

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.). CalFEEMod was utilized to calculate fugitive dust emissions resulting from this phase of activity. Per client provided data, the Project would require 50,500 cubic yards of import for earthwork activities.

OFF-SITE UTILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

To support the Project development, there will be off-site improvements, including the installation of off-site infrastructure including improved sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and streetlights and a 60-foot-wide asphalt section south of the perimeter landscaping, a 14-foot-wide landscaped median, and an additional 14-foot asphalt section south of the median along

Ethanac Road. The Project also includes installation of improved sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 44-foot-wide asphalt section west of the perimeter landscaping along Trumble Road. Additionally, there will be storm water improvements that will occur in Illinois avenue. Lastly, The Project would install improved sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 32-foot-wide asphalt section east of the perimeter landscaping along Sherman Road. Construction emissions from this off-site work would, therefore, be relatively short term, not concentrated in one area. The physical constraints would limit the amount of construction equipment that could be used, and any off-site and utility infrastructure construction would not use equipment totals that would exceed the equipment totals on Table 3-4. As such, no impacts beyond what has already been identified in this report are expected to occur. Exhibit 3-A shows the on-site construction activity including the site adjacent off-site roadway improvement locations in relation to the nearest sensitive receptor locations (receptor locations described in more detail in Section 3.6 of this report).

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
Site Preparation	18	3	0
Grading	20	9	210
Building Construction	173	57	0
Paving	15	0	0
Architectural Coating	35	0	0

3.4.2 CONSTRUCTION DURATION

For purposes of analysis, construction of Project is expected to commence in April 2024 and would last through March 2025. 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 year increases due to emission regulations becoming more stringent⁴. The duration of

⁴ 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.

construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines* (1).

EXHIBIT 3-A: CONSTRUCTION SOURCE LOCATIONS



3.4.3 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 3-4 is assumed to 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 code. In accordance with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, it was assumed that equipment rated 50 or more horsepower would be equipped with CARB Tier 4 complaint engines.

TABLE 3-3: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Working Days
Site Preparation	04/02/2024	04/15/2024	10
Grading	04/16/2024	05/27/2024	30
Building Construction	05/28/2024	03/17/2025	210
Paving/Roadway Construction	02/18/2025	03/17/2025	20
Architectural Coating	01/21/2025	03/17/2025	40

TABLE 3-4: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Equipment ¹	Amount	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Grading	Graders	1	8
	Excavators	2	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Forklifts	4	8
	Generator Sets	2	8
	Cranes	2	8
	Welders	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

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

3.4.4 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS SUMMARY

IMPACTS WITHOUT MITIGATION

The estimated maximum daily construction emissions without mitigation are summarized on Table 3-5. Detailed construction model outputs are presented in Appendix 3.1. Under the assumed scenarios, emissions resulting from the Project construction will not exceed the thresholds established by the SCAQMD for emissions of any criteria pollutant.

TABLE 3-5: OVERALL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Year	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer						
2024	1.63	37.02	41.95	0.16	7.38	2.85
Winter						
2024	1.57	19.47	38.37	0.06	3.06	0.96
2025	52.78	28.16	52.30	0.07	3.95	1.34
Maximum Daily Emissions	52.78	37.02	52.30	0.16	7.38	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, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Operational emissions are expected from the following primary sources:

- Area Source Emissions
- Mobile Source Emissions
- On-Site Cargo Handling Equipment Emissions
- Transportation Refrigeration Unit (TRU) Emissions
- Diesel Fire Water Pump Backup Generator

3.5.1 AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Over a period of time, the Project buildings 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, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers used to maintain the landscaping of the Project. It should be noted that as October 9, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed AB 1346. The bill aims to ban the sale of new gasoline-powered equipment under 25 gross horsepower (known as small off-road engines [SOREs]) by 2024. For purposes of analysis, 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 ELECTRICITY

Criteria pollutant emissions are emitted through the generation of electricity. 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 excluded from the evaluation of significance. Based on information provided by the Project applicant, the site is also not expected to utilize natural gas for the building envelope, and therefore would not generate any emissions from direct energy consumption.

3.5.3 MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS

The Project related operational air quality emissions derive primarily from vehicle trips generated by the Project, including employee trips to and from the site and truck trips associated with the proposed uses. Trip characteristics available from the *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22-05139, PLM22-00030) Traffic Analysis* were utilized in this analysis (35).

APPROACH FOR ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT

In order to determine emissions from passenger car vehicles, CalEEMod defaults for trip length and trip purpose were utilized. Default vehicle trip lengths for primary trips will be populated using data from the local metropolitan planning organizations/Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (MPO/RTPA). Trip type percentages and trip lengths provided by MPO/RTPAs truncate data at their demonstrative borders. This analysis assumes that passenger cars include Light-

Duty-Auto vehicles (LDA), Light-Duty-Trucks (LDT1⁵ & LDT2⁶), Medium-Duty-Vehicles (MDV), and Motorcycles (MCY) vehicle types. In order to account for emissions generated by passenger cars, the fleet mix in Table 3-6 was utilized.

TABLE 3-6: PASSENGER CAR FLEET MIX

Land Use	% Vehicle Type				
	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	MCY
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	53.97%	4.25%	21.88%	17.36%	2.55%
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse					

Note: The Project-specific passenger car fleet mix used in this analysis is based on a proportional split utilizing the default CalEEMod percentages assigned to LDA, LDT1, LDT2, and MDV vehicle types.

To determine emissions from trucks for the proposed industrial uses, the analysis incorporated the SCAQMD recommended truck trip length of 15.3 miles for 2-axle (LHDT1, LHDT2), 14.2 miles for 3-axle (MHDT) trucks, and 39.9 miles for 4+-axle (HHDT) trucks and weighting the average trip lengths using traffic trip percentages. The trip length function for the industrial uses have been revised to 30.06 miles and 28.13 miles for the high-cube transload warehouse and high-cube cold storage uses, respectively, and an assumption of 100% primary trips. Trucks are broken down by truck type. The truck fleet mix is estimated by rationing the trip rates for each truck type based on information provided by the SCAQMD recommended truck mix, by axle type. Heavy trucks are broken down by truck type (or axle type) and are categorized as either Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks (LHDT1⁷ & LHDT2⁸)/2-axle, Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks (MHDT)/3-axle, and Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks (HHDT)/4+-axle. To account for emissions generated by trucks, the fleet mix in Table 3-7 was utilized.

TABLE 3-7: TRUCK FLEET MIX

Land Use	% Vehicle Type			
	LHDT1	LHDT2	MHDT	HHDT
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	13.30%	3.78%	21.95%	60.98%
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse	28.69%	8.15%	10.53%	52.63%

Note: Project-specific truck fleet mix is based on the number of trips generated by each truck type (LHDT1, LHDT2, MHDT, and HHDT) relative to the total number of truck trips.

⁵ Vehicles under the LDT1 category have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 6,000 lbs. and equivalent test weight (ETW) of less than or equal to 3,750 lbs.

⁶ Vehicles under the LDT2 category have a GVWR of less than 6,000 lbs. and ETW between 3,751 lbs. and 5,750 lbs.

⁷ Vehicles under the LHDT1 category have a GVWR of 8,501 to 10,000 lbs.

⁸ Vehicles under the LHDT2 category have a GVWR of 10,001 to 14,000 lbs.

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 estimate for travel on paved roads were calculated using CalEEMod.

3.5.4 ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT SOURCE EMISSIONS

It is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. Although the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines require that on-site motorized operational equipment shall be Zero Emissions, for this Project, on-site modeled operational equipment was assumed to include up to two (2) 175 horsepower (hp), natural gas-powered cargo handling equipment – port tractor operating 4 hours a day⁹ for 365 days of the year in order to provide a conservative analysis.

3.5.5 TRU EMISSIONS

In order to account for the possibility of refrigerated uses, trucks associated with the cold-storage land use are assumed to also have Transportation Refrigeration Units (TRUs). For modeling purposes, 38 truck trips during have been estimated to include TRUs (e.g., all truck trips that would be associated with up to 50,000-sf of high-cube cold storage use, as summarized in the *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22-00030) Traffic Analysis* (35). TRUs are accounted for during on-site and off-site travel. The TRU calculations are based on EMISSIONS FACTOR Model version 2021 (EMFAC2021), developed by the CARB. EMFAC2021 does not provide emission rates per hour or mile as with the on-road emission model and only provides emission inventories. Emission results are produced in tons per day while all activity, fuel consumption and horsepower hours were reported at annual levels. The emission inventory is based on specific assumptions including the average horsepower rating of specific types of equipment and the hours of operation annually. These assumptions are not always consistent with assumptions used in the modeling of project level emissions. Therefore, the emissions inventory was converted into emission rates to accurately calculate emissions from TRU operation associated with project level details. This was accomplished by converting the annual horsepower hours to daily operational characteristics and converting the daily emission levels into hourly emission rates based on the total emission of each criteria pollutant by equipment type and the average daily hours of operations.

3.5.6 EMERGENCY ENGINES

It is anticipated that the Project would utilize a 197 hp diesel-powered emergency water pump and a 762 hp diesel-powered emergency backup generator. For analytical purposes, it is anticipated that the fire pump and emergency generator would each operate for a maximum time of 0.5 hour per day and 26 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.

⁹ Based on Table II-3, Port and Rail Cargo Handling Equipment Demographics by Type, from CARB's Technology Assessment: Mobile Cargo Handling Equipment document, a single piece of equipment could operate up to 2 hours per day (Total Average Annual Activity divided by Total Number Pieces of Equipment). As such, the analysis conservatively assumes that the tractor/loader/backhoe would operate up to 4 hours per day.

3.5.7 OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS SUMMARY

As previously stated, CalEEMod utilizes summer and winter EMFAC2021 emission factors in order to derive vehicle emissions associated with Project operational activities, which vary by season. The estimated operational-source emissions are summarized on Table 3-8. Detailed operation model outputs for the Project are presented in Appendix 3.2. As shown on Table 3-8, the Project's daily regional emissions from on-going operations would not exceed the thresholds of significance for emissions of any criteria pollutant.

TABLE 3-8: SUMMARY OF PEAK OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer						
Mobile Source	2.39	11.48	30.80	0.15	8.94	2.43
Area Source	10.28	0.02	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Source	0.79	3.25	2.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
TRU Source	1.53	1.72	0.18	0.00	0.07	0.07
On-Site Equipment Source	0.23	0.75	32.89	0.00	0.06	0.05
Project Maximum Daily Emissions	15.22	17.23	68.05	0.15	9.19	2.67
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Winter						
Mobile Source	2.29	12.08	25.66	0.14	7.99	2.14
Area Source	9.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Source	0.79	3.25	2.00	0.00	0.11	0.11
TRU Source	1.53	1.72	0.18	0.00	0.07	0.07
On-Site Equipment Source	0.23	0.75	32.89	0.00	0.06	0.05
Project Maximum Daily Emissions	14.76	17.80	60.73	0.14	8.23	2.38
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's *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-4¹⁰. 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* (36).

APPLICABILITY OF LSTs FOR THE PROJECT

For this Project, the appropriate SRA for the LST analysis is the SCAQMD Perris Valley (SRA 24). LSTs apply to CO, NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. The SCAQMD produced look-up tables for projects less than or equal to 5 acres in size.

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 (37) (38).
- 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.

¹⁰ 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."

- 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 PM₁₀. The *LST Methodology* clearly states that “off-site mobile emissions from the Project should not be included in the emissions compared to LSTs (39).” 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 3-9). 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 C: Emission Calculation Details for CalEEMod* (37) (40). It 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 3-9, the Project’s construction activities could actively disturb approximately 3.5 acres per day during site preparation and 4.0 acres per day during grading activities. For purposes of analysis and in order to use linear regression, this analysis conservatively assumes that 5 acres can be disturbed during grading activities.

TABLE 3-9: MAXIMUM DAILY DISTURBED-ACREAGE

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Acres graded per 8-hour day	Operating Hours per Day	Acres graded per day
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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, since PM₁₀ 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 NO₂ 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 (39).” 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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} analysis, must be considered to determine construction and operational LST air impacts for emissions of NO₂ and CO since these pollutants have an averaging time of 1 and 8-hours.

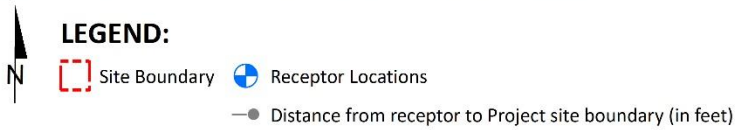
PROJECT-RELATED RECEPTORS

Receptors in the Project study area are described below and shown on Exhibit 3-B. 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 the property line of the existing residence at 25870 Trumble Road, approximately 218 feet north of the Project site within the City of Perris.
- R2: Location R2 represents the property line of the existing residence at 3042 Sherman Road approximately 133 feet north of the Project site within the City of Perris.
- R3: Location R3 represents the property line of the existing residence at 25870 Tyler Avenue approximately 57 feet east of the Project site within the City of Perris.
- R4: Location R4 represents the property line of the existing residence at 25940 Sherman Road approximately 62 feet east of the Project site within the City of Menifee.
- R5: Location R5 represents the property line of the existing residence at 27391 Ethanac Road, approximately 123 feet south of the Project site within the City of Menifee.

R6: Location R6 represents the property line of the Lonsdale Trucking, Inc. landscaping supply store located at 3060 Sherman Road, located immediately adjacent north of the Project site (less than 25 feet) within the City of Perris.

EXHIBIT 3-B: RECEPTOR LOCATIONS



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 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (since PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} thresholds are based on a 24-hour averaging time). The nearest receptor used for evaluation of localized impacts of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} is represented by location R3 which represents the existing residence at 25870 Tyler Avenue approximately 57 feet (17 meters) east of the Project site.

As previously stated, and consistent with *LST Methodology*, the nearest industrial/commercial 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. The nearest receptor used for evaluation of localized impacts of NO_x and CO is represented by location R6 which represents the Lonsdale Trucking, Inc. landscaping supply store located at 3060 Sherman Road, located immediately adjacent north of the Project site (less than 25 feet).

It should be noted that the *LST Methodology* explicitly states that “*It is possible that a project may have receptors closer than 25 meters. Projects with boundaries located closer than 25 meters to the nearest receptor should use the LSTs for receptors located at 25 meters (41).*” As such, a 25-meter distance will be used for evaluation of localized emissions of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, and CO.

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 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 3-10 were calculated by interpolating the threshold values for the Project’s disturbed acreage.

TABLE 3-10: MAXIMUM DAILY LOCALIZED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS

Construction Activity	Construction Localized Thresholds			
	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Site Preparation	220 lbs/day	1,230 lbs/day	10 lbs/day	6 lbs/day
Grading	237 lbs/day	1,346 lbs/day	11 lbs/day	7 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 3-11 identifies the localized impacts during construction activity. Without mitigation, localized construction emissions would not exceed the applicable SCAQMD LSTs for emissions of

any criterial pollutant. Outputs from the model runs for unmitigated construction LSTs are provided in Appendix 3.1.

TABLE 3-11: LOCALIZED CONSTRUCTION-SOURCE EMISSIONS – WITHOUT MITIGATION

Construction Activity	Year	Scenario	Emissions (lbs/day)			
			NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Site Preparation	2024	Summer	15.69	29.96	5.77	2.79
		Winter	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Maximum Daily Emissions	15.69	29.96	5.77	2.79
		SCAQMD Localized Threshold	220	1,230	10	6
		Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO
Grading	2024	Summer	19.95	36.17	2.95	1.23
		Winter	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Maximum Daily Emissions	19.95	36.17	2.95	1.23
		SCAQMD Localized Threshold	237	1,346	11	7
		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

The Project would be located on an approximately 19.85-acre parcel. As noted previously, the *LST Methodology* provides look-up tables for sites with an area with daily disturbance of 5 acres or less. For projects that exceed 5 acres, the 5-acre LST look-up tables can be used as a screening tool to determine whether pollutants require additional detailed analysis. This approach is conservative as it assumes that all on-site emissions associated with the project would occur within a concentrated 5-acre area. This screening method would therefore over-predict potential localized impacts, because by assuming that on-site operational activities are occurring over a smaller area, the resulting concentrations of air pollutants are more highly concentrated once they reach the smaller site boundary than they would be for activities if they were spread out over a larger surface area. On a larger site, the same amount of air pollutants generated would disperse over a larger surface area and would result in a lower concentration once emissions reach the project-site boundary. As such, LSTs for a 5-acre site during operations are used as a screening tool to determine if further detailed analysis is required.

The LST analysis generally includes on-site sources (area, energy, mobile, and on-site cargo handling equipment – are previously discussed in Section 3.5 of this report). However, it should be noted that the CalEEMod outputs do not separate on-site and off-site emissions from mobile sources. As such, in an effort to establish a maximum potential impact scenario for analytic purposes, the emissions shown on Table 3-13 represent all on-site Project-related stationary (area) sources and mobile sources. It should be noted that the longest on-site distance is roughly 0.75 mile for both trucks and passenger cars. Modeling based on these assumptions

demonstrates that even within broad encompassing parameters, Project operational-source emissions would not exceed applicable LSTs.

3.8.1 LOCALIZED THRESHOLDS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY

As previously stated, LSTs for a 5-acre site during operations are used as a screening tool to determine if further detailed analysis is required.

TABLE 3-12: MAXIMUM DAILY LOCALIZED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS

Operational Localized Thresholds			
NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
270 lbs/day	1,577 lbs/day	4 lbs/day	2 lbs/day

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

3.8.2 OPERATIONAL-SOURCE LOCALIZED EMISSIONS

IMPACTS WITHOUT MITIGATION

As shown on Table 3-13 operational emissions would not exceed the LST thresholds for the nearest sensitive receptor. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant localized impact during operational activity.

TABLE 3-13: LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Scenario	Emissions (lbs/day)			
	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer	4.43	36.22	0.28	0.18
Winter	7.01	43.73	0.76	0.34
Maximum Daily Emissions	7.01	43.73	0.76	0.34
SCAQMD Localized Threshold	270	1,577	4	2
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: CalEEMod localized operational-source emissions are presented in Appendix 3.3.

3.9 CO “HOT SPOT” ANALYSIS

As discussed below, the Project would not result in potentially adverse CO concentrations or “hot spots.” Further, detailed modeling of Project-specific CO “hot spots” is not needed to reach this conclusion. 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. This “hot spot” analysis did not predict any violation of CO standards, as shown on Table 3-14.

TABLE 3-14: 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, 8.4 ppm 8-hr CO concentration measured at the Long Beach Blvd. and Imperial Hwy. intersection (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 (42). 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 0.9 ppm and 0.8 ppm, respectively (data from Perris Valley monitoring station for 2021). Therefore, even if the traffic volumes for the proposed Project were double or even triple of the traffic volumes generated at the Long Beach Blvd. and Imperial Hwy. intersection, coupled with the on-going improvements in ambient air quality, the Project would not be capable of resulting in a CO “hot spot” at any study area intersections.

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 (43). Traffic volumes generating the CO concentrations for the “hot spot” analysis is shown on Table 3-15. The busiest intersection evaluated was that at Wilshire

Boulevard and Veteran Avenue, which has a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vph and AM/PM traffic volumes of 8,062 vph and 7,719 vph respectively (42). The 2003 AQMP estimated that the 1-hour concentration for this intersection was 4.6 ppm; this indicates that, should the daily traffic volume increase four times to 400,000 vehicles per day, CO concentrations (4.6 ppm x 4= 18.4 ppm) would still not likely exceed the most stringent 1-hour CO standard (20.0 ppm)¹¹.

TABLE 3-15: 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 3-16 below, the intersection of Trumble Road and Ethanac Road would have the highest AM and PM traffic volumes of 3,241 vph and 4,014 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 3-16: 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)
Trumble Road/Ethanac Road	123/108	90/155	2,113/1,712	914/2,038	3,241/4,014
Driveway 3/Ethanac Road	0/0	2/17	2,066/1,712	926/2,026	2,994/3,755
Driveway 4/Ethanac Road	0/0	1/11	2,066/1,712	934/2,019	3,001/3,742
Sherman Road/Ethanac Road	166/683	212/186	2,066/1,712	747/1,418	3,190/4,000

Source: Hillwood Ethanac Traffic Analysis (Urban Crossroads, Inc., 2023)

¹¹ Based on the ratio of the CO standard (20.0 ppm) and the modeled value (4.6 ppm)

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 CAAQS, 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 (44). 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 (24). 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* (45). 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 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 the 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 Perris 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 Perris General Plan designates the Project site for Commercial Community uses. The Community Commercial designation provides for professional offices, department stores, discount stores, and furniture or appliance outlets. It also allows for home improvement centers, entertainment centers and regional shopping centers. Principal uses in this category typically serve a much broader geographic market than those in the Commercial Neighborhood category.

The Project is proposed to consist of a single 412,348-sf warehouse building. For the purposes of this analysis, the Project has been evaluated assuming 362,372-sf of high-cube transload warehouse use and 50,000-sf of high-cube cold storage use. The Project's proposed uses are not

consistent with the site's land use designations. As the Project's proposed land use and development is not consistent with the land use designation, the Project would require a General Plan Amendment from Community Commercial to Light Industrial.

However, as the Project's operational-source air pollutant emissions would not exceed the regional thresholds, the Project is determined to be consistent with the second criterion.

AQMP CONSISTENCY CONCLUSION

The Project would not have the potential to result in or cause NAAQS or CAAQS violations. Although the Project's proposed uses are not consistent with the General Plan land use designation, as the Project would not exceed the regional or localized construction and operational thresholds, the Project's development intensity is consistent with the development intensities allowed within the General Plan as previously stated. 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 at sensitive receptors has also been considered. Results of the LST analysis 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.

Additionally, the Project would not exceed the SCAQMD localized significance thresholds during 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 to the human health consequences of those impacts, or meaningfully explain why that analysis cannot be provided.

Most local agencies, including the City of Perris, 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 accurate results 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. Because it is impracticable to accurately isolate the exact cause of a human disease (for example, the role a particular air pollutant plays compared to the role of other allergens and genetics in causing asthma), existing scientific tools cannot accurately estimate health impacts of the Project's air emissions without undue speculation. Instead, readers are directed to the Project's air quality impact analysis above, which provides extensive information concerning the quantifiable and non-quantifiable health risks related to the Project's construction and long-term operation.

Notwithstanding, this AQIA does evaluate the proposed Project's localized impact to air quality for emissions of CO, NO_x, PM₁₀, 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, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}.

As the Project's emissions would comply with federal, state, and local air quality standards, the proposed Project's emissions are not sufficiently high enough to use a regional modeling program to correlate health effects on a basin-wide level and would not provide a reliable indicator of health effects if modeled.

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 (46).

3.13 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As previously shown in Table 2-3, the CAAQS designate the Project site as nonattainment for O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} while the NAAQS designates the Project site as nonattainment for O₃ 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* (47). In this report the SCAQMD clearly 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 Hillwood Ethanac. 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

Haseeb Qureshi
Principal
URBAN CROSSROADS, INC.
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

EDUCATION

Master of Science in Environmental Studies
California State University, Fullerton • May 2010

Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Analysis and Design
University of California, Irvine • June, 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

AEP – Association of Environmental Professionals
AWMA – Air and Waste Management Association
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials

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

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APPENDIX C

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

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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 (PM ₁₀) 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 (PM _{2.5}) 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 Fluorescence; 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 $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 ($1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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.

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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

**2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
OZONE**

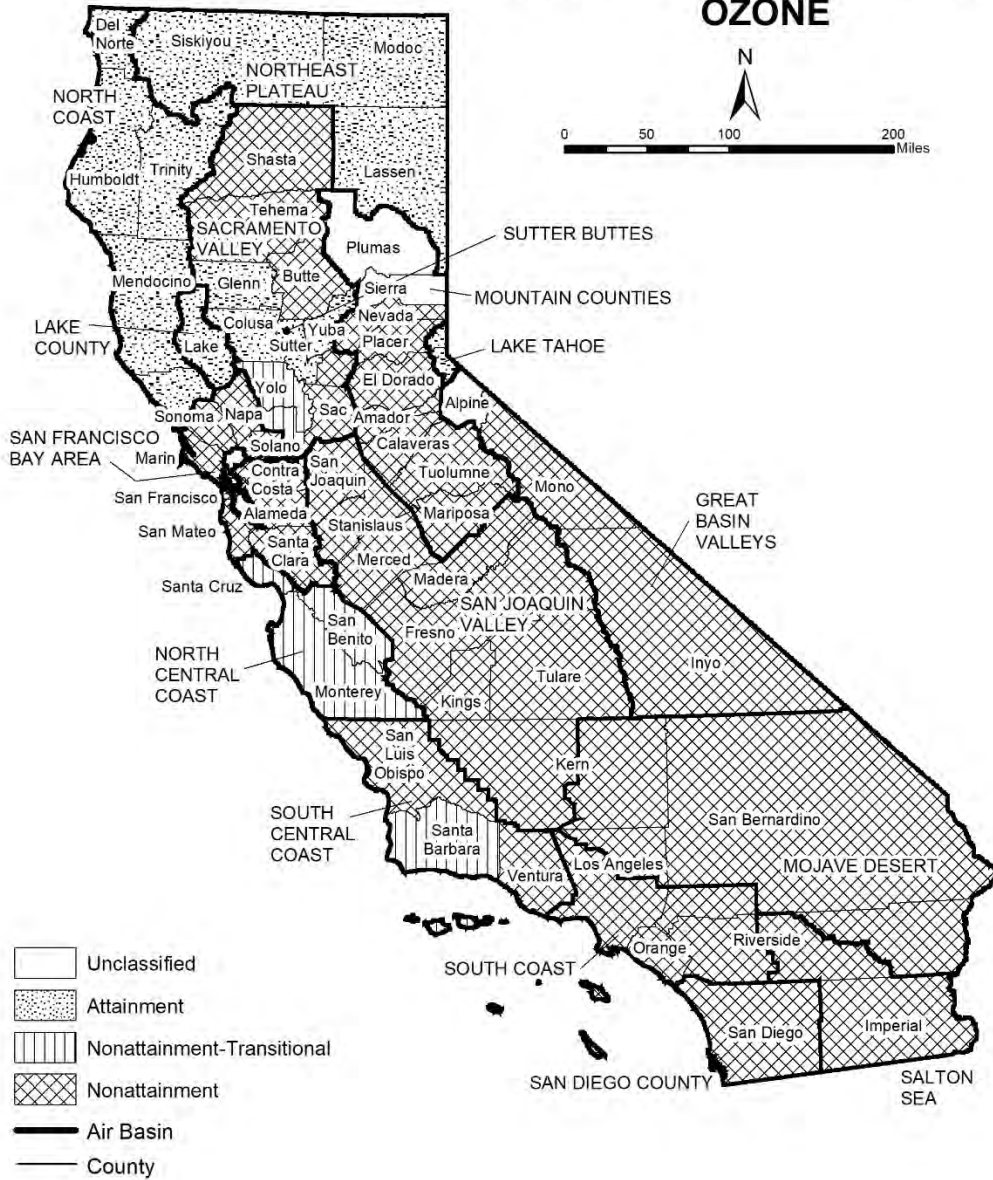


TABLE 1

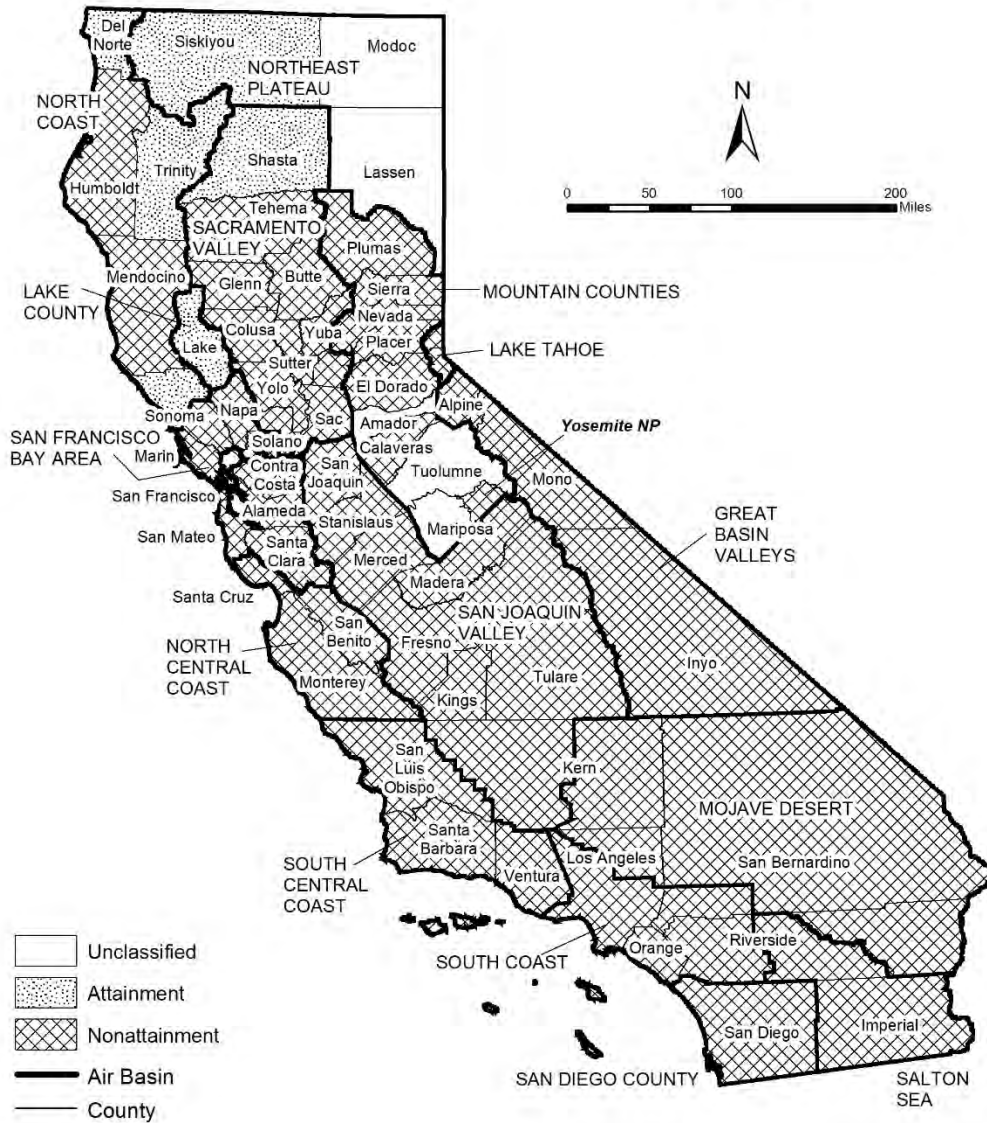
**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Ozone ⁽¹⁾**

	N	NA-T	U	A		N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN					NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				X
Alpine County			X		SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Inyo County	X				Colusa and Glenn Counties				X
Mono County	X				Sutter/Yuba Counties				
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X	Sutter Buttes	X			
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X	Remainder of Sutter County				X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X				Yuba County				X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN					Yolo/Solano Counties		X		
Amador County	X				Remainder of Air Basin	X			
Calaveras County	X				SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X			
El Dorado County (portion)	X				SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X			
Mariposa County	X				SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X			
Nevada County	X				SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X			
Placer County (portion)	X				SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
Plumas County			X		San Luis Obispo County	X			
Sierra County			X		Santa Barbara County		X		
Tuolumne County	X				Ventura County	X			
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X			SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X			
NORTH 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

**2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
PM10**



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 2

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)**

	N	U	A		N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN	X			NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	X		
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X	NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN	X			Del Norte, Sonoma (portion) and Trinity Counties			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X			Remainder of Air Basin	X		
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			
Amador County		X		Siskiyou County			X
Calaveras County	X			Remainder of Air Basin		X	
El Dorado County (portion)	X			SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Mariposa County				Shasta County			X
- Yosemite National Park	X			Remainder of Air Basin	X		
- Remainder of County		X		SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X		
Nevada County	X			SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X		
Placer County (portion)	X			SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		
Plumas County	X			SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		
Sierra County	X			SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	X		
Tuolumne County		X		SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X		

FIGURE 3

**2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
PM_{2.5}**

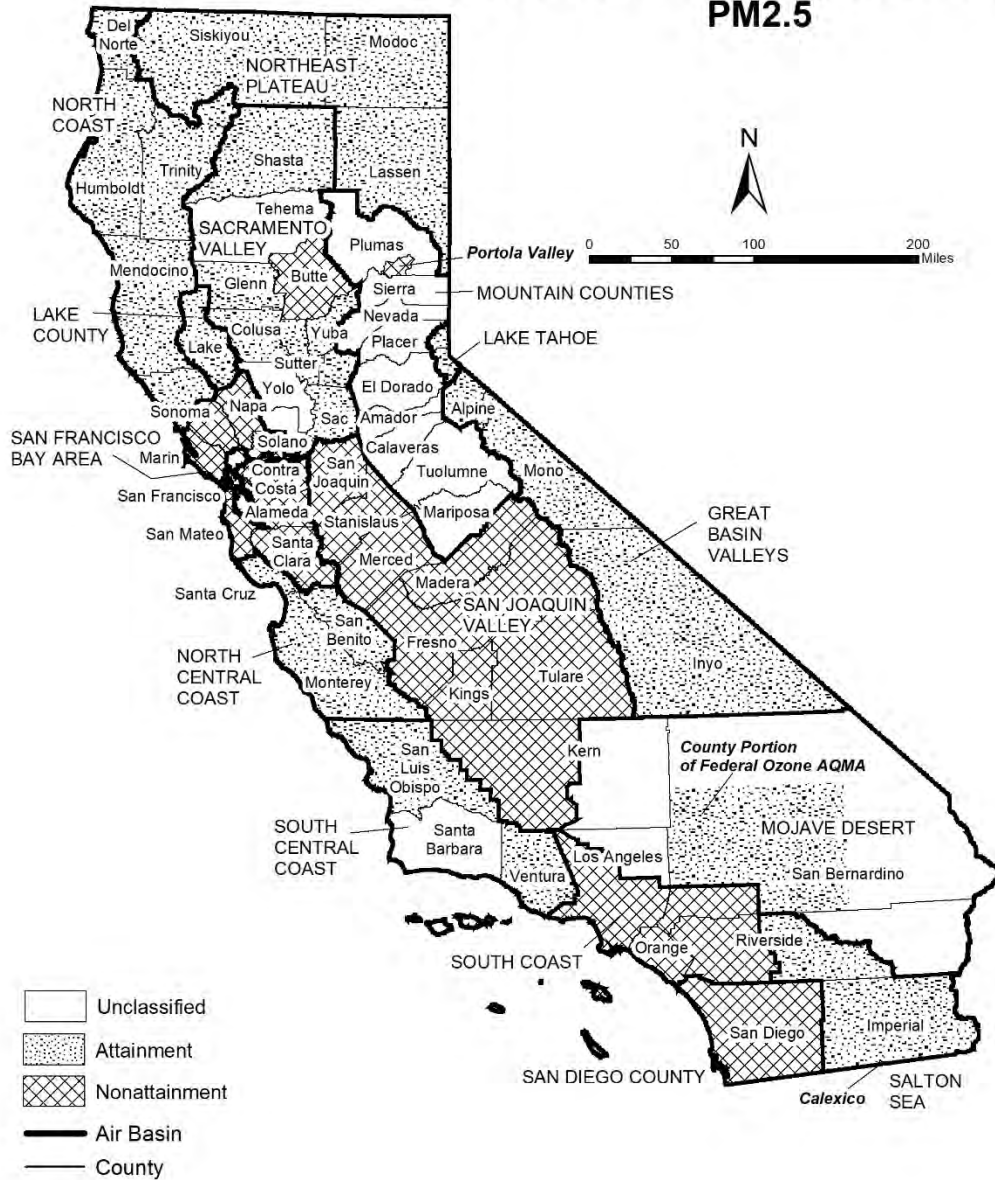


TABLE 3

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)**

	N	U	A		N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X	Imperial County			
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	- City of Calexico (3)	X		
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN				Remainder of Air Basin			X
San Bernardino County				SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X		
- County portion of federal Southeast Desert Modified AQMA for Ozone (1)			X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		
				SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		
Remainder of Air Basin		X		SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				San Luis Obispo County			X
Plumas County				Santa Barbara County		X	
- Portola Valley (2)	X			Ventura County			X
Remainder of Air Basin		X		SOUTH COAST 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					

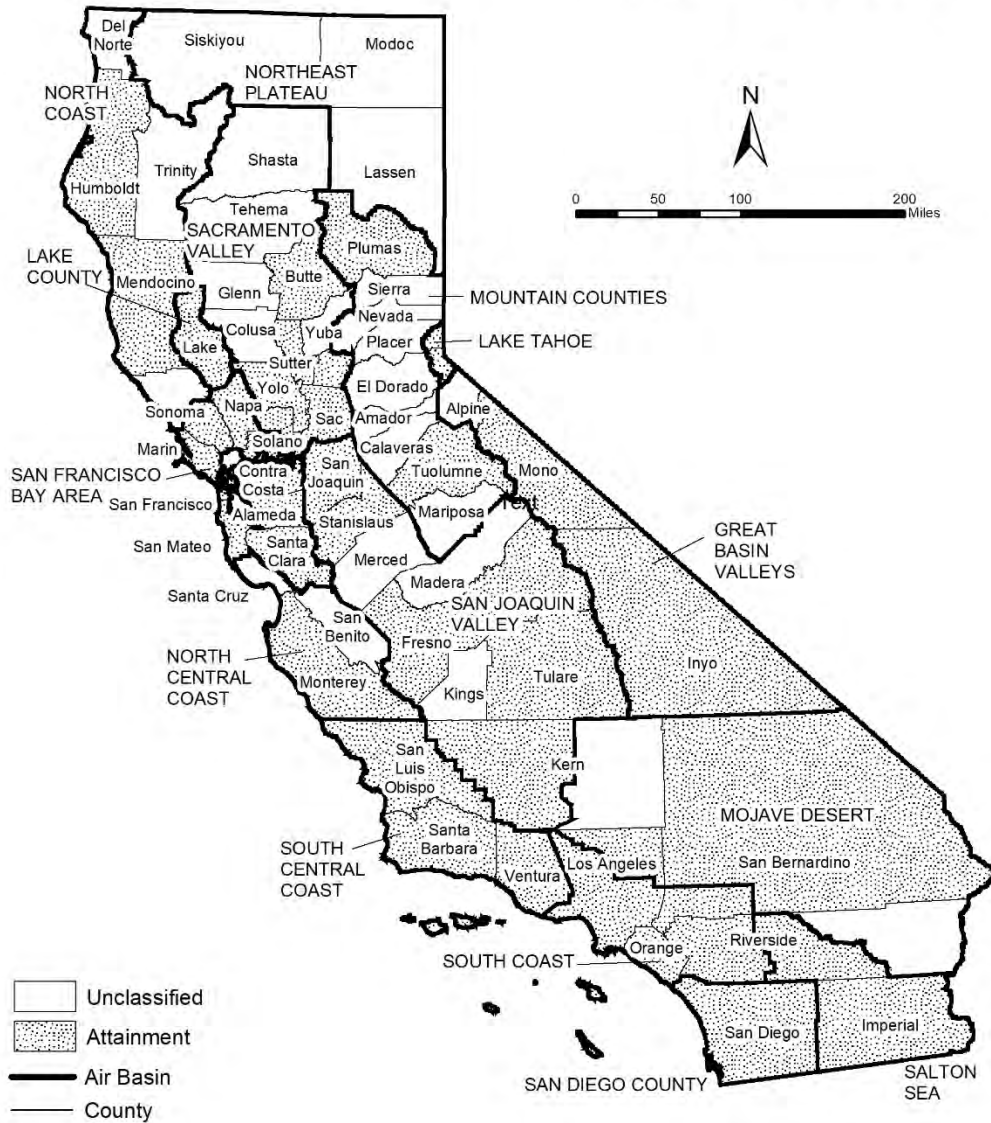
(1) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(b)

(2) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(c)

(3) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(a)

FIGURE 4

2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARBON MONOXIDE



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 4

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Carbon Monoxide***

	N	NA-T	U	A		N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN					SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Alpine County			X		Butte County				X
Inyo County				X	Colusa County			X	
Mono County				X	Glenn County			X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X	Placer County (portion)				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X	Sacramento County				X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN					Shasta County			X	
Kern County (portion)			X		Solano County (portion)				X
Los Angeles County (portion)				X	Sutter County				X
Riverside County (portion)			X		Tehama County			X	
San Bernardino County (portion)				X	Yolo County				X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN					Yuba County			X	
Amador County			X		SALTON SEA AIR BASIN				X
Calaveras County			X		SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN				X
El Dorado County (portion)			X		SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN				X
Mariposa County			X		SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Nevada County			X		Fresno County				X
Placer County (portion)			X		Kern County (portion)				X
Plumas County				X	Kings County			X	
Sierra County			X		Madera County			X	
Tuolumne County				X	Merced County			X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN					San Joaquin County				X
Monterey County				X	Stanislaus County				X
San Benito County			X		Tulare County				X
Santa Cruz County			X		SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN					SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN				X
Del Norte County			X						
Humboldt County				X					
Mendocino County				X					
Sonoma County (portion)			X						
Trinity County			X						
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X						

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

FIGURE 5

2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
NITROGEN DIOXIDE



TABLE 5

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Nitrogen Dioxide**

	N	U	A		N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	CA 60 Near-road Portion of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties	X		
				Remainder of Air Basin			X

FIGURE 6

2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
SULFUR DIOXIDE



TABLE 6

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Sulfur Dioxide***

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN		X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN		X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X			

* The area designated for sulfur dioxide is a county or portion of a county

FIGURE 7

2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
SULFATES



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 7

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Sulfates**

	N	U	A		N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X				

FIGURE 8

2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
LEAD



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 8

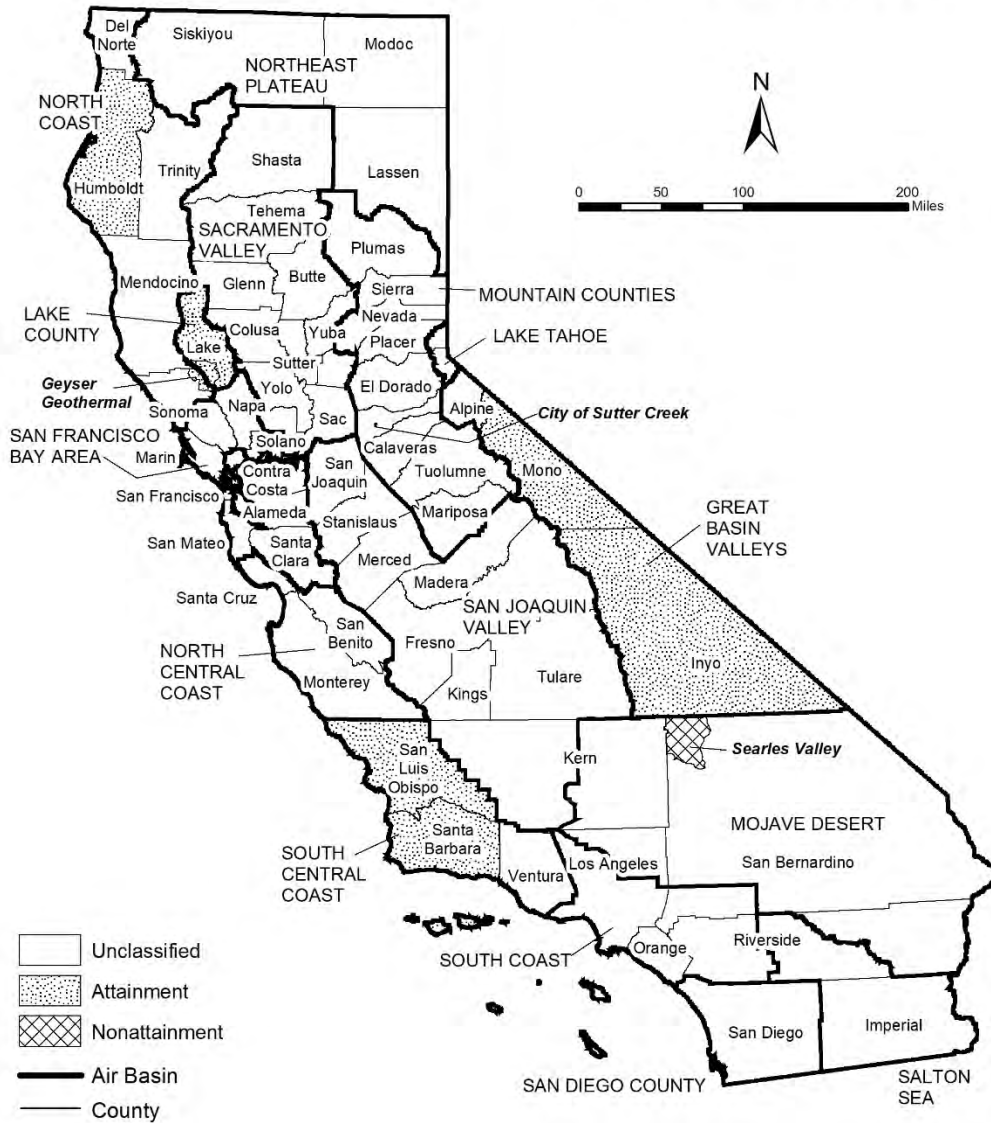
**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Lead (particulate)***

	N	U	A		N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X	SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X				
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X				
SACRAMENTO VALLEY 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

2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
HYDROGEN SULFIDE



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 9

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Hydrogen Sulfide***

	N	NA-T	U	A		N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN					NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
Alpine County			X		NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				
Inyo County				X	Del Norte County			X	
Mono County				X	Humboldt County				X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X	Mendocino County			X	
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X		Sonoma County (portion)				
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN					- Geyser Geothermal Area (2)				X
Kern County (portion)			X		- Remainder of County			X	
Los Angeles County (portion)			X		Trinity County			X	
Riverside County (portion)			X		NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	
San Bernardino County (portion)					SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
- Searles Valley Planning Area (1)	X				SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
- Remainder of County			X		SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN					SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	
Amador County					SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
- City of Sutter Creek	X				SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
- Remainder of County			X		San Luis Obispo County				X
Calaveras County			X		Santa Barbara County				X
El Dorado County (portion)			X		Ventura County			X	
Mariposa County			X		SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	
Nevada County			X						
Placer County (portion)			X						
Plumas County			X						
Sierra County			X						
Tuolumne County			X						

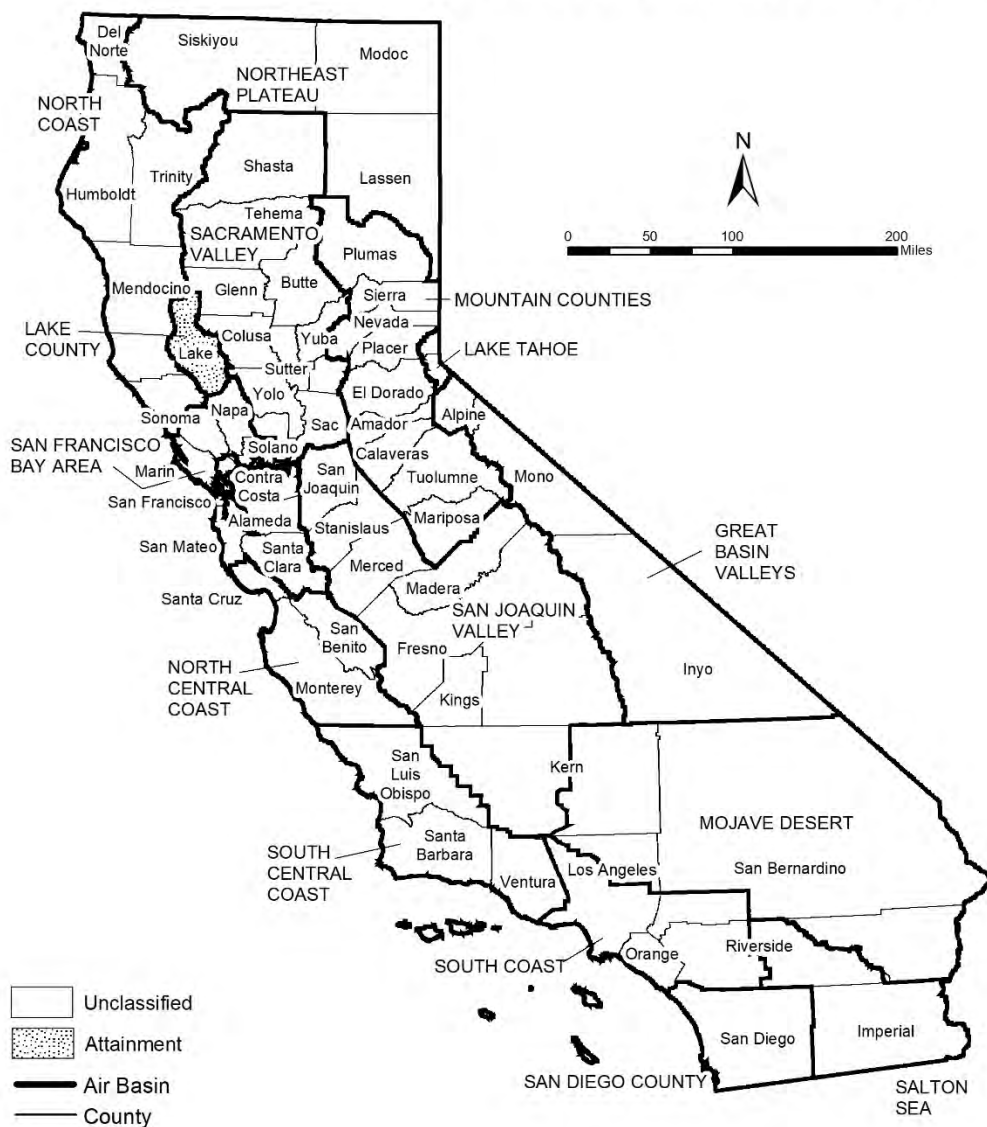
* The area designated for hydrogen sulfide is a county or portion of a county

(1) 52 Federal Register 29384 (August 7, 1987)

(2) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(d)

FIGURE 10

**2018
Area Designations for State
Ambient Air Quality Standards
VISIBILITY REDUCING PARTICLES**



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 10

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designation for Visibility Reducing Particles**

	N	NA-T	U	A		N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X		SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X		SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X		SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X		SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X		SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X		SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU 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 (PM₁₀). The U.S. EPA uses three categories to designate areas with respect to PM₁₀:

- Attainment
- Nonattainment
- Unclassifiable

Ozone, Fine Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). The U.S. EPA uses two categories to designate areas with respect to these standards:

- Nonattainment
- Unclassifiable/Attainment

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. Original 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/m³. New area designations reflecting this revised standard became final in December 2014. The current designation map reflects the most recently revised (2012) annual average standard of 12.0 µg/m³ as well as the 24-hour standard of 35 µg/m³, revised in 2006.

On January 22, 2010, the U.S. EPA established a new national 1-hour NO₂ standard of 100 parts per billion (ppb) and retained the annual average standard of 53 ppb. Designations for the primary NO₂ standard became effective on February 29, 2012. All areas of California meet this standard.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). 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,
- Unclassifiable, and
- Attainment/Unclassifiable.

On June 2, 2010, the U.S. EPA established a new primary 1-hour SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 µg/m³. Designations were made for this standard in November 2010.

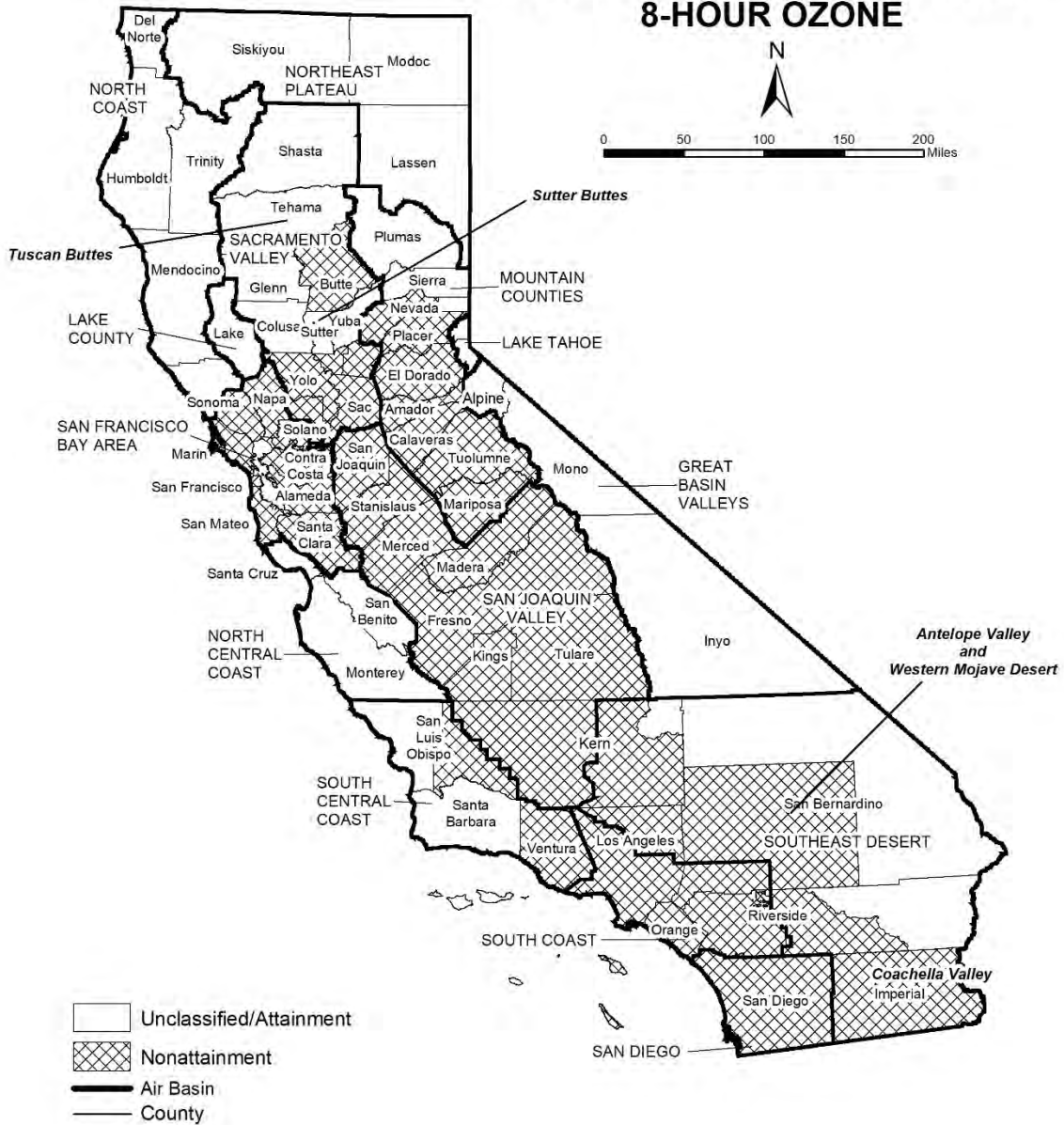
Designation Areas

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



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 11

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

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (cont.)		
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	Yolo County (2)	X	
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	Yuba County		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			SAN DIEGO COUNTY	X	
Amador County	X		SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X	
Calaveras County	X		SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X	
El Dorado County (portion) (2)	X		SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN (1)		
Mariposa County	X		San Luis Obispo County		
Nevada County			- Eastern San Luis Obispo County	X	
- Western Nevada County	X		- Remainder of County		X
- Remainder of County		X	Santa Barbara County		X
Placer County (portion) (2)	X		Ventura County		
Plumas County		X	- Area excluding Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands	X	
Sierra County		X	- Channel Islands (1)		X
Tuolumne County	X		SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	Kern County (portion)	X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	- Indian Wells Valley		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			Imperial County	X	
Butte County	X		Los Angeles County (portion)	X	
Colusa County		X	Riverside County (portion)		
Glenn County		X	- Coachella Valley	X	
Sacramento Metro Area (2)	X		- Non-AQMA portion		X
Shasta County		X	San Bernardino County		
Sutter County			- Western portion (AQMA)	X	
- Sutter Buttes	X		- Eastern portion (non-AQMA)		X
- Southern portion of Sutter County (2)	X				
- Remainder of Sutter County		X			
Tehama County					
- Tuscan Buttes	X				
- Remainder of Tehama County		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.

(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.

South Coast Air Basin:

Los Angeles County includes San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands.

(2) 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.

FIGURE 12

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards PM10



Source Date:
 October 2018
 Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 12

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)***

	N	U	A		N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	
Alpine County		X		SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X	
Inyo County				SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
- Owens Valley Planning Area	X			SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	
- Coso Junction			X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
- Remainder of County		X		SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN			
Mono County				Eastern Kern County			
- Mammoth Lake Planning Area			X	- Indian Wells Valley			X
- Mono Lake Basin	X			- Portion within San Joaquin Valley Planning Area	X		
- Remainder of County		X		- Remainder of County		X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X		Imperial County			
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X		- Imperial Valley Planning Area	X		
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				- Remainder of County		X	
Placer County (portion) (2)		X		Los Angeles County (portion)		X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X		Riverside County (portion)			
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X		- Coachella Valley (3)	X		
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X		- Non-AQMA portion		X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X		San Bernardino County			
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				- Trona	X		
Butte County		X		- Remainder of County	X		
Colusa County		X					
Glenn County		X					
Placer County (portion) (2)		X					
Sacramento County (1)			X				
Shasta County		X					
Solano County (portion)		X					
Sutter County		X					
Tehama County		X					
Yolo County		X					
Yuba County		X					

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

(1) Air quality in Sacramento County meets the national PM10 standards. The request for redesignation to attainment was approved by U.S. EPA in September 2013.

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

(3) Air quality in Coachella Valley meets the national PM10 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



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 13

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)***

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN (2)	X	
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
Plumas County			SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (3)	X	
- Portola Valley Portion of Plumas	X		SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
- Remainder of Plumas County		X	Imperial County (portion) (4)	X	
Remainder of Air Basin		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			

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305. This map reflects the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 standard as well as the 1997 and 2012 PM2.5 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 PM2.5 standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

(2) Air quality in this area meets the national PM2.5 standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 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 PM2.5 standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

FIGURE 14

**Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARBON MONOXIDE**



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 14**National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide***

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU 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



Source Date:
 October 2018
 Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 15**National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Nitrogen Dioxide***

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU 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**



Source Date:
October 2018
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 16

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Sulfur Dioxide***

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	San Luis Obispo County		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	Santa Barbara County		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X	Ventura County		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	Channel Islands (1)		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X	Imperial County		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	Remainder of 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			

* 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 SO₂ 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



TABLE 17

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

	N	U/A		N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	Los Angeles County (portion) (1)	X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	Remainder of Air Basin		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X	SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X

(1) Portion of County in Air Basin, not including Channel Islands

APPENDIX 3.1:

CALEEMOD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

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Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4 Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4
Construction Start Date	4/2/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	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.	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.87	5.77	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16	1.05	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960

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	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.69	1.57	19.5	38.4	0.06	0.31	2.75	3.06	0.29	0.67	0.96	—	8,670	8,670	0.33	0.39	0.39	8,795
2025	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.87	0.79	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
2025	0.28	5.77	3.45	6.67	0.01	0.06	0.47	0.53	0.06	0.11	0.17	—	1,446	1,446	0.06	0.06	1.00	1,466
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.16	0.14	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960
2025	0.05	1.05	0.63	1.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	239	239	0.01	0.01	0.17	243

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.43	0.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	151	151	0.01	< 0.005	—	152
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	25.1	25.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.2
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.08	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	252	252	0.01	0.01	1.00	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	93.1	93.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.26	—
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	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.42	6.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.55	2.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.06	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—

3.3. 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	0.88	0.88	20.0	36.2	0.06	0.26	—	0.26	0.25	—	0.25	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.69	2.69	—	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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.64	2.97	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	552	552	0.02	< 0.005	—	554
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	91.4	91.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	91.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	288	288	0.01	0.01	1.14	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	279	279	0.01	0.04	0.79	—
Hauling	0.61	0.23	16.7	4.01	0.10	0.28	3.81	4.09	0.28	1.07	1.35	—	14,738	14,738	0.27	2.38	31.2	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.0	22.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.0	23.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	—

Hauling	0.05	0.02	1.44	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.34	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	1,212	1,212	0.02	0.20	1.10	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.65	3.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.80	3.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.26	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	201	201	< 0.005	0.03	0.18	—

3.5. 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	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.29	0.29	6.99	11.4	0.02	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	1,966	1,966	0.08	0.02	—	1,973
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.05	1.28	2.09	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	325	325	0.01	< 0.005	—	327
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.97	0.89	0.84	14.5	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,493	2,493	0.11	0.09	9.89	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.01	0.62	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,770	1,770	0.04	0.27	4.99	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.92	0.83	0.99	10.9	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,291	2,291	0.11	0.09	0.26	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.10	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,771	1,771	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.39	0.35	0.42	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.23	0.23	—	990	990	0.05	0.04	1.82	—
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.89	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	755	755	0.02	0.11	0.91	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	164	164	0.01	0.01	0.30	—
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.16	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	125	125	< 0.005	0.02	0.15	—
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	—

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.10	2.44	3.99	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	685	685	0.03	0.01	—	688
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.44	0.73	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	113	113	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	114
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.82	0.73	0.84	10.1	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,244	2,244	0.11	0.09	0.23	—
Vendor	0.08	0.04	2.00	0.61	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,745	1,745	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.13	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	338	338	0.02	0.01	0.58	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	259	259	0.01	0.04	0.32	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.0	56.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	43.0	43.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	—
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	—

3.9. 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	0.29	0.29	7.24	10.6	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	0.15	—	0.15	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8	
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	194	194	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
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	—	10.8	10.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.79	1.79	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	
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	—	
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	—	

3.11. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.45	1.28	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	19.5	19.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.6
Architectural Coatings	—	5.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.23	3.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.24
Architectural Coatings	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.16	0.15	0.17	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	449	449	0.02	0.02	0.05	—
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	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	49.8	49.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	—
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	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.25	8.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
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	—
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	—

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
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	4/2/2024	4/15/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	4/16/2024	5/27/2024	5.00	30.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	5/28/2024	3/17/2025	5.00	210	—
Paving	Paving	2/18/2025	3/17/2025	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	1/21/2025	3/17/2025	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
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	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	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 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 3	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
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	3.00	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	9.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	210	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	173	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	57.0	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	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	34.6	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	0.00	0.00	618,558	206,186	17,786

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)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	35.0	0.00	—
Grading	50,500	0.00	120	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.80

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	2.41	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8

Unemployment	73.4
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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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905

Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6

No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 19.85 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction anticipated to start in Quarter 2 2024 and end in Quarter 1 2025
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on equipment used for other industrial projects in the area Tier 3 and 4 equipment assumed based on the City of Perris GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

APPENDIX 3.2:

CALEEMOD PROJECT REGIONAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

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Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	50.0	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
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1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.87	1.95	3.20	7.13	0.03	0.06	1.73	1.79	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,657	4,705	4.98	0.47	63.9	5,034
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.47	1.58	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,585	4,632	4.98	0.47	51.3	4,949
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.60	1.72	2.48	4.68	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.31	0.04	0.33	0.37	47.5	3,666	3,713	4.96	0.36	55.0	4,001
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	7.86	607	615	0.82	0.06	9.11	662

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
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Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations) Detailed Report, 9/6/2023

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.48	0.40	3.18	4.96	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,529	3,529	0.07	0.40	12.9	3,664
Area	0.39	1.55	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.87	1.95	3.20	7.13	0.03	0.06	1.73	1.79	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,657	4,705	4.98	0.47	63.9	5,034
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.47	0.38	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,465	3,465	0.07	0.41	0.33	3,588
Area	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.47	1.58	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,585	4,632	4.98	0.47	51.3	4,949
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.34	0.28	2.46	3.19	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.30	0.04	0.33	0.37	—	2,540	2,540	0.05	0.30	4.07	2,634
Area	0.26	1.44	0.01	1.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.12	6.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.15
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.60	1.72	2.48	4.68	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.31	0.04	0.33	0.37	47.5	3,666	3,713	4.96	0.36	55.0	4,001

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	421	421	0.01	0.05	0.67	436
Area	0.05	0.26	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	7.86	607	615	0.82	0.06	9.11	662

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.33	0.30	0.19	3.90	0.01	< 0.005	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	0.20	0.20	—	841	841	0.03	0.02	3.04	851
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.10	2.99	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.93	0.98	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	2,687	2,687	0.04	0.38	9.86	2,813
Total	0.48	0.40	3.18	4.96	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,529	3,529	0.07	0.40	12.9	3,664
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.32	0.29	0.21	3.17	0.01	< 0.005	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	0.20	0.20	—	777	777	0.03	0.02	0.08	784
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.10	3.12	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.93	0.98	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	2,688	2,688	0.04	0.39	0.26	2,804
Total	0.47	0.38	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,465	3,465	0.07	0.41	0.33	3,588
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	—	95.2	95.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	96.2
User Defined Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.42	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	325	325	0.01	0.05	0.52	340
Total	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	421	421	0.01	0.05	0.67	436

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.39	0.36	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Total	0.39	1.55	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape Equipme	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02
Total	0.05	0.26	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	70.0	5.92	2.37	18,682	1,146	96.9	38.8	305,759
User Defined Industrial	38.0	3.21	1.29	10,142	1,069	90.4	36.1	285,288

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

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)
0	0.00	75,000	25,000	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,093,477	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	11,562,500	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	47.0	—
User Defined Industrial	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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
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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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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
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Temperature and Extreme Heat	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2

Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232

Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3

Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6

Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Transload Operation)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	362	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	2.49	10.9	8.76	26.3	0.12	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,450	14,794	35.3	1.58	409	16,557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.40	10.8	9.20	21.8	0.11	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,057	14,401	35.3	1.59	370	16,129
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.65	10.1	6.55	16.3	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.10	1.32	1.42	344	10,873	11,217	35.2	1.28	382	12,860
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	1.85	1.20	2.97	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.96	0.02	0.24	0.26	57.0	1,800	1,857	5.83	0.21	63.2	2,129

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	2.31	1.99	8.31	25.8	0.12	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	12,129	12,129	0.28	1.16	39.3	12,522
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	2.49	10.9	8.76	26.3	0.12	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,450	14,794	35.3	1.58	409	16,557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	2.23	1.91	8.75	21.4	0.11	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	11,736	11,736	0.29	1.17	1.02	12,094
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	2.40	10.8	9.20	21.8	0.11	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,057	14,401	35.3	1.59	370	16,129
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.62	1.39	6.48	16.2	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.09	1.32	1.41	—	8,623	8,623	0.21	0.86	12.4	8,897
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	11.8
Total	1.65	10.1	6.55	16.3	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.10	1.32	1.42	344	10,873	11,217	35.2	1.28	382	12,860
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.30	0.25	1.18	2.96	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.24	0.26	—	1,428	1,428	0.04	0.14	2.06	1,473
Area	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Stationary	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96
Total	0.30	1.85	1.20	2.97	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.96	0.02	0.24	0.26	57.0	1,800	1,857	5.83	0.21	63.2	2,129

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	2.02	1.83	1.16	23.8	0.05	0.02	4.88	4.90	0.02	1.23	1.25	—	5,145	5,145	0.17	0.12	18.6	5,203
User Defined Industrial	0.30	0.17	7.14	1.99	0.07	0.11	2.14	2.25	0.11	0.57	0.68	—	6,984	6,984	0.11	1.05	20.7	7,319
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	2.31	1.99	8.31	25.8	0.12	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	12,129	12,129	0.28	1.16	39.3	12,522
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	1.94	1.75	1.29	19.4	0.05	0.02	4.88	4.90	0.02	1.23	1.25	—	4,750	4,750	0.18	0.13	0.48	4,793
User Defined Industrial	0.29	0.16	7.46	2.01	0.07	0.11	2.14	2.25	0.11	0.57	0.68	—	6,986	6,986	0.11	1.05	0.54	7,301
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	2.23	1.91	8.75	21.4	0.11	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	11,736	11,736	0.29	1.17	1.02	12,094
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.26	0.23	0.18	2.70	0.01	< 0.005	0.65	0.65	< 0.005	0.16	0.17	—	582	582	0.02	0.02	0.97	588

User Defined Industrial	0.04	0.02	1.01	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.08	0.09	—	846	846	0.01	0.13	1.08	885
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	0.30	0.25	1.18	2.96	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.24	0.26	—	1,428	1,428	0.04	0.14	2.06	1,473

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	264	0.02	< 0.005	—	265
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	14.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.6
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280

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)

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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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fire Pump	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.96
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	428	36.2	14.5	114,229	7,005	592	237	1,869,497
User Defined Industrial	82.0	6.92	2.79	21,886	2,465	208	83.9	657,899
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

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)
0	0.00	543,558	181,186	17,786

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,667,763	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	91,962	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	83,798,525	2,469,020
User Defined Industrial	0.00	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	341	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	—
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 Served
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
Fire Pump	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	197	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5

Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307

Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9

Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4

Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 area is 18.70 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

15109 Emergency Generator Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	15109 Emergency Generator
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.744470352710564, -117.18263179419782
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.21

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
User Defined Industrial	1.00	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Total	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57
Total	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.00	0.00	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

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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

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

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57
Total	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
User Defined Industrial	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

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)
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
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User Defined Industrial	0.00	—
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5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
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5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
Emergency Generator	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	762	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
----------------	-----------

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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 $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events.

Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

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

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2

Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00

Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995

Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6

Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4

Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps	Based on emergency generator specifications provided for the cold storage portion of the Project.

APPENDIX 3.3:

CALEEMOD PROJECT LOCALIZED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

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Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Localized Operations) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Localized Operations)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	50.0	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
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1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.25	1.43	0.43	0.85	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	47.5	1,274	1,322	4.93	0.09	51.4	1,523
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.23	1.41	0.45	0.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	47.5	1,272	1,320	4.93	0.09	51.0	1,520
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.17	1.35	0.32	0.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	47.5	1,231	1,279	4.93	0.08	51.1	1,478
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.03	0.25	0.06	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	7.86	204	212	0.82	0.01	8.46	245

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
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Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Localized Operations) Detailed Report, 9/6/2023

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.25	0.23	0.43	0.85	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	154	154	0.02	0.02	0.40	162
Area	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.25	1.43	0.43	0.85	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	47.5	1,274	1,322	4.93	0.09	51.4	1,523
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.23	0.22	0.45	0.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	152	152	0.02	0.02	0.01	160
Area	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.23	1.41	0.45	0.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	47.5	1,272	1,320	4.93	0.09	51.0	1,520
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.17	0.16	0.32	0.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	111	111	0.02	0.02	0.13	117
Area	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.17	1.35	0.32	0.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	47.5	1,231	1,279	4.93	0.08	51.1	1,478

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.5	18.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	19.3
Area	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	0.03	0.25	0.06	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	7.86	204	212	0.82	0.01	8.46	245

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.57	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	49.7	49.7	0.01	0.01	0.14	51.7
User Defined Industrial	0.04	0.03	0.38	0.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	105	105	0.01	0.02	0.26	110
Total	0.25	0.23	0.43	0.85	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	154	154	0.02	0.02	0.40	162
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.20	0.19	0.05	0.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	46.8	46.8	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	48.9
User Defined Industrial	0.03	0.02	0.40	0.29	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	106	106	0.01	0.02	0.01	111
Total	0.23	0.22	0.45	0.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	152	152	0.02	0.02	0.01	160
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.72	5.72	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.98
User Defined Industrial	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.7	12.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	13.4
Total	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.5	18.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	19.3

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sequest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	70.0	5.92	2.37	18,682	52.5	4.44	1.78	14,012
User Defined Industrial	38.0	3.21	1.29	10,142	28.5	2.41	0.96	7,606

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

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)
0	0.00	75,000	25,000	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,093,477	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	11,562,500	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	47.0	—
User Defined Industrial	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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
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5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00

Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995

Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6

Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4

Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas

Operations: Refrigerants

Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Transload Localized Operation)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	362	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	1.55	10.2	1.70	4.50	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.10	344	2,884	3,228	35.1	0.49	371	4,624
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.47	10.1	1.77	4.75	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.10	344	2,869	3,213	35.1	0.49	369	4,608
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.96	9.63	1.01	3.27	< 0.005	0.01	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.06	344	2,652	2,996	35.1	0.47	370	4,384
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.18	1.76	0.18	0.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	57.0	439	496	5.81	0.08	61.2	726

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	1.37	1.31	1.24	4.09	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	563	563	0.09	0.07	1.37	589
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	1.55	10.2	1.70	4.50	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.10	344	2,884	3,228	35.1	0.49	371	4,624
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.29	1.23	1.31	4.34	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	548	548	0.10	0.08	0.04	573
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	1.47	10.1	1.77	4.75	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.10	344	2,869	3,213	35.1	0.49	369	4,608
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.94	0.89	0.95	3.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.20	0.21	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	—	402	402	0.07	0.06	0.43	421
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	11.8
Total	0.96	9.63	1.01	3.27	< 0.005	0.01	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.06	344	2,652	2,996	35.1	0.47	370	4,384
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.59	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	66.5	66.5	0.01	0.01	0.07	69.6
Area	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Stationary	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96
Total	0.18	1.76	0.18	0.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	57.0	439	496	5.81	0.08	61.2	726

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	1.29	1.26	0.28	3.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	0.23	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	—	304	304	0.07	0.03	0.85	316
User Defined Industrial	0.08	0.05	0.96	0.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	260	260	0.02	0.04	0.52	273
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	1.37	1.31	1.24	4.09	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	563	563	0.09	0.07	1.37	589
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	1.22	1.18	0.30	3.68	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	0.23	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	—	286	286	0.07	0.04	0.02	299
User Defined Industrial	0.07	0.05	1.01	0.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	262	262	0.02	0.04	0.01	274
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	1.29	1.23	1.31	4.34	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	548	548	0.10	0.08	0.04	573
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	35.0	35.0	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	36.5

User Defined Industrial	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.5	31.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	33.1
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	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.59	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	66.5	66.5	0.01	0.01	0.07	69.6

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	264	0.02	< 0.005	—	265
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	14.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.6
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280

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)

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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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fire Pump	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.96
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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
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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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	428	36.2	14.5	114,229	321	27.2	10.9	85,671
User Defined Industrial	82.0	6.92	2.79	21,886	61.5	5.19	2.09	16,415
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

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)
0	0.00	543,558	181,186	17,786

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,667,763	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	91,962	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	83,798,525	2,469,020
User Defined Industrial	0.00	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	341	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	—
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 Served
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

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
----------------	-----------	-------------	----------------	---------------	------------	-------------

5.16. 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
Fire Pump	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	197	0.73

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5

Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307

Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9

Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4

Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 area is 18.70 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

APPENDIX B.2

URBAN-B

Health Risk Assessment (HRA)



**Hillwood Ethanac
(DPR22-00030)
MOBILE SOURCE HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT
CITY OF PERRIS**

PREPARED BY:

Haseeb Qureshi
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

Ali Dadabhoy
adadabhoy@urbanxroads.com

DECEMBER 11, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

(1)	Reference
µg	Microgram
AERMOD	American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model
APS	Auxiliary Power System
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ARB	Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPF	Cancer Potency Factor
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
EMFAC	Emission Factor Model
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HHD	Heavy Heavy-Duty
HI	Hazard Index
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
LHD	Light Heavy-Duty
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MEIR	Maximally Exposed Individual Receptor
MEIW	Maximally Exposed Individual Worker
MHD	Medium Heavy-Duty
NAD	North American Datum
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PM10	Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less
Project	Hillwood Ethanac
REL	Reference Exposure Level
RM	Recommended Measures
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SRA	Source Receptor Area
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TA	Traffic Analysis
URF	Unit Risk Factor
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report evaluates the potential mobile-source emissions health risk impacts associated with the development and operation of the proposed Hillwood Ethanac Project. More specifically, potential health risk impacts that could result from exposure to Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), in this case, diesel particulate matter (DPM) generated by heavy-duty diesel trucks accessing the site. This section summarizes the significance criteria and Project health risks.

The results of the health risk assessment from Project-generated DPM emissions are provided in Table ES-1, ES-2, and ES-3, presented subsequently.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

The land use with the greatest potential exposure to Project construction-source DPM emissions is Location R5 which is located approximately 123 feet south of the Project site at an existing non-conforming residence located at 27391 Ethanac Road in the City of Menifee. R5 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site. At the maximally exposed individual receptor (MEIR), the maximum incremental cancer risk attributable to Project construction-source DPM emissions is estimated at 2.21 in one million, which is less than the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD's) significance threshold of 10 in one million. At this same location, non-cancer risks were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable threshold of 1.0. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to adjacent land uses as a result of Project construction activity. All other receptors during construction activity would experience less risk than what is identified for this location.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Residential Exposure Scenario:

The residential land use with the greatest potential exposure to Project operational-source DPM emissions is Location R3 which is located approximately 57 feet east of the Project site at an existing non-conforming residence located at 25870 Tyler Avenue in the City of Menifee. R3 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site. At the MEIR, the maximum incremental cancer risk attributable to Project operational-source DPM emissions is estimated at 2.72 in one million, which is less than the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 10 in one million. At this same location, non-cancer risks were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable significance threshold of 1.0. Because all other modeled residential receptors are exposed to lesser concentrations and are located at a greater distance from the Project site than the MEIR analyzed herein, and TACs generally dissipates with distance from the source, all other residential receptors in the vicinity of the Project site would be exposed to less emissions and therefore less risk than the MEIR identified herein. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to nearby residences.

Worker Exposure Scenario¹:

The worker receptor land use with the greatest potential exposure to Project operational-source DPM emissions is Location R6, which represents the adjacent potential worker receptor north of the Project site within the City of Perris. At the maximally exposed individual worker (MEIW), the maximum incremental cancer risk impact is 0.46 in one million which is less than the SCAQMD's threshold of 10 in one million. Maximum non-cancer risks at this same location were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable significance threshold of 1.0. Because all other modeled worker receptors are located at a greater distance than the MEIW analyzed herein, and DPM dissipates with distance from the source, all other worker receptors in the vicinity of the Project would be exposed to less emissions and therefore less risk than the MEIW identified herein. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to adjacent workers. The nearest modeled receptors are illustrated on Exhibit 2-D.

School Child Exposure Scenario:

Proximity to sources of toxics is critical to determining the impact. In traffic-related studies, the additional non-cancer health risk attributable to proximity was seen within 1,000 feet and was strongest within 300 feet. California freeway studies show about a 70-percent drop-off in particulate pollution levels at 500 feet. Based on California Air Resources Board (CARB) and SCAQMD emissions and modeling analyses, an 80-percent drop-off in pollutant concentrations is expected at approximately 1,000 feet from a distribution center (1).

The 1,000-foot evaluation distance is supported by research-based findings concerning Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) emission dispersion rates from roadways and large sources showing that emissions diminish substantially between 500 and 1,000 feet from emission sources.

A one-quarter mile radius, or 1,320 feet, is commonly utilized for identifying sensitive receptors, such as schools, that may be impacted by a proposed project. This radius is more robust than, and therefore provides a more health protective scenario for evaluation than the 1,000-foot impact radius identified above.

There are no schools within ¼ mile of the Project site. The nearest school is Romoland Elementary School, which is located approximately 2,700 feet east of the Project site. Because there is no reasonable potential that TAC emissions would cause significant health impacts at distances of more than ¼ mile from the air pollution source, there would be no significant impacts that would occur to any schools in the vicinity of the Project.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

The land use with the greatest potential increased cancer risk due to exposure to Project construction-source and operational-source DPM emissions is Location R4 in the City of Menifee. At this location, the maximum incremental cancer risk attributable to Project construction and

1 SCAQMD guidance does not require assessment of the potential health risk to on-site workers. Excerpts from the document OEHHA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines—The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (OEHHA 2003), also indicate that it is not necessary to examine the health effects to on-site workers unless required by RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) / CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) or the worker resides on-site.

operational DPM source emissions is estimated at 4.00 in one million, which is less than the threshold of 10 in one million. At this same location, non-cancer risks were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable threshold of 1.0. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to adjacent land uses as a result of Project construction and operational activity. All other receptors during construction and operational activity would experience less risk than what is identified for this location.

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION CANCER AND NON-CANCER RISKS

Time Period	Location	Maximum Lifetime Cancer Risk (Risk per Million)	Significance Threshold (Risk per Million)	Exceeds Significance Threshold
0.96 Year Exposure	Maximum Exposed Sensitive Receptor	2.21	10	NO
Time Period	Location	Maximum Hazard Index	Significance Threshold	Exceeds Significance Threshold
Annual Average	Maximum Exposed Sensitive Receptor	≤0.01	1.0	NO

TABLE ES-2: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL CANCER AND NON-CANCER RISKS

Time Period	Location	Maximum Lifetime Cancer Risk (Risk per Million)	Significance Threshold (Risk per Million)	Exceeds Significance Threshold
30 Year Exposure	Maximum Exposed Sensitive Receptor	2.72	10	NO
25 Year Exposure	Maximum Exposed Worker Receptor	0.46	10	NO
Time Period	Location	Maximum Hazard Index	Significance Threshold	Exceeds Significance Threshold
Annual Average	Maximum Exposed Sensitive Receptor	≤0.01	1.0	NO
Annual Average	Maximum Exposed Worker Receptor	≤0.01	1.0	NO

TABLE ES-3: SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL CANCER AND NON-CANCER RISKS

Time Period	Location	Maximum Lifetime Cancer Risk (Risk per Million)	Significance Threshold (Risk per Million)	Exceeds Significance Threshold
30 Year Exposure	Maximum Exposed Sensitive Receptor	4.00	10	NO
Time Period	Location	Maximum Hazard Index	Significance Threshold	Exceeds Significance Threshold
Annual Average	Maximum Exposed Sensitive Receptor	≤0.01	1.0	NO

1 INTRODUCTION

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) typically issues a comment letter on the Notice of Preparation of a CEQA Document for general development projects within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). Per the SCAQMD's typical comment letter, if a proposed Project is expected to generate/attract diesel trucks, which emit diesel particulate matter (DPM) or other Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), preparation of an HRA is recommended. This document serves to meet the SCAQMD's typical request for preparation of an HRA. In addition, the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines – (GNG 2022) for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities require HRAs for industrial uses within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors in accordance with SCAQMD guidelines.

This HRA has been prepared in accordance with the document Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis (2) and is comprised of all relevant and appropriate procedures presented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the California EPA and the SCAQMD. Cancer risk is expressed in terms of expected incremental incidence per million population. The SCAQMD has established an incidence rate of ten (10) persons per million as the maximum acceptable incremental cancer risk due to TAC exposure from a project such as the proposed Project. This threshold serves to determine whether or not a given project has a potentially significant development-specific and cumulatively considerable impact.

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 (3)*. In this report the SCAQMD states (Page D-3):

“...the AQMD uses the same significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts for all environmental topics analyzed in an Environmental Assessment or EIR. The only case where the significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts differ is the Hazard Index (HI) significance threshold for toxic air contaminant (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.”

The SCAQMD has also established non-carcinogenic risk parameters for use in HRAs. Non-carcinogenic risks are quantified by calculating a "hazard index," expressed as the ratio between the ambient pollutant concentration and its toxicity or Reference Exposure Level (REL). An REL is a concentration at or below which health effects are not likely to occur. A hazard index less than

one (1.0) means that adverse health effects are not expected. In this HRA, non-carcinogenic exposures of less than 1.0 are considered less-than-significant. Both the cancer risk and non-carcinogenic risk thresholds are applied to the nearest sensitive receptors below.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located north of Ethanac Road between Trumble Road and Sherman Road in the City of Perris as shown on Exhibit 1-A.

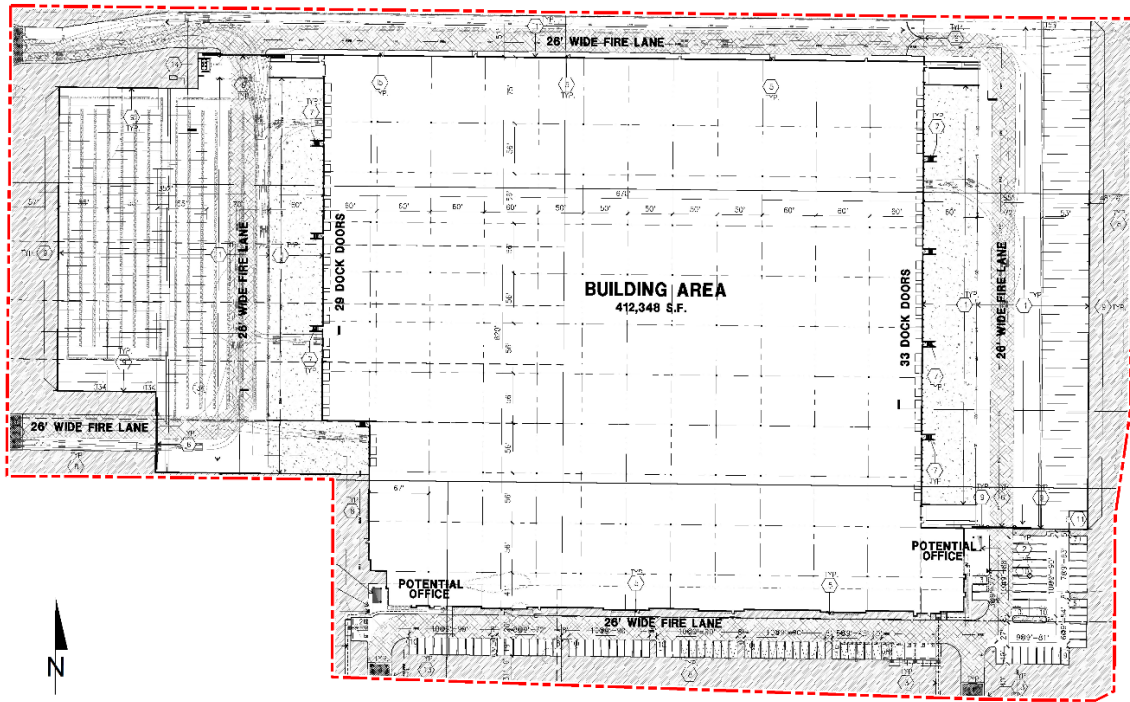
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is to consist of a single 412,348 square foot warehouse building. For the purposes of this analysis, the Project has been evaluated assuming 362,348 square feet of high-cube transload warehouse use and 50,000 square feet of high-cube cold storage use. The Project is proposed to be developed in a single phase with an anticipated Opening Year of 2025. The preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B. According to the *Hillwood Ethanac Traffic Analysis*, the proposed Project is anticipated to generate a total of 618 total vehicle trips per day (309 vehicles inbound + 309 vehicles outbound) which includes 498 total passenger vehicle trips per day (249 passenger vehicles inbound + 249 passenger vehicles outbound) and 120 total truck trips per day (60 trucks inbound + 60 trucks outbound) (4).

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP



EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND ON RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

This HRA is based on SCAQMD guidelines to produce conservative estimates of human health risk posed by exposure to DPM. The conservative nature of this analysis is due primarily to the following factors:

- The California Air Resources Board (CARB)-adopted diesel exhaust Unit Risk Factor (URF) of 300 in one million per $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is based upon the upper 95 percentile of estimated risk for each of the epidemiological studies utilized to develop the URF. Using the 95th percentile URF represents a very conservative (health-protective) risk posed by DPM because it represents breathing rates that are high for the human body (95% higher than the average population).
- The emissions derived assume that every truck accessing the Project site will idle for 15 minutes under the unmitigated scenario, and this is an overestimation of actual idling times and thus conservative.² The CARB's anti-idling requirements impose a 5-minute maximum idling time and therefore the analysis conservatively overestimates DPM emissions from idling by a factor of 3.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

The emissions calculations for the construction HRA component are based on an assumed mix of construction equipment and hauling activity as presented in the *Hillwood Ethanac Air Quality Impact Analysis* ("technical study") prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc. (5)

Construction related DPM emissions are expected to occur primarily as a function of heavy-duty construction equipment that would be operating on-site.

As discussed in the technical study, the Project would result in approximately 250 total working-days of construction activity. The construction duration by phase is shown on Table 2-1. A detailed summary of construction equipment assumptions by phase is provided at Table 2-2. The CalEEMod emissions outputs are presented in Appendix 2.1. The modeled emission sources for construction activity are illustrated on Exhibit 2-A.

² Although the Project is required to comply with CARB's idling limit of 5 minutes and the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines idling limit of 5 minutes, staff at the SCAQMD recommends that the on-site idling emissions should be estimated for 15 minutes of truck idling (personal communication, in person, with Jillian Wong, December 22, 2016), which would take into account on-site idling which occurs while the trucks are waiting to pull up to the truck bays, idling at the bays, idling at check-in and check-out, etc.

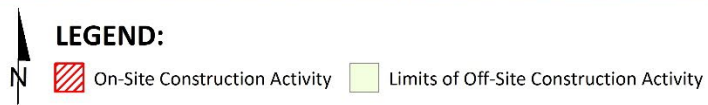
TABLE 2-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Days
Site Preparation	04/02/2024	04/15/2024	10
Grading	04/16/2024	05/27/2024	30
Building Construction	05/28/2024	03/17/2025	210
Paving	02/18/2025	03/17/2025	20
Architectural Coating	01/21/2025	03/17/2025	40

TABLE 2-2: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Equipment	Amount	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Grading	Graders	1	8
	Excavators	2	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Forklifts	4	8
	Generator Sets	2	8
	Cranes	2	8
	Welders	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

EXHIBIT 2-A: MODELED CONSTRUCTION EMISSION SOURCES



2.3 OPERATIONAL HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

2.3.1 ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE TRUCK ACTIVITY

Vehicle DPM emissions were calculated using emission factors for particulate matter less than 10 μ m in diameter (PM₁₀) generated with the 2021 version of the Emission FACTor model (EMFAC) developed by the CARB. EMFAC 2021 is a mathematical model that CARB developed to calculate emission rates from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the ARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (6). The most recent version of this model, EMFAC 2021, incorporates regional motor vehicle data, information and estimates regarding the distribution of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by speed, and number of starts per day.

Several distinct emission processes are included in EMFAC 2021. Emission factors calculated using EMFAC 2021 are expressed in units of grams per vehicle miles traveled (g/VMT) or grams per idle-hour (g/idle-hr), depending on the emission process. The emission processes and corresponding emission factor units associated with diesel particulate exhaust for this Project are presented below.

For this Project, annual average PM₁₀ emission factors were generated by running EMFAC 2021 in EMFAC Mode for vehicles in the Riverside County jurisdiction. The EMFAC Mode generates emission factors in terms of grams of pollutant emitted per vehicle activity and can calculate a matrix of emission factors at specific values of temperature, relative humidity, and vehicle speed. The model was run for speeds traveled in the vicinity of the Project. The vehicle travel speeds for each segment modeled are summarized below.

- Idling – on-site loading/unloading and truck gate
- 5 miles per hour – on-site vehicle movement including driving and maneuvering
- 25 miles per hour – off-site vehicle movement including driving and maneuvering.

Calculated emission factors are shown at Table 2-3. As a conservative measure, a 2025 EMFAC 2021 run was conducted and a static 2025 emissions factor data set was used for the entire duration of analysis herein (e.g., 30 years). Use of 2025 emission factors would overstate potential impacts since this approach assumes that emission factors remain “static” and do not change over time due to fleet turnover or cleaner technology with lower emissions that would be incorporated into vehicles after 2025. Additionally, based on EMFAC 2021, Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks are comprised of 52.2% diesel, Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks are comprised of 91.6% diesel, and Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks are comprised of 95.1% diesel. Trucks fueled by diesel are accounted for by these percentages accordingly in the emissions factor generation. Appendix 2.2 includes additional details on the emissions estimates from EMFAC.

The vehicle DPM exhaust emissions were calculated for running exhaust emissions. The running exhaust emissions were calculated by applying the running exhaust PM₁₀ emission factor (g/VMT) from EMFAC over the total distance traveled. The following equation was used to estimate off-site emissions for each of the different vehicle classes comprising the mobile sources (7):

$$\text{Emissions}_{\text{SpeedA}} \text{ (g/s)} = \text{EF}_{\text{RunExhaust}} \text{ (g/VMT)} * \text{Distance (VMT/trip)} * \text{Number of Trips (trips/day)} / \text{seconds per day}$$

Where:

$\text{Emissions}_{\text{SpeedA}}$ (g/s): Vehicle emissions at a given speed A;

$\text{EF}_{\text{RunExhaust}}$ (g/VMT): EMFAC running exhaust PM₁₀ emission factor at speed A;

Distance (VMT/trip): Total distance traveled per trip.

Similar to off-site traffic, on-site vehicle running emissions were calculated by applying the running exhaust PM₁₀ emission factor (g/VMT) from EMFAC and the total vehicle trip number over the length of the driving path using the same formula presented above for on-site emissions. In addition, on-site vehicle idling exhaust emissions were calculated by applying the idle exhaust PM₁₀ emission factor (g/idle-hr) from EMFAC and the total truck trip over the total assumed idle time (15 minutes). The following equation was used to estimate the on-site vehicle idling emissions for each of the different vehicle classes (7):

$$\text{Emissions}_{\text{idle}} \text{ (g/s)} = \text{EF}_{\text{idle}} \text{ (g/hr)} * \text{Number of Trips (trips/day)} * \text{Idling Time (min/trip)} * 60 \text{ minutes per hour} / \text{seconds per day}$$

Where:

$\text{Emissions}_{\text{idle}}$ (g/s): Vehicle emissions during idling;

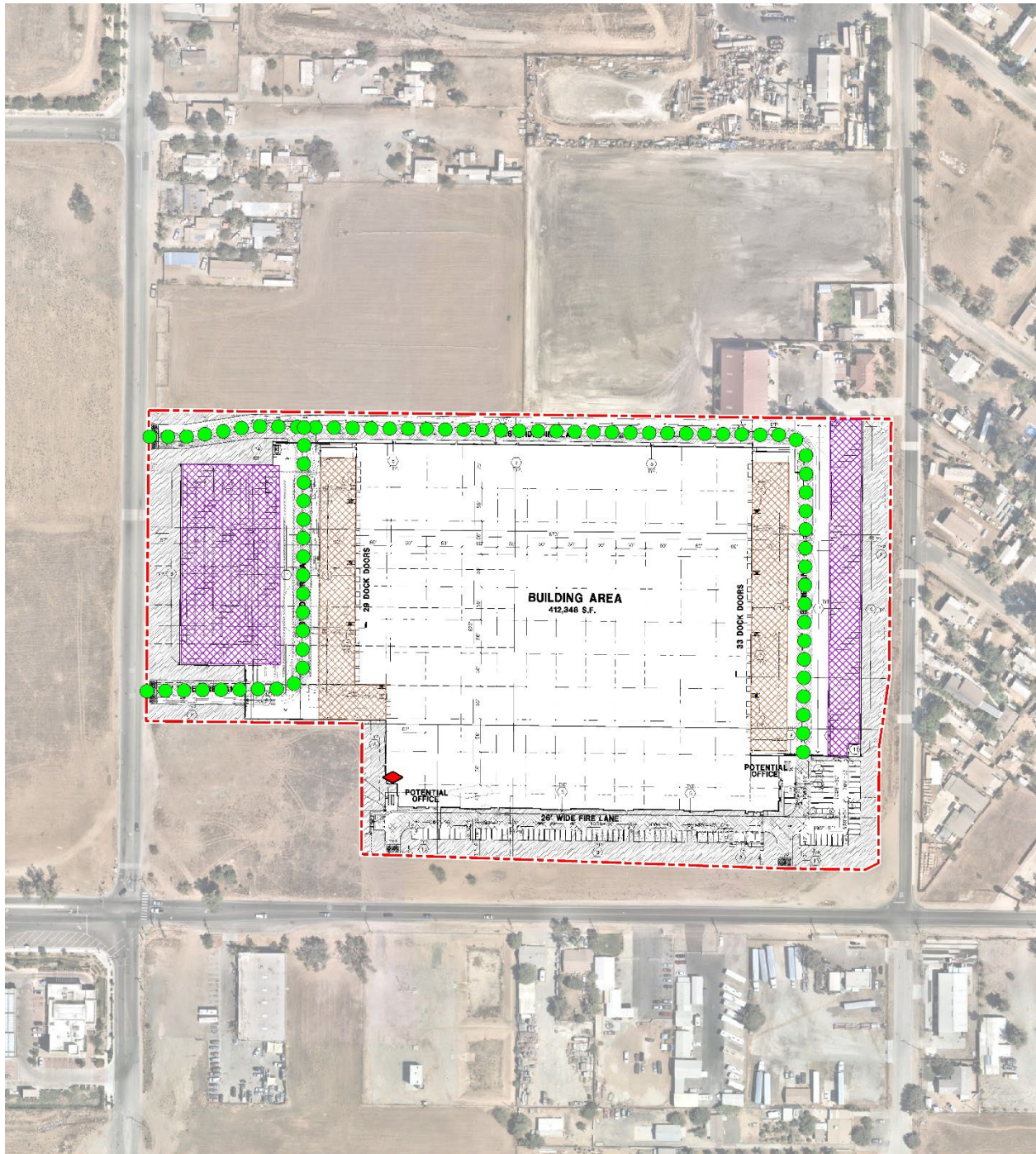
EF_{idle} (g/s): EMFAC idle exhaust PM₁₀ emission factor.

TABLE 2-3: 2025 WEIGHTED AVERAGE DPM EMISSIONS FACTORS

Speed	Weighted Average
0 (idling)	0.11278 (g/idle-hr)
5	0.02435 (g/s)
25	0.01050 (g/s)

Each roadway was modeled as a line source (made up of multiple adjacent volume sources). Due to the large number of volume sources modeled for this analysis, the corresponding coordinates of each volume source have not been included in this report but are included in Appendix 2.3. The DPM emission rate for each volume source was calculated by multiplying the emission factor (based on the average travel speed along the roadway) by the number of trips and the distance traveled along each roadway segment and dividing the result by the number of volume sources along that roadway, as illustrated on Table 2-4. The modeled emission sources are illustrated on Exhibit 2-B for on-site sources and Exhibit 2-C for off-site sources. The modeling domain is limited to the Project’s primary truck route and includes off-site sources in the study area for more than ¼ mile. This modeling domain is more inclusive and conservative than using only a ¼ mile modeling domain which is the distance supported by several reputable studies which conclude that the greatest potential risks occur within a ¼ mile of the primary source of emissions (1) (in the case of the Project, the primary source of emissions is the on-site idling and on-site travel).

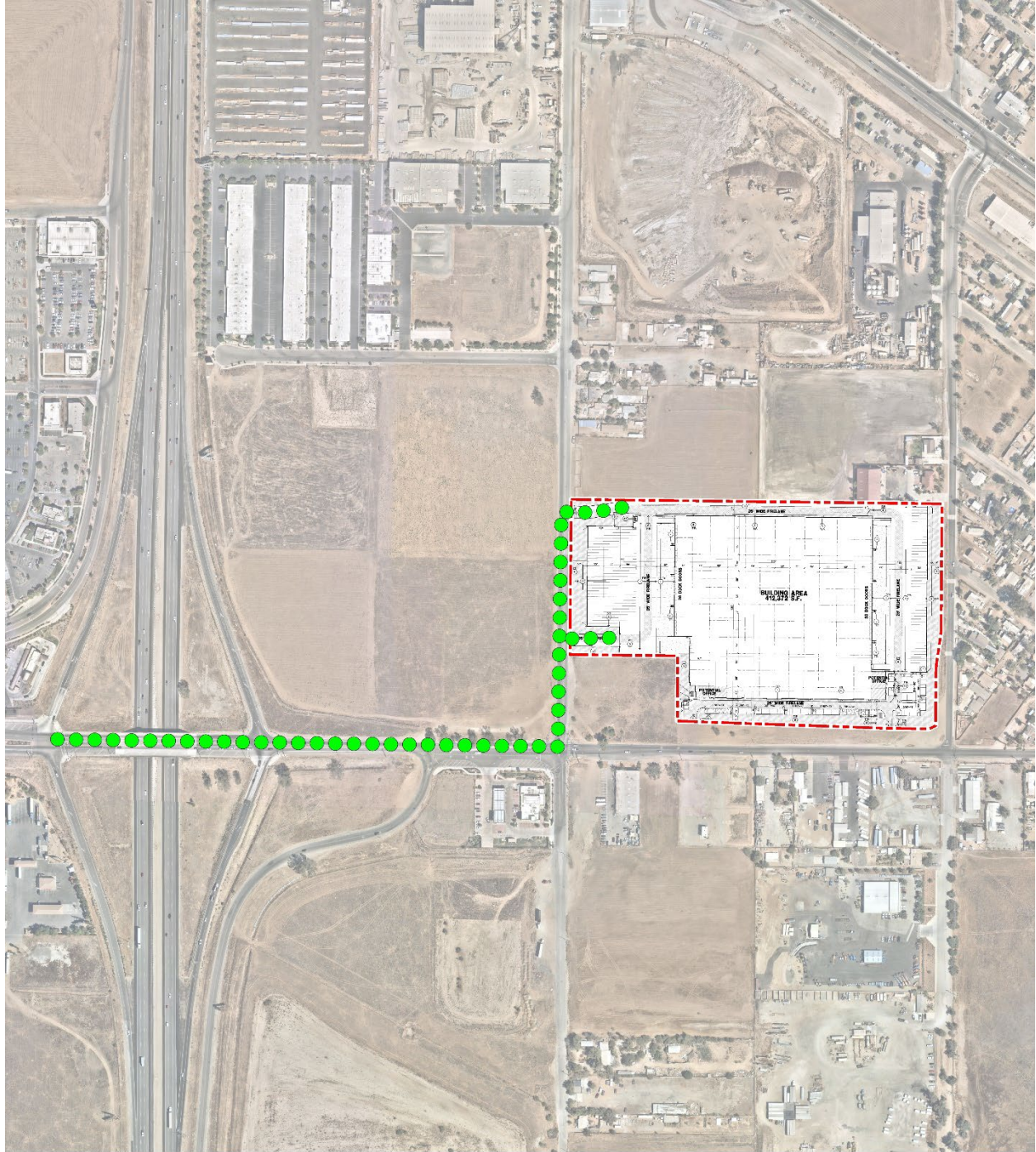
EXHIBIT 2-B: MODELED ON-SITE EMISSION SOURCES



LEGEND:

-  Site Boundary
-  Loading Docks/Trailer Parking
-  Emergency Engines
-  On-Site Truck Movements
-  Loading Docks/Cold Storage Activity

EXHIBIT 2-C: MODELED OFF-SITE EMISSION SOURCES



LEGEND:

-  Site Boundary
-  Off-Site Truck Movement

TABLE 2-4: DPM EMISSIONS FROM PROJECT TRUCKS (2025 ANALYSIS YEAR)

Source	Trucks Per Day	VMT ^a (miles/day)	Truck Emission Rate ^b (grams/mile)	Truck Emission Rate ^b (grams/idle-hour)	Daily Truck Emissions ^c (grams/day)	Modeled Emission Rates (g/second)
On-Site Idling (West Side of Building)	30			0.1128	2.83	3.276E-05
On-Site Idling (East Side of Building)	30			0.1128	2.83	3.276E-05
On-Site Travel (60%)	72	15.81	0.0244		0.80	9.296E-06
On-Site Travel (40%)	48	20.71	0.0244		1.05	1.218E-05
Off-Site Travel Dwy 1 40% Inbound/Outbound to Ethanac Rd	48	7.30	0.0105		0.12	1.334E-06
Off-Site Travel Dwy 2 60% Inbound/Outbound to Ethanac Rd	72	5.03	0.0105		0.08	9.197E-07
Off-Site Travel 100% Inbound/Outbound to I-215	120	159.49	0.0105		2.52	2.914E-05

^a Vehicle miles traveled are for modeled truck route only.

^b Emission rates determined using EMFAC 2021. Idle emission rates are expressed in grams per idle hour rather than grams per mile.

^c This column includes the total truck travel and truck idle emissions. For idle emissions this column includes emissions based on the assumption that each truck idles for 15 minutes. TRUs estimated to idle for 30 minutes.

On-site truck idling was estimated to occur as trucks enter and travel through the Project site. Although the Project's diesel-fueled truck and equipment operators will be required by State law to comply with CARB's idling limit of 5 minutes, staff at SCAQMD recommends that the on-site idling emissions be calculated assuming 15 minutes of truck idling (8), which would take into account potential on-site idling that may occur while the trucks are waiting to pull up to the truck bays, idling at the bays, idling at check-in and check-out, etc. As such, this analysis calculates truck idling at 15 minutes, consistent with SCAQMD's recommendation.

As summarized in the *Hillwood Ethanac Traffic Analysis*, the proposed Project is anticipated to generate a total of 618 total trips per day (309 vehicles inbound + 309 vehicles outbound) which includes 498 total passenger vehicle trips per day (249 passenger vehicles inbound + 249 passenger vehicles outbound) and 120 total truck trips per day (60 trucks inbound + 60 trucks outbound) (4).

2.3.2 TRANSPORT REFRIGERATION UNITS (TRUs)

In order to account for the possibility of refrigerated uses, trucks associated with the cold-storage land use are assumed to also have transportation refrigeration units (TRUs). For modeling purposes, 38 truck trips during have been estimated to include TRUs (e.g., all truck trips that would be associated with up to 50,000 square feet of high-cube cold storage use, as summarized in the *Hillwood Ethanac Traffic Analysis* (4). TRUs are accounted for during on-site and off-site travel. The TRU calculations are based on EMFAC2021. EMFAC2021 does not provide emission rates per hour or mile as with the on-road emission model and only provides emission inventories. Emission results are produced in tons per day while all activity, fuel consumption and horsepower hours were reported at annual levels. The emission inventory is based on specific assumptions including the average horsepower rating of specific types of equipment and the hours of operation annually. These assumptions are not always consistent with assumptions used in the modeling of project level emissions. Therefore, the emissions inventory was converted into emission rates to accurately calculate emissions from TRU operation associated with project level details. This was accomplished by converting the annual horsepower hours to daily operational characteristics and converting the daily emission levels into hourly emission rates based on the total emission of each criteria pollutant by equipment type and the average daily hours of operations. The analysis assumes that TRUs may operate at the Project site for up to 30 minutes per trip.

2.3.3 EMERGENCY ENGINES

It is anticipated that the Project would utilize a 197 hp diesel-powered emergency fire pump and a 762 hp diesel-powered emergency backup generator. For analytical purposes, it is anticipated that the fire pump and emergency generator would each operate for a maximum time of 0.5 hour per day and 26 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.

2.4 EXPOSURE QUANTIFICATION

The analysis herein has been conducted in accordance with the guidelines in the Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis (2). The SCAQMD recommends using the Environmental Protection

Agency’s (U.S. EPA’s) AERMOD model. For purposes of this analysis, the Lakes AERMOD View (Version 11.2.0) was used to calculate annual average particulate concentrations associated with site operations. Lakes AERMOD View was utilized to incorporate the U.S. EPA’s latest AERMOD Version 22112 (9).

The model offers additional flexibility by allowing the user to assign an initial release height and vertical dispersion parameters for mobile sources representative of a roadway. For this HRA, the roadways were modeled as adjacent volume sources. Roadways were modeled using the U.S. EPA’s haul route methodology for modeling of on-site and off-site truck movement. More specifically, the Haul Road Volume Source Calculator in Lakes AERMOD View has been utilized to determine the release height parameters. Based on the US EPA methodology, the Project’s modeled sources would result in a release height of 3.49 meters, and an initial lateral dimension of 4.0 meters, and an initial vertical dimension of 3.25 meters.

SCAQMD-recommended model parameters are presented in Table 2-5 (10). The model requires additional input parameters including emission data and local meteorology. Meteorological data from the SCAQMD’s Perris monitoring station was used to represent local weather conditions and prevailing winds (11).

TABLE 2-5: AERMOD MODEL PARAMETERS

Dispersion Coefficient (Urban/Rural)	Urban (Population 2,189,641)
Terrain (Flat/Elevated)	Elevated (Regulatory Default)
Averaging Time	1 year (5-year Meteorological Data Set)
Receptor Height	0 meters (Regulatory Default)

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for World Geodetic System (WGS) 84 were used to locate the Project site boundaries, each volume source location, and receptor locations in the Project site’s vicinity. The AERMOD dispersion model summary output files for the proposed Project are presented in Appendix 2.3. Modeled sensitive receptors were placed at residential and non-residential locations.

Receptors may be placed at applicable structure locations for residential and worker property and not necessarily the boundaries of the properties containing these uses because the human receptors (residents and workers) spend a majority of their time at the residence or in the workplace’s building, and not on the property line. It should be noted that the primary purpose of receptor placement is focused on long-term exposure. For example, the HRA evaluates the potential health risks to residents and workers over a period of 30 or 25 years of exposure, respectively. Notwithstanding, as a conservative measure, receptors were placed at either the outdoor living area or the building façade, whichever is closer to the Project site.

For purposes of this HRA, receptors include both residential and non-residential (worker) land uses in the vicinity of the Project. These receptors are included in the HRA since residents and workers may be exposed at these locations over a long-term duration of 30 and 25 years, respectively. This methodology is consistent with SCAQMD and OEHHA recommended guidance.

Any impacts to residents or workers located further away from the Project site than the modeled residential and workers would have a lesser impact than what has already been disclosed in the HRA at the MEIR and MEIW because concentrations dissipate with distance.

Consistent with SCAQMD modeling guidance, all receptors were set to existing elevation height so that only ground-level concentrations are analyzed (12). United States Geological Survey (USGS) Digital Elevation Model (DEM) terrain data based on a 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map series using AERMAP was utilized in the HRA modeling to set elevations (13).

Discrete variants for daily breathing rates, exposure frequency, and exposure duration were obtained from relevant distribution profiles presented in the 2015 OEHHA Guidelines. Tables 2-6 through 2-8 summarize the Exposure Parameters for Residents and Workers based on 2015 OEHHA Guidelines. Appendix 2.4 includes the detailed risk calculation.

TABLE 2-6: EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CANCER RISK (CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY)

Age	Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day)	Age Specific Factor	Exposure Duration (years)	Fraction of Time at Home	Exposure Frequency (days/year)	Exposure Time (hours/day)
0 to 2	1,090	10	0.96	1.00	250	8

TABLE 2-7: EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CANCER RISK (30 YEAR RESIDENTIAL)

Age	Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day)	Age Specific Factor	Exposure Duration (years)	Fraction of Time at Home	Exposure Frequency (days/year)	Exposure Time (hours/day)
-0.25 to 0	361	10	0.25	0.85	350	24
0 to 2	1,090	10	2	0.85	350	24
2 to 16	572	3	14	0.72	350	24
16 to 30	261	1	14	0.73	350	24

TABLE 2-8: EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CANCER RISK (25 YEAR WORKER)

Age	Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day)	Age Specific Factor	Exposure Duration (years)	Exposure Frequency (days/year)	Exposure Time (hours/day)
16 to 41	230	1	25	250	12

2.5 CARCINOGENIC CHEMICAL RISK

The SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (2023) states that emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) are considered significant if a HRA shows an increased risk of greater than 10 in one million. Based on guidance from the SCAQMD in the document Health Risk Assessment Guidance

for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis (2), for purposes of this analysis, 10 in one million is used as the cancer risk threshold for the proposed Project.

Excess cancer risks are estimated as the upper-bound incremental probability that an individual will develop cancer over a lifetime as a direct result of exposure to potential carcinogens over a specified exposure duration. The estimated risk is expressed as a unitless probability. The cancer risk attributed to a chemical is calculated by multiplying the chemical intake or dose at the human exchange boundaries (e.g., lungs) by the chemical-specific cancer potency factor (CPF). A risk level of 10 in one million implies a likelihood that up to 10 people, out of one million equally exposed people would contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the levels of toxic air contaminants over a specified duration of time.

Guidance from CARB and the California Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) recommends a refinement to the standard point estimate approach when alternate human body weights and breathing rates are utilized to assess risk for susceptible subpopulations such as children. For the inhalation pathway, the procedure requires the incorporation of several discrete variates to effectively quantify dose. Once determined, contaminant dose is multiplied by the cancer potency factor (CPF) in units of inverse dose expressed in milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day)⁻¹ to derive the cancer risk estimate. Therefore, to assess exposures, the following dose algorithm was utilized.

$$DOSE_{air} = (C_{air} \times [BR/BW] \times A \times EF) \times (1 \times 10^{-6})$$

Where:

DOSE _{air}	=	chronic daily intake (mg/kg/day)
C _{air}	=	concentration of contaminant in air (ug/m ³)
[BR/BW] BW-day)	=	daily breathing rate normalized to body weight (L/kg
A	=	inhalation absorption factor
EF	=	exposure frequency (days/365 days)
BW	=	body weight (kg)
1 x 10 ⁻⁶	=	conversion factors (ug to mg, L to m ³)

$$RISK_{air} = DOSE_{air} \times CPF \times ED/AT$$

Where:

DOSE _{air}	=	chronic daily intake (mg/kg/day)
CPF	=	cancer potency factor
ED	=	number of years within particular age group

AT = averaging time

2.6 NON-CARCINOGENIC EXPOSURES

An evaluation of the potential noncarcinogenic effects of chronic exposures was also conducted. Adverse health effects are evaluated by comparing a compound's annual concentration with its toxicity factor or Reference Exposure Level (REL). The REL for diesel particulates was obtained from OEHHA for this analysis. The chronic reference exposure level (REL) for DPM was established by OEHHA as 5 µg/m³ (OEHHA Toxicity Criteria Database, <http://www.oehha.org/risk/chemicaldb/index.asp>).

The non-cancer hazard index was calculated (consistent with SCAQMD methodology) as follows:

The relationship for the non-cancer health effects of DPM is given by the following equation:

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

Where:

- HI_{DPM} = Hazard Index; an expression of the potential for non-cancer health effects.
- C_{DPM} = Annual average DPM concentration (µg/m³).
- REL_{DPM} = Reference exposure level (REL) for DPM; the DPM concentration at which no adverse health effects are anticipated.

For purposes of this analysis the hazard index for the respiratory endpoint totaled less than one for all receptors in the project vicinity, and thus is less than significant.

2.7 POTENTIAL PROJECT-RELATED DPM SOURCE CANCER AND NON-CANCER RISKS

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

The land use with the greatest potential exposure to Project construction-source DPM emissions is Location R5 which is located approximately 123 feet south of the Project site at an existing non-conforming residence located at 27391 Ethanac Road in the City of Menifee. R5 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site. At the MEIR, the maximum incremental cancer risk attributable to Project construction-source DPM emissions is estimated at 2.21 in one million, which is less than the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 10 in one million. At this same location, non-cancer risks were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable threshold of 1.0. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to adjacent land uses as a result of Project construction activity. All other receptors during construction activity would experience less risk than what is identified for this location. The nearest modeled receptors are illustrated on Exhibit 2-D.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Residential Exposure Scenario:

The residential land use with the greatest potential exposure to Project operational-source DPM emissions is Location R3 which is located approximately 57 feet east of the Project site at an existing non-conforming residence located at 25870 Tyler Avenue in the City of Menifee. R3 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site. At the MEIR, the maximum incremental cancer risk attributable to Project operational-source DPM emissions is estimated at 2.72 in one million, which is less than the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 10 in one million. At this same location, non-cancer risks were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable significance threshold of 1.0. Because all other modeled residential receptors are exposed to lesser concentrations and are located at a greater distance from the Project site than the MEIR analyzed herein, and TACs generally dissipates with distance from the source, all other residential receptors in the vicinity of the Project site would be exposed to less emissions and therefore less risk than the MEIR identified herein. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to nearby residences. The nearest modeled receptors are illustrated on Exhibit 2-D.

Worker Exposure Scenario³:

The worker receptor land use with the greatest potential exposure to Project operational-source DPM emissions is Location R6, which represents the adjacent potential worker receptor south of the Project site within the City of Perris. At the MEIW, the maximum incremental cancer risk impact is 0.46 in one million which is less than the SCAQMD's threshold of 10 in one million. Maximum non-cancer risks at this same location were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable significance threshold of 1.0. Because all other modeled worker receptors are located at a greater distance than the MEIW analyzed herein, and DPM dissipates with distance from the source, all other worker receptors in the vicinity of the Project would be exposed to less emissions and therefore less risk than the MEIW identified herein. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to adjacent workers. The nearest modeled receptors are illustrated on Exhibit 2-D.

School Child Exposure Scenario:

Proximity to sources of toxics is critical to determining the impact. In traffic-related studies, the additional non-cancer health risk attributable to proximity was seen within 1,000 feet and was strongest within 300 feet. California freeway studies show about a 70-percent drop-off in particulate pollution levels at 500 feet. Based on CARB and SCAQMD emissions and modeling analyses, an 80-percent drop-off in pollutant concentrations is expected at approximately 1,000 feet from a distribution center (1).

3 SCAQMD guidance does not require assessment of the potential health risk to on-site workers. Excerpts from the document OEHHA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines—The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (OEHHA 2003), also indicate that it is not necessary to examine the health effects to on-site workers unless required by RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) / CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) or the worker resides on-site.

The 1,000-foot evaluation distance is supported by research-based findings concerning Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) emission dispersion rates from roadways and large sources showing that emissions diminish substantially between 500 and 1,000 feet from emission sources.

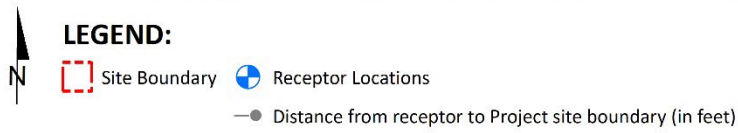
A one-quarter mile radius, or 1,320 feet, is commonly utilized for identifying sensitive receptors, such as schools, that may be impacted by a proposed project. This radius is more robust than, and therefore provides a more health protective scenario for evaluation than the 1,000-foot impact radius identified above.

There are no schools within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Project site. The nearest school is Romoland Elementary School, which is located approximately 2,700 feet east of the Project site . Because there is no reasonable potential that TAC emissions would cause significant health impacts at distances of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the air pollution source, there would be no significant impacts that would occur to any schools in the vicinity of the Project.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

The land use with the greatest potential increased cancer risk due to exposure to Project construction-source and operational-source DPM emissions is Location R4 in the City of Menifee. At this location, the maximum incremental cancer risk attributable to Project construction and operational DPM source emissions is estimated at 4.00 in one million, which is less than the threshold of 10 in one million. At this same location, non-cancer risks were estimated to be <0.01, which would not exceed the applicable threshold of 1.0. As such, the Project will not cause a significant human health or cancer risk to adjacent land uses as a result of Project construction and operational activity. All other receptors during construction and operational activity would experience less risk than what is identified for this location. The nearest modeled receptors are illustrated on Exhibit 2-D.

EXHIBIT 2-D: RECEPTOR LOCATIONS



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3 REFERENCES

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4 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this health risk assessment represent an accurate depiction of the impacts to sensitive receptors associated with the proposed Hillwood Ethanac Project. The information contained in this health risk assessment report is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. If you have any questions, please contact me at (949) 660-1994.

Haseeb Qureshi
Principal
URBAN CROSSROADS, INC.
(949) 660-1994
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

EDUCATION

Master of Science in Environmental Studies
California State University, Fullerton • May 2010

Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Analysis and Design
University of California, Irvine • June 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

AEP – Association of Environmental Professionals
AWMA – Air and Waste Management Association
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Environmental Site Assessment – American Society for Testing and Materials • June 2013
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 – California Air Resources Board • August 2007
AB2588 Regulatory Standards – Trinity Consultants • November 2006
Air Dispersion Modeling – Lakes Environmental • June 2006

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APPENDIX 2.1:
CALEEMOD OUTPUTS

Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4 Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4
Construction Start Date	4/2/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	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.	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.87	5.77	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16	1.05	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960

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	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.69	1.57	19.5	38.4	0.06	0.31	2.75	3.06	0.29	0.67	0.96	—	8,670	8,670	0.33	0.39	0.39	8,795
2025	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.87	0.79	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
2025	0.28	5.77	3.45	6.67	0.01	0.06	0.47	0.53	0.06	0.11	0.17	—	1,446	1,446	0.06	0.06	1.00	1,466
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.16	0.14	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960
2025	0.05	1.05	0.63	1.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	239	239	0.01	0.01	0.17	243

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.43	0.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	151	151	0.01	< 0.005	—	152
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	25.1	25.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.2
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.08	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	252	252	0.01	0.01	1.00	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	93.1	93.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.26	—
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	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.42	6.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.55	2.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.06	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—

3.3. 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	0.88	0.88	20.0	36.2	0.06	0.26	—	0.26	0.25	—	0.25	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.69	2.69	—	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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.64	2.97	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	552	552	0.02	< 0.005	—	554
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	91.4	91.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	91.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	288	288	0.01	0.01	1.14	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	279	279	0.01	0.04	0.79	—
Hauling	0.61	0.23	16.7	4.01	0.10	0.28	3.81	4.09	0.28	1.07	1.35	—	14,738	14,738	0.27	2.38	31.2	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.0	22.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.0	23.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	—

Hauling	0.05	0.02	1.44	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.34	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	1,212	1,212	0.02	0.20	1.10	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.65	3.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.80	3.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.26	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	201	201	< 0.005	0.03	0.18	—

3.5. 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	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.29	0.29	6.99	11.4	0.02	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	1,966	1,966	0.08	0.02	—	1,973
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.05	1.28	2.09	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	325	325	0.01	< 0.005	—	327
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.97	0.89	0.84	14.5	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,493	2,493	0.11	0.09	9.89	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.01	0.62	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,770	1,770	0.04	0.27	4.99	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.92	0.83	0.99	10.9	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,291	2,291	0.11	0.09	0.26	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.10	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,771	1,771	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.39	0.35	0.42	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.23	0.23	—	990	990	0.05	0.04	1.82	—
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.89	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	755	755	0.02	0.11	0.91	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	164	164	0.01	0.01	0.30	—
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.16	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	125	125	< 0.005	0.02	0.15	—
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	—

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	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	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.10	2.44	3.99	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	685	685	0.03	0.01	—	688
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.44	0.73	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	113	113	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	114
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.82	0.73	0.84	10.1	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,244	2,244	0.11	0.09	0.23	—
Vendor	0.08	0.04	2.00	0.61	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,745	1,745	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.13	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	338	338	0.02	0.01	0.58	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	259	259	0.01	0.04	0.32	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.0	56.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	43.0	43.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	—
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	—

3.9. 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	0.29	0.29	7.24	10.6	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	0.15	—	0.15	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8	
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	194	194	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
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	—	10.8	10.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.79	1.79	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	
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	—	
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	—	

3.11. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.45	1.28	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	19.5	19.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.6
Architectural Coatings	—	5.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.23	3.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.24
Architectural Coatings	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.16	0.15	0.17	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	449	449	0.02	0.02	0.05	—
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	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	49.8	49.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	—
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	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.25	8.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
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	—
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	—

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
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	4/2/2024	4/15/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	4/16/2024	5/27/2024	5.00	30.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	5/28/2024	3/17/2025	5.00	210	—
Paving	Paving	2/18/2025	3/17/2025	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	1/21/2025	3/17/2025	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
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	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	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 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 3	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
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	3.00	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	9.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	210	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	173	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	57.0	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	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	34.6	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	0.00	0.00	618,558	206,186	17,786

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)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	35.0	0.00	—
Grading	50,500	0.00	120	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.80

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	2.41	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8

Unemployment	73.4
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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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905

Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6

No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 19.85 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction anticipated to start in Quarter 2 2024 and end in Quarter 1 2025
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on equipment used for other industrial projects in the area Tier 3 and 4 equipment assumed based on the City of Perris GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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APPENDIX 2.2:
EMFAC EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions	Phase	Lb/Day	# Days	Emissions	Avg/Lb Day	Avg/Hourly
On-Site						
Exhaust PM-10	Site Preparation	0.10	10	1	0.1	0.0125
	Grading	0.26	30	7.8	0.26	0.0325
	Building Construction	0.28	210	58.8	0.28	0.035
	Paving	0.16	20	3.2	0.16	0.02
	Architectural Coatings	0.09	40	3.6	0.09	0.01125
		0.89	250	74.4	0.2976	0.0372
Off-Site						
Exhaust PM-10	Site Preparation	5.00E-03	10	0.05	0.005	0.000625
	Grading	2.85E-01	30	8.55	0.285	0.035625
	Building Construction	3.00E-02	210	6.3	0.03	0.00375
	Paving	0.00E+00	20	0	0	0
	Architectural Coatings	0.00E+00	40	0	0	0
		3.20E-01	250	14.9	0.0596	0.00745

Phase	Start Date	End Date	No. Days
Site Preparation	4/2/2024	4/15/2024	10
Grading	4/16/2024	5/27/2024	30
Building Construction	5/28/2024	3/17/2025	210
Paving	2/18/2025	3/17/2025	20
Arch Coatings	1/21/2025	3/17/2025	40
Total Days of Construction			250

**AVERAGE EMISSION FACTOR
RIVERSIDE COUNTY 2025**

Speed	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD
0	0.364109	0.581025	0.05153	0.01229
5	0.045968	0.066375	0.030981	0.01182
25	0.021204	0.03194	0.008162	0.00600

Speed	Weighted Average Emissions
0	0.11278
5	0.02435
25	0.01050

Truck Emission Rates						
Source	Trucks Per Day	VMT ^a (miles/day)	Truck Emission Rate ^b (grams/mile)	Truck Emission Rate ^b (grams/idle-hour)	Daily Truck Emissions ^c (grams/day)	Modeled Emission Rates (g/second)
On-Site Idling (West Side of Building)	30			0.1128	2.83	3.276E-05
On-Site Idling (East Side of Building)	30			0.1128	2.83	3.276E-05
On-Site Travel (60%)	72	15.81	0.0244		0.80	9.296E-06
On-Site Travel (40%)	48	20.71	0.0244		1.05	1.218E-05
Off-Site Travel Dwy 1 40% Inbound/Outbound to Ethanac Rd	48	7.30	0.0105		0.12	1.334E-06
Off-Site Travel Dwy 2 60% Inbound/Outbound to Ethanac Rd	72	5.03	0.0105		0.08	9.197E-07
Off-Site Travel 100% Inbound/Outbound to I-215	120	40.33	0.0105		0.64	7.370E-06

^a Vehicle miles traveled are for modeled truck route only.

^b Emission rates determined using EMFAC 2021. Idle emission rates are expressed in grams per idle hour rather than grams per mile.

^c This column includes the total truck travel and truck idle emissions. For idle emissions this column includes emissions based on the assumption that each truck idles for 15 minutes. TRUs estimated to idle for 30 minutes.

calendar_y	season_m	sub_area	vehicle_class	fuel	temperatur	relative_hu	process	speed_tim	pollutant	emission_rate
2025	Annual	Riverside	(HHDT	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	5	PM10	0.012428
2025	Annual	Riverside	(HHDT	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	25	PM10	0.006306
2025	Annual	Riverside	(HHDT	Dsl			IDLEX		PM10	0.01292
2025	Annual	Riverside	(LHDT1	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	5	PM10	0.099629
2025	Annual	Riverside	(LHDT1	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	25	PM10	0.045957
2025	Annual	Riverside	(LHDT1	Dsl			IDLEX		PM10	0.789149
2025	Annual	Riverside	(LHDT2	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	5	PM10	0.090338
2025	Annual	Riverside	(LHDT2	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	25	PM10	0.043471
2025	Annual	Riverside	(LHDT2	Dsl			IDLEX		PM10	0.790786
2025	Annual	Riverside	(MHDT	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	5	PM10	0.033827
2025	Annual	Riverside	(MHDT	Dsl	60	70	RUNEX	25	PM10	0.008912
2025	Annual	Riverside	(MHDT	Dsl			IDLEX		PM10	0.056264

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type: Sub-Area

Region: Riverside (SC)

Calendar Year: 2025

Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories

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

Region	Calendar	Vehicle C	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population
Riverside	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	6.23225
Riverside	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15281.5
Riverside	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	781.66
Riverside	2025	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17598.4
Riverside	2025	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15075.6
Riverside	2025	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2462.3
Riverside	2025	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6820.45
Riverside	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1219.57
Riverside	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	13275.7
Riverside	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	169.786

HHDT% GAS/NG	0.04903
HHDT% DSL	0.95097
LHDT1% GAS	0.53861
LHDT1% DSL	0.46139
LHDT2% GAS	0.26526
LHDT2% DSL	0.73474
MHDT% GAS	0.08414
MHDT% DSL	0.91586

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APPENDIX 2.3:
AERMOD MODEL INPUT/OUTPUT

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** Lakes Environmental AERMOD MPI
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**
** AERMOD Input Produced by:
** AERMOD View Ver. 11.2.0
** Lakes Environmental Software Inc.
** Date: 9/6/2023
** File: C:\Users\Michael Tirohn\Desktop\HRAs\15109 Hillwood Ethanac\15109 CONS HRA\15109 CONS
HRA.ADI
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** AERMOD Control Pathway
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CO STARTING
TITLEONE C:\Lakes\AERMOD View\15109 CONS HRA\15109 CONS HRA.isc
MODELOPT DFAULT CONC
AVERTIME PERIOD
URBANOPT 2189641
POLLUTID DPM
RUNORNOT RUN
ERRORFIL "15109 CONS HRA.err"

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CO FINISHED
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** AERMOD Source Pathway
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SO STARTING
```

```
** Source Location **
```

```
** Source ID - Type - X Coord. - Y Coord. **
```

LOCATION	VOL	VOLUME	X Coord.	Y Coord.
LOCATION VOL1	VOLUME	482912.856	3733903.134	435.000
LOCATION VOL2	VOLUME	482912.780	3733847.000	435.000
LOCATION VOL3	VOLUME	482913.210	3733797.473	435.000
LOCATION VOL4	VOLUME	482964.959	3733903.884	435.000
LOCATION VOL5	VOLUME	482964.883	3733847.749	435.000
LOCATION VOL6	VOLUME	482965.313	3733798.222	435.000
LOCATION VOL7	VOLUME	483022.016	3733903.379	435.000
LOCATION VOL8	VOLUME	483021.941	3733847.245	435.000
LOCATION VOL9	VOLUME	483022.371	3733797.717	435.000
LOCATION VOL10	VOLUME	483075.539	3733902.369	435.000
LOCATION VOL11	VOLUME	483075.464	3733846.235	435.000
LOCATION VOL12	VOLUME	483075.894	3733796.707	435.000
LOCATION VOL13	VOLUME	483133.102	3733902.874	436.000
LOCATION VOL14	VOLUME	483133.026	3733846.740	436.000
LOCATION VOL15	VOLUME	483133.456	3733797.212	435.440
LOCATION VOL16	VOLUME	483187.130	3733902.369	436.000
LOCATION VOL17	VOLUME	483187.054	3733846.235	436.000
LOCATION VOL18	VOLUME	483187.484	3733796.707	436.000
LOCATION VOL19	VOLUME	483242.672	3733902.369	436.000
LOCATION VOL20	VOLUME	483242.597	3733846.235	436.000
LOCATION VOL21	VOLUME	483243.027	3733796.707	436.000
LOCATION VOL22	VOLUME	483025.644	3733740.886	435.000
LOCATION VOL23	VOLUME	483080.177	3733740.886	435.000
LOCATION VOL24	VOLUME	483133.700	3733741.391	435.120
LOCATION VOL25	VOLUME	483190.252	3733739.876	436.000
LOCATION VOL26	VOLUME	483240.746	3733740.381	436.000
LOCATION VOL27	VOLUME	483024.129	3733728.768	435.000
LOCATION VOL28	VOLUME	483081.187	3733727.758	435.000
LOCATION VOL29	VOLUME	483136.224	3733726.748	435.210

LOCATION VOL30	VOLUME	483190.757	3733724.728	436.000
LOCATION VOL31	VOLUME	483238.726	3733723.214	436.000

**

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources

** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE1

** DESCRSRC Off-Site Travel

** PREFIX

** Length of Side = 8.59

** Configuration = Adjacent

** Emission Rate = 0.0009386842

** Vertical Dimension = 6.99

** SZINIT = 3.25

** Nodes = 3

** 482877.516, 3733919.508, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00

** 482878.704, 3733672.375, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00

** 482120.075, 3733681.286, 433.00, 3.49, 4.00

**

LOCATION L0000001	VOLUME	482877.537	3733915.213	435.00
LOCATION L0000002	VOLUME	482877.578	3733906.623	435.00
LOCATION L0000003	VOLUME	482877.619	3733898.034	435.00
LOCATION L0000004	VOLUME	482877.660	3733889.444	435.00
LOCATION L0000005	VOLUME	482877.702	3733880.854	435.00
LOCATION L0000006	VOLUME	482877.743	3733872.264	435.00
LOCATION L0000007	VOLUME	482877.784	3733863.674	435.00
LOCATION L0000008	VOLUME	482877.826	3733855.084	435.00
LOCATION L0000009	VOLUME	482877.867	3733846.494	435.00
LOCATION L0000010	VOLUME	482877.908	3733837.904	435.00
LOCATION L0000011	VOLUME	482877.949	3733829.314	435.00
LOCATION L0000012	VOLUME	482877.991	3733820.724	435.00
LOCATION L0000013	VOLUME	482878.032	3733812.135	435.00
LOCATION L0000014	VOLUME	482878.073	3733803.545	435.00
LOCATION L0000015	VOLUME	482878.115	3733794.955	435.00
LOCATION L0000016	VOLUME	482878.156	3733786.365	435.00
LOCATION L0000017	VOLUME	482878.197	3733777.775	435.00
LOCATION L0000018	VOLUME	482878.239	3733769.185	435.00
LOCATION L0000019	VOLUME	482878.280	3733760.595	435.00
LOCATION L0000020	VOLUME	482878.321	3733752.005	435.00
LOCATION L0000021	VOLUME	482878.362	3733743.415	435.00
LOCATION L0000022	VOLUME	482878.404	3733734.825	435.00
LOCATION L0000023	VOLUME	482878.445	3733726.236	435.00
LOCATION L0000024	VOLUME	482878.486	3733717.646	435.00
LOCATION L0000025	VOLUME	482878.528	3733709.056	435.00
LOCATION L0000026	VOLUME	482878.569	3733700.466	435.00
LOCATION L0000027	VOLUME	482878.610	3733691.876	435.00
LOCATION L0000028	VOLUME	482878.652	3733683.286	435.00
LOCATION L0000029	VOLUME	482878.693	3733674.696	435.00
LOCATION L0000030	VOLUME	482872.436	3733672.448	435.00
LOCATION L0000031	VOLUME	482863.847	3733672.549	435.00
LOCATION L0000032	VOLUME	482855.257	3733672.650	435.00
LOCATION L0000033	VOLUME	482846.668	3733672.751	435.00
LOCATION L0000034	VOLUME	482838.078	3733672.852	435.00
LOCATION L0000035	VOLUME	482829.489	3733672.953	435.00
LOCATION L0000036	VOLUME	482820.900	3733673.054	435.00
LOCATION L0000037	VOLUME	482812.310	3733673.154	435.00
LOCATION L0000038	VOLUME	482803.721	3733673.255	435.00
LOCATION L0000039	VOLUME	482795.131	3733673.356	434.88
LOCATION L0000040	VOLUME	482786.542	3733673.457	434.66
LOCATION L0000041	VOLUME	482777.953	3733673.558	434.45
LOCATION L0000042	VOLUME	482769.363	3733673.659	434.25
LOCATION L0000043	VOLUME	482760.774	3733673.760	434.18
LOCATION L0000044	VOLUME	482752.184	3733673.861	434.11
LOCATION L0000045	VOLUME	482743.595	3733673.962	434.03
LOCATION L0000046	VOLUME	482735.006	3733674.063	434.00
LOCATION L0000047	VOLUME	482726.416	3733674.163	434.00
LOCATION L0000048	VOLUME	482717.827	3733674.264	434.00
LOCATION L0000049	VOLUME	482709.237	3733674.365	434.00

LOCATION	L0000050	VOLUME	482700.648	3733674.466	434.00
LOCATION	L0000051	VOLUME	482692.058	3733674.567	434.00
LOCATION	L0000052	VOLUME	482683.469	3733674.668	434.00
LOCATION	L0000053	VOLUME	482674.880	3733674.769	434.00
LOCATION	L0000054	VOLUME	482666.290	3733674.870	434.00
LOCATION	L0000055	VOLUME	482657.701	3733674.971	434.00
LOCATION	L0000056	VOLUME	482649.111	3733675.071	434.00
LOCATION	L0000057	VOLUME	482640.522	3733675.172	434.00
LOCATION	L0000058	VOLUME	482631.933	3733675.273	434.00
LOCATION	L0000059	VOLUME	482623.343	3733675.374	434.00
LOCATION	L0000060	VOLUME	482614.754	3733675.475	434.00
LOCATION	L0000061	VOLUME	482606.164	3733675.576	434.00
LOCATION	L0000062	VOLUME	482597.575	3733675.677	434.00
LOCATION	L0000063	VOLUME	482588.986	3733675.778	434.00
LOCATION	L0000064	VOLUME	482580.396	3733675.879	434.00
LOCATION	L0000065	VOLUME	482571.807	3733675.979	434.00
LOCATION	L0000066	VOLUME	482563.217	3733676.080	434.00
LOCATION	L0000067	VOLUME	482554.628	3733676.181	434.00
LOCATION	L0000068	VOLUME	482546.039	3733676.282	434.00
LOCATION	L0000069	VOLUME	482537.449	3733676.383	434.00
LOCATION	L0000070	VOLUME	482528.860	3733676.484	434.00
LOCATION	L0000071	VOLUME	482520.270	3733676.585	434.00
LOCATION	L0000072	VOLUME	482511.681	3733676.686	434.00
LOCATION	L0000073	VOLUME	482503.092	3733676.787	434.00
LOCATION	L0000074	VOLUME	482494.502	3733676.888	434.00
LOCATION	L0000075	VOLUME	482485.913	3733676.988	434.00
LOCATION	L0000076	VOLUME	482477.323	3733677.089	434.00
LOCATION	L0000077	VOLUME	482468.734	3733677.190	434.00
LOCATION	L0000078	VOLUME	482460.144	3733677.291	434.00
LOCATION	L0000079	VOLUME	482451.555	3733677.392	434.00
LOCATION	L0000080	VOLUME	482442.966	3733677.493	434.00
LOCATION	L0000081	VOLUME	482434.376	3733677.594	434.00
LOCATION	L0000082	VOLUME	482425.787	3733677.695	434.00
LOCATION	L0000083	VOLUME	482417.197	3733677.796	434.00
LOCATION	L0000084	VOLUME	482408.608	3733677.896	434.00
LOCATION	L0000085	VOLUME	482400.019	3733677.997	434.00
LOCATION	L0000086	VOLUME	482391.429	3733678.098	434.00
LOCATION	L0000087	VOLUME	482382.840	3733678.199	434.00
LOCATION	L0000088	VOLUME	482374.250	3733678.300	433.92
LOCATION	L0000089	VOLUME	482365.661	3733678.401	433.80
LOCATION	L0000090	VOLUME	482357.072	3733678.502	433.68
LOCATION	L0000091	VOLUME	482348.482	3733678.603	433.55
LOCATION	L0000092	VOLUME	482339.893	3733678.704	433.38
LOCATION	L0000093	VOLUME	482331.303	3733678.805	433.22
LOCATION	L0000094	VOLUME	482322.714	3733678.905	433.05
LOCATION	L0000095	VOLUME	482314.125	3733679.006	433.00
LOCATION	L0000096	VOLUME	482305.535	3733679.107	433.00
LOCATION	L0000097	VOLUME	482296.946	3733679.208	433.00
LOCATION	L0000098	VOLUME	482288.356	3733679.309	433.00
LOCATION	L0000099	VOLUME	482279.767	3733679.410	433.00
LOCATION	L0000100	VOLUME	482271.178	3733679.511	433.00
LOCATION	L0000101	VOLUME	482262.588	3733679.612	433.00
LOCATION	L0000102	VOLUME	482253.999	3733679.713	433.00
LOCATION	L0000103	VOLUME	482245.409	3733679.813	433.00
LOCATION	L0000104	VOLUME	482236.820	3733679.914	433.00
LOCATION	L0000105	VOLUME	482228.230	3733680.015	433.00
LOCATION	L0000106	VOLUME	482219.641	3733680.116	433.00
LOCATION	L0000107	VOLUME	482211.052	3733680.217	433.00
LOCATION	L0000108	VOLUME	482202.462	3733680.318	433.00
LOCATION	L0000109	VOLUME	482193.873	3733680.419	433.00
LOCATION	L0000110	VOLUME	482185.283	3733680.520	433.00
LOCATION	L0000111	VOLUME	482176.694	3733680.621	433.00
LOCATION	L0000112	VOLUME	482168.105	3733680.721	433.00
LOCATION	L0000113	VOLUME	482159.515	3733680.822	433.00
LOCATION	L0000114	VOLUME	482150.926	3733680.923	433.00
LOCATION	L0000115	VOLUME	482142.336	3733681.024	433.00

LOCATION L0000116 VOLUME 482133.747 3733681.125 433.00
LOCATION L0000117 VOLUME 482125.158 3733681.226 433.00

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE1

** Source Parameters **

SRCPARAM VOL1	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL2	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL3	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL4	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL5	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL6	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL7	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL8	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL9	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL10	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL11	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL12	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL13	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL14	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL15	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL16	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL17	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL18	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL19	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL20	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL21	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL22	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL23	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL24	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL25	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL26	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL27	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL28	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL29	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL30	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400
SRCPARAM VOL31	0.0001511975	5.000	12.828	1.400

** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE1

SRCPARAM L0000001	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000002	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000003	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000004	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000005	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000006	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000007	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000008	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000009	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000010	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000011	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000012	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000013	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000014	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000015	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000016	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000017	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000018	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000019	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000020	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000021	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000022	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000023	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000024	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000025	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000026	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000027	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000028	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000029	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM L0000030	0.000008023	3.49	4.00	3.25

**
ME STARTING
SURFFILE PERI_V9_ADJU\PERI_v9.SFC
PROFFILE PERI_V9_ADJU\PERI_v9.PFL
SURFDATA 3171 2010
UAIRDATA 3190 2010
SITEDATA 99999 2010
PROFBASE 442.0 METERS

ME FINISHED

**

** AERMOD Output Pathway

**
**

OU STARTING
** Auto-Generated Plotfiles
PLOTFILE PERIOD ALL "15109 CONS HRA.AD\PE00GALL.PLT" 31
SUMMFILE "15109 CONS HRA.sum"
OU FINISHED

*** Message Summary For AERMOD Model Setup ***

----- Summary of Total Messages -----

A Total of 0 Fatal Error Message(s)
A Total of 2 Warning Message(s)
A Total of 0 Informational Message(s)

***** FATAL ERROR MESSAGES *****
*** NONE ***

***** WARNING MESSAGES *****
ME W186 2251 MEOpen: THRESH_1MIN 1-min ASOS wind speed threshold used 0.50
ME W187 2251 MEOpen: ADJ_U* Option for Stable Low Winds used in AERMET

*** SETUP Finishes Successfully ***

*** AERMOD - VERSION 22112 *** ** C:\Lakes\AERMOD View\15109 CONS HRA\15109 CONS
HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** MODEL SETUP OPTIONS SUMMARY ***

- ** Model Options Selected:
- * Model Uses Regulatory DEFAULT Options
 - * Model Is Setup For Calculation of Average CONCentration Values.
 - * NO GAS DEPOSITION Data Provided.
 - * NO PARTICLE DEPOSITION Data Provided.
 - * Model Uses NO DRY DEPLETION. DDPLETE = F
 - * Model Uses NO WET DEPLETION. WETDPLT = F
 - * Stack-tip Downwash.
 - * Model Accounts for ELEVated Terrain Effects.
 - * Use Calms Processing Routine.
 - * Use Missing Data Processing Routine.

* No Exponential Decay.
* Model Uses URBAN Dispersion Algorithm for the SBL for 148 Source(s),
for Total of 1 Urban Area(s):
Urban Population = 2189641.0 ; Urban Roughness Length = 1.000 m
* Urban Roughness Length of 1.0 Meter Used.
* ADJ_U* - Use ADJ_U* option for SBL in AERMET
* CCVR_Sub - Meteorological data includes CCVR substitutions
* TEMP_Sub - Meteorological data includes TEMP substitutions
* Model Assumes No FLAGPOLE Receptor Heights.
* The User Specified a Pollutant Type of: DPM

**Model Calculates PERIOD Averages Only

**This Run Includes: 148 Source(s); 1 Source Group(s); and 6 Receptor(s)
with: 0 POINT(s), including
0 POINTCAP(s) and 0 POINTHOR(s)
and: 148 VOLUME source(s)
and: 0 AREA type source(s)
and: 0 LINE source(s)
and: 0 RLINE/RLINEXT source(s)
and: 0 OPENPIT source(s)
and: 0 BUOYANT LINE source(s) with a total of 0 line(s)
and: 0 SWPOINT source(s)

**Model Set To Continue RUNNING After the Setup Testing.

**The AERMET Input Meteorological Data Version Date: 16216

**Output Options Selected:

Model Outputs Tables of PERIOD Averages by Receptor
Model Outputs External File(s) of High Values for Plotting (PLOTFILE Keyword)
Model Outputs Separate Summary File of High Ranked Values (SUMMFILE Keyword)

**NOTE: The Following Flags May Appear Following CONC Values: c for Calm Hours
m for Missing Hours
b for Both Calm and Missing Hours

**Misc. Inputs: Base Elev. for Pot. Temp. Profile (m MSL) = 442.00 ; Decay Coef. =
0.000 ; Rot. Angle = 0.0
Emission Units = GRAMS/SEC ; Emission Rate
Unit Factor = 0.10000E+07
Output Units = MICROGRAMS/M**3

**Approximate Storage Requirements of Model = 3.6 MB of RAM.

**Input Runstream File:

aermod.inp

**Output Print File:

aermod.out

**Detailed Error/Message File: 15109 CONS

HRA.err

**File for Summary of Results: 15109 CONS

HRA.sum

*** AERMOD - VERSION 22112 *** C:\Lakes\AERMOD View\15109 CONS HRA\15109 CONS

HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE		NUMBER	EMISSION RATE			BASE	RELEASE	INIT.	INIT.
SOURCE		URBAN	EMISSION RATE	X	Y	ELEV.	HEIGHT	SY	SZ
ID	SCALAR VARY	PART.	(GRAMS/SEC)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	
(METERS)	CATS.		BY						
VOL1		0	0.15120E-03	482912.9	3733903.1	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL2		0	0.15120E-03	482912.8	3733847.0	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL3		0	0.15120E-03	482913.2	3733797.5	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL4		0	0.15120E-03	482965.0	3733903.9	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL5		0	0.15120E-03	482964.9	3733847.7	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL6		0	0.15120E-03	482965.3	3733798.2	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL7		0	0.15120E-03	483022.0	3733903.4	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL8		0	0.15120E-03	483021.9	3733847.2	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL9		0	0.15120E-03	483022.4	3733797.7	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL10		0	0.15120E-03	483075.5	3733902.4	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL11		0	0.15120E-03	483075.5	3733846.2	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL12		0	0.15120E-03	483075.9	3733796.7	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL13		0	0.15120E-03	483133.1	3733902.9	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL14		0	0.15120E-03	483133.0	3733846.7	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL15		0	0.15120E-03	483133.5	3733797.2	435.4	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL16		0	0.15120E-03	483187.1	3733902.4	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL17		0	0.15120E-03	483187.1	3733846.2	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL18		0	0.15120E-03	483187.5	3733796.7	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL19		0	0.15120E-03	483242.7	3733902.4	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL20		0	0.15120E-03	483242.6	3733846.2	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL21		0	0.15120E-03	483243.0	3733796.7	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL22		0	0.15120E-03	483025.6	3733740.9	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL23		0	0.15120E-03	483080.2	3733740.9	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL24		0	0.15120E-03	483133.7	3733741.4	435.1	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL25		0	0.15120E-03	483190.3	3733739.9	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL26		0	0.15120E-03	483240.7	3733740.4	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL27		0	0.15120E-03	483024.1	3733728.8	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL28		0	0.15120E-03	483081.2	3733727.8	435.0	5.00	12.83	1.40

YES	HRDOW								
VOL29		0	0.15120E-03	483136.2	3733726.7	435.2	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL30		0	0.15120E-03	483190.8	3733724.7	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
VOL31		0	0.15120E-03	483238.7	3733723.2	436.0	5.00	12.83	1.40
YES	HRDOW								
L0000001		0	0.80230E-05	482877.5	3733915.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000002		0	0.80230E-05	482877.6	3733906.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000003		0	0.80230E-05	482877.6	3733898.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000004		0	0.80230E-05	482877.7	3733889.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000005		0	0.80230E-05	482877.7	3733880.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000006		0	0.80230E-05	482877.7	3733872.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000007		0	0.80230E-05	482877.8	3733863.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000008		0	0.80230E-05	482877.8	3733855.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000009		0	0.80230E-05	482877.9	3733846.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	NUMBER	EMISSION	RATE			BASE	RELEASE	INIT.	INIT.
SOURCE	PART.	EMISSION	RATE	X	Y	ELEV.	HEIGHT	SY	SZ
ID	SCALAR	(GRAMS/SEC)	VARY	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)
(METERS)	CATS.	BY							
L0000010	0	0.80230E-05	482877.9	3733837.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000011	0	0.80230E-05	482877.9	3733829.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000012	0	0.80230E-05	482878.0	3733820.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000013	0	0.80230E-05	482878.0	3733812.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000014	0	0.80230E-05	482878.1	3733803.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000015	0	0.80230E-05	482878.1	3733795.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000016	0	0.80230E-05	482878.2	3733786.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000017	0	0.80230E-05	482878.2	3733777.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000018	0	0.80230E-05	482878.2	3733769.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000019	0	0.80230E-05	482878.3	3733760.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000020	0	0.80230E-05	482878.3	3733752.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	

YES	HRDOW								
L0000021		0	0.80230E-05	482878.4	3733743.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000022		0	0.80230E-05	482878.4	3733734.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000023		0	0.80230E-05	482878.4	3733726.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000024		0	0.80230E-05	482878.5	3733717.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000025		0	0.80230E-05	482878.5	3733709.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000026		0	0.80230E-05	482878.6	3733700.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000027		0	0.80230E-05	482878.6	3733691.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000028		0	0.80230E-05	482878.7	3733683.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000029		0	0.80230E-05	482878.7	3733674.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000030		0	0.80230E-05	482872.4	3733672.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000031		0	0.80230E-05	482863.8	3733672.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000032		0	0.80230E-05	482855.3	3733672.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000033		0	0.80230E-05	482846.7	3733672.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000034		0	0.80230E-05	482838.1	3733672.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000035		0	0.80230E-05	482829.5	3733673.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000036		0	0.80230E-05	482820.9	3733673.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000037		0	0.80230E-05	482812.3	3733673.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000038		0	0.80230E-05	482803.7	3733673.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000039		0	0.80230E-05	482795.1	3733673.4	434.9	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000040		0	0.80230E-05	482786.5	3733673.5	434.7	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000041		0	0.80230E-05	482778.0	3733673.6	434.4	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000042		0	0.80230E-05	482769.4	3733673.7	434.2	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000043		0	0.80230E-05	482760.8	3733673.8	434.2	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000044		0	0.80230E-05	482752.2	3733673.9	434.1	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000045		0	0.80230E-05	482743.6	3733674.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000046		0	0.80230E-05	482735.0	3733674.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000047		0	0.80230E-05	482726.4	3733674.2	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000048		0	0.80230E-05	482717.8	3733674.3	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000049		0	0.80230E-05	482709.2	3733674.4	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	NUMBER	EMISSION RATE			BASE	RELEASE	INIT.	INIT.
SOURCE	URBAN	EMISSION RATE	X	Y	ELEV.	HEIGHT	SY	SZ
ID	PART.	(GRAMS/SEC)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)
(METERS)	SCALAR VARY	BY						
	CATS.							
L0000050	0	0.80230E-05	482700.6	3733674.5	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000051	0	0.80230E-05	482692.1	3733674.6	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000052	0	0.80230E-05	482683.5	3733674.7	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000053	0	0.80230E-05	482674.9	3733674.8	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000054	0	0.80230E-05	482666.3	3733674.9	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000055	0	0.80230E-05	482657.7	3733675.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000056	0	0.80230E-05	482649.1	3733675.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000057	0	0.80230E-05	482640.5	3733675.2	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000058	0	0.80230E-05	482631.9	3733675.3	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000059	0	0.80230E-05	482623.3	3733675.4	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000060	0	0.80230E-05	482614.8	3733675.5	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000061	0	0.80230E-05	482606.2	3733675.6	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000062	0	0.80230E-05	482597.6	3733675.7	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000063	0	0.80230E-05	482589.0	3733675.8	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000064	0	0.80230E-05	482580.4	3733675.9	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000065	0	0.80230E-05	482571.8	3733676.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000066	0	0.80230E-05	482563.2	3733676.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000067	0	0.80230E-05	482554.6	3733676.2	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000068	0	0.80230E-05	482546.0	3733676.3	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000069	0	0.80230E-05	482537.4	3733676.4	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000070	0	0.80230E-05	482528.9	3733676.5	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000071	0	0.80230E-05	482520.3	3733676.6	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000072	0	0.80230E-05	482511.7	3733676.7	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000073	0	0.80230E-05	482503.1	3733676.8	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000074	0	0.80230E-05	482494.5	3733676.9	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000075	0	0.80230E-05	482485.9	3733677.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES HRDOW								
L0000076	0	0.80230E-05	482477.3	3733677.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25

YES	HRDOW								
L0000077		0	0.80230E-05	482468.7	3733677.2	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000078		0	0.80230E-05	482460.1	3733677.3	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000079		0	0.80230E-05	482451.6	3733677.4	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000080		0	0.80230E-05	482443.0	3733677.5	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000081		0	0.80230E-05	482434.4	3733677.6	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000082		0	0.80230E-05	482425.8	3733677.7	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000083		0	0.80230E-05	482417.2	3733677.8	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000084		0	0.80230E-05	482408.6	3733677.9	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000085		0	0.80230E-05	482400.0	3733678.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000086		0	0.80230E-05	482391.4	3733678.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000087		0	0.80230E-05	482382.8	3733678.2	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000088		0	0.80230E-05	482374.2	3733678.3	433.9	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000089		0	0.80230E-05	482365.7	3733678.4	433.8	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	NUMBER	EMISSION	RATE			BASE	RELEASE	INIT.	INIT.
SOURCE	URBAN	EMISSION	RATE			ELEV.	HEIGHT	SY	SZ
ID	PART.	(GRAMS/SEC)		X	Y	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)
(METERS)	SCALAR VARY	BY		(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)
	CATS.								
L0000090	0	0.80230E-05	482357.1	3733678.5	433.7	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000091	0	0.80230E-05	482348.5	3733678.6	433.6	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000092	0	0.80230E-05	482339.9	3733678.7	433.4	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000093	0	0.80230E-05	482331.3	3733678.8	433.2	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000094	0	0.80230E-05	482322.7	3733678.9	433.1	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000095	0	0.80230E-05	482314.1	3733679.0	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000096	0	0.80230E-05	482305.5	3733679.1	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000097	0	0.80230E-05	482296.9	3733679.2	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000098	0	0.80230E-05	482288.4	3733679.3	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	
YES	HRDOW								
L0000099	0	0.80230E-05	482279.8	3733679.4	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25	

YES	HRDOW								
L0000100		0	0.80230E-05	482271.2	3733679.5	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000101		0	0.80230E-05	482262.6	3733679.6	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000102		0	0.80230E-05	482254.0	3733679.7	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000103		0	0.80230E-05	482245.4	3733679.8	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000104		0	0.80230E-05	482236.8	3733679.9	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000105		0	0.80230E-05	482228.2	3733680.0	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000106		0	0.80230E-05	482219.6	3733680.1	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000107		0	0.80230E-05	482211.1	3733680.2	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000108		0	0.80230E-05	482202.5	3733680.3	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000109		0	0.80230E-05	482193.9	3733680.4	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000110		0	0.80230E-05	482185.3	3733680.5	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000111		0	0.80230E-05	482176.7	3733680.6	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000112		0	0.80230E-05	482168.1	3733680.7	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000113		0	0.80230E-05	482159.5	3733680.8	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000114		0	0.80230E-05	482150.9	3733680.9	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000115		0	0.80230E-05	482142.3	3733681.0	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000116		0	0.80230E-05	482133.7	3733681.1	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								
L0000117		0	0.80230E-05	482125.2	3733681.2	433.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES	HRDOW								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** SOURCE IDs DEFINING SOURCE GROUPS ***

SRCGROUP ID

SOURCE IDs

ALL	VOL1	,	VOL2	,	VOL3	,	VOL4	,	VOL5	,	VOL6	,
VOL7	, VOL8	,										
	VOL9	,	VOL10	,	VOL11	,	VOL12	,	VOL13	,	VOL14	,
	VOL15	,	VOL16	,								
	VOL17	,	VOL18	,	VOL19	,	VOL20	,	VOL21	,	VOL22	,
	VOL23	,	VOL24	,								
	VOL25	,	VOL26	,	VOL27	,	VOL28	,	VOL29	,	VOL30	,
	VOL31	,	L0000001	,								
	L0000002	,	L0000003	,	L0000004	,	L0000005	,	L0000006	,	L0000007	,
	L0000008	,	L0000009	,								

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L0000010 , L0000011 , L0000012 , L0000013 , L0000014 , L0000015 ,
L0000016 , L0000017 ,

L0000018 , L0000019 , L0000020 , L0000021 , L0000022 , L0000023 ,
L0000024 , L0000025 ,

L0000026 , L0000027 , L0000028 , L0000029 , L0000030 , L0000031 ,
L0000032 , L0000033 ,

L0000034 , L0000035 , L0000036 , L0000037 , L0000038 , L0000039 ,
L0000040 , L0000041 ,

L0000042 , L0000043 , L0000044 , L0000045 , L0000046 , L0000047 ,
L0000048 , L0000049 ,

L0000050 , L0000051 , L0000052 , L0000053 , L0000054 , L0000055 ,
L0000056 , L0000057 ,

L0000058 , L0000059 , L0000060 , L0000061 , L0000062 , L0000063 ,
L0000064 , L0000065 ,

L0000066 , L0000067 , L0000068 , L0000069 , L0000070 , L0000071 ,
L0000072 , L0000073 ,

L0000074 , L0000075 , L0000076 , L0000077 , L0000078 , L0000079 ,
L0000080 , L0000081 ,

L0000082 , L0000083 , L0000084 , L0000085 , L0000086 , L0000087 ,
L0000088 , L0000089 ,

L0000090 , L0000091 , L0000092 , L0000093 , L0000094 , L0000095 ,
L0000096 , L0000097 ,

L0000098 , L0000099 , L0000100 , L0000101 , L0000102 , L0000103 ,
L0000104 , L0000105 ,

L0000106 , L0000107 , L0000108 , L0000109 , L0000110 , L0000111 ,
L0000112 , L0000113 ,

L0000114 , L0000115 , L0000116 , L0000117 ,

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** SOURCE IDs DEFINED AS URBAN SOURCES ***

URBAN ID	URBAN POP	SOURCE IDs					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2189641.	VOL1	, VOL2	, VOL3	, VOL4	, VOL5	,
	VOL6	, VOL7	,				
VOL8	,						
	VOL9	, VOL10	, VOL11	, VOL12	, VOL13	, VOL14	,
	VOL15	, VOL16	,				
	VOL17	, VOL18	, VOL19	, VOL20	, VOL21	, VOL22	,
	VOL23	, VOL24	,				


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VOL25      , VOL26      , VOL27      , VOL28      , VOL29      , VOL30      ,
VOL31      , L0000001  ,
L0000002  , L0000003  , L0000004  , L0000005  , L0000006  , L0000007  ,
L0000008  , L0000009  ,
L0000010  , L0000011  , L0000012  , L0000013  , L0000014  , L0000015  ,
L0000016  , L0000017  ,
L0000018  , L0000019  , L0000020  , L0000021  , L0000022  , L0000023  ,
L0000024  , L0000025  ,
L0000026  , L0000027  , L0000028  , L0000029  , L0000030  , L0000031  ,
L0000032  , L0000033  ,
L0000034  , L0000035  , L0000036  , L0000037  , L0000038  , L0000039  ,
L0000040  , L0000041  ,
L0000042  , L0000043  , L0000044  , L0000045  , L0000046  , L0000047  ,
L0000048  , L0000049  ,
L0000050  , L0000051  , L0000052  , L0000053  , L0000054  , L0000055  ,
L0000056  , L0000057  ,
L0000058  , L0000059  , L0000060  , L0000061  , L0000062  , L0000063  ,
L0000064  , L0000065  ,
L0000066  , L0000067  , L0000068  , L0000069  , L0000070  , L0000071  ,
L0000072  , L0000073  ,
L0000074  , L0000075  , L0000076  , L0000077  , L0000078  , L0000079  ,
L0000080  , L0000081  ,
L0000082  , L0000083  , L0000084  , L0000085  , L0000086  , L0000087  ,
L0000088  , L0000089  ,
L0000090  , L0000091  , L0000092  , L0000093  , L0000094  , L0000095  ,
L0000096  , L0000097  ,
L0000098  , L0000099  , L0000100  , L0000101  , L0000102  , L0000103  ,
L0000104  , L0000105  ,
L0000106  , L0000107  , L0000108  , L0000109  , L0000110  , L0000111  ,
L0000112  , L0000113  ,
L0000114  , L0000115  , L0000116  , L0000117  ,

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

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SOURCE ID = VOL1 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
  HOUR  SCALAR  HOUR  SCALAR  HOUR  SCALAR  HOUR  SCALAR  HOUR  SCALAR  HOUR
  SCALAR  HOUR  SCALAR  HOUR  SCALAR
-----
                                     DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY
  1 .0000E+00  2 .0000E+00  3 .0000E+00  4 .0000E+00  5 .0000E+00  6
  .0000E+00  7 .0000E+00  8 .0000E+00
  9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14

```

.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL2 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL3 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01	13	.1000E+01	14	
	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL4 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01	13	.1000E+01	14	
	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL5 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL6 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL7 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL8 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL9 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL10 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL11 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK

(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL12 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL13 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL14 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

Table with 12 columns (HOUR, SCALAR) and 24 rows of data for WEEKDAY.

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

Table with 12 columns (HOUR, SCALAR) and 24 rows of data for SATURDAY.

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

Table with 12 columns (HOUR, SCALAR) and 24 rows of data for SUNDAY.

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL15 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

Table with 12 columns (HOUR, SCALAR) and 24 rows of data for WEEKDAY.

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

Table with 12 columns (HOUR, SCALAR) and 24 rows of data for SATURDAY.

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL16 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL17 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL18 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL19 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL20 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL21 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL22 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00

17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL23 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL24 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14

.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL25 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL26 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL27 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL28 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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 HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
 (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL29 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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 HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
 *** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL30 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = VOL31 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000001 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000002 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000003 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000004 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000005 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000006 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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 HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000007 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000008 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000009 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000010 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000011 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01

17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000012 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000013 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR

SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000014 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000015 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000016 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14

.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000017 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000018 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000019 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000020 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000021 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000022 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000023 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000024 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000025 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000026 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000027 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000028 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000029 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000030 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000031 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR
SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01	13	.1000E+01	14	
	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000032 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR
SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01	13	.1000E+01	14	
	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000033 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000034 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00

17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000035 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000036 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14

.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000037 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000038 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000039 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000040 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000041 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000042 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000043 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000044 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000045 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000046 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK

(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000047 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000048 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000049 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar values for source L0000049 across 24 hours.

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

Hourly scalar values for Weekdays (Days 1-24).

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

Hourly scalar values for Saturdays (Days 1-24).

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

Hourly scalar values for Sundays (Days 1-24).

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000050 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar values for source L0000050 across 24 hours.

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

Hourly scalar values for Weekdays (Days 1-24).

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

Hourly scalar values for Saturdays (Days 1-24).

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000051 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000052 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000053 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar table header with columns: HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000054 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar table header with columns: HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR, SCALAR, HOUR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01	13	.1000E+01	14	
	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000055		; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME		:	
SCALAR	HOURL	SCALAR	HOURL	SCALAR	HOURL

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01	13	.1000E+01	14	
	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000056 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar values for Weekday, Saturday, and Sunday.

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

Hourly scalar values for Weekday (Days 1-7).

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

Hourly scalar values for Saturday (Days 1-7).

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

Hourly scalar values for Sunday (Days 1-7).

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000057 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar values for Weekday, Saturday, and Sunday.

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

Hourly scalar values for Weekday (Days 1-7).

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

Hourly scalar values for Saturday (Days 1-7).

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

Hourly scalar values for Sunday (Days 1-7).

17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000058 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000059 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14

.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000060 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000061 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000062 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000063 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000064 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000065 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000066 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000067 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000068 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000069 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000070 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000071 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

*** AERMOD - VERSION 22112 *** C:\Lakes\AERMOD View\15109 CONS HRA\15109 CONS
HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000072 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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 HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000073 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000074 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000075 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.1000E+01	10	.1000E+01	11	.1000E+01	12	.1000E+01
13	.1000E+01	14	.1000E+01	15	.1000E+01	16	.1000E+01	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00	9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00
13	.0000E+00	14	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00	17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00
19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00

.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000076 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000077 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01

17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000078 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000079 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR

SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000080 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000081 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000082 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14

.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000083 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000084 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000085 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000086 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000087 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000088 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000089 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000090 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000091 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000092 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000093 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000094 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000095 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000096 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000097 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000098 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
 HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
 SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
 .0000E+00

.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000099 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000100 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00

17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000101 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000102 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14

.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000103 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR	SCALAR
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DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000104 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000105 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR HOURLY SCALAR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** *** 16:45:44

*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000106 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000107 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00

9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000108 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000109 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6

.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000110 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000111 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

*** AERMOD - VERSION 22112 *** C:\Lakes\AERMOD View\15109 CONS HRA\15109 CONS
HRA.isc *** 09/06/23

*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

*** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000112 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK

(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000113 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** *** 16:45:44

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000114 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000115 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar values for Weekday, Saturday, and Sunday.

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK (HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000116 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :

Hourly scalar values for Weekday, Saturday, and Sunday.

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00 9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14 .1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6 .0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00 9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14 .0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00 17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22 .0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW) *

SOURCE ID = L0000117 ; SOURCE TYPE = VOLUME :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = WEEKDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .1000E+01 10 .1000E+01 11 .1000E+01 12 .1000E+01 13 .1000E+01 14
.1000E+01 15 .1000E+01 16 .1000E+01
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** DISCRETE CARTESIAN RECEPTORS ***
(X-COORD, Y-COORD, ZELEV, ZHILL, ZFLAG)
(METERS)

(483120.1, 3733660.2, 435.0, 435.0, 0.0); (483289.4, 3733778.1,
436.0, 436.0, 0.0);
(483289.7, 3733875.8, 436.0, 436.0, 0.0); (483232.9, 3733971.1,
436.0, 436.0, 0.0);
(483196.4, 3733935.4, 436.0, 436.0, 0.0); (482905.1, 3733998.1,
435.0, 435.0, 0.0);

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*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***

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10	01	01	1	02	-3.9	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
142.	9.1	280.9	5.5												
10	01	01	1	03	-3.9	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
324.	9.1	280.4	5.5												
10	01	01	1	04	-1.3	0.064	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	39.	18.3	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.40
294.	9.1	278.8	5.5												
10	01	01	1	05	-3.9	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.0	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
205.	9.1	278.1	5.5												
10	01	01	1	06	-1.3	0.065	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	39.	18.3	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.40
3.	9.1	277.0	5.5												
10	01	01	1	07	-8.0	0.125	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	106.	21.0	0.19	0.61	1.00	1.30
99.	9.1	277.0	5.5												
10	01	01	1	08	-3.3	0.086	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	61.	16.8	0.19	0.61	0.54	0.90
319.	9.1	278.8	5.5												
10	01	01	1	09	20.1	0.128	0.307	0.010	49.	110.	-9.0	0.19	0.61	0.33	0.90
239.	9.1	284.2	5.5												
10	01	01	1	10	56.7	0.087	0.560	0.010	107.	62.	-1.0	0.19	0.61	0.26	0.40
188.	9.1	289.2	5.5												
10	01	01	1	11	81.5	0.323	0.867	0.008	277.	441.	-35.9	0.19	0.61	0.23	2.70
310.	9.1	290.9	5.5												
10	01	01	1	12	97.1	0.281	1.058	0.008	421.	357.	-19.7	0.19	0.61	0.22	2.20
357.	9.1	293.1	5.5												
10	01	01	1	13	92.2	0.279	1.117	0.008	523.	354.	-20.4	0.19	0.61	0.22	2.20
356.	9.1	293.8	5.5												
10	01	01	1	14	77.6	0.275	1.102	0.008	595.	347.	-23.2	0.19	0.61	0.23	2.20
50.	9.1	294.2	5.5												
10	01	01	1	15	54.9	0.230	1.006	0.008	640.	266.	-19.2	0.19	0.61	0.27	1.80
53.	9.1	293.8	5.5												
10	01	01	1	16	12.3	0.206	0.613	0.008	648.	225.	-61.5	0.19	0.61	0.36	1.80
11.	9.1	292.5	5.5												
10	01	01	1	17	-3.6	0.087	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	71.	15.6	0.19	0.61	0.64	0.90
351.	9.1	290.4	5.5												
10	01	01	1	18	-3.8	0.087	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.2	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
186.	9.1	287.5	5.5												
10	01	01	1	19	-3.8	0.087	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.2	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
275.	9.1	285.9	5.5												
10	01	01	1	20	-1.2	0.064	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	39.	18.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.40
181.	9.1	285.4	5.5												
10	01	01	1	21	-7.8	0.125	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	106.	21.3	0.19	0.61	1.00	1.30
318.	9.1	284.9	5.5												
10	01	01	1	22	-3.8	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
196.	9.1	283.1	5.5												
10	01	01	1	23	-3.8	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90
330.	9.1	281.4	5.5												
10	01	01	1	24	-7.9	0.125	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	106.	21.2	0.19	0.61	1.00	1.30
332.	9.1	280.9	5.5												

First hour of profile data

YR	MO	DY	HR	HEIGHT	F	WDIR	WSPD	AMB_TMP	sigmaA	sigmaW	sigmaV
10	01	01	01	5.5	0	-999.	-99.00	282.6	99.0	-99.00	-99.00
10	01	01	01	9.1	1	335.	1.30	-999.0	99.0	-99.00	-99.00

F indicates top of profile (=1) or below (=0)

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** THE PERIOD (43824 HRS) AVERAGE CONCENTRATION VALUES FOR
 SOURCE GROUP: ALL ***
 INCLUDING SOURCE(S): VOL1 , VOL2 ,
 VOL3 , VOL4 , VOL5 ,

VOL6 , VOL7 , VOL8 , VOL9 , VOL10 ,
 VOL11 , VOL12 , VOL13 ,
 VOL14 , VOL15 , VOL16 , VOL17 , VOL18 ,
 VOL19 , VOL20 , VOL21 ,
 VOL22 , VOL23 , VOL24 , VOL25 , VOL26 ,
 VOL27 , VOL28 , . . . ,

*** DISCRETE CARTESIAN RECEPTOR POINTS ***

** CONC OF DPM IN
 MICROGRAMS/M**3 **

X-COORD (M) (M)	Y-COORD (M) CONC	CONC	X-COORD (M)	Y-COORD
483120.12	3733660.19	0.02066	483289.42	
3733778.15	0.01836			
483289.67	3733875.83	0.01391	483232.88	
3733971.13	0.00852			
483196.37	3733935.41	0.02087	482905.11	
3733998.15	0.00573			

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFault CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** THE SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM PERIOD (43824 HRS) RESULTS

** CONC OF DPM IN
 MICROGRAMS/M**3 **

NETWORK

GROUP ID ZFLAG)	OF TYPE	GRID-ID	AVERAGE CONC	RECEPTOR (XR, YR, ZELEV, ZHILL,
ALL	1ST HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.02087 AT (	483196.37, 3733935.41, 436.00,
436.00,	0.00) DC			
	2ND HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.02066 AT (	483120.12, 3733660.19, 435.00,
	435.00, 0.00) DC			
	3RD HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.01836 AT (	483289.42, 3733778.15, 436.00,
	436.00, 0.00) DC			
	4TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.01391 AT (	483289.67, 3733875.83, 436.00,
	436.00, 0.00) DC			
	5TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.00852 AT (	483232.88, 3733971.13, 436.00,
	436.00, 0.00) DC			
	6TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.00573 AT (	482905.11, 3733998.15, 435.00,
	435.00, 0.00) DC			
	7TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.00000 AT (	0.00, 0.00, 0.00,
	0.00, 0.00)			
	8TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.00000 AT (	0.00, 0.00, 0.00,
	0.00, 0.00)			
	9TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.00000 AT (	0.00, 0.00, 0.00,
	0.00, 0.00)			
	10TH HIGHEST VALUE IS		0.00000 AT (0.00, 0.00, 0.00,
	0.00, 0.00)			

*** RECEPTOR TYPES: GC = GRIDCART
GP = GRIDPOLR
DC = DISCCART
DP = DISCPOLR

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HRA.isc *** 09/06/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** Message Summary : AERMOD Model Execution ***

----- Summary of Total Messages -----

A Total of 0 Fatal Error Message(s)
A Total of 4 Warning Message(s)
A Total of 2028 Informational Message(s)

A Total of 43824 Hours Were Processed

A Total of 978 Calm Hours Identified

A Total of 1050 Missing Hours Identified (2.40 Percent)

***** FATAL ERROR MESSAGES *****
*** NONE ***

***** WARNING MESSAGES *****
ME W186 2251 MEOPEN: THRESH_1MIN 1-min ASOS wind speed threshold used 0.50
ME W187 2251 MEOPEN: ADJ_U* Option for Stable Low Winds used in AERMET
MX W450 17521 CHKDAT: Record Out of Sequence in Meteorological File at: 14010101
MX W450 17521 CHKDAT: Record Out of Sequence in Meteorological File at: 2 year gap

*** AERMOD Finishes Successfully ***

**

**
** AERMOD Input Produced by:
** AERMOD View Ver. 12.0.0
** Lakes Environmental Software Inc.
** Date: 12/11/2023
** File: C:\Users\Michael Tirohn\Desktop\HRAs\15109 Hillwood Ethanac\15109 OPS HRA\15109 OPS
HRA.ADI
**

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**

** AERMOD Control Pathway

**
**

CO STARTING
TITLEONE C:\Lakes\AERMOD View\15109 OPS HRA\15109 OPS HRA.isc
MODELOPT DFAULT CONC
AVERTIME PERIOD
URBANOPT 2189641
POLLUTID DPM
RUNORNOT RUN
ERRORFIL "15109 OPS HRA.err"

CO FINISHED
**

** AERMOD Source Pathway

**
**

SO STARTING
** Source Location **
** Source ID - Type - X Coord. - Y Coord. **

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE1
** DESCRSRC On-Site Idling (West Side of Building)
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 8.59
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 0.00003276
** Vertical Dimension = 6.99
** SZINIT = 3.25
** Nodes = 2
** 482984.821, 3733907.741, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00
** 482984.436, 3733789.839, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00

LOCATION	VOLUME	X Coord.	Y Coord.	Z Coord.
L0001737	482984.807	3733903.446	435.00	
L0001738	482984.779	3733894.856	435.00	
L0001739	482984.751	3733886.266	435.00	
L0001740	482984.723	3733877.676	435.00	
L0001741	482984.695	3733869.086	435.00	
L0001742	482984.667	3733860.496	435.00	
L0001743	482984.639	3733851.906	435.00	
L0001744	482984.610	3733843.316	435.00	
L0001745	482984.582	3733834.726	435.00	
L0001746	482984.554	3733826.136	435.00	
L0001747	482984.526	3733817.546	435.00	
L0001748	482984.498	3733808.956	435.00	
L0001749	482984.470	3733800.366	435.00	
L0001750	482984.442	3733791.777	435.00	

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE1
** -----

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE2
** DESCRSRC On-Site Idling (East Side of Building)
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 8.59
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 0.00003276
** Vertical Dimension = 6.99
** SZINIT = 3.25
** Nodes = 2
** 483210.222, 3733906.200, 436.00, 3.49, 4.00
** 483210.222, 3733761.327, 436.00, 3.49, 4.00

LOCATION L0001751 VOLUME 483210.222 3733901.905 436.00
LOCATION L0001752 VOLUME 483210.222 3733893.315 436.00
LOCATION L0001753 VOLUME 483210.222 3733884.725 436.00
LOCATION L0001754 VOLUME 483210.222 3733876.135 436.00
LOCATION L0001755 VOLUME 483210.222 3733867.545 436.00
LOCATION L0001756 VOLUME 483210.222 3733858.955 436.00
LOCATION L0001757 VOLUME 483210.222 3733850.365 436.00
LOCATION L0001758 VOLUME 483210.222 3733841.775 436.00
LOCATION L0001759 VOLUME 483210.222 3733833.185 436.00
LOCATION L0001760 VOLUME 483210.222 3733824.595 436.00
LOCATION L0001761 VOLUME 483210.222 3733816.005 436.00
LOCATION L0001762 VOLUME 483210.222 3733807.415 436.00
LOCATION L0001763 VOLUME 483210.222 3733798.825 436.00
LOCATION L0001764 VOLUME 483210.222 3733790.235 436.00
LOCATION L0001765 VOLUME 483210.222 3733781.645 436.00
LOCATION L0001766 VOLUME 483210.222 3733773.055 436.00
LOCATION L0001767 VOLUME 483210.222 3733764.465 436.00

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE2

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE3
** DESCRSRC On-Site Travel (60%)
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 8.59
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 9.296E-06
** Vertical Dimension = 6.99
** SZINIT = 3.25
** Nodes = 10
** 482885.799, 3733785.215, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482910.458, 3733785.986, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482951.685, 3733785.986, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482960.547, 3733787.527, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482966.327, 3733796.389, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482965.556, 3733829.910, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482965.914, 3733910.056, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482917.045, 3733887.189, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482940.310, 3733848.361, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00
** 482905.834, 3733805.636, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00

LOCATION L0001768 VOLUME 482890.092 3733785.350 435.00
LOCATION L0001769 VOLUME 482898.678 3733785.618 435.00
LOCATION L0001770 VOLUME 482907.263 3733785.886 435.00
LOCATION L0001771 VOLUME 482915.852 3733785.986 435.00
LOCATION L0001772 VOLUME 482924.442 3733785.986 435.00
LOCATION L0001773 VOLUME 482933.032 3733785.986 435.00
LOCATION L0001774 VOLUME 482941.622 3733785.986 435.00
LOCATION L0001775 VOLUME 482950.212 3733785.986 435.00
LOCATION L0001776 VOLUME 482958.697 3733787.205 435.00
LOCATION L0001777 VOLUME 482964.213 3733793.149 435.00
LOCATION L0001778 VOLUME 482966.218 3733801.110 435.00
LOCATION L0001779 VOLUME 482966.021 3733809.697 435.00
LOCATION L0001780 VOLUME 482965.823 3733818.285 435.00

LOCATION	L0001781	VOLUME	482965.626	3733826.873	435.00
LOCATION	L0001782	VOLUME	482965.581	3733835.462	435.00
LOCATION	L0001783	VOLUME	482965.619	3733844.052	435.00
LOCATION	L0001784	VOLUME	482965.657	3733852.642	435.00
LOCATION	L0001785	VOLUME	482965.696	3733861.232	435.00
LOCATION	L0001786	VOLUME	482965.734	3733869.822	435.00
LOCATION	L0001787	VOLUME	482965.773	3733878.411	435.00
LOCATION	L0001788	VOLUME	482965.811	3733887.001	435.00
LOCATION	L0001789	VOLUME	482965.849	3733895.591	435.00
LOCATION	L0001790	VOLUME	482965.888	3733904.181	435.00
LOCATION	L0001791	VOLUME	482963.455	3733908.906	435.00
LOCATION	L0001792	VOLUME	482955.674	3733905.265	435.00
LOCATION	L0001793	VOLUME	482947.894	3733901.624	435.00
LOCATION	L0001794	VOLUME	482940.114	3733897.984	435.00
LOCATION	L0001795	VOLUME	482932.333	3733894.343	435.00
LOCATION	L0001796	VOLUME	482924.553	3733890.702	435.00
LOCATION	L0001797	VOLUME	482917.199	3733886.931	435.00
LOCATION	L0001798	VOLUME	482921.614	3733879.563	435.00
LOCATION	L0001799	VOLUME	482926.029	3733872.194	435.00
LOCATION	L0001800	VOLUME	482930.444	3733864.826	435.00
LOCATION	L0001801	VOLUME	482934.860	3733857.457	435.00
LOCATION	L0001802	VOLUME	482939.275	3733850.089	435.00
LOCATION	L0001803	VOLUME	482936.181	3733843.243	435.00
LOCATION	L0001804	VOLUME	482930.787	3733836.558	435.00
LOCATION	L0001805	VOLUME	482925.392	3733829.873	435.00
LOCATION	L0001806	VOLUME	482919.998	3733823.188	435.00
LOCATION	L0001807	VOLUME	482914.604	3733816.504	435.00
LOCATION	L0001808	VOLUME	482909.209	3733809.819	435.00

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE3

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** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources

** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE4

** DESCRSRC On-Site Travel 40%

** PREFIX

** Length of Side = 8.59

** Configuration = Adjacent

** Emission Rate = 0.00001218

** Vertical Dimension = 6.99

** SZINIT = 3.25

** Nodes = 9

** 482886.184, 3733919.300, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 482920.476, 3733920.456, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 482960.932, 3733923.538, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 483033.369, 3733922.768, 435.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 483168.609, 3733921.226, 436.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 483233.340, 3733921.226, 436.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 483228.244, 3733758.236, 436.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 483249.886, 3733759.782, 436.00, 0.00, 4.00

** 483251.834, 3733921.997, 436.00, 0.00, 4.00

**

LOCATION	L0001809	VOLUME	482890.477	3733919.445	435.00
LOCATION	L0001810	VOLUME	482899.062	3733919.734	435.00
LOCATION	L0001811	VOLUME	482907.647	3733920.023	435.00
LOCATION	L0001812	VOLUME	482916.232	3733920.313	435.00
LOCATION	L0001813	VOLUME	482924.807	3733920.786	435.00
LOCATION	L0001814	VOLUME	482933.372	3733921.438	435.00
LOCATION	L0001815	VOLUME	482941.937	3733922.091	435.00
LOCATION	L0001816	VOLUME	482950.503	3733922.744	435.00
LOCATION	L0001817	VOLUME	482959.068	3733923.396	435.00
LOCATION	L0001818	VOLUME	482967.652	3733923.467	435.00
LOCATION	L0001819	VOLUME	482976.242	3733923.375	435.00
LOCATION	L0001820	VOLUME	482984.831	3733923.284	435.00
LOCATION	L0001821	VOLUME	482993.421	3733923.193	435.00
LOCATION	L0001822	VOLUME	483002.010	3733923.101	435.00
LOCATION	L0001823	VOLUME	483010.600	3733923.010	435.00
LOCATION	L0001824	VOLUME	483019.189	3733922.918	435.00

LOCATION L0001825	VOLUME	483027.779	3733922.827	435.00
LOCATION L0001826	VOLUME	483036.368	3733922.733	435.00
LOCATION L0001827	VOLUME	483044.958	3733922.636	435.00
LOCATION L0001828	VOLUME	483053.547	3733922.538	435.00
LOCATION L0001829	VOLUME	483062.136	3733922.440	435.00
LOCATION L0001830	VOLUME	483070.726	3733922.342	435.00
LOCATION L0001831	VOLUME	483079.315	3733922.244	435.00
LOCATION L0001832	VOLUME	483087.905	3733922.146	435.00
LOCATION L0001833	VOLUME	483096.494	3733922.048	435.00
LOCATION L0001834	VOLUME	483105.084	3733921.950	435.17
LOCATION L0001835	VOLUME	483113.673	3733921.852	435.45
LOCATION L0001836	VOLUME	483122.263	3733921.755	435.74
LOCATION L0001837	VOLUME	483130.852	3733921.657	436.00
LOCATION L0001838	VOLUME	483139.441	3733921.559	436.00
LOCATION L0001839	VOLUME	483148.031	3733921.461	436.00
LOCATION L0001840	VOLUME	483156.620	3733921.363	436.00
LOCATION L0001841	VOLUME	483165.210	3733921.265	436.00
LOCATION L0001842	VOLUME	483173.800	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001843	VOLUME	483182.390	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001844	VOLUME	483190.980	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001845	VOLUME	483199.570	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001846	VOLUME	483208.160	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001847	VOLUME	483216.750	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001848	VOLUME	483225.340	3733921.226	436.00
LOCATION L0001849	VOLUME	483233.321	3733920.637	436.00
LOCATION L0001850	VOLUME	483233.053	3733912.051	436.00
LOCATION L0001851	VOLUME	483232.784	3733903.465	436.00
LOCATION L0001852	VOLUME	483232.516	3733894.879	436.00
LOCATION L0001853	VOLUME	483232.248	3733886.294	436.00
LOCATION L0001854	VOLUME	483231.979	3733877.708	436.00
LOCATION L0001855	VOLUME	483231.711	3733869.122	436.00
LOCATION L0001856	VOLUME	483231.442	3733860.536	436.00
LOCATION L0001857	VOLUME	483231.174	3733851.950	436.00
LOCATION L0001858	VOLUME	483230.905	3733843.365	436.00
LOCATION L0001859	VOLUME	483230.637	3733834.779	436.00
LOCATION L0001860	VOLUME	483230.369	3733826.193	436.00
LOCATION L0001861	VOLUME	483230.100	3733817.607	436.00
LOCATION L0001862	VOLUME	483229.832	3733809.021	436.00
LOCATION L0001863	VOLUME	483229.563	3733800.436	436.00
LOCATION L0001864	VOLUME	483229.295	3733791.850	436.00
LOCATION L0001865	VOLUME	483229.027	3733783.264	436.00
LOCATION L0001866	VOLUME	483228.758	3733774.678	436.00
LOCATION L0001867	VOLUME	483228.490	3733766.092	436.00
LOCATION L0001868	VOLUME	483228.972	3733758.288	436.00
LOCATION L0001869	VOLUME	483237.540	3733758.900	436.00
LOCATION L0001870	VOLUME	483246.109	3733759.512	436.00
LOCATION L0001871	VOLUME	483249.944	3733764.585	436.00
LOCATION L0001872	VOLUME	483250.047	3733773.174	436.00
LOCATION L0001873	VOLUME	483250.150	3733781.763	436.00
LOCATION L0001874	VOLUME	483250.253	3733790.353	436.00
LOCATION L0001875	VOLUME	483250.356	3733798.942	436.00
LOCATION L0001876	VOLUME	483250.459	3733807.531	436.00
LOCATION L0001877	VOLUME	483250.563	3733816.121	436.00
LOCATION L0001878	VOLUME	483250.666	3733824.710	436.00
LOCATION L0001879	VOLUME	483250.769	3733833.300	436.00
LOCATION L0001880	VOLUME	483250.872	3733841.889	436.00
LOCATION L0001881	VOLUME	483250.975	3733850.478	436.00
LOCATION L0001882	VOLUME	483251.078	3733859.068	436.00
LOCATION L0001883	VOLUME	483251.182	3733867.657	436.00
LOCATION L0001884	VOLUME	483251.285	3733876.246	436.00
LOCATION L0001885	VOLUME	483251.388	3733884.836	436.00
LOCATION L0001886	VOLUME	483251.491	3733893.425	436.00
LOCATION L0001887	VOLUME	483251.594	3733902.015	436.00
LOCATION L0001888	VOLUME	483251.697	3733910.604	436.00
LOCATION L0001889	VOLUME	483251.800	3733919.193	436.00

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE4

** -----
** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE5
** DESCRSRC Dwy 1 40% Inbound/Outbound to Ethanac Rd
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 8.59
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 1.334E-06
** Vertical Dimension = 6.99
** SZINIT = 3.25
** Nodes = 2
** 482876.166, 3733920.456, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00
** 482876.552, 3733675.790, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00
** -----

LOCATION L0001890	VOLUME	482876.173	3733916.161	435.00
LOCATION L0001891	VOLUME	482876.187	3733907.571	435.00
LOCATION L0001892	VOLUME	482876.200	3733898.981	435.00
LOCATION L0001893	VOLUME	482876.214	3733890.391	435.00
LOCATION L0001894	VOLUME	482876.227	3733881.801	435.00
LOCATION L0001895	VOLUME	482876.241	3733873.211	435.00
LOCATION L0001896	VOLUME	482876.254	3733864.621	435.00
LOCATION L0001897	VOLUME	482876.268	3733856.031	435.00
LOCATION L0001898	VOLUME	482876.281	3733847.441	435.00
LOCATION L0001899	VOLUME	482876.295	3733838.851	435.00
LOCATION L0001900	VOLUME	482876.308	3733830.261	435.00
LOCATION L0001901	VOLUME	482876.322	3733821.671	435.00
LOCATION L0001902	VOLUME	482876.335	3733813.081	435.00
LOCATION L0001903	VOLUME	482876.349	3733804.491	435.00
LOCATION L0001904	VOLUME	482876.362	3733795.901	435.00
LOCATION L0001905	VOLUME	482876.376	3733787.311	435.00
LOCATION L0001906	VOLUME	482876.390	3733778.721	435.00
LOCATION L0001907	VOLUME	482876.403	3733770.131	435.00
LOCATION L0001908	VOLUME	482876.417	3733761.541	435.00
LOCATION L0001909	VOLUME	482876.430	3733752.951	435.00
LOCATION L0001910	VOLUME	482876.444	3733744.361	435.00
LOCATION L0001911	VOLUME	482876.457	3733735.771	435.00
LOCATION L0001912	VOLUME	482876.471	3733727.181	435.00
LOCATION L0001913	VOLUME	482876.484	3733718.591	435.00
LOCATION L0001914	VOLUME	482876.498	3733710.001	435.00
LOCATION L0001915	VOLUME	482876.511	3733701.411	435.00
LOCATION L0001916	VOLUME	482876.525	3733692.821	435.00
LOCATION L0001917	VOLUME	482876.538	3733684.231	435.00

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE5
** -----
** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources
** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE6
** DESCRSRC Dwy 2 60% Inbound/Outbound to Ethanac Rd
** PREFIX
** Length of Side = 8.59
** Configuration = Adjacent
** Emission Rate = 9.197E-07
** Vertical Dimension = 6.99
** SZINIT = 3.25
** Nodes = 2
** 482876.552, 3733787.142, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00
** 482876.937, 3733674.634, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00
** -----

LOCATION L0001918	VOLUME	482876.566	3733782.847	435.00
LOCATION L0001919	VOLUME	482876.596	3733774.257	435.00
LOCATION L0001920	VOLUME	482876.625	3733765.667	435.00
LOCATION L0001921	VOLUME	482876.655	3733757.077	435.00
LOCATION L0001922	VOLUME	482876.684	3733748.487	435.00
LOCATION L0001923	VOLUME	482876.713	3733739.897	435.00
LOCATION L0001924	VOLUME	482876.743	3733731.307	435.00
LOCATION L0001925	VOLUME	482876.772	3733722.717	435.00
LOCATION L0001926	VOLUME	482876.802	3733714.127	435.00

LOCATION L0001927	VOLUME	482876.831	3733705.537	435.00
LOCATION L0001928	VOLUME	482876.861	3733696.947	435.00
LOCATION L0001929	VOLUME	482876.890	3733688.357	435.00
LOCATION L0001930	VOLUME	482876.919	3733679.768	435.00

** End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE6

**

** Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources

** LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE7

** DESCRSRC 100% Inbound/Outbound to I-215

** PREFIX

** Length of Side = 8.59

** Configuration = Adjacent

** Emission Rate = 7.37E-06

** Vertical Dimension = 6.99

** SZINIT = 3.25

** Nodes = 2

** 482878.322, 3733667.301, 435.00, 3.49, 4.00

** 482337.525, 3733675.834, 433.62, 3.49, 4.00

**

LOCATION L0001931	VOLUME	482874.027	3733667.368	435.00
LOCATION L0001932	VOLUME	482865.438	3733667.504	435.00
LOCATION L0001933	VOLUME	482856.849	3733667.639	435.00
LOCATION L0001934	VOLUME	482848.260	3733667.775	435.00
LOCATION L0001935	VOLUME	482839.671	3733667.910	435.00
LOCATION L0001936	VOLUME	482831.083	3733668.046	435.00
LOCATION L0001937	VOLUME	482822.494	3733668.182	435.00
LOCATION L0001938	VOLUME	482813.905	3733668.317	435.00
LOCATION L0001939	VOLUME	482805.316	3733668.453	435.00
LOCATION L0001940	VOLUME	482796.727	3733668.588	434.90
LOCATION L0001941	VOLUME	482788.138	3733668.724	434.64
LOCATION L0001942	VOLUME	482779.549	3733668.859	434.38
LOCATION L0001943	VOLUME	482770.960	3733668.995	434.13
LOCATION L0001944	VOLUME	482762.371	3733669.130	434.08
LOCATION L0001945	VOLUME	482753.782	3733669.266	434.05
LOCATION L0001946	VOLUME	482745.193	3733669.401	434.02
LOCATION L0001947	VOLUME	482736.604	3733669.537	434.00
LOCATION L0001948	VOLUME	482728.015	3733669.672	434.00
LOCATION L0001949	VOLUME	482719.426	3733669.808	434.00
LOCATION L0001950	VOLUME	482710.838	3733669.943	434.00
LOCATION L0001951	VOLUME	482702.249	3733670.079	434.00
LOCATION L0001952	VOLUME	482693.660	3733670.214	434.00
LOCATION L0001953	VOLUME	482685.071	3733670.350	434.00
LOCATION L0001954	VOLUME	482676.482	3733670.485	434.00
LOCATION L0001955	VOLUME	482667.893	3733670.621	434.00
LOCATION L0001956	VOLUME	482659.304	3733670.757	434.00
LOCATION L0001957	VOLUME	482650.715	3733670.892	434.00
LOCATION L0001958	VOLUME	482642.126	3733671.028	434.00
LOCATION L0001959	VOLUME	482633.537	3733671.163	434.00
LOCATION L0001960	VOLUME	482624.948	3733671.299	434.00
LOCATION L0001961	VOLUME	482616.359	3733671.434	434.00
LOCATION L0001962	VOLUME	482607.770	3733671.570	434.00
LOCATION L0001963	VOLUME	482599.181	3733671.705	434.00
LOCATION L0001964	VOLUME	482590.592	3733671.841	434.00
LOCATION L0001965	VOLUME	482582.004	3733671.976	434.00
LOCATION L0001966	VOLUME	482573.415	3733672.112	434.00
LOCATION L0001967	VOLUME	482564.826	3733672.247	434.00
LOCATION L0001968	VOLUME	482556.237	3733672.383	434.00
LOCATION L0001969	VOLUME	482547.648	3733672.518	434.00
LOCATION L0001970	VOLUME	482539.059	3733672.654	434.00
LOCATION L0001971	VOLUME	482530.470	3733672.789	434.00
LOCATION L0001972	VOLUME	482521.881	3733672.925	434.00
LOCATION L0001973	VOLUME	482513.292	3733673.060	434.00
LOCATION L0001974	VOLUME	482504.703	3733673.196	434.00
LOCATION L0001975	VOLUME	482496.114	3733673.331	434.00
LOCATION L0001976	VOLUME	482487.525	3733673.467	434.00
LOCATION L0001977	VOLUME	482478.936	3733673.603	434.00

LOCATION	L0001978	VOLUME	482470.347	3733673.738	434.00
LOCATION	L0001979	VOLUME	482461.759	3733673.874	434.00
LOCATION	L0001980	VOLUME	482453.170	3733674.009	434.00
LOCATION	L0001981	VOLUME	482444.581	3733674.145	434.00
LOCATION	L0001982	VOLUME	482435.992	3733674.280	434.00
LOCATION	L0001983	VOLUME	482427.403	3733674.416	434.00
LOCATION	L0001984	VOLUME	482418.814	3733674.551	434.00
LOCATION	L0001985	VOLUME	482410.225	3733674.687	434.00
LOCATION	L0001986	VOLUME	482401.636	3733674.822	434.00
LOCATION	L0001987	VOLUME	482393.047	3733674.958	434.00
LOCATION	L0001988	VOLUME	482384.458	3733675.093	434.00
LOCATION	L0001989	VOLUME	482375.869	3733675.229	433.96
LOCATION	L0001990	VOLUME	482367.280	3733675.364	433.87
LOCATION	L0001991	VOLUME	482358.691	3733675.500	433.77
LOCATION	L0001992	VOLUME	482350.102	3733675.635	433.68
LOCATION	L0001993	VOLUME	482341.514	3733675.771	433.48
**	End of LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE7				
LOCATION	STCK1	POINT	483012.972	3733740.080	435.000
LOCATION	STCK2	POINT	483012.972	3733740.080	435.000
**	Source Parameters **				
**	LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE1				
SRCPARAM	L0001737	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001738	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001739	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001740	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001741	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001742	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001743	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001744	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001745	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001746	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001747	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001748	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001749	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001750	0.00000234	3.49	4.00	3.25
**	-----				
**	LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE2				
SRCPARAM	L0001751	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001752	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001753	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001754	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001755	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001756	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001757	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001758	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001759	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001760	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001761	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001762	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001763	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001764	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001765	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001766	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001767	0.000001927	3.49	4.00	3.25
**	-----				
**	LINE VOLUME Source ID = SLINE3				
SRCPARAM	L0001768	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001769	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001770	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001771	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001772	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001773	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001774	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001775	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001776	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25
SRCPARAM	L0001777	0.0000002267	0.00	4.00	3.25

EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
EMISFACT STCK2 HRDOW7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
SRCGROUP ALL

SO FINISHED

**

** AERMOD Receptor Pathway

**
**
RE STARTING
INCLUDED "15109 OPS HRA.rou"
RE FINISHED

**

** AERMOD Meteorology Pathway

**
**
ME STARTING
SURFFILE PERI_V9_ADJU\PERI_v9.SFC
PROFFILE PERI_V9_ADJU\PERI_v9.PFL
SURFDATA 3171 2010
UAIRDATA 3190 2010
SITEDATA 99999 2010
PROFBASE 442.0 METERS

ME FINISHED
**

** AERMOD Output Pathway

**
**

OU STARTING
** Auto-Generated Plotfiles
PLOTFILE PERIOD ALL "15109 OPS HRA.AD\PE00GALL.PLT" 31
SUMMFILE "15109 OPS HRA.sum"
OU FINISHED

*** Message Summary For AERMOD Model Setup ***

----- Summary of Total Messages -----

A Total of 0 Fatal Error Message(s)
A Total of 4 Warning Message(s)
A Total of 0 Informational Message(s)

***** FATAL ERROR MESSAGES *****
*** NONE ***

***** WARNING MESSAGES *****

SO W320 687 PPARM: Input Parameter May Be Out-of-Range for Parameter VS
SO W320 688 PPARM: Input Parameter May Be Out-of-Range for Parameter VS
ME W186 759 MEOPEN: THRESH_1MIN 1-min ASOS wind speed threshold used 0.50
ME W187 759 MEOPEN: ADJ_U* Option for Stable Low Winds used in AERMET

*** SETUP Finishes Successfully ***

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** MODEL SETUP OPTIONS SUMMARY ***

** Model Options Selected:

- * Model Uses Regulatory DEFAULT Options
- * Model Is Setup For Calculation of Average CONCentration Values.
- * NO GAS DEPOSITION Data Provided.
- * NO PARTICLE DEPOSITION Data Provided.
- * Model Uses NO DRY DEPLETION. DDPLETE = F
- * Model Uses NO WET DEPLETION. WETDPLT = F
- * Stack-tip Downwash.
- * Model Accounts for ELEVated Terrain Effects.
- * Use Calms Processing Routine.
- * Use Missing Data Processing Routine.
- * No Exponential Decay.
- * Model Uses URBAN Dispersion Algorithm for the SBL for 259 Source(s),
for Total of 1 Urban Area(s):
Urban Population = 2189641.0 ; Urban Roughness Length = 1.000 m
- * Urban Roughness Length of 1.0 Meter Used.
- * ADJ_U* - Use ADJ_U* option for SBL in AERMET
- * CCVR_Sub - Meteorological data includes CCVR substitutions
- * TEMP_Sub - Meteorological data includes TEMP substitutions
- * Model Assumes No FLAGPOLE Receptor Heights.
- * The User Specified a Pollutant Type of: DPM

**Model Calculates PERIOD Averages Only

**This Run Includes: 259 Source(s); 1 Source Group(s); and 12 Receptor(s)

with: 2 POINT(s), including
0 POINTCAP(s) and 0 POINTHOR(s)

and: 257 VOLUME source(s)

and: 0 AREA type source(s)

and: 0 LINE source(s)

and: 0 RLINE/RLINEXT source(s)

and: 0 OPENPIT source(s)

and: 0 BUOYANT LINE source(s) with a total of 0 line(s)

and: 0 SWPOINT source(s)

**Model Set To Continue RUNning After the Setup Testing.

**The AERMET Input Meteorological Data Version Date: 16216

**Output Options Selected:

- Model Outputs Tables of PERIOD Averages by Receptor
- Model Outputs External File(s) of High Values for Plotting (PLOTFILE Keyword)
- Model Outputs Separate Summary File of High Ranked Values (SUMMFILE Keyword)

**NOTE: The Following Flags May Appear Following CONC Values: c for Calm Hours
m for Missing Hours
b for Both Calm and Missing
Hours

**Misc. Inputs: Base Elev. for Pot. Temp. Profile (m MSL) = 442.00 ; Decay Coef. = 0.000 ; Rot. Angle = 0.0
 Emission Units = GRAMS/SEC ; Emission Rate
 Unit Factor = 0.10000E+07
 Output Units = MICROGRAMS/M**3

**Approximate Storage Requirements of Model = 3.9 MB of RAM.

**Input Runstream File:

aermod.inp

**Output Print File:

aermod.out

**Detailed Error/Message File: 15109 OPS

HRA.err

**File for Summary of Results: 15109 OPS

HRA.sum

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** POINT SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	DIAMETER	ID	STACK PART.	NUMBER EXISTS	EMISSION SOURCE	RATE (GRAMS/SEC)	URBAN HOR	CAP/ SCALAR	EMIS RATE		BASE ELEV.	STACK HEIGHT	STACK TEMP.	STACK EXIT VEL.
									X	Y				
STCK1	0.12	NO	0	NO	0.25200E-02	483013.0	3733740.1	435.0	3.04	765.80	54.28			
STCK2	0.06	NO	0	NO	0.11340E-01	483013.0	3733740.1	435.0	6.07	784.00	87.68			

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	SOURCE	ID	URBAN PART.	NUMBER EXISTS	EMISSION SCALAR	RATE (GRAMS/SEC)	URBAN VARY	CAP/ BY	EMIS RATE		BASE ELEV.	RELEASE HEIGHT	INIT. SY	INIT. SZ
									X	Y				
L0001737	YES	0	0	NO	0.23400E-05	482984.8	3733903.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25			
L0001738	YES	0	0	NO	0.23400E-05	482984.8	3733894.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25			

L0001795	0	0.22670E-06	482932.3	3733894.3	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001796	0	0.22670E-06	482924.6	3733890.7	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001797	0	0.22670E-06	482917.2	3733886.9	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001798	0	0.22670E-06	482921.6	3733879.6	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001799	0	0.22670E-06	482926.0	3733872.2	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001800	0	0.22670E-06	482930.4	3733864.8	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001801	0	0.22670E-06	482934.9	3733857.5	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001802	0	0.22670E-06	482939.3	3733850.1	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001803	0	0.22670E-06	482936.2	3733843.2	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001804	0	0.22670E-06	482930.8	3733836.6	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001805	0	0.22670E-06	482925.4	3733829.9	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001806	0	0.22670E-06	482920.0	3733823.2	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001807	0	0.22670E-06	482914.6	3733816.5	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001808	0	0.22670E-06	482909.2	3733809.8	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001809	0	0.15040E-06	482890.5	3733919.4	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001810	0	0.15040E-06	482899.1	3733919.7	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001811	0	0.15040E-06	482907.6	3733920.0	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001812	0	0.15040E-06	482916.2	3733920.3	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001813	0	0.15040E-06	482924.8	3733920.8	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001814	0	0.15040E-06	482933.4	3733921.4	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001815	0	0.15040E-06	482941.9	3733922.1	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001816	0	0.15040E-06	482950.5	3733922.7	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFault CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	NUMBER	EMISSION RATE			BASE	RELEASE	INIT.	INIT.
SOURCE	URBAN	EMISSION RATE			ELEV.	HEIGHT	SY	SZ
ID	PART.	(GRAMS/SEC)	X	Y	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)
(METERS)	SCALAR VARY	BY						
	CATS.							

L0001817	0	0.15040E-06	482959.1	3733923.4	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								

L0001818 YES	0	0.15040E-06	482967.7	3733923.5	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001819 YES	0	0.15040E-06	482976.2	3733923.4	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001820 YES	0	0.15040E-06	482984.8	3733923.3	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001821 YES	0	0.15040E-06	482993.4	3733923.2	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001822 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483002.0	3733923.1	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001823 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483010.6	3733923.0	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001824 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483019.2	3733922.9	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001825 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483027.8	3733922.8	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001826 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483036.4	3733922.7	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001827 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483045.0	3733922.6	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001828 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483053.5	3733922.5	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001829 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483062.1	3733922.4	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001830 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483070.7	3733922.3	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001831 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483079.3	3733922.2	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001832 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483087.9	3733922.1	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001833 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483096.5	3733922.0	435.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001834 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483105.1	3733921.9	435.2	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001835 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483113.7	3733921.9	435.4	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001836 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483122.3	3733921.8	435.7	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001837 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483130.9	3733921.7	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001838 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483139.4	3733921.6	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001839 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483148.0	3733921.5	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001840 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483156.6	3733921.4	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001841 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483165.2	3733921.3	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001842 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483173.8	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001843 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483182.4	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001844 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483191.0	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001845 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483199.6	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001846 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483208.2	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001847 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483216.8	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001848 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483225.3	3733921.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001849 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483233.3	3733920.6	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
L0001850 YES	0	0.15040E-06	483233.1	3733912.1	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25

L0001874	0	0.15040E-06	483250.3	3733790.4	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001875	0	0.15040E-06	483250.4	3733798.9	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001876	0	0.15040E-06	483250.5	3733807.5	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001877	0	0.15040E-06	483250.6	3733816.1	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001878	0	0.15040E-06	483250.7	3733824.7	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001879	0	0.15040E-06	483250.8	3733833.3	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001880	0	0.15040E-06	483250.9	3733841.9	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001881	0	0.15040E-06	483251.0	3733850.5	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001882	0	0.15040E-06	483251.1	3733859.1	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001883	0	0.15040E-06	483251.2	3733867.7	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001884	0	0.15040E-06	483251.3	3733876.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001885	0	0.15040E-06	483251.4	3733884.8	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001886	0	0.15040E-06	483251.5	3733893.4	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001887	0	0.15040E-06	483251.6	3733902.0	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001888	0	0.15040E-06	483251.7	3733910.6	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001889	0	0.15040E-06	483251.8	3733919.2	436.0	0.00	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001890	0	0.47640E-07	482876.2	3733916.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001891	0	0.47640E-07	482876.2	3733907.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001892	0	0.47640E-07	482876.2	3733899.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001893	0	0.47640E-07	482876.2	3733890.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001894	0	0.47640E-07	482876.2	3733881.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001895	0	0.47640E-07	482876.2	3733873.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001896	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733864.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** VOLUME SOURCE DATA ***

SOURCE	NUMBER	EMISSION RATE			BASE	RELEASE	INIT.	INIT.
SOURCE	PART.	(GRAMS/SEC)	X	Y	ELEV.	HEIGHT	SY	SZ
ID	CATS.		(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	(METERS)	
(METERS)		BY						

L0001897 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733856.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001898 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733847.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001899 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733838.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001900 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733830.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001901 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733821.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001902 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733813.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001903 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.3	3733804.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001904 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733795.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001905 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733787.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001906 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733778.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001907 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733770.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001908 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733761.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001909 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733753.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001910 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.4	3733744.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001911 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733735.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001912 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733727.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001913 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733718.6	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001914 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733710.0	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001915 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733701.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001916 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733692.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001917 YES	0	0.47640E-07	482876.5	3733684.2	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001918 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.6	3733782.8	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001919 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.6	3733774.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001920 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.6	3733765.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001921 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.7	3733757.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001922 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.7	3733748.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001923 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.7	3733739.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001924 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.7	3733731.3	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001925 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.8	3733722.7	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001926 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.8	3733714.1	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001927 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.8	3733705.5	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001928 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.9	3733696.9	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
L0001929 YES	0	0.70750E-07	482876.9	3733688.4	435.0	3.49	4.00	3.25

L0001977	0	0.11700E-06	482478.9	3733673.6	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001978	0	0.11700E-06	482470.3	3733673.7	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001979	0	0.11700E-06	482461.8	3733673.9	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001980	0	0.11700E-06	482453.2	3733674.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001981	0	0.11700E-06	482444.6	3733674.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001982	0	0.11700E-06	482436.0	3733674.3	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001983	0	0.11700E-06	482427.4	3733674.4	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001984	0	0.11700E-06	482418.8	3733674.6	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001985	0	0.11700E-06	482410.2	3733674.7	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001986	0	0.11700E-06	482401.6	3733674.8	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001987	0	0.11700E-06	482393.0	3733675.0	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001988	0	0.11700E-06	482384.5	3733675.1	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001989	0	0.11700E-06	482375.9	3733675.2	434.0	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001990	0	0.11700E-06	482367.3	3733675.4	433.9	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001991	0	0.11700E-06	482358.7	3733675.5	433.8	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001992	0	0.11700E-06	482350.1	3733675.6	433.7	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								
L0001993	0	0.11700E-06	482341.5	3733675.8	433.5	3.49	4.00	3.25
YES								

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** SOURCE IDs DEFINING SOURCE GROUPS ***

SRCGROUP ID	SOURCE IDs
-----	-----
ALL	L0001737 , L0001738 , L0001739 , L0001740 , L0001741 , L0001742 ,
L0001743	, L0001744 ,
	L0001745 , L0001746 , L0001747 , L0001748 , L0001749 , L0001750 ,
	L0001751 , L0001752 ,
	L0001753 , L0001754 , L0001755 , L0001756 , L0001757 , L0001758 ,
	L0001759 , L0001760 ,
	L0001761 , L0001762 , L0001763 , L0001764 , L0001765 , L0001766 ,
	L0001767 , L0001768 ,
	L0001769 , L0001770 , L0001771 , L0001772 , L0001773 , L0001774 ,
	L0001775 , L0001776 ,


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L0001777 , L0001778 , L0001779 , L0001780 , L0001781 , L0001782 ,
L0001783 , L0001784 ,

L0001785 , L0001786 , L0001787 , L0001788 , L0001789 , L0001790 ,
L0001791 , L0001792 ,

L0001793 , L0001794 , L0001795 , L0001796 , L0001797 , L0001798 ,
L0001799 , L0001800 ,

L0001801 , L0001802 , L0001803 , L0001804 , L0001805 , L0001806 ,
L0001807 , L0001808 ,

L0001809 , L0001810 , L0001811 , L0001812 , L0001813 , L0001814 ,
L0001815 , L0001816 ,

L0001817 , L0001818 , L0001819 , L0001820 , L0001821 , L0001822 ,
L0001823 , L0001824 ,

L0001825 , L0001826 , L0001827 , L0001828 , L0001829 , L0001830 ,
L0001831 , L0001832 ,

L0001833 , L0001834 , L0001835 , L0001836 , L0001837 , L0001838 ,
L0001839 , L0001840 ,

L0001841 , L0001842 , L0001843 , L0001844 , L0001845 , L0001846 ,
L0001847 , L0001848 ,

L0001849 , L0001850 , L0001851 , L0001852 , L0001853 , L0001854 ,
L0001855 , L0001856 ,

L0001857 , L0001858 , L0001859 , L0001860 , L0001861 , L0001862 ,
L0001863 , L0001864 ,

L0001865 , L0001866 , L0001867 , L0001868 , L0001869 , L0001870 ,
L0001871 , L0001872 ,

L0001873 , L0001874 , L0001875 , L0001876 , L0001877 , L0001878 ,
L0001879 , L0001880 ,

L0001881 , L0001882 , L0001883 , L0001884 , L0001885 , L0001886 ,
L0001887 , L0001888 ,

L0001889 , L0001890 , L0001891 , L0001892 , L0001893 , L0001894 ,
L0001895 , L0001896 ,

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

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*** SOURCE IDs DEFINING SOURCE GROUPS ***

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SRCGROUP ID
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SOURCE IDs
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L0001897 , L0001898 , L0001899 , L0001900 , L0001901 , L0001902 ,
L0001903 , L0001904 ,

L0001905 , L0001906 , L0001907 , L0001908 , L0001909 , L0001910 ,
L0001911 , L0001912 ,

L0001913 , L0001914 , L0001915 , L0001916 , L0001917 , L0001918 ,

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L0001919 , L0001920 ,
 L0001921 , L0001922 , L0001923 , L0001924 , L0001925 , L0001926 ,
 L0001927 , L0001928 ,
 L0001929 , L0001930 , L0001931 , L0001932 , L0001933 , L0001934 ,
 L0001935 , L0001936 ,
 L0001937 , L0001938 , L0001939 , L0001940 , L0001941 , L0001942 ,
 L0001943 , L0001944 ,
 L0001945 , L0001946 , L0001947 , L0001948 , L0001949 , L0001950 ,
 L0001951 , L0001952 ,
 L0001953 , L0001954 , L0001955 , L0001956 , L0001957 , L0001958 ,
 L0001959 , L0001960 ,
 L0001961 , L0001962 , L0001963 , L0001964 , L0001965 , L0001966 ,
 L0001967 , L0001968 ,
 L0001969 , L0001970 , L0001971 , L0001972 , L0001973 , L0001974 ,
 L0001975 , L0001976 ,
 L0001977 , L0001978 , L0001979 , L0001980 , L0001981 , L0001982 ,
 L0001983 , L0001984 ,
 L0001985 , L0001986 , L0001987 , L0001988 , L0001989 , L0001990 ,
 L0001991 , L0001992 ,

L0001993 , STCK1 , STCK2 ,

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** SOURCE IDs DEFINED AS URBAN SOURCES ***

URBAN ID	URBAN POP	SOURCE IDs					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
L0001744	2189641. L0001742	L0001737 , L0001743	, L0001738	, L0001739	, L0001740	, L0001741	,
	L0001745	, L0001746	, L0001747	, L0001748	, L0001749	, L0001750	,
	L0001751	, L0001752	,				
	L0001753	, L0001754	, L0001755	, L0001756	, L0001757	, L0001758	,
	L0001759	, L0001760	,				
	L0001761	, L0001762	, L0001763	, L0001764	, L0001765	, L0001766	,
	L0001767	, L0001768	,				
	L0001769	, L0001770	, L0001771	, L0001772	, L0001773	, L0001774	,
	L0001775	, L0001776	,				
	L0001777	, L0001778	, L0001779	, L0001780	, L0001781	, L0001782	,
	L0001783	, L0001784	,				
	L0001785	, L0001786	, L0001787	, L0001788	, L0001789	, L0001790	,
	L0001791	, L0001792	,				

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L0001793 , L0001794 , L0001795 , L0001796 , L0001797 , L0001798 ,
L0001799 , L0001800 ,

L0001801 , L0001802 , L0001803 , L0001804 , L0001805 , L0001806 ,
L0001807 , L0001808 ,

L0001809 , L0001810 , L0001811 , L0001812 , L0001813 , L0001814 ,
L0001815 , L0001816 ,

L0001817 , L0001818 , L0001819 , L0001820 , L0001821 , L0001822 ,
L0001823 , L0001824 ,

L0001825 , L0001826 , L0001827 , L0001828 , L0001829 , L0001830 ,
L0001831 , L0001832 ,

L0001833 , L0001834 , L0001835 , L0001836 , L0001837 , L0001838 ,
L0001839 , L0001840 ,

L0001841 , L0001842 , L0001843 , L0001844 , L0001845 , L0001846 ,
L0001847 , L0001848 ,

L0001849 , L0001850 , L0001851 , L0001852 , L0001853 , L0001854 ,
L0001855 , L0001856 ,

L0001857 , L0001858 , L0001859 , L0001860 , L0001861 , L0001862 ,
L0001863 , L0001864 ,

L0001865 , L0001866 , L0001867 , L0001868 , L0001869 , L0001870 ,
L0001871 , L0001872 ,

L0001873 , L0001874 , L0001875 , L0001876 , L0001877 , L0001878 ,
L0001879 , L0001880 ,

L0001881 , L0001882 , L0001883 , L0001884 , L0001885 , L0001886 ,
L0001887 , L0001888 ,

L0001889 , L0001890 , L0001891 , L0001892 , L0001893 , L0001894 ,
L0001895 , L0001896 ,

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

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*** SOURCE IDs DEFINED AS URBAN SOURCES ***

URBAN ID	URBAN POP	SOURCE IDs					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
L0001897	L0001898	L0001899	L0001900	L0001901	L0001902		
L0001903	L0001904						
L0001905	L0001906	L0001907	L0001908	L0001909	L0001910		
L0001911	L0001912						
L0001913	L0001914	L0001915	L0001916	L0001917	L0001918		
L0001919	L0001920						
L0001921	L0001922	L0001923	L0001924	L0001925	L0001926		
L0001927	L0001928						

L0001929 , L0001930 , L0001931 , L0001932 , L0001933 , L0001934 ,
L0001935 , L0001936 ,

L0001937 , L0001938 , L0001939 , L0001940 , L0001941 , L0001942 ,
L0001943 , L0001944 ,

L0001945 , L0001946 , L0001947 , L0001948 , L0001949 , L0001950 ,
L0001951 , L0001952 ,

L0001953 , L0001954 , L0001955 , L0001956 , L0001957 , L0001958 ,
L0001959 , L0001960 ,

L0001961 , L0001962 , L0001963 , L0001964 , L0001965 , L0001966 ,
L0001967 , L0001968 ,

L0001969 , L0001970 , L0001971 , L0001972 , L0001973 , L0001974 ,
L0001975 , L0001976 ,

L0001977 , L0001978 , L0001979 , L0001980 , L0001981 , L0001982 ,
L0001983 , L0001984 ,

L0001985 , L0001986 , L0001987 , L0001988 , L0001989 , L0001990 ,
L0001991 , L0001992 ,

L0001993 , STCK1 , STCK2 ,

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW7) *

SOURCE ID = STCK1 ; SOURCE TYPE = POINT :

SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR	SCALAR	HOUR
DAY OF WEEK = MONDAY											
1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						
DAY OF WEEK = TUESDAY											
1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.1000E+01	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						
DAY OF WEEK = WEDNESDY											
1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	
	.0000E+00	15	.0000E+00	16	.0000E+00						
17	.0000E+00	18	.0000E+00	19	.0000E+00	20	.0000E+00	21	.0000E+00	22	
	.0000E+00	23	.0000E+00	24	.0000E+00						
DAY OF WEEK = THURSDAY											
1	.0000E+00	2	.0000E+00	3	.0000E+00	4	.0000E+00	5	.0000E+00	6	
	.0000E+00	7	.0000E+00	8	.0000E+00						
9	.0000E+00	10	.0000E+00	11	.0000E+00	12	.0000E+00	13	.0000E+00	14	

.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = FRIDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SATURDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = SUNDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

* SOURCE EMISSION RATE SCALARS WHICH VARY DIURNALLY AND BY DAY OF WEEK
(HRDOW7) *

SOURCE ID = STCK2 ; SOURCE TYPE = POINT :
HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR
SCALAR HOUR SCALAR HOUR SCALAR

DAY OF WEEK = MONDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = TUESDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .1000E+01 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = WEDNESDY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00
17 .0000E+00 18 .0000E+00 19 .0000E+00 20 .0000E+00 21 .0000E+00 22
.0000E+00 23 .0000E+00 24 .0000E+00

DAY OF WEEK = THURSDAY

1 .0000E+00 2 .0000E+00 3 .0000E+00 4 .0000E+00 5 .0000E+00 6
.0000E+00 7 .0000E+00 8 .0000E+00
9 .0000E+00 10 .0000E+00 11 .0000E+00 12 .0000E+00 13 .0000E+00 14
.0000E+00 15 .0000E+00 16 .0000E+00

239.	9.1	284.2	5.5											
10 01 01	1 10	56.7	0.087	0.560	0.010	107.	62.	-1.0	0.19	0.61	0.26	0.40		
188.	9.1	289.2	5.5											
10 01 01	1 11	81.5	0.323	0.867	0.008	277.	441.	-35.9	0.19	0.61	0.23	2.70		
310.	9.1	290.9	5.5											
10 01 01	1 12	97.1	0.281	1.058	0.008	421.	357.	-19.7	0.19	0.61	0.22	2.20		
357.	9.1	293.1	5.5											
10 01 01	1 13	92.2	0.279	1.117	0.008	523.	354.	-20.4	0.19	0.61	0.22	2.20		
356.	9.1	293.8	5.5											
10 01 01	1 14	77.6	0.275	1.102	0.008	595.	347.	-23.2	0.19	0.61	0.23	2.20		
50.	9.1	294.2	5.5											
10 01 01	1 15	54.9	0.230	1.006	0.008	640.	266.	-19.2	0.19	0.61	0.27	1.80		
53.	9.1	293.8	5.5											
10 01 01	1 16	12.3	0.206	0.613	0.008	648.	225.	-61.5	0.19	0.61	0.36	1.80		
11.	9.1	292.5	5.5											
10 01 01	1 17	-3.6	0.087	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	71.	15.6	0.19	0.61	0.64	0.90		
351.	9.1	290.4	5.5											
10 01 01	1 18	-3.8	0.087	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.2	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90		
186.	9.1	287.5	5.5											
10 01 01	1 19	-3.8	0.087	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.2	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90		
275.	9.1	285.9	5.5											
10 01 01	1 20	-1.2	0.064	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	39.	18.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.40		
181.	9.1	285.4	5.5											
10 01 01	1 21	-7.8	0.125	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	106.	21.3	0.19	0.61	1.00	1.30		
318.	9.1	284.9	5.5											
10 01 01	1 22	-3.8	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90		
196.	9.1	283.1	5.5											
10 01 01	1 23	-3.8	0.088	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	62.	15.1	0.19	0.61	1.00	0.90		
330.	9.1	281.4	5.5											
10 01 01	1 24	-7.9	0.125	-9.000	-9.000	-999.	106.	21.2	0.19	0.61	1.00	1.30		
332.	9.1	280.9	5.5											

First hour of profile data

YR	MO	DY	HR	HEIGHT	F	WDIR	WSPD	AMB	TMP	sigmaA	sigmaW	sigmaV
10	01	01	01	5.5	0	-999.	-99.00	282.6	99.0	-99.00	-99.00	-99.00
10	01	01	01	9.1	1	335.	1.30	-999.0	99.0	-99.00	-99.00	-99.00

F indicates top of profile (=1) or below (=0)

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HRA.isc *** 12/11/23
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*** 14:51:28

PAGE 19

*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** THE PERIOD (43824 HRS) AVERAGE CONCENTRATION VALUES FOR
SOURCE GROUP: ALL ***

INCLUDING SOURCE(S): L0001737 , L0001738 ,
L0001739 , L0001740 , L0001741 ,
L0001742 , L0001743 , L0001744 , L0001745 , L0001746 ,
L0001747 , L0001748 , L0001749 ,
L0001750 , L0001751 , L0001752 , L0001753 , L0001754 ,
L0001755 , L0001756 , L0001757 ,
L0001758 , L0001759 , L0001760 , L0001761 , L0001762 ,
L0001763 , L0001764 , . . . ,

*** DISCRETE CARTESIAN RECEPTOR POINTS ***

** CONC OF DPM IN **
MICROGRAMS/M**3

X-COORD (M) Y-COORD (M) CONC X-COORD (M) Y-COORD
(M) CONC


```

483120.12 3733660.19 0.00303 483289.42
3733778.15 0.00478
483289.67 3733875.83 0.00481 483232.88
3733971.13 0.00342
483196.37 3733935.41 0.00774 482905.11
3733998.15 0.00248
482945.39 3733647.28 0.00321 482845.73
3733633.26 0.00229
484104.90 3733910.11 0.00015 484128.78
3733930.14 0.00014
484108.75 3733983.28 0.00014 482693.57
3734103.53 0.00064

```

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PAGE 20

*** MODELOPTs: RegDEFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** THE SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM PERIOD (43824 HRS) RESULTS

** CONC OF DPM IN
MICROGRAMS/M**3 **

NETWORK

GROUP ID	ZFLAG)	OF TYPE	GRID-ID	AVERAGE CONC	RECEPTOR (XR, YR, ZELEV, ZHILL,
ALL	436.00,	1ST HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00774 AT (	483196.37, 3733935.41,	436.00,
		0.00) DC			
		2ND HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00481 AT (	483289.67, 3733875.83,	436.00,
		436.00, 0.00) DC			
		3RD HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00478 AT (	483289.42, 3733778.15,	436.00,
		436.00, 0.00) DC			
		4TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00342 AT (	483232.88, 3733971.13,	436.00,
		436.00, 0.00) DC			
		5TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00321 AT (	482945.39, 3733647.28,	435.00,
		435.00, 0.00) DC			
		6TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00303 AT (	483120.12, 3733660.19,	435.00,
		435.00, 0.00) DC			
		7TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00248 AT (	482905.11, 3733998.15,	435.00,
		435.00, 0.00) DC			
		8TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00229 AT (	482845.73, 3733633.26,	435.00,
		435.00, 0.00) DC			
		9TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00064 AT (	482693.57, 3734103.53,	434.00,
		434.00, 0.00) DC			
		10TH HIGHEST VALUE IS	0.00015 AT (	484104.90, 3733910.11,	441.00,
		441.00, 0.00) DC			

*** RECEPTOR TYPES: GC = GRIDCART
GP = GRIDPOLR
DC = DISCCART
DP = DISCPOLR

```

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HRA.isc *** 12/11/23
*** AERMET - VERSION 16216 ***
*** *** 14:51:28

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*** MODELOPTs: RegDFAULT CONC ELEV URBAN ADJ_U*

*** Message Summary : AERMOD Model Execution ***

----- Summary of Total Messages -----

A Total of 0 Fatal Error Message(s)
 A Total of 6 Warning Message(s)
 A Total of 2028 Informational Message(s)
 A Total of 43824 Hours Were Processed
 A Total of 978 Calm Hours Identified
 A Total of 1050 Missing Hours Identified (2.40 Percent)

***** FATAL ERROR MESSAGES *****
 *** NONE ***

***** WARNING MESSAGES *****

SO W320	687	PPARM: Input Parameter May Be Out-of-Range for Parameter	VS
SO W320	688	PPARM: Input Parameter May Be Out-of-Range for Parameter	VS
ME W186	759	MEOpen: THRESH_1MIN 1-min ASOS wind speed threshold used	0.50
ME W187	759	MEOpen: ADJ_U* Option for Stable Low Winds used in AERMET	
MX W450	17521	CHKDAT: Record Out of Sequence in Meteorological File at:	14010101
MX W450	17521	CHKDAT: Record Out of Sequence in Meteorological File at:	2 year gap

 *** AERMOD Finishes Successfully ***

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APPENDIX 2.4:
RISK CALCULATIONS

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APPENDIX B.3

URBAN-C

Greenhouse Gas Analysis (GHG)



**Hillwood Ethanac
(DPR22-00030)
GREENHOUSE GAS ANALYSIS
CITY OF PERRIS**

PREPARED BY:

Haseeb Qureshi
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

Alyssa Barnett
abarnett@urbanxroads.com

DECEMBER 11, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
°C	Degrees Celsius
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
(1)	Reference
<i>2017 Scoping Plan</i>	<i>Final 2017 Scoping Plan Update</i>
AB	Assembly Bill
AB 32	Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
AB 1493	Pavley Fuel Efficiency Standards
AB 1881	California Water Conservation Landscaping Act of 2006
Annex I	Industrialized Nations
APA	Administrative Procedure Act
AQIA	<i>Hillwood Ethanac Air Quality Impact Analysis</i>
BAU	Business as Usual
C ₂ F ₆	Hexafluoroethane
C ₂ H ₆	Ethane
C ₂ H ₂ F ₄	Tetrafluoroethane
C ₂ H ₄ F ₂	Ethylidene Fluoride
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGAPS	California LBNL GHG Analysis of Policies Spreadsheet
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CalSTA	California State Transportation Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resource Board
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CEC	California Energy Commission
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
<i>CEQA Guidelines</i>	<i>2019 CEQA Statute and Guidelines</i>
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CF ₄	Tetrafluoromethane
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CFC-113	Trichlorotrifluoroethane

CH ₄	Methane
City	City of Perris
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
<i>CNRA 2009</i>	<i>2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy</i>
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
Convention	United Nation’s Framework Convention on Climate Change
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CTC	California Transportation Commission
DOF	Department of Finance
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EMFAC	Emission Factor Model
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EV	Electric Vehicle
FED	Functional Equivalent Document
Final EIR	Renaissance Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report
GCC	Global Climate Change
Gg	Gigagram
GHGA	Greenhouse Gas Analysis
GO-Biz	Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development
gpd	Gallons Per Day
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
GWP	Global Warming Potential
H ₂ O	Water
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HDT	Heavy-Duty Trucks
HFC-23	Fluoroform
HFC-134a	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane
HFC-152a	1,1-difluoroethane
HHDT	Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks
hp	Horsepower
IBANK	California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRP	Integrated Resource Planning
ISO	Independent System Operator
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers

kWh	Kilowatt Hours
lbs	Pounds
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LCA	Life-Cycle Analysis
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard or Executive Order S-01-07
LDA	Light-Duty Auto
LDT1/LDT2	Light-Duty Trucks
LEV III	Low-Emission Vehicle
LHDT1/LHDT2	Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks
LULUCF	Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MCA	Municipal Code Amendment
MCY	Motorcycles
MD	Medium Duty
MDT	Medium-Duty Trucks
MDV	Medium-Duty Vehicles
MHDT	Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks
MMR	Mandatory Reporting Rule
MMTCO _{2e}	Million Metric Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
mpg	Miles Per Gallon
MPOs	Metropolitan Planning Organizations
MMTCO _{2e} /yr	Million Metric Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Per Year
MT/yr	Metric Tons Per Year
MTCO _{2e}	Metric Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MTCO _{2e} /yr	Metric Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Per Year
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatts Per Hour
MWELO	California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NF ₃	Nitrogen Trifluoride
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
Non-Annex I	Developing Nations
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
OPR	Office of Planning and Research

PFC	Perfluorocarbons
ppb	Parts Per Billion
ppm	Parts Per Million
ppt	Parts Per Trillion
Project	Hillwood Ethanac
RSP	Renaissance Specific Plan
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SAFE	Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule
SB	Senate Bill
SB 32	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
SB 375	Regional GHG Emissions Reduction Targets/Sustainable Communities Strategies
SB 1078	Renewable Portfolio Standards
SB 1368	Statewide Retail Provider Emissions Performance Standards
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
Scoping Plan	California Air Resources Board Climate Change Scoping Plan
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
sf	Square Feet
SF ₆	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SGC	Strategic Growth Council
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
SLPS	Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy
SP	Service Population
SWCRB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDM	Transportation Demand Measures
Title 20	Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards
Title 24	California Building Code
U.N.	United Nations
U.S.	United States
UNFCCC	United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change
URBEMIS	Urban Emissions
UTR	Utility Tractors
VFP	Vehicle Fueling Positions
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

WCI	Western Climate Initiative
WRI	World Resources Institute
ZE/NZE	Zero and Near-Zero Emissions
ZEV	Zero-Emissions Vehicles

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Hillwood Ethanac Greenhouse Gas Analysis* (GHGA) are summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 4 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines)* (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for potential greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Analysis	Report Section	Significance Findings	
		Unmitigated	Mitigated
GHG Impact #1: Would the Project generate GHG emissions either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	3.7	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
GHG Impact #2: Would the Project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?	3.7	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>

ES.2 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

The Project would be required to comply with regulations imposed by the State of California, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and the City of Perris aimed at the reduction of air pollutant emissions. Those that are directly and indirectly applicable to the Project and that would assist in the reduction of GHG emissions include:

- Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill [AB] 32) (2).
- Regional GHG Emissions Reduction Targets/Sustainable Communities Strategies (Senate Bill [SB] 375) (3).
- Pavley Fuel Efficiency Standards (AB 1493). Establishes fuel efficiency ratings for new vehicles (4).
- California Building Code (Title 24 California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Establishes energy efficiency requirements for new construction (5).
- Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 20 CCR). Establishes energy efficiency requirements for appliances (6).
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS). Requires carbon content of fuel sold in California to be 10 percent (%) less by 2020 (7).

- Statewide Retail Provider Emissions Performance Standards (SB 1368). Requires energy generators to achieve performance standards for GHG emissions (8).
- Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) Required electric corporations to increase the amount of energy obtained from eligible renewable energy resources to 20% by 2010 and 33% by 2020. SB 350 mandated a 50% RPS by 2030. SB 100 increased the RPS requirements to 60% by 2030 with new interim targets of 44% by 2024 and 52% by 2027 (9).
- California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (SB 32). Requires the state to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, a reduction target that was first introduced in Executive Order B-30-15 (10).
- SCAQMD Rule 2305. The SCAQMD adopted Rule 2305, the Warehouse Indirect Source Rule, on May 7, 2021. Owners and operators associated with warehouses 100,000 square feet (sf) or larger are required to directly reduce nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and particulate matter emissions, or to otherwise facilitate emission and exposure reductions of these pollutants in nearby communities.

Promulgated regulations that would affect the Project's emissions are accounted for in the Project's GHG calculations provided in this report. In particular, AB 1493, LCFS, and RPS, and therefore are accounted for in the Project's emission calculations.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the GHGA prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Hillwood Ethanac project (Project). The purpose of this GHGA is to evaluate Project-related construction and operational emissions and determine the level of GHG impacts as a result of constructing and operating the Project.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located north of Ethanac Road between Trumble Road and Sherman Road in the City of Perris as shown on Exhibit 1-A.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

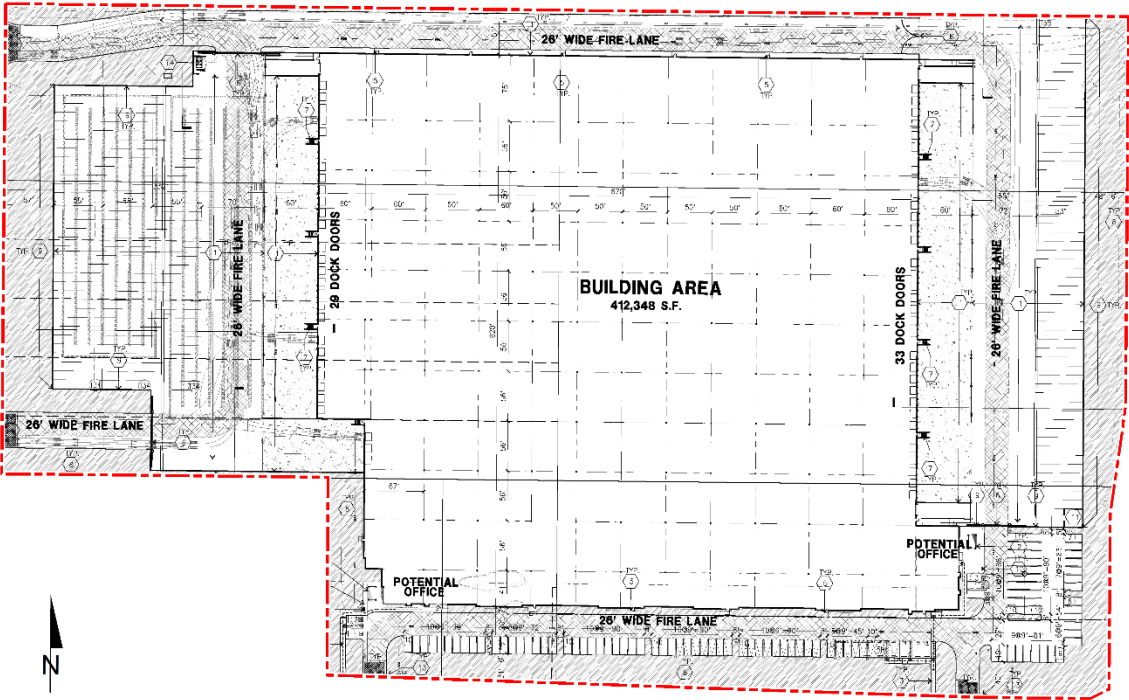
The proposed Project is to consist of a single 412,348 square foot warehouse building. For the purposes of this analysis, the Project has been evaluated assuming 362,348 square feet of high-cube transload warehouse use and 50,000 square feet of high-cube cold storage use. The Project is proposed to be developed in a single phase with an anticipated Opening Year of 2025. The preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B¹. In addition, the Project includes the installation of off-site infrastructure including a sidewalk, curbs, gutters, streetlights and a 60-foot-wide asphalt section south of the perimeter landscaping, a 14-foot-wide landscaped median, and an additional 14-foot asphalt section south of the median along Ethanac Road. The Project also includes installation of improved sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 44-foot-wide asphalt section west of the perimeter landscaping along Trumble Road. Lastly, The Project would improve sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 32-foot-wide asphalt section east of the perimeter landscaping along Sherman Road. This analysis is intended to describe air quality impacts associated with the expected typical construction and operational activities at the Project site.

1 At the time the underlying modeling was conducted for this report, the site plan included a slightly larger total square footage, including a 412,372-sf warehouse building. The emissions calculations are based on the trip generation which is also based on the slightly larger building square footages. As such, the emissions analyzed in this report may be slightly overstated and represent a conservative estimate for analytical purposes.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP



EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 CLIMATE CHANGE SETTING

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (GCC)

GCC is defined as the change in average meteorological conditions on the earth with respect to temperature, precipitation, and storms. The majority of scientists believe that the climate shift taking place since the Industrial Revolution is occurring at a quicker rate and magnitude than in the past. Scientific evidence suggests that GCC is the result of increased concentrations of GHGs in the earth's atmosphere, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. The majority of scientists believe that this increased rate of climate change is the result of GHGs resulting from human activity and industrialization over the past 200 years.

An individual project like the Project evaluated in this GHGA cannot generate enough GHG emissions to affect a discernible change in global climate. However, the Project may participate in the potential for GCC by its incremental contribution of GHGs combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs, which when taken together constitute potential influences on GCC. Because these changes may have serious environmental consequences, Section 4.0 will evaluate the potential for the Project to have a significant effect upon the environment as a result of its potential contribution to the greenhouse effect.

2.2 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE DEFINED

GCC refers to the change in average meteorological conditions on the earth with respect to temperature, wind patterns, precipitation, and storms. Global temperatures are regulated by naturally occurring atmospheric gases such as water vapor, CO₂, N₂O, CH₄, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). These particular gases are important due to their residence time (duration they stay) in the atmosphere, which ranges from 10 years to more than 100 years. These gases allow solar radiation into the earth's atmosphere, but prevent radiative heat from escaping, thus warming the earth's atmosphere. GCC can occur naturally as it has in the past with the previous ice ages.

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are often referred to as GHGs. GHGs are released into the atmosphere by both natural and anthropogenic activity. Without the natural GHG effect, the earth's average temperature would be approximately 61 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) cooler than it is currently. The cumulative accumulation of these gases in the earth's atmosphere is considered to be the cause for the observed increase in the earth's temperature.

2.3 GHGs

2.3.1 GHGs AND HEALTH EFFECTS

GHGs trap heat in the atmosphere, creating a GHG effect that results in global warming and climate change. Many gases demonstrate these properties and as discussed in Table 2-1. For the purposes of this analysis, emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O were evaluated (see Table 4-1 later in this report) because these gases are the primary contributors to GCC from development projects. Although there are other substances such as fluorinated gases that also contribute to GCC, these

fluorinated gases were not evaluated as their sources are not well-defined and do not contain accepted emissions factors or methodology to accurately calculate these gases.

TABLE 2-1: GHGS

GHGs	Description	Sources	Health Effects
Water	<p>Water is the most abundant, important, and variable GHG in the atmosphere. Water vapor is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere it maintains a climate necessary for life. Changes in its concentration are primarily considered to be a result of climate feedbacks related to the warming of the atmosphere rather than a direct result of industrialization. Climate feedback is an indirect, or secondary, change, either positive or negative, that occurs within the climate system in response to a forcing mechanism. The feedback loop in which water is involved is critically important to projecting future climate change.</p> <p>As the temperature of the atmosphere rises, more water is evaporated from ground storage (rivers, oceans, reservoirs, soil). Because the air is warmer, the relative humidity can be higher (in essence, the air is able to ‘hold’ more water when it is warmer), leading to more water vapor in the atmosphere. As a GHG, the higher concentration of water vapor is then able to absorb more thermal indirect energy radiated from the Earth, thus further warming the atmosphere. The warmer atmosphere can then hold more water vapor and so on and so on. This is referred to as a “positive feedback loop.” The extent to which this positive feedback loop would continue is unknown as there are also dynamics that hold the positive</p>	<p>The main source of water vapor is evaporation from the oceans (approximately 85%). Other sources include evaporation from other water bodies, sublimation (change from solid to gas) from sea ice and snow, and transpiration from plant leaves.</p>	<p>There are no known direct health effects related to water vapor at this time. It should be noted however that when some pollutants react with water vapor, the reaction forms a transport mechanism for some of these pollutants to enter the human body through water vapor.</p>

GHGs	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	<p>feedback loop in check. As an example, when water vapor increases in the atmosphere, more of it would eventually condense into clouds, which are more able to reflect incoming solar radiation (thus allowing less energy to reach the earth's surface and heat it up) (11).</p>		
<p>CO₂</p>	<p>CO₂ is an odorless and colorless GHG. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid-1700s, the sort of human activity that increases GHG emissions has increased dramatically in scale and distribution. Data from the past 50 years suggests a corollary increase in levels and concentrations. As an example, prior to the industrial revolution, CO₂ concentrations were fairly stable at 280 parts per million (ppm). Today, they are around 370 ppm, an increase of more than 30%. Left unchecked, the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere is projected to increase to a minimum of 540 ppm by 2100 as a direct result of anthropogenic sources (12).</p>	<p>CO₂ is emitted from natural and manmade sources. Natural sources include: the decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic outgassing. Anthropogenic sources include: the burning of coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. CO₂ is naturally removed from the air by photosynthesis, dissolution into ocean water, transfer to soils and ice caps, and chemical weathering of carbonate rocks (13).</p>	<p>Outdoor levels of CO₂ are not high enough to result in negative health effects.</p> <p>According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) high concentrations of CO₂ can result in health effects such as: headaches, dizziness, restlessness, difficulty breathing, sweating, increased heart rate, increased cardiac output, increased blood pressure, coma, asphyxia, and/or convulsions. It should be noted that current concentrations of CO₂ in the earth's atmosphere are estimated to be approximately 370 ppm, the actual reference exposure level (level at which adverse health effects typically occur) is at exposure levels of 5,000 ppm averaged over 10 hours in a 40-hour workweek and short-term reference exposure levels of 30,000 ppm averaged over a 15-minute period (14).</p>

GHGs	Description	Sources	Health Effects
CH ₄	<p>CH₄ is an extremely effective absorber of radiation, although its atmospheric concentration is less than CO₂ and its lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10-12 years), compared to other GHGs.</p>	<p>CH₄ in the atmosphere is generated by many different sources, such as fossil fuel production, transport and use, from the decay of organic matter in wetlands, and as a byproduct of digestion by ruminant animals such as cows. Determining which specific sources are responsible for variations in annual increases of CH₄ is complex, but scientists estimate that fossil fuel production and use contributes roughly 30% of the total CH₄ emissions. These industrial sources of CH₄ are relatively simple to pinpoint and control using current technology (15).</p>	<p>CH₄ is extremely reactive with oxidizers, halogens, and other halogen-containing compounds. Exposure to elevated levels of CH₄ can cause asphyxiation, loss of consciousness, headache and dizziness, nausea and vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, and an increased breathing rate.</p>
N ₂ O	<p>N₂O, also known as laughing gas, is a colorless GHG. Concentrations of N₂O also began to rise at the beginning of the industrial revolution. In 1998, the global concentration was 314 parts per billion (ppb).</p>	<p>N₂O is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions which occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions)</p>	<p>N₂O can cause dizziness, euphoria, and sometimes slight hallucinations. In small doses, it is considered harmless. However, in some cases, heavy and extended use can cause Olney's Lesions (brain damage) (16).</p>

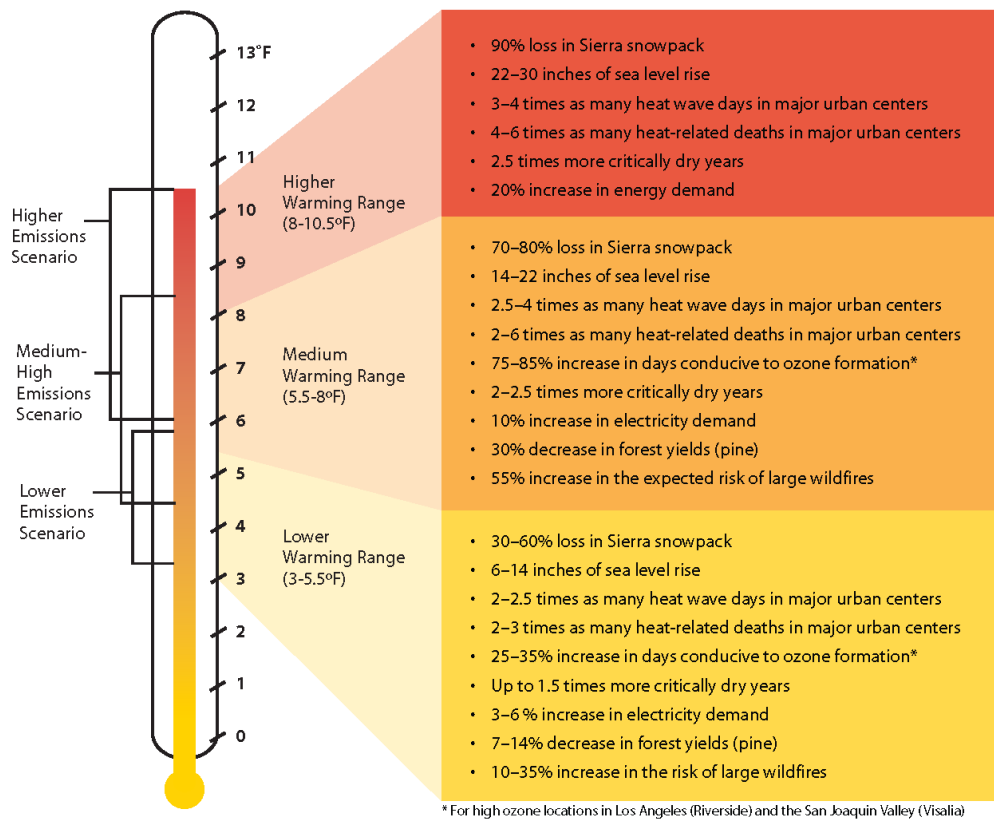
GHGs	Description	Sources	Health Effects
		<p>also contribute to its atmospheric load. It is used as an aerosol spray propellant, i.e., in whipped cream bottles. It is also used in potato chip bags to keep chips fresh. It is used in rocket engines and in race cars. N₂O can be transported into the stratosphere, be deposited on the earth's surface, and be converted to other compounds by chemical reaction (16).</p>	
<p>Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)</p>	<p>CFCs are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in CH₄ or ethane (C₂H₆) with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface).</p>	<p>CFCs have no natural source. They are found in aerosol sprays, blowing agents for foams and packing materials, as solvents, and as refrigerants. (17).</p>	<p>In confined indoor locations, working with CFC-113 or other CFCs is thought to result in death by cardiac arrhythmia (heart frequency too high or too low) or asphyxiation.</p>
<p>HFCs</p>	<p>HFCs are synthetic, man-made chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Out of all the GHGs, they are one of three groups with the highest global warming potential (GWP). The HFCs with the largest measured atmospheric abundances are (in order), Fluoroform (HFC-23), 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), and 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a). Prior to 1990, the only significant emissions were of HFC-23. HCF-134a emissions are increasing due to its use as a refrigerant.</p>	<p>HFCs are manmade for applications such as automobile air conditioners and refrigerants.</p>	<p>No health effects are known to result from exposure to HFCs.</p>

GHGs	Description	Sources	Health Effects
PFCs	<p>PFCs have stable molecular structures and do not break down through chemical processes in the lower atmosphere. High-energy ultraviolet rays, which occur about 60 kilometers above earth's surface, are able to destroy the compounds. Because of this, PFCs have exceptionally long lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. Two common PFCs are tetrafluoromethane (CF₄) and hexafluoroethane (C₂F₆). The EPA estimates that concentrations of CF₄ in the atmosphere are over 70 parts per trillion (ppt).</p>	<p>The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacture.</p>	<p>No health effects are known to result from exposure to PFCs.</p>
SF ₆	<p>SF₆ is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It also has the highest GWP of any gas evaluated (23,900) (18). The EPA indicates that concentrations in the 1990s were about 4 ppt.</p>	<p>SF₆ is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.</p>	<p>In high concentrations in confined areas, the gas presents the hazard of suffocation because it displaces the oxygen needed for breathing.</p>

GHGs	Description	Sources	Health Effects
Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃)	NF ₃ is a colorless gas with a distinctly moldy odor. The World Resources Institute (WRI) indicates that NF ₃ has a 100-year GWP of 17,200 (19).	NF ₃ is used in industrial processes and is produced in the manufacturing of semiconductors, Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) panels, types of solar panels, and chemical lasers.	Long-term or repeated exposure may affect the liver and kidneys and may cause fluorosis (20).

The potential health effects related directly to the emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O as they relate to development projects such as the Project are still being debated in the scientific community. Their cumulative effects to GCC have the potential to cause adverse effects to human health. Increases in Earth’s ambient temperatures would result in more intense heat waves, causing more heat-related deaths. Scientists also purport those higher ambient temperatures would increase disease survival rates and result in more widespread disease. Climate change would likely cause shifts in weather patterns, potentially resulting in devastating droughts and food shortages in some areas (21). Exhibit 2-A presents the potential impacts of global warming (22).

EXHIBIT 2-A: SUMMARY OF PROJECTED GLOBAL WARMING IMPACT, 2070-2099 (AS COMPARED WITH 1961-1990)



Source: Barbara H. Allen-Diaz. "Climate change affects us all." University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2009.

2.4 GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL

GHGs have varying GWP values. GWP of a GHG indicates the amount of warming a gas cause over a given period of time and represents the potential of a gas to trap heat in the atmosphere. CO₂ is utilized as the reference gas for GWP, and thus has a GWP of 1. CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) is a term used for describing the difference GHGs in a common unit. CO₂e signifies the amount of CO₂ which would have the equivalent GWP.

The atmospheric lifetime and GWP of selected GHGs are summarized at Table 2-2. As shown in the table below, GWP for the 2nd Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s scientific and socio-economic assessment on climate change, range from 1 for CO₂ to 23,900 for SF₆ and GWP for the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report range from 1 for CO₂ to 25,200 for SF₆ (23).

TABLE 2-2: GWP AND ATMOSPHERIC LIFETIME OF SELECT GHGS

Gas	Atmospheric Lifetime (years)	GWP (100-year time horizon)	
		2 nd Assessment Report	6 th Assessment Report
CO ₂	Multiple	1	1
CH ₄	11.8	21	28
N ₂ O	109	310	273
HFC-23	228	11,700	14,600
HFC-134a	14	1,300	1,526
HFC-152a	1.6	140	164
SF ₆	3,200	23,900	25,200

Source: IPCC Second Assessment Report, 1995 and IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2022

2.5 GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES

2.5.1 GLOBAL

Worldwide anthropogenic GHG emissions are tracked by the IPCC for industrialized nations (referred to as Annex I) and developing nations (referred to as Non-Annex I). Human GHG emissions data for Annex I nations are available through 2020. Based on the latest available data, the sum of these emissions totaled approximately 28,026,643 gigagram (Gg) CO₂e² (24) (25) as summarized on Table 2-3.

² The global emissions are the sum of Annex I and non-Annex I countries, without counting Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). For countries without 2020 data, the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) data for the most recent year were used U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, "Annex I Parties – GHG total without LULUCF," The most recent GHG emissions for China and India are from 2014 and 2016, respectively.

2.5.2 UNITED STATES

As noted in Table 2-3, the United States, as a single country, was the number two producer of GHG emissions in 2020.

TABLE 2-3: TOP GHG PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION ³

Emitting Countries	GHG Emissions (Gg CO ₂ e)
China	12,300,200
United States	5,981,354
European Union (27-member countries)	3,706,110
India	2,839,420
Russian Federation	2,051,437
Japan	1,148,122
Total	28,026,643

2.5.3 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

California has significantly slowed the rate of growth of GHG emissions due to the implementation of energy efficiency programs as well as adoption of strict emission controls but is still a substantial contributor to the United States (U.S.) emissions inventory total (26). The California Air Resource Board (CARB) compiles GHG inventories for the State of California. Based upon the 2022 GHG inventory data (i.e., the latest year for which data are available) for the 2000-2020 GHG emissions period, California emitted an average 369.2 million metric tons of CO₂e per year (MMTCO₂e/yr) or 369,200 Gg CO₂e (6.17% of the total United States GHG emissions) (27).

2.6 EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA

2.6.1 PUBLIC HEALTH

Higher temperatures may increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of conditions conducive to air pollution formation. For example, days with weather conducive to ozone formation could increase from 25 to 35% under the lower warming range to 75 to 85% under the medium warming range. In addition, if global background ozone levels increase as predicted in some scenarios, it may become impossible to meet local air quality standards. Air quality could be further compromised by increases in wildfires, which emit fine particulate matter that can travel long distances, depending on wind conditions. Based on *Our Changing Climate Assessing the Risks to California by the California Climate Change Center*, large wildfires could become up to 55% more frequent if GHG emissions are not significantly reduced (28).

In addition, under the higher warming range scenario, there could be up to 100 more days per year with temperatures above 90°F in Los Angeles and 95°F in Sacramento by 2100. This is a

³ Used <http://unfccc.int> data for Annex I countries. Consulted the CAIT Climate Data Explorer in <https://www.climatewatchdata.org> site to reference Non-Annex I countries of China and India.

significant increase over historical patterns and approximately twice the increase projected if temperatures remain within or below the lower warming range. Rising temperatures could increase the risk of death from dehydration, heat stroke/exhaustion, heart attack, stroke, and respiratory distress caused by extreme heat.

2.6.2 WATER RESOURCES

A vast network of man-made reservoirs and aqueducts captures and transports water throughout the state from northern California rivers and the Colorado River. The current distribution system relies on Sierra Nevada snowpack to supply water during the dry spring and summer months. Rising temperatures, potentially compounded by decreases in precipitation, could severely reduce spring snowpack, increasing the risk of summer water shortages.

If temperatures continue to increase, more precipitation could fall as rain instead of snow, and the snow that does fall could melt earlier, reducing the Sierra Nevada spring snowpack by as much as 70 to 90%. Under the lower warming range scenario, snowpack losses could be only half as large as those possible if temperatures were to rise to the higher warming range. How much snowpack could be lost depends in part on future precipitation patterns, the projections for which remain uncertain. However, even under the wetter climate projections, the loss of snowpack could pose challenges to water managers and hamper hydropower generation. It could also adversely affect winter tourism. Under the lower warming range, the ski season at lower elevations could be reduced by as much as a month. If temperatures reach the higher warming range and precipitation declines, there might be many years with insufficient snow for skiing and snowboarding.

The State's water supplies are also at risk from rising sea levels. An influx of saltwater could degrade California's estuaries, wetlands, and groundwater aquifers. Saltwater intrusion caused by rising sea levels is a major threat to the quality and reliability of water within the southern edge of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta – a major fresh water supply.

2.6.3 AGRICULTURE

Increased temperatures could cause widespread changes to the agriculture industry reducing the quantity and quality of agricultural products statewide. First, California farmers could possibly lose as much as 25% of the water supply needed. Although higher CO₂ levels can stimulate plant production and increase plant water-use efficiency, California's farmers could face greater water demand for crops and a less reliable water supply as temperatures rise. Crop growth and development could change, as could the intensity and frequency of pest and disease outbreaks. Rising temperatures could aggravate ozone pollution, which makes plants more susceptible to disease and pests and interferes with plant growth.

Plant growth tends to be slow at low temperatures, increasing with rising temperatures up to a threshold. However, faster growth can result in less-than-optimal development for many crops, so rising temperatures could worsen the quantity and quality of yield for a number of California's agricultural products. Products likely to be most affected include wine grapes, fruits, and nuts.

In addition, continued GCC could shift the ranges of existing invasive plants and weeds and alter competition patterns with native plants. Range expansion could occur in many species while range contractions may be less likely in rapidly evolving species with significant populations already established. Should range contractions occur, new or different weed species could fill the emerging gaps. Continued GCC could alter the abundance and types of many pests, lengthen pests' breeding season, and increase pathogen growth rates.

2.6.4 FORESTS AND LANDSCAPES

GCC has the potential to intensify the current threat to forests and landscapes by increasing the risk of wildfire and altering the distribution and character of natural vegetation. If temperatures rise into the medium warming range, the risk of large wildfires in California could increase by as much as 55%, which is almost twice the increase expected if temperatures stay in the lower warming range. However, since wildfire risk is determined by a combination of factors, including precipitation, winds, temperature, and landscape and vegetation conditions, future risks would not be uniform throughout the state. In contrast, wildfires in northern California could increase by up to 90% due to decreased precipitation.

Moreover, continued GCC has the potential to alter natural ecosystems and biological diversity within the state. For example, alpine and subalpine ecosystems could decline by as much as 60 to 80% by the end of the century as a result of increasing temperatures. The productivity of the state's forests has the potential to decrease as a result of GCC.

2.6.5 RISING SEA LEVELS

Rising sea levels, more intense coastal storms, and warmer water temperatures could increasingly threaten the state's coastal regions. Under the higher warming range scenario, sea level is anticipated to rise 22 to 35 inches by 2100. Elevations of this magnitude would inundate low-lying coastal areas with saltwater, accelerate coastal erosion, threaten vital levees and inland water systems, and disrupt wetlands and natural habitats. Under the lower warming range scenario, sea level could rise 12-14 inches.

2.7 REGULATORY SETTING

2.7.1 INTERNATIONAL

Climate change is a global issue involving GHG emissions from all around the world; therefore, countries such as the ones discussed below have made an effort to reduce GHGs.

IPCC

In 1988, the United Nations (U.N.) and the World Meteorological Organization established the IPCC to assess the scientific, technical, and socioeconomic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

UNITED NATION'S FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

On March 21, 1994, the U.S. joined a number of countries around the world in signing the Convention. Under the UNFCCC, governments gather and share information on GHG emissions, national policies, and best practices; launch national strategies for addressing GHG emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries; and cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE TREATIES

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the UNFCCC. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing GHG emissions at an average of 5% against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008–2012. The Convention (as discussed above) encouraged industrialized countries to stabilize emissions; however, the Protocol commits them to do so. Developed countries have contributed more emissions over the last 150 years; therefore, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities.”

In 2001, President George W. Bush indicated that he would not submit the treaty to the U.S. Senate for ratification, which effectively ended American involvement in the Kyoto Protocol. In December 2009, international leaders met in Copenhagen to address the future of international climate change commitments post-Kyoto. No binding agreement was reached in Copenhagen; however, the UN Climate Change Committee identified the long-term goal of limiting the maximum global average temperature increase to no more than 2 degrees Celsius (°C) above pre-industrial levels, subject to a review in 2015. The Committee held additional meetings in Durban, South Africa in November 2011; Doha, Qatar in November 2012; and Warsaw, Poland in November 2013. The meetings gradually gained consensus among participants on individual climate change issues.

On September 23, 2014, more than 100 Heads of State and Government and leaders from the private sector and civil society met at the Climate Summit in New York hosted by the U.N. At the Summit, heads of government, business and civil society announced actions in areas that would have the greatest impact on reducing emissions, including climate finance, energy, transport, industry, agriculture, cities, forests, and building resilience.

Parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement on December 12, 2015, in Paris, charting a fundamentally new course in the two-decade-old global climate effort. Culminating a four-year negotiating round, the new treaty ends the strict differentiation between developed and developing countries that characterized earlier efforts, replacing it with a common framework that commits all countries to put forward their best efforts and to strengthen them in the years ahead. This includes, for the first time, requirements that all parties report regularly on their emissions and implementation efforts and undergo international review.

The agreement and a companion decision by parties were the key outcomes of the conference, known as the 21st session of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 21. Together, the Paris Agreement and the accompanying COP decision:

- Reaffirm the goal of limiting global temperature increase well below 2°C, while urging efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees;
- Establish binding commitments by all parties to make “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs), and to pursue domestic measures aimed at achieving them;
- Commit all countries to report regularly on their emissions and “progress made in implementing and achieving” their NDCs, and to undergo international review;
- Commit all countries to submit new NDCs every five years, with the clear expectation that they would “represent a progression” beyond previous ones;
- Reaffirm the binding obligations of developed countries under the UNFCCC to support the efforts of developing countries, while for the first time encouraging voluntary contributions by developing countries too;
- Extend the current goal of mobilizing \$100 billion a year in support by 2020 through 2025, with a new, higher goal to be set for the period after 2025;
- Extend a mechanism to address “loss and damage” resulting from climate change, which explicitly would not “involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation;”
- Require parties engaging in international emissions trading to avoid “double counting;” and
- Call for a new mechanism, similar to the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, enabling emission reductions in one country to be counted toward another country’s NDC (C2ES 2015a) (29).

Following President Biden’s day one executive order, the United States officially rejoined the landmark Paris Agreement on February 19, 2021, positioning the country to once again be part of the global climate solution. Meanwhile, city, state, business, and civic leaders across the country and around the world have been ramping up efforts to drive the clean energy advances needed to meet the goals of the agreement and put the brakes on dangerous climate change.

2.7.2 NATIONAL

Prior to the last decade, there have been no concrete federal regulations of GHGs or major planning for climate change adaptation. The following are actions regarding the federal government, GHGs, and fuel efficiency.

GHG ENDANGERMENT

In *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency* 549 U.S. 497 (2007), decided on April 2, 2007, the United States Supreme Court (Supreme Court) found that four GHGs, including CO₂, are air pollutants subject to regulation under Section 202(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The Supreme Court held that the EPA Administrator must determine whether emissions of GHGs from new motor vehicles cause or contribute to air pollution, which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare, or whether the science is too uncertain to make a reasoned

decision. On December 7, 2009, the EPA Administrator signed two distinct findings regarding GHGs under section 202(a) of the CAA:

- **Endangerment Finding:** The Administrator finds that the current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed GHGs— CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆—in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations.
- **Cause or Contribute Finding:** The Administrator finds that the combined emissions of these well-mixed GHGs from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the GHG pollution, which threatens public health and welfare.

These findings do not impose requirements on industry or other entities. However, this was a prerequisite for implementing GHG emissions standards for vehicles, as discussed in the section “Clean Vehicles” below. After a lengthy legal challenge, the Supreme Court declined to review an Appeals Court ruling that upheld the EPA Administrator’s findings (30).

CLEAN VEHICLES

Congress first passed the Corporate Average Fuel Economy law in 1975 to increase the fuel economy of cars and light duty trucks. The law has become more stringent over time. On May 19, 2009, President Obama put in motion a new national policy to increase fuel economy for all new cars and trucks sold in the U.S. On April 1, 2010, the EPA, and the Department of Transportation’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) announced a joint final rule establishing a national program that would reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel economy for new cars and trucks sold in the U.S.

The first phase of the national program applies to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty (MD) passenger vehicles, covering model years 2012 through 2016. They require these vehicles to meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of CO₂ per mile, equivalent to 35.5 miles per gallon (mpg) if the automobile industry were to meet this CO₂ level solely through fuel economy improvements. Together, these standards would cut CO₂ emissions by an estimated 960 million metric tons and 1.8 billion barrels of oil over the lifetime of the vehicles sold under the program (model years 2012–2016). The EPA and the NHTSA issued final rules on a second-phase joint rulemaking establishing national standards for light-duty vehicles for model years 2017 through 2025 in August 2012. The new standards for model years 2017 through 2025 apply to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and MD passenger vehicles. The final standards are projected to result in an average industry fleetwide level of 163 grams/mile of CO₂ in model year 2025, which is equivalent to 54.5 mpg if achieved exclusively through fuel economy improvements.

The EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation issued final rules for the first national standards to reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel efficiency of heavy-duty trucks (HDT) and buses on September 15, 2011, effective November 14, 2011. For combination tractors, the agencies are proposing engine and vehicle standards that begin in the 2014 model year and achieve up to a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption by the 2018 model year. For HDT and vans, the agencies are proposing separate gasoline and diesel truck standards, which phase in starting in the 2014 model year and achieve up to a 10% reduction for gasoline vehicles and a 15% reduction for diesel vehicles by the 2018 model year (12 and 17% respectively if

accounting for air conditioning leakage). Lastly, for vocational vehicles, the engine and vehicle standards would achieve up to a 10% reduction in fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from the 2014 to 2018 model years.

On April 2, 2018, the EPA signed the Mid-term Evaluation Final Determination, which declared that the MY 2022-2025 GHG standards are not appropriate and should be revised (31). This Final Determination serves to initiate a notice to further consider appropriate standards for MY 2022-2025 light-duty vehicles. On August 2, 2018, the NHTSA in conjunction with the EPA, released a notice of proposed rulemaking, the *Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks* (SAFE Vehicles Rule). The SAFE Vehicles Rule was proposed to amend existing Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) and tailpipe CO₂ standards for passenger cars and light trucks and to establish new standards covering model years 2021 through 2026. As of March 31, 2020, the NHTSA and EPA finalized the SAFE Vehicle Rule which increased stringency of CAFE and CO₂ emissions standards by 1.5% each year through model year 2026 (32). On December 21, 2021, after reviewing all the public comments submitted on NHTSA's April 2021 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, NHTSA finalizes the CAFE Preemption rulemaking to withdraw its portions of the so-called SAFE I Rule. The final rule concludes that the SAFE I Rule overstepped the agency's legal authority and established overly broad prohibitions that did not account for a variety of important state and local interests. The final rule ensures that the SAFE I Rule will no longer form an improper barrier to states exploring creative solutions to address their local communities' environmental and public health challenges (33).

On March 31, 2022, NHTSA finalized CAFE standards for MY 2024-2026. The standards for passenger cars and light trucks for MYs 2024-2025 were increased at a rate of 8% per year and then increased at a rate of 10% per year for MY 2026 vehicles. NHTSA currently projects that the revised standards would require an industry fleet-wide average of roughly 49 mpg in MY 2026 and would reduce average fuel outlays over the lifetimes of affected vehicles that provide consumers hundreds of dollars in net savings. These standards are directly responsive to the agency's statutory mandate to improve energy conservation and reduce the nation's energy dependence on foreign sources (34).

MANDATORY REPORTING OF GHGs

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, passed in December 2007, requires the establishment of mandatory GHG reporting requirements. On September 22, 2009, the EPA issued the Final Mandatory Reporting of GHGs Rule, which became effective January 1, 2010. The rule requires reporting of GHG emissions from large sources and suppliers in the U.S. and is intended to collect accurate and timely emissions data to inform future policy decisions. Under the rule, suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons per year (MT/yr) or more of GHG emissions are required to submit annual reports to the EPA.

NEW SOURCE REVIEW

The EPA issued a final rule on May 13, 2010, that establishes thresholds for GHGs that define when permits under the New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V

Operating Permit programs are required for new and existing industrial facilities. This final rule “tailors” the requirements of these CAA permitting programs to limit which facilities would be required to obtain Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V permits. In the preamble to the revisions to the Federal Code of Regulations, the EPA states:

“This rulemaking is necessary because without it the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V requirements would apply, as of January 2, 2011, at the 100 or 250 tons per year levels provided under the CAA, greatly increasing the number of required permits, imposing undue costs on small sources, overwhelming the resources of permitting authorities, and severely impairing the functioning of the programs. EPA is relieving these resource burdens by phasing in the applicability of these programs to GHG sources, starting with the largest GHG emitters. This rule establishes two initial steps of the phase-in. The rule also commits the agency to take certain actions on future steps addressing smaller sources but excludes certain smaller sources from Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V permitting for GHG emissions until at least April 30, 2016.”

The EPA estimates that facilities responsible for nearly 70% of the national GHG emissions from stationary sources would be subject to permitting requirements under this rule. This includes the nation’s largest GHG emitters—power plants, refineries, and cement production facilities.

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR GHG EMISSIONS FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES: ELECTRIC UTILITY GENERATING UNITS

As required by a settlement agreement, the EPA proposed new performance standards for emissions of CO₂ for new, affected, fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units on March 27, 2012. New sources greater than 25 megawatts (MW) would be required to meet an output-based standard of 1,000 pounds (lbs) of CO₂ per MW-hour (MWh), based on the performance of widely used natural gas combined cycle technology. It should be noted that on February 9, 2016, the Supreme Court issued a stay of this regulation pending litigation. Additionally, the current EPA Administrator has also signed a measure to repeal the Clean Power Plan, including the CO₂ standards. The Clean Power Plan was officially repealed on June 19, 2019, when the EPA issued the final Affordable Clean Energy rule (ACE). Under ACE, new state-specific emission guidelines were established that provided existing coal-fired electric utility generating units with achievable standards.

On January 19, 2021, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the EPA’s ACE Rule for GHG emissions from power plants rested on an erroneous interpretation of the CAA that barred EPA from considering measures beyond those that apply at and to an individual source. The court therefore vacated and remanded the ACE Rule and adopted a replacement rule which regulates CO₂ emissions from existing power plants, potentially again considering generation shifting and other measures to more aggressively target power sector emissions.

CAP-AND-TRADE

Cap-and-trade refers to a policy tool where emissions are limited to a certain amount and can be traded or provides flexibility on how the emitter can comply. Successful examples in the U.S. include the Acid Rain Program and the N₂O Budget Trading Program and Clean Air Interstate Rule in the northeast. There is no federal GHG cap-and-trade program currently; however, some states have joined to create initiatives to provide a mechanism for cap-and-trade.

The Regional GHG Initiative is an effort to reduce GHGs among the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Each state caps CO₂ emissions from power plants, auctions CO₂ emission allowances, and invests the proceeds in strategic energy programs that further reduce emissions, save consumers money, create jobs, and build a clean energy economy. The Initiative began in 2008 and in 2020 has retained all participating states.

The Western Climate Initiative (WCI) partner jurisdictions have developed a comprehensive initiative to reduce regional GHG emissions to 15% below 2005 levels by 2020. The partners were originally California, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec. However, Manitoba and Ontario are not currently participating. California linked with Quebec's cap-and-trade system January 1, 2014, and joint offset auctions took place in 2015. While the WCI has yet to publish whether it has successfully reached the 2020 emissions goal initiative set in 2007, SB 32 requires that California, a major partner in the WCI, adopt the goal of reducing statewide GHG emissions to 40% below the 1990 level by 2030.

SMARTWAY PROGRAM

The SmartWay Program is a public-private initiative between the EPA, large and small trucking companies, rail carriers, logistics companies, commercial manufacturers, retailers, and other federal and state agencies. Its purpose is to improve fuel efficiency and the environmental performance (reduction of both GHG emissions and air pollution) of the goods movement supply chains. SmartWay is comprised of four components (35):

1. SmartWay Transport Partnership: A partnership in which freight carriers and shippers commit to benchmark operations, track fuel consumption, and improve performance annually.
2. SmartWay Technology Program: A testing, verification, and designation program to help freight companies identify equipment, technologies, and strategies that save fuel and lower emissions.
3. SmartWay Vehicles: A program that ranks light-duty cars and small trucks and identifies superior environmental performers with the SmartWay logo.
4. SmartWay International Interests: Guidance and resources for countries seeking to develop freight sustainability programs modeled after SmartWay.

SmartWay effectively refers to requirements geared towards reducing fuel consumption. Most large trucking fleets driving newer vehicles are compliant with SmartWay design requirements. Moreover, over time, all HDTs would have to comply with the CARB GHG Regulation that is designed with the SmartWay Program in mind, to reduce GHG emissions by making them more fuel-efficient. For instance, in 2015, 53 foot or longer dry vans or refrigerated trailers equipped

with a combination of SmartWay-verified low-rolling resistance tires and SmartWay-verified aerodynamic devices would obtain a total of 10% or more fuel savings over traditional trailers.

Through the SmartWay Technology Program, the EPA has evaluated the fuel saving benefits of various devices through grants, cooperative agreements, emissions, and fuel economy testing, demonstration projects and technical literature review. As a result, the EPA has determined the following types of technologies provide fuel saving and/or emission reducing benefits when used properly in their designed applications, and has verified certain products:

- Idle reduction technologies – less idling of the engine when it is not needed would reduce fuel consumption.
- Aerodynamic technologies minimize drag and improve airflow over the entire tractor-trailer vehicle. Aerodynamic technologies include gap fairings that reduce turbulence between the tractor and trailer, side skirts that minimize wind under the trailer, and rear fairings that reduce turbulence and pressure drop at the rear of the trailer.
- Low rolling resistance tires can roll longer without slowing down, thereby reducing the amount of fuel used. Rolling resistance (or rolling friction or rolling drag) is the force resisting the motion when a tire rolls on a surface. The wheel would eventually slow down because of this resistance.
- Retrofit technologies include things such as diesel particulate filters, emissions upgrades (to a higher tier), etc., which would reduce emissions.
- Federal excise tax exemptions.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13990

On January 20, 2021, Federal agencies were directed to immediately review, and take action to address, Federal regulations promulgated and other actions taken during the last 4 years that conflict with national objectives to improve public health and the environment; ensure access to clean air and water; limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; reduce GHG emissions; bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; restore and expand our national treasures and monuments; and prioritize both environmental justice and employment.

2.7.3 CALIFORNIA

2.7.3.1 LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS TO REDUCE GHGs

The State of California legislature has enacted a series of bills that constitute the most aggressive program to reduce GHGs of any state in the nation. Some legislation such as the landmark AB 32 was specifically enacted to address GHG emissions. Other legislation such as Title 24 and Title 20 energy standards were originally adopted for other purposes such as energy and water conservation, but also provide GHG reductions. This section describes the major provisions of the legislation.

AB 1881

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 requires local agencies to adopt the updated DWR model ordinance or equivalent. AB 1881 also requires the CEC to consult with the DWR to adopt, by regulation, performance standards and labeling requirements for landscape irrigation equipment, including irrigation controllers, moisture sensors, emission devices, and valves to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy or water.

SB 1368

California SB 1368 adds Sections 8340 and 8341 to the Public Utilities Code (effective January 1, 2007) with the intent “to prevent long-term investments in power plants with GHG emissions in excess of those produced by a combined-cycle natural gas power plant” with the aim of “reducing emissions of GHGs from the state’s electricity consumption, not just the state’s electricity production.” SB 1368 provides a mechanism for reducing the GHG emissions of electricity providers, both in-state and out-of-state, thereby assisting CARB in meeting its mandate under AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

AB 32

The California State Legislature enacted AB 32, which required that GHGs emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (this goal has been met⁴). GHGs as defined under AB 32 include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆. Since AB 32 was enacted, a seventh chemical, NF₃, has also been added to the list of GHGs. CARB is the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of GHGs. Pursuant to AB 32, CARB adopted regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions. AB 32 states the following:

“Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California. The potential adverse impacts of global warming include the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of thousands of coastal businesses and residences, damage to marine ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems.”

SB 375

On September 30, 2008, SB 375 was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger. According to SB 375, the transportation sector is the largest contributor of GHG emissions, which emits over 40% of the total GHG emissions in California. SB 375 states, “Without improved land use and transportation policy, California would not be able to achieve the goals of AB 32.” SB 375 does the following: it (1) requires metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to include sustainable community strategies in their

⁴ Based upon the 2019 GHG inventory data (i.e., the latest year for which data are available) for the 2000-2017 GHG emissions period, California emitted an average 424.1 MMTCO_{2e} (57). This is less than the 2020 emissions target of 431 MMTCO_{2e}.

regional transportation plans for reducing GHG emissions, (2) aligns planning for transportation and housing, and (3) creates specified incentives for the implementation of the strategies.

SB 375 requires MPOs to prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) within the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) that guides growth while taking into account the transportation, housing, environmental, and economic needs of the region. SB 375 uses CEQA streamlining as an incentive to encourage residential projects, which help achieve AB 32 goals to reduce GHG emissions. Although SB 375 does not prevent CARB from adopting additional regulations, such actions are not anticipated in the foreseeable future.

Concerning CEQA, SB 375, as codified in Public Resources Code Section 21159.28, states that CEQA findings for certain projects are not required to reference, describe, or discuss (1) growth inducing impacts, or (2) any project-specific or cumulative impacts from cars and light-duty truck trips generated by the project on global warming or the regional transportation network, if the project:

1. Is in an area with an approved sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy that CARB accepts as achieving the GHG emission reduction targets.
2. Is consistent with that strategy (in designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies).
3. Incorporates the MMs required by an applicable prior environmental document.

AB 1493 - Pavley Fuel Efficiency Standards

The second phase of the implementation for the Pavley bill was incorporated into Amendments to the Low-Emission Vehicle Program (LEV III) or the Advanced Clean Cars (ACC) program. The ACC program combines the control of smog-causing pollutants and GHG emissions into a single coordinated package of requirements for MY 2017 through 2025. The regulation will reduce GHGs from new cars by 34% from 2016 levels by 2025. The new rules will clean up gasoline and diesel-powered cars, and deliver increasing numbers of zero-emission technologies, such as full battery electric cars, newly emerging plug-in hybrid EV and hydrogen fuel cell cars. The package will also ensure adequate fueling infrastructure is available for the increasing numbers of hydrogen fuel cell vehicles planned for deployment in California. On March 9, EPA reinstated California's authority under the Clean Air Act to implement its own GHG emission standards for cars and light trucks, which other states can also adopt and enforce. With this authority restored, EPA will continue partnering with states to advance the next generation of clean vehicle technologies.

CLEAN ENERGY AND POLLUTION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015 (SB 350)

In October 2015, the legislature approved, and Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 350, which reaffirms California's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and addressing climate change. Key provisions include an increase in the RPS, higher energy efficiency requirements for buildings, initial strategies towards a regional electricity grid, and improved infrastructure for EV charging stations. Provisions for a 50% reduction in the use of petroleum statewide were removed from the Bill because of opposition and concern that it would prevent the Bill's passage. Specifically, SB 350 requires the following to reduce statewide GHG emissions:

- Increase the amount of electricity procured from renewable energy sources from 33% to 50% by 2030, with interim targets of 40% by 2024, and 25% by 2027.
- Double the energy efficiency in existing buildings by 2030. This target would be achieved through the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the California Energy Commission (CEC), and local publicly owned utilities.
- Reorganize the Independent System Operator (ISO) to develop more regional electrify transmission markets and to improve accessibility in these markets, which would facilitate the growth of renewable energy markets in the western United States.

SB 32

On September 8, 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 32 and its companion bill, AB 197. SB 32 requires the state to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, a reduction target that was first introduced in Executive Order B-30-15. The new legislation builds upon the AB 32 goal and provides an intermediate goal to achieving S-3-05, which sets a statewide GHG reduction target of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. AB 197 creates a legislative committee to oversee regulators to ensure that CARB not only responds to the Governor, but also the Legislature (10).

2017 CARB SCOPING PLAN

In November 2017, CARB released the *Final 2017 Scoping Plan Update (2017 Scoping Plan)*, which identifies the State's post-2020 reduction strategy. The *2017 Scoping Plan* reflects the 2030 target of a 40% reduction below 1990 levels, set by Executive Order B-30-15 and codified by SB 32. Key programs that the proposed Second Update builds upon include the Cap-and-Trade Regulation, the LCFS, and much cleaner cars, trucks, and freight movement, utilizing cleaner, renewable energy, and strategies to reduce CH₄ emissions from agricultural and other wastes.

The *2017 Scoping Plan* establishes a new emissions limit of 260 MMTCO_{2e} for the year 2030, which corresponds to a 40% decrease in 1990 levels by 2030 (36).

California's climate strategy would require contributions from all sectors of the economy, including the land base, and would include enhanced focus on zero and near-zero emission (ZE/NZE) vehicle technologies; continued investment in renewables, including solar roofs, wind, and other distributed generation; greater use of low carbon fuels; integrated land conservation and development strategies; coordinated efforts to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (CH₄, black carbon, and fluorinated gases); and an increased focus on integrated land use planning to support livable, transit-connected communities and conservation of agricultural and other lands. Requirements for direct GHG reductions at refineries would further support air quality co-benefits in neighborhoods, including in disadvantaged communities historically located adjacent to these large stationary sources, as well as efforts with California's local air pollution control and air quality management districts (air districts) to tighten emission limits on a broad spectrum of industrial sources. Major elements of the *2017 Scoping Plan* framework include:

- Implementing and/or increasing the standards of the Mobile Source Strategy, which include increasing zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) buses and trucks.

- LCFS, with an increased stringency (18% by 2030).
- Implementing SB 350, which expands the RPS to 50% RPS and doubles energy efficiency savings by 2030.
- California Sustainable Freight Action Plan, which improves freight system efficiency, utilizes near-zero emissions technology, and deployment of ZEV trucks.
- Implementing the proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy (SLPS), which focuses on reducing CH₄ and HCF emissions by 40% and anthropogenic black carbon emissions by 50% by year 2030.
- Continued implementation of SB 375.
- Post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program that includes declining caps.
- 20% reduction in GHG emissions from refineries by 2030.
- Development of a Natural and Working Lands Action Plan to secure California’s land base as a net carbon sink.

Note, however, that the *2017 Scoping Plan* acknowledges that:

“[a]chieving net zero increases in GHG emissions, resulting in no contribution to GHG impacts, may not be feasible or appropriate for every project, however, and the inability of a project to mitigate its GHG emissions to net zero does not imply the project results in a substantial contribution to the cumulatively significant environmental impact of climate change under CEQA.”

In addition to the statewide strategies listed above, the *2017 Scoping Plan* also identifies local governments as essential partners in achieving the State’s long-term GHG reduction goals and identifies local actions to reduce GHG emissions. As part of the recommended actions, CARB recommends that local governments achieve a community-wide goal to achieve emissions of no more than 6 metric tons of CO₂e (MTCO₂e) or less per capita by 2030 and 2 MTCO₂e or less per capita by 2050. For CEQA projects, CARB states that lead agencies may develop evidence-based bright-line numeric thresholds—consistent with the *2017 Scoping Plan* and the State’s long-term GHG goals—and projects with emissions over that amount may be required to incorporate on-site design features and MMs that avoid or minimize project emissions to the degree feasible; or a performance-based metric using a CAP or other plan to reduce GHG emissions is appropriate.

According to research conducted by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) and supported by CARB, California, under its existing and proposed GHG reduction policies, could achieve the 2030 goals under SB 32. The research utilized a new, validated model known as the California LBNL GHG Analysis of Policies Spreadsheet (CALGAPS), which simulates GHG and criteria pollutant emissions in California from 2010 to 2050 in accordance to existing and future GHG-reducing policies. The CALGAPS model showed that by 2030, emissions could range from 211 to 428 MTCO₂e per year (MTCO₂e/yr), indicating that “even if all modeled policies are not implemented, reductions could be sufficient to reduce emissions 40% below the 1990 level [of SB 32].” CALGAPS analyzed emissions through 2050 even though it did not generally account for policies that might be put in place after 2030. Although the research indicated that the emissions

would not meet the State’s 80% reduction goal by 2050, various combinations of policies could allow California’s cumulative emissions to remain very low through 2050 (37) (38).

CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM

The *2017 Scoping Plan* identifies a Cap-and-Trade Program as one of the key strategies for California to reduce GHG emissions. According to CARB, a cap-and-trade program would help put California on the path to meet its goal of achieving a 40% reduction in GHG emissions from 1990 levels by 2030. Under cap-and-trade, an overall limit on GHG emissions from capped sectors is established, and facilities subject to the cap would be able to trade permits to emit GHGs within the overall limit.

CARB adopted a California Cap-and-Trade Program pursuant to its authority under AB 32. The Cap-and-Trade Program is designed to reduce GHG emissions from regulated entities by more than 16% between 2013 and 2020, and by an additional 40% by 2030. The statewide cap for GHG emissions from the capped sectors (e.g., electricity generation, petroleum refining, and cement production) commenced in 2013 and would decline over time, achieving GHG emission reductions throughout the program’s duration.

Covered entities that emit more than 25,000 MTCO₂e/yr must comply with the Cap-and-Trade Program. Triggering of the 25,000 MTCO₂e/yr “inclusion threshold” is measured against a subset of emissions reported and verified under the California Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of GHG Emissions (Mandatory Reporting Rule or “MRR”).

Under the Cap-and-Trade Program, CARB issues allowances equal to the total amount of allowable emissions over a given compliance period and distributes these to regulated entities. Covered entities are allocated free allowances in whole or part (if eligible), and may buy allowances at auction, purchase allowances from others, or purchase offset credits. Each covered entity with a compliance obligation is required to surrender “compliance instruments” for each MTCO₂e of GHG they emit. There also are requirements to surrender compliance instruments covering 30% of the prior year’s compliance obligation by November of each year (39).

The Cap-and-Trade Program provides a firm cap, which provides the highest certainty of achieving the 2030 target. An inherent feature of the Cap-and-Trade program is that it does not guarantee GHG emissions reductions in any discrete location or by any particular source. Rather, GHG emissions reductions are only guaranteed on an accumulative basis. As summarized by CARB in the *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan*:

“The Cap-and-Trade Regulation gives companies the flexibility to trade allowances with others or take steps to cost-effectively reduce emissions at their own facilities. Companies that emit more have to turn in more allowances or other compliance instruments. Companies that can cut their GHG emissions have to turn in fewer allowances. But as the cap declines, aggregate emissions must be reduced. In other words, a covered entity theoretically could increase its GHG emissions every year and still comply with the Cap-and-Trade Program if there is a reduction in GHG emissions from other covered entities. Such a focus on aggregate GHG emissions

is considered appropriate because climate change is a global phenomenon, and the effects of GHG emissions are considered cumulative.” (40)

The Cap-and-Trade Program covers approximately 80% of California’s GHG emissions (36). The Cap-and-Trade Program covers the GHG emissions associated with electricity consumed in California, whether generated in-state or imported. Accordingly, GHG emissions associated with CEQA projects’ electricity usage are covered by the Cap-and-Trade Program. The Cap-and-Trade Program also covers fuel suppliers (natural gas and propane fuel providers and transportation fuel providers) to address emissions from such fuels and from combustion of other fossil fuels not directly covered at large sources in the Program’s first compliance period. The Cap-and-Trade Program covers the GHG emissions associated with the combustion of transportation fuels in California, whether refined in-state or imported.

2022 CARB SCOPING PLAN

On December 15, 2022, CARB adopted the 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (2022 Scoping Plan) (41). The 2022 Scoping Plan builds on the 2017 Scoping Plan as well as the requirements set forth by AB 1279, which directs the state to become carbon neutral no later than 2045. To achieve this statutory objective, the 2022 Scoping Plan lays out how California can reduce GHG emissions by 85% below 1990 levels and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. The Scoping Plan scenario to do this is to “deploy a broad portfolio of existing and emerging fossil fuel alternatives and clean technologies, and align with statutes, Executive Orders, Board direction, and direction from the governor.” The 2022 Scoping Plan sets one of the most aggressive approaches to reach carbon neutrality in the world. Unlike the 2017 Scoping Plan, CARB no longer includes a numeric per capita threshold and instead advocates for compliance with a local GHG reduction strategy (CAP) consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15183.5.

The key elements of the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan focus on transportation - the regulations that will impact this sector are adopted and enforced by CARB on vehicle manufacturers and outside the jurisdiction and control of local governments. As stated in the Plan’s executive summary:

“The major element of this unprecedented transformation is the aggressive reduction of fossil fuels wherever they are currently used in California, building on and accelerating carbon reduction programs that have been in place for a decade and a half. That means rapidly moving to zero-emission transportation; electrifying the cars, buses, trains, and trucks that now constitute California’s single largest source of planet-warming pollution.”

“[A]pproval of this plan catalyzes a number of efforts, including the development of new regulations as well as amendments to strengthen regulations and programs already in place, not just at CARB but across state agencies.”

Under the 2022 Scoping Plan, the State will lead efforts to meet the 2045 carbon neutrality goal through implementation of the following objectives:

- Reimagine roadway projects that increase VMT in a way that meets community needs and reduces the need to drive.
- Double local transit capacity and service frequencies by 2030.

- Complete the High-Speed Rail (HSR) System and other elements of the intercity rail network by 2040.
- Expand and complete planned networks of high-quality active transportation infrastructure.
- Increase availability and affordability of bikes, e-bikes, scooters, and other alternatives to light-duty vehicles, prioritizing needs of underserved communities.
- Shift revenue generation for transportation projects away from the gas tax into more durable sources by 2030.
- Authorize and implement roadway pricing strategies and reallocate revenues to equitably improve transit, bicycling, and other sustainable transportation choices.
- Prioritize addressing key transit bottlenecks and other infrastructure investments to improve transit operational efficiency over investments that increase VMT.
- Develop and implement a statewide transportation demand management (TDM) framework with VMT mitigation requirements for large employers and large developments.
- Prevent uncontrolled growth of autonomous vehicle (AV) VMT, particularly zero-passenger miles.
- Channel new mobility services towards pooled use models, transit complementarity, and lower VMT outcomes.
- Establish an integrated statewide system for trip planning, booking, payment, and user accounts that enables efficient and equitable multimodal systems.
- Provide financial support for low-income and disadvantaged Californians' use of transit and new mobility services.
- Expand universal design features for new mobility services.
- Accelerate infill development in existing transportation-efficient places and deploy strategic resources to create more transportation-efficient locations.
- Encourage alignment in land use, housing, transportation, and conservation planning in adopted regional plans (RTP/SCS and RHNA) and local plans (e.g., general plans, zoning, and local transportation plans).
- Accelerate production of affordable housing in forms and locations that reduce VMT and affirmatively further fair housing policy objectives.
- Reduce or eliminate parking requirements (and/or enact parking maximums, as appropriate) and promote redevelopment of excess parking, especially in infill locations.
- Preserve and protect existing affordable housing stock and protect existing residents and businesses from displacement and climate risk.

Included in the 2022 Scoping Plan is a set of Local Actions (Appendix D to the 2022 Scoping Plan) aimed at providing local jurisdictions with tools to reduce GHGs and assist the state in meeting the ambitious targets set forth in the 2022 Scoping Plan. Appendix D to the 2022 Scoping Plan includes a section on evaluating plan-level and project-level alignment with the State's Climate Goals in CEQA GHG analyses. In this section, CARB identifies several recommendations and strategies that should be considered for new development in order to determine consistency with the 2022 Scoping Plan. Notably, this section is focused on Residential and Mixed-Use Projects, in fact CARB states in Appendix D (page 4): "...focuses primarily on climate action plans

(CAPs) and local authority over new residential development. It does not address other land use types (e.g., industrial) or air permitting.”

Additionally on Page 21 in Appendix D, CARB states: “The recommendations outlined in this section apply only to residential and mixed-use development project types. California currently faces both a housing crisis and a climate crisis, which necessitates prioritizing recommendations for residential projects to address the housing crisis in a manner that simultaneously supports the State’s GHG and regional air quality goals. CARB plans to continue to explore new approaches for other land use types in the future.” As such, it would be inappropriate to apply the requirements contained in Appendix D of the 2022 Scoping Plan to any land use types other than residential or mixed-use residential development.

2.7.3.2 EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATED TO GHG EMISSIONS

California’s Executive Branch has taken several actions to reduce GHGs through the use of Executive Orders. Although not regulatory, they set the tone for the state and guide the actions of state agencies.

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-3-05

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger announced on June 1, 2005, through Executive Order S-3-05, the following reduction targets for GHG emissions:

- By 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels.
- By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels.
- By 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels.

The 2050 reduction goal represents what some scientists believe is necessary to reach levels that would stabilize the climate. The 2020 goal was established to be a mid-term target. Because this is an executive order, the goals are not legally enforceable for local governments or the private sector.

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-01-07 (LCFS)

Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-01-07 on January 18, 2007. The order mandates that a statewide goal shall be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California’s transportation fuels by at least 10% by 2020. CARB adopted the LCFS on April 23, 2009.

After a series of legal changes, in order to address the Court ruling, CARB was required to bring a new LCFS regulation to the Board for consideration in February 2015. The proposed LCFS regulation was required to contain revisions to the 2010 LCFS as well as new provisions designed to foster investments in the production of the low-carbon intensity fuels, offer additional flexibility to regulated parties, update critical technical information, simplify and streamline program operations, and enhance enforcement. On November 16, 2015, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the Final Rulemaking Package. The new LCFS regulation became effective on January 1, 2016.

In 2018, CARB approved amendments to the regulation, which included strengthening the carbon intensity benchmarks through 2030 in compliance with the SB 32 GHG emissions reduction target for 2030. The amendments included crediting opportunities to promote zero emission vehicle adoption, alternative jet fuel, carbon capture and sequestration, and advanced technologies to achieve deep decarbonization in the transportation sector (42).

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-13-08

Executive Order S-13-08 states that “climate change in California during the next century is expected to shift precipitation patterns, accelerate sea level rise and increase temperatures, thereby posing a serious threat to California’s economy, to the health and welfare of its population and to its natural resources.” Pursuant to the requirements in the Order, the *2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy (CNRA 2009)* was adopted, which is the “...first statewide, multi-sector, region-specific, and information-based climate change adaptation strategy in the United States.” Objectives include analyzing risks of climate change in California, identifying, and exploring strategies to adapt to climate change, and specifying a direction for future research.

EXECUTIVE ORDER B-30-15

On April 29, 2015, Governor Brown issued an executive order to establish a California GHG reduction target of 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The Governor’s executive order aligned California’s GHG reduction targets with those of leading international governments ahead of the U.N. Climate Change Conference in Paris late 2015. The Order sets a new interim statewide GHG emission reduction target to reduce GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 in order to ensure California meets its target of reducing GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 and directs CARB to update the *2017 Scoping Plan* to express the 2030 target in terms of MMTCO_{2e}. The Order also requires the state’s climate adaptation plan to be updated every three years, and for the State to continue its climate change research program, among other provisions. As with Executive Order S-3-05, this Order is not legally enforceable as to local governments and the private sector. Legislation that would update AB 32 to make post 2020 targets and requirements a mandate is in process in the State Legislature.

EXECUTIVE ORDER B-55-18 AND SB 100

SB 100 and Executive Order B-55-18 were signed by Governor Brown on September 10, 2018. Under the existing RPS, 25% of retail sales of electricity are required to be from renewable sources by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030. SB 100 raises California’s RPS requirement to 50% renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and to achieve a 60% target by December 31, 2030. SB 100 also requires that retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kilowatt hours (kWh) of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. In addition to targets under AB 32 and SB 32, Executive Order B-55-18 establishes a carbon neutrality goal for the state of California by 2045; and sets a goal to maintain net negative emissions thereafter. The Executive Order directs the California Natural

Resources Agency (CNRA), California EPA (CalEPA), the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), and CARB to include sequestration targets in the Natural and Working Lands Climate Change Implementation Plan consistent with the carbon neutrality goal.

2.7.3.3 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS AND BUILDING CODES

California has a long history of adopting regulations to improve energy efficiency in new and remodeled buildings. These regulations have kept California’s energy consumption relatively flat even with rapid population growth.

TITLE 20 CCR SECTIONS 1601 ET SEQ. – APPLIANCE EFFICIENCY REGULATIONS

The Appliance Efficiency Regulations regulate the sale of appliances in California. The Appliance Efficiency Regulations include standards for both federally regulated appliances and non-federally regulated appliances. 23 categories of appliances are included in the scope of these regulations. The standards within these regulations apply to appliances that are sold or offered for sale in California, except those sold wholesale in California for final retail sale outside the state and those designed and sold exclusively for use in recreational vehicles (RV) or other mobile equipment (CEC 2012).

TITLE 24 CCR PART 6 – CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE

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.

TITLE 24 CCR PART 11 – CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

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 became 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 (43). 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 (44):

NONRESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

- Short-term bicycle parking. If the new project or an additional alteration is anticipated to generate visitor traffic, provide permanently anchored bicycle racks within 200 feet of the visitors' entrance, readily visible to passers-by, for 5% of new visitor motorized vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one two-bike capacity rack (5.106.4.1.1).
- Long-term bicycle parking. For new buildings with tenant spaces that have 10 or more tenant-occupants, provide secure bicycle parking for 5% of the tenant-occupant vehicular parking spaces with a minimum of one bicycle parking facility (5.106.4.1.2).
- EV charging stations. New construction shall facilitate the future installation of EV supply equipment. The compliance requires empty raceways for future conduit and documentation that the electrical system has adequate capacity for the future load. The number of spaces to be provided for is contained in Table 5.106. 5.3.3 (5.106.5.3). Additionally, Table 5.106.5.4.1 specifies requirements for the installation of raceway conduit and panel power requirements for medium- and heavy-duty electric vehicle supply equipment for warehouses, grocery stores, and retail stores.
- Outdoor light pollution reduction. Outdoor lighting systems shall be designed to meet the backlight, uplight and glare ratings per Table 5.106.8 (5.106.8).
- Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.405.1.2, or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent (5.408.1).
- Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reuse or recycled. For a phased project, such material may be stockpiled on site until the storage site is developed (5.408.3).
- Recycling by Occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive (5.410.1).
- Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:
 - Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush (5.303.3.1)
 - Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall-mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.1). The effective flush volume of floor-mounted or other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.2).
 - Showerheads. Single showerheads shall have a minimum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute and 80 psi (5.303.3.3.1). When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combine flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi (5.303.3.3.2).

- Faucets and fountains. Nonresidential lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi (5.303.3.4.1). Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute of 60 psi (5.303.3.4.2). Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute (5.303.3.4.3). Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.4). Metering faucets for wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate not more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.5).
- Outdoor potable water uses in landscaped areas. Nonresidential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent (5.304.1).
- Water meters. Separate submeters or metering devices shall be installed for new buildings or additions in excess of 50,000 sf or for excess consumption where any tenant within a new building or within an addition that is project to consume more than 1,000 gallons per day (GPD) (5.303.1.1 and 5.303.1.2).
- Outdoor water uses in rehabilitated landscape projects equal or greater than 2,500 sf. Rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 sf requiring a building or landscape permit (5.304.3).
- Commissioning. For new buildings 10,000 sf and over, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's or owner representative's project requirements (5.410.2).

CARB REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CARB adopted a regulation in 2009 to reduce refrigerant GHG emissions from stationary sources through refrigerant leak detection and monitoring, leak repair, system retirement and retrofitting, reporting and recordkeeping, and proper refrigerant cylinder use, sale, and disposal. The regulation is set forth in sections 95380 to 95398 of Title 17, CCR. The rules implementing the regulation establish a limit on statewide GHG emissions from stationary facilities with refrigeration systems with more than 50 pounds of a high GWP refrigerant. The refrigerant management program is designed to (1) reduce emissions of high-GWP GHG refrigerants from leaky stationary, non-residential refrigeration equipment; (2) reduce emissions from the installation and servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning appliances using high-GWP refrigerants; and (3) verify GHG emission reductions.

TRACTOR-TRAILER GHG REGULATION

The tractors and trailers subject to this regulation must either use EPA SmartWay certified tractors and trailers or retrofit their existing fleet with SmartWay verified technologies. The regulation applies primarily to owners of 53-foot or longer box-type trailers, including both dry-van and refrigerated-van trailers, and owners of the HD tractors that pull them on California highways. These owners are responsible for replacing or retrofitting their affected vehicles with compliant aerodynamic technologies and low rolling resistance tires. Sleeper cab tractors MY 2011 and later must be SmartWay certified. All other tractors must use SmartWay verified low rolling resistance tires. There are also requirements for trailers to have low rolling resistance tires and aerodynamic devices.

PHASE 1 AND 2 HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE GHG STANDARDS

In September 2011, CARB has adopted a regulation for GHG emissions from HDTs and engines sold in California. It establishes GHG emission limits on truck and engine manufacturers and harmonizes with the EPA rule for new trucks and engines nationally. Existing HD vehicle regulations in California include engine criteria emission standards, tractor-trailer GHG requirements to implement SmartWay strategies (i.e., the Heavy-Duty Tractor-Trailer GHG Regulation), and in-use fleet retrofit requirements such as the Truck and Bus Regulation. The EPA rule has compliance requirements for new compression and spark ignition engines, as well as trucks from Class 2b through Class 8. Compliance requirements began with MY 2014 with stringency levels increasing through MY 2018. The rule organizes truck compliance into three groupings, which include a) HD pickups and vans; b) vocational vehicles; and c) combination tractors. The EPA rule does not regulate trailers.

CARB staff has worked jointly with the EPA and the NHTSA on the next phase of federal GHG emission standards for medium-duty trucks (MDT) and HDT vehicles, called federal Phase 2. The federal Phase 2 standards were built on the improvements in engine and vehicle efficiency required by the Phase 1 emission standards and represent a significant opportunity to achieve further GHG reductions for 2018 and later MY HDT vehicles, including trailers. The EPA and NHTSA have proposed to roll back GHG and fuel economy standards for cars and light-duty trucks, which suggests a similar rollback of Phase 2 standards for MDT and HDT vehicles may be pursued.

SB 97 AND THE CEQA GUIDELINES UPDATE

Passed in August 2007, SB 97 added Section 21083.05 to the Public Resources Code. The code states “(a) On or before July 1, 2009, the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) shall prepare, develop, and transmit to the Resources Agency guidelines for the mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions as required by this division, including, but not limited to, effects associated with transportation or energy consumption. (b) On or before January 1, 2010, the Resources Agency shall certify and adopt guidelines prepared and developed by the OPR pursuant to subdivision (a).”

In 2012, Public Resources Code Section 21083.05 was amended to state:

“The Office of Planning and Research and the Natural Resources Agency shall periodically update the guidelines for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or the effects of greenhouse gas emissions as required by this division, including, but not limited to, effects associated with transportation or energy consumption, to incorporate new information or criteria established by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code.”

On December 28, 2018, the Natural Resources Agency announced the OAL approved the amendments to the *CEQA Guidelines* for implementing CEQA. The CEQA Amendments provide guidance to public agencies regarding the analysis and mitigation of the effects of GHG emissions in CEQA documents. The CEQA Amendments fit within the existing CEQA framework by amending existing *CEQA Guidelines* to reference climate change.

Section 15064.4 was added the *CEQA Guidelines* and states that in determining the significance of a project's GHG emissions, the lead agency should focus its analysis on the reasonably foreseeable incremental contribution of the project's emissions to the effects of climate change. A project's incremental contribution may be cumulatively considerable even if it appears relatively insignificant compared to statewide, national, or global emissions. The agency's analysis should consider a timeframe that is appropriate for the project. The agency's analysis also must reasonably reflect evolving scientific knowledge and state regulatory schemes. Additionally, a lead agency may use a model or methodology to estimate GHG emissions resulting from a project. The lead agency has discretion to select the model or methodology it considers most appropriate to enable decision makers to intelligently take into account the project's incremental contribution to climate change. The lead agency must support its selection of a model or methodology with substantial evidence. The lead agency should explain the limitations of the particular model or methodology selected for use (45).

2.7.4 REGIONAL

The Project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

SCAQMD

The SCAQMD is the agency responsible for air quality planning and regulation in the SCAB. The SCAQMD addresses the impacts to climate change of projects subject to SCAQMD permit as a lead agency if they are the only agency having discretionary approval for the project and acts as a responsible agency when a land use agency must also approve discretionary permits for the project. The SCAQMD acts as an expert commenting agency for impacts to air quality. This expertise carries over to GHG emissions, so the agency helps local land use agencies through the development of models and emission thresholds that can be used to address GHG emissions.

The SCAQMD has been evaluating GHG significance thresholds since April 2008. On December 5, 2008, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted an Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas Significance Threshold of 10,000 MTCO_{2e} per year for stationary source/industrial projects for which the SCAQMD is the lead agency. The SCAQMD has continued to consider then adoption of significance thresholds for projects where the SCAMD is not the lead agency. The most recent proposal issued in September 2010 uses the following tiered approach to evaluate potential GHG impacts from various uses:

- Tier 1 consists of evaluating whether or not the project qualifies for any applicable exemption under CEQA.
- Tier 2 consists of determining whether the project is consistent with a locally adopted GHG reduction plan. If a project is consistent with a qualifying locally adopted GHG reduction plan, it does not have significant GHG emissions.
- Tier 3 consists of screening thresholds, which the lead agency can choose, but must be consistent with all projects within its jurisdiction. A project's construction emissions are averaged over 30 years and are added to the project's operational emissions. If a project's

emissions are below one of the following screening thresholds, then the project is less than significant:

- Residential and commercial land use: 3,000 MTCO₂e/yr
- Industrial land use: 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr
- Option 1: Based on land use type: residential: 3,500 MTCO₂e/yr; commercial: 1,400 MTCO₂e/yr; or mixed use: 3,000 MTCO₂e/yr
- Option 2: All non-industrial land uses: 3,000 MTCO₂e/yr
- Tier 4 has the following options:
 - Option 1: Percent emission reduction target; this percentage is currently undefined.
 - Option 2: Early implementation of applicable AB 32 Scoping Plan measures
 - Option 3: 2020 target for service populations (SP), which includes residents and employees: 4.8 MTCO₂e per SP per year for projects and 6.6 MTCO₂e per SP per year for plans;
 - Option 3, 2035 target: 3.0 MTCO₂e per SP per year for projects and 4.1 MTCO₂e per SP per year for plans
- Tier 5 involves mitigation offsets to achieve target significance threshold.

The SCAQMD's draft thresholds used the Executive Order S-3-05-year 2050 goal as the basis for the Tier 3 screening level. Achieving the Executive Order's objective would contribute to worldwide efforts to cap CO₂ concentrations at 450 ppm, thus stabilizing global climate.

The thresholds identified above have not been adopted by the SCAQMD or distributed for widespread public review and comment, and the working group tasked with developing the thresholds has not met since September 2010. The future schedule and likelihood of threshold adoption is uncertain. If CARB adopts statewide significance thresholds, SCAQMD staff plan to report back to the SCAQMD Governing Board regarding any recommended changes or additions to the SCAQMD's draft thresholds. The only update to the SCAQMD's GHG thresholds since 2010 is that the 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold for industrial projects is now included in the SCAQMD's March 2023 South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds document that is published for use by local agencies.

The SCAQMD only has authority over GHG emissions from development projects that include air quality permits. At this time, it is unknown if the project would include stationary sources of emissions subject to SCAQMD permits. [Note: the emergency fire water pump would require a permit from the SCAQMD.] Notwithstanding, if the Project requires a stationary permit, it would be subject to the applicable SCAQMD regulations.

SCAQMD Regulation XXVII, adopted in 2009 includes the following rules:

- Rule 2700 defines terms and post global warming potentials.
- Rule 2701, SoCal Climate Solutions Exchange, establishes a voluntary program to encourage, quantify, and certify voluntary, high quality certified GHG emission reductions in the SCAQMD.

- Rule 2702, GHG Reduction Program created a program to produce GHG emission reductions within the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD would fund projects through contracts in response to requests for proposals or purchase reductions from other parties.
- Rule 2305, Warehouse Indirect Source Rule, which includes the Warehouse Actions and Investments to Reduce Emissions Program (WAIRE), and Rule 316. Rule 2305 establishes for the first time a regulatory program designed to reduce air pollution (and indirect GHG emissions) caused by warehouse-related activities and is focused on emissions from vehicles that service large warehouses. Rule 316 establishes a fee system to support the Rule 2305 program on an ongoing basis. Rules 2305 and 316 apply to operators and owners of existing and new warehouses with floor space greater than or equal to 100,000-sf within a single building (i.e., large warehouses). Rules 2305 and 316 require such operators and owners to annually take actions with respect to their warehouses that either reduce emissions regionally and locally or facilitate emission reductions. Specifically, owners and operators must “earn” a specific number of WAIRE Points. However, warehouse owners are only required to earn WAIRE Points if they are also a warehouse operator. If a warehouse owner is not an operator, they are not required to earn WAIRE Points even if the operator in their warehouse does not earn the required number of WAIRE Points. Warehouse owners are only required to submit a Warehouse Operations Notification to the SCAQMD.

The number of WAIRE Points required for a specific operator is based on the intensity of operations (i.e., number of truck trips and type of trucks) at each of their warehouses every year. The required points are known as the WAIRE Points Compliance Obligation (WPCO). The WPCO is calculated based on a 12-month survey of truck trips entering or exiting the site, the truck data is weighted based on the types of trucks, and activity is projected for the next year. Thus, the WAIRE Points pay for the prior year’s emissions based on points earned in subsequent years.

WAIRE Points are earned by implementing a menu of items including purchasing/renting/leasing near-zero (NZE) and zero emission (ZE) yard equipment and/or trucks, installing on-site ZE fueling stations, and proving on-site solar PV systems that are intended to offset or reduce warehouse emissions. Owners and operators may also implement custom WAIRE plans for individual facilities, subject to SCAQMD approval; or pay mitigation fees to have the SCAQMD implement measures within the SCAB. Owners and operators that over-comply may transfer excess WAIRE Points earned in one year to a subsequent year or may transfer WAIRE points to another site within their control. WAIRE Points cannot be transferred to other operators and expire after 3 years. Rule 2305 also requires reporting information about facility operations and recordkeeping. Rule 316 is the companion rule to Rule 2305 and establishes the administrative fees that Rule 2305 warehouse owners and operators must pay to support SCAQMD compliance activities.

While the Project proponent may be defined as a warehouse owner and would submit a Warehouse Operation Notice(s), as required, the Project proponent does not intend to be the warehouse operator and has no knowledge of the future operations. Thus, the specific information required by Rule 2305 for calculating the WPCO is unavailable, and the necessary number of points is unknown. Finally, the WAIRE points expire after 3 years and are based on actions of future operators and are thus temporary and could not be calculated. Therefore, even though the WAIRE program will reduce emissions for

warehouse activities in the region, no emission reductions from the WAIRE Program can be calculated for this analysis.

2.7.5 LOCAL

CITY OF PERRIS CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (CAP)

The City of Perris CAP was adopted by the City Council (Resolution Number 4966) on February 23, 2016 (46). The CAP was developed to address global climate change through the reduction of harmful GHG emissions at the community level, and as part of California's mandated statewide GHG emissions reduction goals under AB 32. Perris's CAP, including the GHG inventories and forecasts contained within, is based on WRCOG's Subregional CAP. The Perris CAP utilized WRCOG's analysis of existing GHG reduction programs and policies that have already been implemented in the subregion and applicable best practices from other regions to assist in meeting the 2020 subregional reduction target. The CAP reduction measures chosen for the City's CAP were based on their GHG reduction potential, cost-benefit characteristics, funding availability, and feasibility of implementation in the City of Perris. The CAP used an inventory base year of 2010 and included emissions from the following sectors: residential energy, commercial/industrial energy, transportation, waste, and wastewater. The CAP's 2020 reduction target is 15% below 2010 levels, and the 2035 reduction target is 47.5% below 2010 levels. The City of Perris is expected to meet these reduction targets through implementation of statewide and local measures. Beyond 2020, Executive Order S-03-05 calls for a reduction of GHG emissions to a level 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

CITY OF PERRIS GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES

The City of Perris Guidelines apply to all new warehouse, logistics, and distribution facilities ("industrial uses"). In addition, the Perris GNG acts as a supplement to the City's Zoning Code and Specific Plans. Project level review under CEQA would continue to apply to any project, regardless of the total square footage. The approving authority has the discretion and authority to approve projects that deviate from the guidance provided in this policy, provided adequate justifications are provided by the applicant. The City of Perris Guidelines includes the following goals:

1. Ensure air quality and health risks, and noise impacts are evaluated;
2. Protect public health, safety, and welfare by regulating the design, location, and operation of warehouse/distribution facilities; and
3. Protect sensitive receptors, including neighborhood character of residential communities in the City of Perris.

The proposed goals and policies in the Perris GNG aim at balancing economic growth, industrial development, and business success while implementing methods for the reduction of potential negative impacts on sensitive receptors. There are five areas that would benefit from the goals and policies in the Perris GNG: Neighborhood Character; Reduction of Engine Emissions; Elimination of Trucks in Residential Areas; Buffers between Warehouses and Sensitive Receptors; and Educational Training, Public Outreach, and Community Engagement.

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3 PROJECT GHG IMPACT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Project has been evaluated to determine if it will result in a significant GHG impact. 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 GHG impacts are taken from the Initial Study Checklist in Appendix G of the State *CEQA Guidelines* (14 CCR of Regulations §§15000, et seq.). Based on these thresholds, a project would result in a significant impact related to GHG if it would (47):

- Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
- Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

3.2.1 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

As discussed previously, the SCAQMD has incorporated its adopted 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold for industrial projects into its latest (2023) South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds document that is published for use by local agencies. In the absence of other thresholds of significance adopted by the SCAQMD, the City of Perris has been using the SCAQMD's 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold for industrial projects and the draft thresholds for non-industrial projects the purpose of evaluating the GHG impacts associated with proposed general development projects. The City's use of the 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold is also considered to be conservative for the proposed project since it is being applied to all of the GHG emissions generated by the proposed project (i.e., area sources, energy sources, vehicular sources, solid waste sources, and water sources) whereas the SCAQMD's adopted 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold applies only to the new stationary sources generated at industrial facilities.

3.3 MODELS EMPLOYED TO ANALYZE GHGS

3.3.1 CALIFORNIA EMISSIONS ESTIMATOR MODEL (CALEEMOD)

In August 2023 the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in conjunction with other California air districts, including the SCAQMD, released the latest version of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.18. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutants and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources; and quantify applicable air quality and GHG reductions achieved from mitigation measures (48). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used for this Project to determine GHG emissions. Output from the model runs for construction and operational activity are provided in Appendices 3.1 through 3.2. CalEEMod includes GHG

emissions from the following source categories: construction, area, energy, mobile, waste, water, refrigerants, stationary, on-site equipment, and TRUs.

3.4 LIFE-CYCLE ANALYSIS NOT REQUIRED

A full life-cycle analysis (LCA) for construction and operational activity is not included in this analysis due to the lack of consensus guidance on LCA methodology at this time (49). Life-cycle analysis (i.e., assessing economy-wide GHG emissions from the processes in manufacturing and transporting all raw materials used in the Project development, infrastructure, and on-going operations) depends on emission factors or econometric factors that are not well established for all processes. At this time, a LCA would be extremely speculative and thus has not been prepared.

Additionally, the SCAQMD recommends analyzing direct and indirect project GHG emissions generated within California and not life-cycle emissions because the life-cycle effects from a project could occur outside of California, might not be very well understood, or documented, and would be challenging to mitigate (50). Additionally, the science to calculate life cycle emissions is not yet established or well defined; therefore, the SCAQMD has not recommended, and is not requiring, life-cycle emissions analysis.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Project construction activities would generate CO₂ and CH₄ emissions. The *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22 -00030) Air Quality Impact Analysis (AQIA)* report contains detailed information regarding Project construction activities (51). As discussed in the AQIA, Construction related emissions are expected from the following construction activities:

- Site Preparation
- Grading
- Building Construction
- Paving
- Architectural Coating

3.5.1 CONSTRUCTION DURATION

For purposes of analysis, construction of Project is assumed to commence in April 2024 and would last through March 2025. The construction schedule utilized in the analysis, shown in Table 3-1, 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 year increases due to emission regulations becoming more stringent⁵. The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per the *CEQA Guidelines* (52).

⁵ 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.

TABLE 3-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Working Days
Site Preparation	04/02/2024	04/15/2024	10
Grading	04/16/2024	05/27/2024	30
Building Construction	05/28/2024	03/17/2025	210
Paving/Roadway Construction	02/18/2025	03/17/2025	20
Architectural Coating	01/21/2025	03/17/2025	40

3.5.2 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 3-2 is assumed to 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 code. In accordance with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, it was assumed that equipment rated 50 or more horsepower would be equipped with CARB Tier 4 compliant engines.

TABLE 3-2: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Equipment	Amount	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Grading	Graders	1	8
	Excavators	2	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Forklifts	4	8
	Generator Sets	2	8
	Cranes	2	8
	Welders	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

3.5.3 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS SUMMARY

For construction phase Project emissions, GHGs are quantified and amortized over the life of the Project. To amortize the emissions over the life of the Project, the SCAQMD recommends calculating the total GHG emissions for the construction activities, dividing it by a 30-year Project life then adding that number to the annual operational phase GHG emissions (53). As such, construction emissions were amortized over a 30-year period and added to the annual operational phase GHG emissions. The amortized construction emissions are presented in Table 3-3.

TABLE 3-3: AMORTIZED ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Year	Emissions (MT/yr)				
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Refrigerants	Total CO ₂ e ⁶
2024	940.39	0.03	0.06	0.65	960.18
2025	239.35	0.01	0.01	0.17	242.75
Total GHG Emissions	1,179.74	0.04	0.07	0.81	1,202.93
Amortized Construction Emissions	39.32	0.00	0.00	0.03	40.10

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

⁶ CalEEMod reports the most common GHGs emitted which include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and R. These GHGs are then converted into CO₂e by multiplying the individual GHG by the GWP.

3.6 OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Operational activities associated with the Project would result in emissions of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and R from the following primary sources:

- Area Source Emissions
- Energy Source Emissions
- Mobile Source Emissions
- On-Site Cargo Handling Equipment Emissions
- Transportation Refrigeration Unit (TRU) Emissions
- Diesel Fire Water Pump Backup Generator
- Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution
- Solid Waste
- Refrigerants

3.6.1 AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

⁶ CalEEMod reports the most common GHGs emitted which include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and R. These GHGs are then converted into the CO₂e by multiplying the individual GHG by the GWP.

Landscape maintenance equipment would generate emissions from fuel combustion and evaporation of unburned fuel. Equipment in this category would include lawnmowers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers used to maintain the landscaping of the Project. It should be noted that on October 9, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed AB 1346. The bill aims to ban the sale of new gasoline-powered equipment under 25 gross horsepower (known as small off-road engines [SOREs]) by 2024. For purposes of analysis, the emissions associated with landscape maintenance equipment were calculated based on assumptions provided in CalEEMod.

3.6.2 ENERGY SOURCE EMISSIONS

COMBUSTION EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY

GHGs are emitted from buildings as a result of activities for which electricity and natural gas are typically used as energy sources. Combustion of any type of fuel emits CO₂ and other GHGs directly into the atmosphere; these emissions are considered direct emissions associated with a building; the building energy use emissions do not include street lighting⁷. Based on information provided by the Project applicant, no natural gas would be used as a result of the Project, and as such use of natural gas is not considered in the analysis. GHGs are also emitted during the generation of electricity from fossil fuels; these emissions are considered to be indirect emissions. Electricity usage associated with the Project was calculated by CalEEMod using default parameters.

3.6.3 MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS

The Project related GHG emissions derive primarily from vehicle trips generated by the Project, including employee trips to and from the site and truck trips associated with the proposed uses. Trip characteristics available from the *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22--00030) Traffic Analysis* were utilized in this analysis (54).

APPROACH FOR ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT

In order to determine emissions from passenger car vehicles, CalEEMod defaults for trip length and trip purpose were utilized. Default vehicle trip lengths for primary trips will be populated using data from the local metropolitan planning organizations/Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (MPO/RTPA). Trip type percentages and trip lengths provided by MPO/RTPAs truncate data at their demonstrative borders. This analysis assumes that passenger cars include Light-Duty-Auto vehicles (LDA), Light-Duty-Trucks (LDT1⁸ & LDT2⁹), Medium-Duty-Vehicles (MDV), and Motorcycles (MCY) vehicle types. In order to account for emissions generated by passenger cars, the fleet mix in Table 3-4 was utilized.

⁷ The CalEEMod emissions inventory model does not include indirect emission related to street lighting. Indirect emissions related to street lighting are expected to be negligible and cannot be accurately quantified at this time as there is insufficient information as to the number and type of street lighting that would occur.

⁸ Vehicles under the LDT1 category have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 6,000 lbs. and equivalent test weight (ETW) of less than or equal to 3,750 lbs.

⁹ Vehicles under the LDT2 category have a GVWR of less than 6,000 lbs. and ETW between 3,751 lbs. and 5,750 lbs.

TABLE 3-4: PASSENGER CAR FLEET MIX

Land Use	% Vehicle Type				
	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	MCY
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	53.97%	4.25%	21.88%	17.36%	2.55%
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse					

Note: The Project-specific passenger car fleet mix used in this analysis is based on a proportional split utilizing the default CalEEMod percentages assigned to LDA, LDT1, LDT2, and MDV vehicle types.

To determine emissions from trucks for the proposed industrial uses, the analysis incorporated the SCAQMD recommended truck trip length of 15.3 miles for 2-axle (LHDT1, LHDT2), 14.2 miles for 3-axle (MHDT) trucks, and 39.9 miles for 4+-axle (HHDT) trucks and weighting the average trip lengths using traffic trip percentages. The trip length function for the industrial uses have been revised to 30.06 miles and 28.13 miles for the high-cube transload warehouse and high-cube cold storage uses, respectively, and an assumption of 100% primary trips. Trucks are broken down by truck type. The truck fleet mix is estimated by rationing the trip rates for each truck type based on information provided by the SCAQMD recommended truck mix, by axle type. Heavy trucks are broken down by truck type (or axle type) and are categorized as either Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks (LHDT1¹⁰ & LHDT2¹¹)/2-axle, Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks (MHDT)/3-axle, and Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks (HHDT)/4+-axle. To account for emissions generated by trucks, the fleet mix in Table 3-5 was utilized.

TABLE 3-5: TRUCK FLEET MIX

Land Use	% Vehicle Type			
	LHDT1	LHDT2	MHDT	HHDT
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	13.30%	3.78%	21.95%	60.98%
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse	28.69%	8.15%	10.53%	52.63%

Note: Project-specific truck fleet mix is based on the number of trips generated by each truck type (LHDT1, LHDT2, MHDT, and HHDT) relative to the total number of truck trips.

3.6.4 ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS

It is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building’s truck court areas. Although the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines require that on-site motorized operational equipment shall be Zero Emissions, for this particular Project, on-site modeled operational equipment was assumed to include up to two (2) 175 horsepower (hp), natural gas-powered cargo handling equipment – port tractor operating at 4 hours a day¹² for 365 days of the year in order to provide a conservative analysis.

¹⁰ Vehicles under the LHDT1 category have a GVWR of 8,501 to 10,000 lbs.

¹¹ Vehicles under the LHDT2 category have a GVWR of 10,001 to 14,000 lbs.

¹² Based on Table II-3, Port and Rail Cargo Handling Equipment Demographics by Type, from CARB’s Technology Assessment: Mobile Cargo Handling Equipment document, a single piece of equipment could operate up to 2 hours per day (Total Average Annual Activity divided by Total Number Pieces of Equipment). As such, the analysis conservatively assumes that the tractor/loader/backhoe would operate up to 4 hours per day.

3.6.5 TRU EMISSIONS

In order to account for the possibility of refrigerated uses, trucks associated with the cold-storage land use are assumed to also have Transportation Refrigeration Units (TRUs). For modeling purposes, 38 truck trips during have been estimated to include TRUs (e.g., all truck trips that would be associated with up to 50,000-sf of high-cube cold storage use, as summarized in the *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22-00030) Traffic Analysis* (54)). TRUs are accounted for during on-site and off-site travel. The TRU calculations are based on EMISSIONS FACTOR Model version 2021 (EMFAC2021), developed by the CARB. EMFAC2021 does not provide emission rates per hour or mile as with the on-road emission model and only provides emission inventories. Emission results are produced in tons per day while all activity, fuel consumption and horsepower hours were reported at annual levels. The emission inventory is based on specific assumptions including the average horsepower rating of specific types of equipment and the hours of operation annually. These assumptions are not always consistent with assumptions used in the modeling of project level emissions. Therefore, the emissions inventory was converted into emission rates to accurately calculate emissions from TRU operation associated with project level details. This was accomplished by converting the annual horsepower hours to daily operational characteristics and converting the daily emission levels into hourly emission rates based on the total emission of each criteria pollutant by equipment type and the average daily hours of operations.

3.6.6 EMERGENCY ENGINES

It is anticipated that the Project would utilize a 197 hp diesel-powered emergency fire pump and a 762 hp diesel-powered emergency backup generator. For analytical purposes, it is anticipated that the fire pump and emergency generator would each operate for a maximum time of 0.5 hour per day and 26 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes.

3.6.7 WATER SUPPLY, TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

Indirect GHG emissions result from the production of electricity used to convey, treat, and distribute water and wastewater. The amount of electricity required to convey, treat, and distribute water depends on the volume of water as well as the sources of the water. Unless otherwise noted, CalEEMod default parameters were used.

3.6.8 SOLID WASTE

Industrial land uses would result in the generation and disposal of solid waste. A percentage of this waste would be diverted from landfills by a variety of means, such as reducing the amount of waste generated, recycling, and/or composting. The remainder of the waste not diverted would be disposed of at a landfill. GHG emissions from landfills are associated with the anaerobic breakdown of material. GHG emissions associated with the disposal of solid waste associated with the proposed Project were calculated by CalEEMod using default parameters.

3.6.9 REFRIGERANTS

Air conditioning (A/C) and refrigeration equipment associated with the buildings are anticipated to generate GHG emissions. CalEEMod automatically generates a default A/C and refrigeration

equipment inventory for each project land use subtype based on industry data from the USEPA (2016b). CalEEMod quantifies refrigerant emissions from leaks during regular operation and routine servicing over the equipment lifetime and then derives average annual emissions from the lifetime estimate. Note that CalEEMod does not quantify emissions from the disposal of refrigeration and A/C equipment at the end of its lifetime. Per 17 CCR 95371, new facilities with refrigeration equipment containing more than 50 pounds of refrigerant are prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of January 1, 2022. As such, it was conservatively assumed that refrigeration systems installed at the supermarket portion of the Project would utilize refrigerants with a GWP of 150. GHG emissions associated with refrigerants were calculated by CalEEMod.

3.6.10 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

The estimated Project-related GHG emissions are summarized on Table 3-6. Detailed operation model outputs for the Project are presented in Appendix 3.2. As shown in Table 3-6, construction and operation of the Project would generate approximately 3,234.13 MTCO₂e/yr.

TABLE 3-6: PROJECT GHG EMISSIONS

Emission Source	Emissions (MT/yr)				
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Refrigerants	Total CO ₂ e
Annual construction-related emissions amortized over 30 years	39.32	1.39E-03	2.39E-03	2.72E-02	40.10
Mobile Source	1848.10	0.04	0.19	2.73	1909.01
Area Source	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Energy Source	451.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	453.81
Water Usage	134.98	3.11	0.07	0.00	235.11
Waste	34.59	3.46	0.00	0.00	121.01
Refrigerants	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.59	69.59
Stationary Source	9.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.53
On-Site Equipment Source					94.75
TRU Source					300.21
Total CO₂e (All Sources)	3,234.13				

Source: CalEEMod output, See Appendix 3.2 for detailed model outputs.

3.7 GHG EMISSIONS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.7.1 GHG IMPACT 1

Potential to generate direct or indirect GHG emissions that would result in a significant impact on the environment.

As discussed previously, the SCAQMD has incorporated its adopted 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold for industrial projects into its latest (2023) South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds document that is published for use by local agencies. In the absence of other thresholds of

significance adopted by the SCAQMD, the City of Perris has been using the SCAQMD's 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold for industrial projects. Also, 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr has been used as the significance threshold by many local government lead agencies for logistics projects throughout the SCAG region since the SCAQMD adopted this threshold for its own use. Further, to ensure that the threshold is conservative in its application, although the SCAQMD uses their adopted 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold to determine the significance of stationary source emissions for industrial projects, the 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold used in this CEQA document is applied to all sources of Project-related GHG emissions whether stationary source, mobile source, area source, or other.

Use of this threshold is also consistent with guidance provided in the CAPCOA *CEQA and Climate Change* handbook, as such, the City has opted to use a non-zero threshold approach based on Approach 2 of the handbook. Threshold 2.5 (Unit-Based Thresholds Based on Market Capture) establishes a numerical threshold based on capture of approximately 90% of emissions from future development. The latest threshold developed by SCAQMD using this method is 10,000 MTCO₂e/yr based on the review of 711 CEQA projects.

The Project has the potential to generate a total of approximately 3,234.13 MTCO₂e/yr. As such, the Project would not exceed the SCAQMD's numeric threshold of 10,000 MTCO₂e if it were applied. Thus, the Project would not have the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable impact with respect to GHG emissions.

3.7.2 GHG IMPACT 2

Would the Project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

As previously stated, pursuant to Section 15604.4 of the *CEQA Guidelines*, a lead agency may rely on qualitative analysis or performance-based standards to determine the significance of impacts from GHG emissions (45). As such, the Project's consistency with the 2022 Scoping Plan, is discussed below. It should be noted that the Project's consistency with the 2022 Scoping Plan also satisfies consistency with AB 32 since the 2022 Scoping Plan is based on the overall targets established by AB 32 and SB 32. Consistency with the 2008 and 2017 Scoping Plan is not necessary, since both of these plans have been superseded by the 2022 Scoping Plan. For reasons outlined herein, the proposed Project would result in a less than significant impact with respect to GHG emissions for GHG Impact #2.

2022 SCOPING PLAN CONSISTENCY

The Project would not impede the State's progress towards carbon neutrality by 2045 under the 2022 Scoping Plan. The Project would be required to comply with applicable current and future regulatory requirements promulgated through the 2022 Scoping Plan. Some of the current transportation sector policies the Project will comply with (through vehicle manufacturer compliance) include: Advanced Clean Cars II, Advanced Clean Trucks, Advanced Clean Fleets, Zero Emission Forklifts, the Off-Road Zero-Emission Targeted Manufacturer rule, Clean Off-Road Fleet Recognition Program, In-use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, Off-Road Zero-Emission Targeted Manufacturer rule, Clean Off-Road Fleet Recognition Program, Amendments to the In-

use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation, carbon pricing through the Cap-and-Trade Program, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard. Additionally, the Project includes design features related to water and solid conservation that will further reduce Project GHG emissions. As such, the Project would not be inconsistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan. Lastly, the Project would be required to comply with applicable elements outlined in the City's CAP. As such, the Project would not be inconsistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE CITY'S CAP

The City of Perris adopted its CAP in February 2016. The measures identified in the CAP represent the City's actions to achieve the GHG reduction targets of AB 32 for target year 2020. Local measures incorporated in the CAP include:

- An energy measure that directs the City to create an energy action plan to reduce energy consumption citywide
- Land use and transportation measures that encourage alternative modes of transportation (walking, biking, and transit), reduce motor vehicle use by allowing a reduction in parking supply, voluntary transportation demand management to reduce vehicle miles traveled, and land use strategies that improve jobs-housing balance (increased density and mixed-use)
- Solid waste measures that reduce landfilled solid waste in the City

Further, the Project is subject to California Building Code requirements. New buildings must meet the applicable building code requirements and standards in place at the time building permit documentation submittals are made. CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved 2022 California Green Building Code Standards taking effect on January 1, 2023. As construction of the Project is anticipated to be completed in 2025, it is presumed that the Project would be required to comply with the Title 24 standards in place at that time. While the Project does not include reduced parking, increased density, or a mixed-use development, it would provide sidewalks, bike racks, and pedestrian walkways to encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation (walking, biking, and transit). As such, the Project would not conflict with applicable GHG reduction measures in the CAP and a less than significant impact is expected to occur.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE CITY OF PERRIS GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES

The City of Perris Guidelines apply to all new warehouse, logistics, and distribution facilities ("industrial uses"). In addition, the Perris GNG acts as a supplement to the City's Zoning Code and Specific Plans. Project level review under CEQA would continue to apply to any project, regardless of the total square footage. The approving authority has the discretion and authority to approve projects that deviate from the guidance provided in this policy, provided adequate justifications are provided by the applicant. The City of Perris Guidelines includes the following goals:

4. Ensure air quality and health risks, and noise impacts are evaluated;
5. Protect public health, safety, and welfare by regulating the design, location, and operation of warehouse/distribution facilities; and
6. Protect sensitive receptors, including neighborhood character of residential communities in the City of Perris.

The proposed goals and policies in the Perris GNG aim at balancing economic growth, industrial development, and business success while implementing methods for the reduction of potential negative impacts on sensitive receptors. There are five areas that would benefit from the goals and policies in the Perris GNG: Neighborhood Character; Reduction of Engine Emissions; Elimination of Trucks in Residential Areas; Buffers between Warehouses and Sensitive Receptors; and Educational Training, Public Outreach, and Community Engagement.

MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

7. Any industrial project over 400,000 square feet in size or requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be designed to meet the requirements of LEED Silver Certification whether or not certification is pursued. Documentation shall be provided to the City demonstrating compliance.
8. The developer shall plant one 24-inch box tree per 2,500 square feet of building size including irrigation lines and controllers at an off-site location to be determined by the City (i.e., City right-of-way, parks, etc.) or provide funding equivalent to such cost at the discretion of the City, prior to issuance of the building permit.
9. Minimize the air quality impacts of trucks on sensitive receptors by:
 - Restricting diesel engine and construction equipment idling to 5 minutes or less (SCAQMD Rule 2485). A driver of a vehicle shall turn off the engine upon stopping at a destination.
 - Designing facilities with adequate on-site queuing for trucks and away from sensitive receptors and preventing queuing of trucks on surrounding public streets.
 - Providing ingress and egress for trucks away from sensitive receptors.
 - For buildings with 50 or more dock high doors, a site plan is required identifying a planned location for future electric truck charging stations and installation of raceway for conduit to that location. A ratio of one charging station shall be required for every 50 dock high doors.
 - On site equipment, such as forklifts, shall be electric with the necessary electrical charging stations provided or be powered by alternative technology.
 - Passenger vehicles parking should be separated from enclosed truck parking/truck court, and have separate primary access. Good Neighbor Guidelines (Perris GNG) 6
 - At least 10% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces shall be electric vehicle (EV) ready. At least 5% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces shall be equipped with working Level 2 Quick charge EV charging stations installed and operational, prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Signage shall be installed indicating EV charging stations and that spaces are reserved for clean air/EV vehicles.
 - Encouraging replacement of diesel fleets with new model vehicles.
 - Preventing the queuing of trucks on streets or elsewhere outside the warehouse facility or near sensitive receptor.
 - Promoting the installation of on-site electric hook-ups to eliminate idling of main and auxiliary engines during loading and unloading of cargo and when trucks are not in use – especially where transport refrigeration units (TRUs) are proposed to be used.
10. Warehouses greater than 100,000 square feet are required to directly reduce nitrogen and diesel particulate matter emissions (SCAQMD Rule 2305).
11. On site motorized operational equipment shall be ZE (Zero Emissions).

12. Facility operators shall coordinate with CARB and SCAQMD to obtain the latest information about regional air quality concentrations, health risks, and trucking regulations.
13. Post signs requiring to turn off truck engines when not in use.
14. Percentage of landscaping for projects in the General Industrial (GI) and Light Industrial Zones shall be increased from 10 and 14 to 15 percent.
15. Sites shall be densely screened with landscaping along all bordering streets and adjacent/across the street from sensitive receptors. Trees along the landscape setbacks shall be at least 48 inch box in size and range in height between 14 and 25 feet be Trees should be planted a distance of 20 feet on center. Fifty percent of the landscape screening shall include a minimum of 36-inch box, evergreen trees. Palm trees shall not be utilized
16. Require on-site signage for directional guidance to trucks entering and exiting the facility to minimize potential impacts on sensitive receptors.
17. Provide adequate notification to all owners of real property on the latest records of the County Assessor within 500 feet of the real property. or at least 25 property owners, whichever is greater, for all required public notices pertaining to a warehouse project's entitlement.
18. Facility operators shall train their managers and employees on efficient scheduling and load management to eliminate unnecessary queuing and idling of trucks.
19. Facility operators shall require their drivers to park and perform any maintenance of trucks in designated on site areas and not within the surrounding community or on public streets.
20. Facility operators for sites that exceed 250 employees shall establish a rideshare program, in accordance with SAQMD Rule 2202, with the intent of discouraging single-occupancy vehicle trips and promote alternate modes of transportation, such as carpooling and transit where feasible.
21. Provide informational flyers and pamphlets for truck drivers about the health effects of diesel particulates and importance of being a good neighbor.
22. Encourage facility owners/management to have site visits with neighbors and the community to view measures taken to reduce/and or eliminate diesel particulate emissions.
23. Encourage facility owners/management to coordinate an outreach program that will educate the public.
24. Provide facility owners/management with information from CARB and SCAQMD and encourage the utilization of resources provided by those agencies.
25. Applicant shall engage in a community outreach effort to determine issues of concern during the project entitlement process.
26. Applicant may be required to provide a supplemental funding contribution to further offset potential air quality impacts to the community and provide a community benefit beyond any CEQA related mitigation measures.
27. In addition to regular construction inspections conducted by City Departments, the applicant shall provide monthly reports to the City demonstrating compliance with all the construction related policies.

28. All diesel fueled off-road construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower shall be equipped with CARB Tier 4 Compliant engines. If Tier 4 equipment is not available within 50 miles of the project site, Tier 3 or cleaner off road construction equipment may be utilized.
29. Construction equipment maintenance records and data sheets, as well as any other records necessary to verify compliance with CARB standards shall be kept on site and furnished to the City of Perris upon request.
30. Use of the most readily available technology (CARB Tier 3, Tier 4 Interim, and Tier 4 Compliant equipment).
31. Designate an area of the construction site where electric-powered construction vehicles and equipment can charge if the utility provider can feasibly provide temporary power for this purpose.
32. All building roofs shall be solar-ready.

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5 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this GHG study report represent an accurate depiction of the GHG impacts associated with the proposed Hillwood Ethanac Project. The information contained in this GHG 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.

Haseeb Qureshi
Principal
URBAN CROSSROADS, INC.
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

EDUCATION

Master of Science in Environmental Studies
California State University, Fullerton • May 2010

Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Analysis and Design
University of California, Irvine • June, 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

AEP – Association of Environmental Professionals
AWMA – Air and Waste Management Association
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Planned Communities and Urban Infill – Urban Land Institute • June 2011
Indoor Air Quality and Industrial Hygiene – EMSL Analytical • April 2008
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APPENDIX 3.1:

CALEEMOD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4 Detailed Report

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 - 3.1. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated
 - 3.3. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated
 - 3.5. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated
 - 3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated
 - 3.9. Paving (2025) - Unmitigated
 - 3.11. Architectural Coating (2025) - Unmitigated

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

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	Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4
Construction Start Date	4/2/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	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.	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.87	5.77	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16	1.05	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960

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	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.69	1.57	19.5	38.4	0.06	0.31	2.75	3.06	0.29	0.67	0.96	—	8,670	8,670	0.33	0.39	0.39	8,795
2025	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.87	0.79	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
2025	0.28	5.77	3.45	6.67	0.01	0.06	0.47	0.53	0.06	0.11	0.17	—	1,446	1,446	0.06	0.06	1.00	1,466
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.16	0.14	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960
2025	0.05	1.05	0.63	1.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	239	239	0.01	0.01	0.17	243

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.43	0.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	151	151	0.01	< 0.005	—	152
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	25.1	25.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.2
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.08	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	252	252	0.01	0.01	1.00	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	93.1	93.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.26	—
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	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.42	6.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.55	2.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.06	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—

3.3. 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	0.88	0.88	20.0	36.2	0.06	0.26	—	0.26	0.25	—	0.25	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.69	2.69	—	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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.64	2.97	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	552	552	0.02	< 0.005	—	554
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	91.4	91.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	91.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	288	288	0.01	0.01	1.14	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	279	279	0.01	0.04	0.79	—
Hauling	0.61	0.23	16.7	4.01	0.10	0.28	3.81	4.09	0.28	1.07	1.35	—	14,738	14,738	0.27	2.38	31.2	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.0	22.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.0	23.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	—

Hauling	0.05	0.02	1.44	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.34	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	1,212	1,212	0.02	0.20	1.10	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.65	3.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.80	3.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.26	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	201	201	< 0.005	0.03	0.18	—

3.5. 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	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.29	0.29	6.99	11.4	0.02	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	1,966	1,966	0.08	0.02	—	1,973
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.05	1.28	2.09	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	325	325	0.01	< 0.005	—	327
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.97	0.89	0.84	14.5	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,493	2,493	0.11	0.09	9.89	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.01	0.62	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,770	1,770	0.04	0.27	4.99	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.92	0.83	0.99	10.9	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,291	2,291	0.11	0.09	0.26	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.10	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,771	1,771	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.39	0.35	0.42	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.23	0.23	—	990	990	0.05	0.04	1.82	—
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.89	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	755	755	0.02	0.11	0.91	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	164	164	0.01	0.01	0.30	—
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.16	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	125	125	< 0.005	0.02	0.15	—
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	—

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.10	2.44	3.99	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	685	685	0.03	0.01	—	688
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.44	0.73	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	113	113	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	114
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.82	0.73	0.84	10.1	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,244	2,244	0.11	0.09	0.23	—
Vendor	0.08	0.04	2.00	0.61	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,745	1,745	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.13	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	338	338	0.02	0.01	0.58	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	259	259	0.01	0.04	0.32	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.0	56.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	43.0	43.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	—
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	—

3.9. 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	0.29	0.29	7.24	10.6	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	0.15	—	0.15	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8	
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	194	194	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
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	—	10.8	10.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.79	1.79	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	
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	—	
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	—	

3.11. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.45	1.28	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	19.5	19.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.6
Architectural Coatings	—	5.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.23	3.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.24
Architectural Coatings	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.16	0.15	0.17	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	449	449	0.02	0.02	0.05	—
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	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	49.8	49.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	—
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	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.25	8.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
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	—
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	—

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
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	4/2/2024	4/15/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	4/16/2024	5/27/2024	5.00	30.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	5/28/2024	3/17/2025	5.00	210	—
Paving	Paving	2/18/2025	3/17/2025	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	1/21/2025	3/17/2025	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
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	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	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 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 3	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
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	3.00	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	9.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	210	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	173	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	57.0	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	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	34.6	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	0.00	0.00	618,558	206,186	17,786

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)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	35.0	0.00	—
Grading	50,500	0.00	120	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.80

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	2.41	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8

Unemployment	73.4
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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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905

Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6

No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 19.85 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction anticipated to start in Quarter 2 2024 and end in Quarter 1 2025
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on equipment used for other industrial projects in the area Tier 3 and 4 equipment assumed based on the City of Perris GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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APPENDIX 3.2:

CALEEMOD PROJECT OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	50.0	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
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1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.87	1.95	3.20	7.13	0.03	0.06	1.73	1.79	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,657	4,705	4.98	0.47	63.9	5,034
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.47	1.58	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,585	4,632	4.98	0.47	51.3	4,949
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.60	1.72	2.48	4.68	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.31	0.04	0.33	0.37	47.5	3,666	3,713	4.96	0.36	55.0	4,001
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	7.86	607	615	0.82	0.06	9.11	662

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
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Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations) Detailed Report, 9/6/2023

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.48	0.40	3.18	4.96	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,529	3,529	0.07	0.40	12.9	3,664
Area	0.39	1.55	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.87	1.95	3.20	7.13	0.03	0.06	1.73	1.79	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,657	4,705	4.98	0.47	63.9	5,034
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.47	0.38	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,465	3,465	0.07	0.41	0.33	3,588
Area	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.47	1.58	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,585	4,632	4.98	0.47	51.3	4,949
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.34	0.28	2.46	3.19	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.30	0.04	0.33	0.37	—	2,540	2,540	0.05	0.30	4.07	2,634
Area	0.26	1.44	0.01	1.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.12	6.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.15
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.60	1.72	2.48	4.68	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.31	0.04	0.33	0.37	47.5	3,666	3,713	4.96	0.36	55.0	4,001

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	421	421	0.01	0.05	0.67	436
Area	0.05	0.26	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	7.86	607	615	0.82	0.06	9.11	662

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.33	0.30	0.19	3.90	0.01	< 0.005	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	0.20	0.20	—	841	841	0.03	0.02	3.04	851
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.10	2.99	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.93	0.98	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	2,687	2,687	0.04	0.38	9.86	2,813
Total	0.48	0.40	3.18	4.96	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,529	3,529	0.07	0.40	12.9	3,664
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.32	0.29	0.21	3.17	0.01	< 0.005	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	0.20	0.20	—	777	777	0.03	0.02	0.08	784
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.10	3.12	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.93	0.98	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	2,688	2,688	0.04	0.39	0.26	2,804
Total	0.47	0.38	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,465	3,465	0.07	0.41	0.33	3,588
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	—	95.2	95.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	96.2
User Defined Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.42	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	325	325	0.01	0.05	0.52	340
Total	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	421	421	0.01	0.05	0.67	436

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.39	0.36	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Total	0.39	1.55	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape Equipme	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02
Total	0.05	0.26	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4.8. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	70.0	5.92	2.37	18,682	1,146	96.9	38.8	305,759
User Defined Industrial	38.0	3.21	1.29	10,142	1,069	90.4	36.1	285,288

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

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)
0	0.00	75,000	25,000	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,093,477	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	11,562,500	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	47.0	—
User Defined Industrial	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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
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5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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
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Temperature and Extreme Heat	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2

Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232

Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3

Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6

Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Transload Operation) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Transload Operation)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	362	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	2.49	10.9	8.76	26.3	0.12	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,450	14,794	35.3	1.58	409	16,557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.40	10.8	9.20	21.8	0.11	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,057	14,401	35.3	1.59	370	16,129
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.65	10.1	6.55	16.3	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.10	1.32	1.42	344	10,873	11,217	35.2	1.28	382	12,860
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	1.85	1.20	2.97	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.96	0.02	0.24	0.26	57.0	1,800	1,857	5.83	0.21	63.2	2,129

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	2.31	1.99	8.31	25.8	0.12	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	12,129	12,129	0.28	1.16	39.3	12,522
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	2.49	10.9	8.76	26.3	0.12	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,450	14,794	35.3	1.58	409	16,557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	2.23	1.91	8.75	21.4	0.11	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	11,736	11,736	0.29	1.17	1.02	12,094
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	2.40	10.8	9.20	21.8	0.11	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,057	14,401	35.3	1.59	370	16,129
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.62	1.39	6.48	16.2	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.09	1.32	1.41	—	8,623	8,623	0.21	0.86	12.4	8,897
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	11.8
Total	1.65	10.1	6.55	16.3	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.10	1.32	1.42	344	10,873	11,217	35.2	1.28	382	12,860
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.30	0.25	1.18	2.96	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.24	0.26	—	1,428	1,428	0.04	0.14	2.06	1,473
Area	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Stationary	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96
Total	0.30	1.85	1.20	2.97	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.96	0.02	0.24	0.26	57.0	1,800	1,857	5.83	0.21	63.2	2,129

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	2.02	1.83	1.16	23.8	0.05	0.02	4.88	4.90	0.02	1.23	1.25	—	5,145	5,145	0.17	0.12	18.6	5,203
User Defined Industrial	0.30	0.17	7.14	1.99	0.07	0.11	2.14	2.25	0.11	0.57	0.68	—	6,984	6,984	0.11	1.05	20.7	7,319
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	2.31	1.99	8.31	25.8	0.12	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	12,129	12,129	0.28	1.16	39.3	12,522
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	1.94	1.75	1.29	19.4	0.05	0.02	4.88	4.90	0.02	1.23	1.25	—	4,750	4,750	0.18	0.13	0.48	4,793
User Defined Industrial	0.29	0.16	7.46	2.01	0.07	0.11	2.14	2.25	0.11	0.57	0.68	—	6,986	6,986	0.11	1.05	0.54	7,301
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	2.23	1.91	8.75	21.4	0.11	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	11,736	11,736	0.29	1.17	1.02	12,094
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.26	0.23	0.18	2.70	0.01	< 0.005	0.65	0.65	< 0.005	0.16	0.17	—	582	582	0.02	0.02	0.97	588

User Defined Industrial	0.04	0.02	1.01	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.08	0.09	—	846	846	0.01	0.13	1.08	885
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	0.30	0.25	1.18	2.96	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.24	0.26	—	1,428	1,428	0.04	0.14	2.06	1,473

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	264	0.02	< 0.005	—	265
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	14.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.6
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fire Pump	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.96
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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
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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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	428	36.2	14.5	114,229	7,005	592	237	1,869,497
User Defined Industrial	82.0	6.92	2.79	21,886	2,465	208	83.9	657,899
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

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)
0	0.00	543,558	181,186	17,786

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,667,763	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	91,962	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	83,798,525	2,469,020
User Defined Industrial	0.00	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	341	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	—
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 Served
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

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
----------------	-----------	-------------	----------------	---------------	------------	-------------

5.16. 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
Fire Pump	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	197	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5

Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307

Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9

Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4

Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 area is 18.70 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

15109 Emergency Generator Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	15109 Emergency Generator
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.744470352710564, -117.18263179419782
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.21

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
User Defined Industrial	1.00	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Total	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57
Total	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.00	0.00	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

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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

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

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57
Total	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
User Defined Industrial	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

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)
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
----------	------------------	-------------------------

User Defined Industrial	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
---------------	----------------	-------------	-----	---------------	----------------------	-------------------	----------------

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
----------------	-----------	-------------	----------------	---------------	------------	-------------

5.16. 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
Emergency Generator	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	762	0.73

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. 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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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 $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events.

Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

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

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2

Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00

Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995

Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6

Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4

Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps	Based on emergency generator specifications provided for the cold storage portion of the Project.

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APPENDIX B.4

URBAN-D

Energy Analysis (EA)



**Hillwood Ethanac
(DPR22-00030)
ENERGY ANALYSIS
CITY OF PERRIS**

PREPARED BY:

Haseeb Qureshi
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

Alyssa Barnett
abarnett@urbanxroads.com

DECEMBER 11, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
(1)	Reference
AQIA	<i>Hillwood Ethanac Air Quality Impact Analysis</i>
BACM	Best Available Control Measures
BTU	British Thermal Units
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
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
City	City of Perris
CPEP	Clean Power and Electrification Pathway
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EMFAC	EMissions FACtor
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
HHD	Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks
hp-hr-gal	Horsepower Hours Per Gallon
IEPR	Integrated Energy Policy Report
ISO	Independent Service Operator
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kBTU	Thousand-British Thermal Units
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LDA	Light Duty Auto
LDT1/LDT2	Light-Duty Trucks
LHD1/LHD2	Light-Heavy Duty Trucks
MDV	Medium Duty Trucks
MHD	Medium-Heavy Duty Trucks
MMcfd	Million Cubic Feet Per Day
mpg	Miles Per Gallon

MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
Project	Hillwood Ethanac
PV	Photovoltaic
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
sf	Square Feet
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
U.S.	United States
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22-00030) Energy Analysis* are summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 5 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines)* (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for potential energy impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Analysis	Report Section	Significance Findings	
		Unmitigated	Mitigated
Energy Impact #1: Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	5.0	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Energy Impact #2: Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	5.0	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>

ES.2 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

The Project would be required to comply with regulations imposed by federal and state agencies that regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs as well as adopted City policies. Those that are directly and indirectly applicable to the Project and that would assist in the reduction of energy usage include:

- Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)
- The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)
- Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)
- State of California Energy Plan
- California Code Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards
- California Code Title 24, Part 11, California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)
- AB 1493 Pavley Regulations and Fuel Efficiency Standards
- California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 (SB 350)
- City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines (GNG 2022) for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities

Consistency with the above regulations is discussed in detail in section 5 of this report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the energy analysis prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Hillwood Ethanac Project (Project). The purpose of this report is to ensure that energy implication is considered by the City of Perris, as the lead agency for the Project under CEQA, and to quantify anticipated energy usage associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project, determine if the usage amounts are efficient, typical, or wasteful for the land use type, and to emphasize avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located north of Ethanac Road between Trumble Road and Sherman Road in the City of Perris as shown on Exhibit 1-A.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

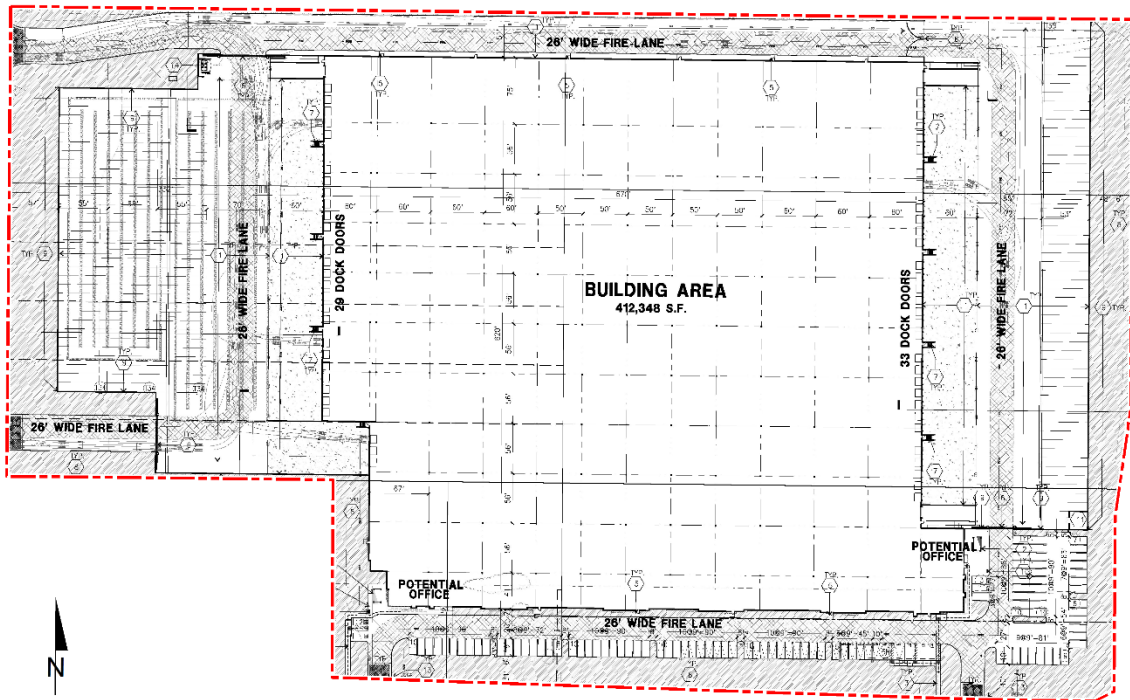
The proposed Project is to consist of a single 412,348 square foot warehouse building. For the purposes of this analysis, the Project has been evaluated assuming 362,348 square feet of high-cube transload warehouse use and 50,000 square feet of high-cube cold storage use. The Project is proposed to be developed in a single phase with an anticipated Opening Year of 2025. The preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B¹. In addition, the Project includes the installation of off-site infrastructure including a sidewalk, curbs, gutters, streetlights and a 60-foot-wide asphalt section south of the perimeter landscaping, a 14-foot-wide landscaped median, and an additional 14-foot asphalt section south of the median along Ethanac Road. The Project also includes installation of improved sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 44-foot-wide asphalt section west of the perimeter landscaping along Trumble Road. Lastly, The Project would improve sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streetlights, and a 32-foot-wide asphalt section east of the perimeter landscaping along Sherman Road. This analysis is intended to describe air quality impacts associated with the expected typical construction and operational activities at the Project site.

1 At the time the underlying modeling was conducted for this report, the site plan included a slightly larger total square footage, including a 412,372-sf warehouse building. The emissions calculations are based on the trip generation which is also based on the slightly larger building square footages. As such, the emissions analyzed in this report may be slightly overstated and represent a conservative estimate for analytical purposes.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP



EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section provides an overview of the existing energy conditions in the Project region.

2.1 OVERVIEW

The most recent data for California's estimated total energy consumption and natural gas consumption is from 2020, released by the United States (U.S.) Energy Information Administration's (EIA) California State Profile and Energy Estimates in 2021 and included (2):

- As of 2020, approximately 6,923 trillion British Thermal Unit (BTU) of energy was consumed
- As of 2021, approximately 605 million barrels of petroleum
- As of 2021, approximately 2,101 billion cubic feet of natural gas
- As of 2021, approximately 1 million short tons of coal

According to the EIA, in 2021 the U.S. petroleum consumption comprised about 77% of all transportation energy use, excluding fuel consumed for aviation and most marine vessels (3). In 2022, about 251,923 million gallons (or about 5.99 million barrels) of finished petroleum products were consumed in the U.S., an average of about 690 million gallons per day (or about 16.4 million barrels per day) (4). In 2021, California consumed approximately 12,157 million gallons in motor gasoline (33.31 million per day) and approximately 3,541 million gallons of diesel fuel (9.7 million per day) (5).

The most recent data provided by the EIA for energy use in California is reported from 2021 and provided by demand sectors as follows:

- Approximately 37.8% transportation sector
- Approximately 23.2% industrial sector
- Approximately 20.0% residential sector
- Approximately 19.0% commercial sector (6)

According to the EIA, California used approximately 247,250 gigawatt hours of electricity in 2021 (7). By sector in 2021, residential uses utilized 36.5% of the state's electricity, followed by 43.9% for commercial uses, 19.2% for industrial uses, and 0.3% for transportation. Electricity usage in California for differing land uses varies substantially by the type of uses in a building, type of construction materials used in a building, and the efficiency of all electricity-consuming devices within a building (7).

According to the EIA, California used approximately 200,871 million therms of natural gas in 2021 (8). In 2021 (the most recent year for which data is available), by sector, industrial uses utilized 33% of the state's natural gas, followed by 30% used as fuel in the electric power sector, 21% from residential, 11% from commercial, 1% from transportation uses and the remaining 3% was utilized for the operations, processing and production of natural gas itself (8). While the supply of natural gas in the United States and production in the lower 48 states has increased greatly since 2008, California produces little, and imports 90% of its supply of natural gas (9).

In 2022, total system electric generation for California was 287,220 gigawatt hours (GWh). California's massive electricity in-state generation system generated approximately 203,257 GWh which accounted for approximately 71% of the electricity it uses; the rest was imported from the Pacific Northwest (12%) and the U.S. Southwest (17%) (10). Natural gas is the main source for electricity generation at 47.46% of the total in-state electric generation system power as shown in Table 2-1.

An updated summary of, and context for energy consumption and energy demands within the State is presented in "U.S. Energy Information Administration, California State Profile and Energy Estimates, Quick Facts" excerpted below (11):

- In 2021, California was the seventh-largest producer of crude oil among the 50 states, and, as of January 2021, it ranked third in crude oil refining capacity.
- California is the largest consumer of jet fuel and second-largest consumer of motor gasoline among the 50 states and, the state accounted for 15% of the nation's jet fuel consumption and 10% of motor gasoline consumption in 2020.
- In 2019, California was the second-largest total energy consumer among the states, but its per capita energy consumption was less than in all other states except Rhode Island, due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs.
- In 2021, California was the nation's top producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass energy. The state was fourth in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation, down from second in 2019, in part because of drought and increased water demand.
- In 2021, California was the fourth-largest electricity producer in the nation, but the state was also the nation's second-largest consumer of electricity, and in 2020, it received about 30% of its electricity supply from generating facilities outside of California, including imports from Mexico.

As indicated above, California is one of the nation's leading energy-producing states, and California's per capita energy use is among the nation's most efficient. Given the nature of the Project, the remainder of this discussion will focus on the three sources of energy that are most relevant to the Project—namely, electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel for vehicle trips associated with the uses planned for the Project.

TABLE 2-1: TOTAL ELECTRICITY SYSTEM POWER (CALIFORNIA 2022)

Fuel Type	California In-State Generation (GWh)	% of California In-State Generation	Northwest Imports (GWh)	Southwest Imports (GWh)	Total Imports (GWh)	Total California Energy Mix (GWh)	Total California Power Mix
Coal	273	0.13%	181	5,716	5,897	6,170	2.15%
Natural Gas	96,457	47.46%	44	7,994	8,038	104,495	36.38%
Oil	65	0.03%	-	-	-	65	0.2%
Other (Waste Heat/Petroleum Coke)	315	0.15%	-	-	-	315	0.11%
Unspecified	-	0.0%	12,485	7,943	20,428	20,428	7.11%
Total Thermal and Unspecified	97,110	47.78%	12,710	21,653	34,363	121,473	45.77%
Nuclear	17,627	8.67%	397	8,342	8,739	26,366	9.18%
Large Hydro	14,607	7.19%	10,803	1,118	11,921	26,528	9.24%
Biomass	5,366	2.64%	771	25	797	6,162	2.15%
Geothermal	11,110	5.47%	253	2,048	2,301	13,412	4.67%
Small Hydro	3,005	1.48%	211	13	225	3,230	1.12%
Solar	40,494	19.92%	231	8,225	8,456	48,950	17.04%
Wind	13,938	6.86%	8,804	8,357	17,161	31,099	10.83%
Total Non-GHG and Renewables	106,147	52.22%	21,471	28,129	49,599	155,747	54.23%
SYSTEM TOTALS	203,257	100.0%	34,180	49,782	83,962	287,220	100.0%

Source: CECs 2021 Total System Electric Generation

2.2 ELECTRICITY

The Southern California region's electricity reliability has been of concern for the past several years due to the planned retirement of aging facilities that depend upon once-through cooling technologies, as well as the June 2013 retirement of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (San Onofre). While the once-through cooling phase-out has been ongoing since the May 2010 adoption of the State Water Resources Control Board's once-through cooling policy, the retirement of San Onofre complicated the situation. California Independent Service Operator (ISO) studies revealed the extent to which the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and the San Diego Air Basin (SDAB) region were vulnerable to low-voltage and post-transient voltage instability concerns. A preliminary plan to address these issues was detailed in the 2013 Integrative Energy Policy Report (IEPR) after a collaborative process with other energy agencies, utilities, and air districts (12). Similarly, the subsequent 2022 IEPR's provides information and policy recommendations on advancing a clean, reliable, and affordable energy system.

California's electricity industry is an organization of traditional utilities, private generating companies, and state agencies, each with a variety of roles and responsibilities to ensure that electrical power is provided to consumers. The California ISO is a nonprofit public benefit corporation and is the impartial operator of the State's wholesale power grid and is charged with maintaining grid reliability, and to direct uninterrupted electrical energy supplies to California's homes and communities. While utilities still own transmission assets, the ISO routes electrical power along these assets, maximizing the use of the transmission system and its power generation resources. The ISO matches buyers and sellers of electricity to ensure that enough power is available to meet demand. To these ends, every five minutes the ISO forecasts electrical demands, accounts for operating reserves, and assigns the lowest cost power plant unit to meet demands while ensuring adequate system transmission capacities and capabilities (13).

Part of the ISO's charge is to plan and coordinate grid enhancements to ensure that electrical power is provided to California consumers. To this end, utilities file annual transmission expansion/modification plans to accommodate the State's growing electrical needs. The ISO reviews and either approves or denies the proposed additions. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, the ISO works with other areas in the western United States electrical grid to ensure that adequate power supplies are available to the State. In this manner, continuing reliable and affordable electrical power is assured to existing and new consumers throughout the State.

Electricity is currently provided to the City of Perris by Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE provides electric power to more than 15 million persons in 15 counties and in 180 incorporated cities, within a service area encompassing approximately 50,000 square miles. Based on SCE's 2021 Power Content Label Mix, SCE derives electricity from varied energy resources including: fossil fuels, hydroelectric generators, nuclear power plants, geothermal power plants, solar power generation, and wind farms. SCE also purchases from independent power producers and utilities, including out-of-state suppliers (14).

Table 2-2 presents SCE's specific proportional shares of electricity sources in 2021. As indicated in Table 2-2, the 2021 SCE Power Mix has renewable energy at 31.4% of the overall energy

resources. Geothermal resources are at 5.7%, wind power is at 10.2%, large hydroelectric sources are at 2.3%, solar energy is at 14.9%, and coal is at 0% (15).

TABLE 2-2: SCE 2021 POWER CONTENT MIX

Energy Resources	2021 SCE Power Mix
Eligible Renewable	31.4%
Biomass & Waste	0.1%
Geothermal	5.7%
Eligible Hydroelectric	0.5%
Solar	14.9%
Wind	10.2%
Coal	0.0%
Large Hydroelectric	2.3%
Natural Gas	22.3%
Nuclear	9.2%
Other	0.2%
Unspecified Sources of power*	34.6%
Total	100%

* "Unspecified sources of power" means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources

2.3 NATURAL GAS

The following summary of natural gas customers and volumes, supplies, delivery of supplies, storage, service options, and operations is excerpted from information provided by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

"The CPUC regulates natural gas utility service for approximately 10.8 million customers that receive natural gas from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Gas (SoCalGas), San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southwest Gas, and several smaller natural gas utilities. The CPUC also regulates independent storage operators: Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage and Gill Ranch Storage.

California's natural gas utilities provide service to over 11 million gas meters. SoCalGas and PG&E provide service to about 5.9 million and 4.3 million customers, respectively, while SDG&E provides service to over 800, 000 customers. In 2018, California gas utilities forecasted that they would deliver about 4740 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) of gas to their customers, on average, under normal weather conditions.

The overwhelming majority of natural gas utility customers in California are residential and small commercial customers, referred to as "core" customers. Larger volume gas customers, like electric generators and industrial customers, are called "noncore" customers. Although very small in number relative to core customers, noncore customers

consume about 65% of the natural gas delivered by the state's natural gas utilities, while core customers consume about 35%.

A significant amount of gas (about 19%, or 1131 MMcfd, of the total forecasted California consumption in 2018) is also directly delivered to some California large volume consumers, without being transported over the regulated utility pipeline system. Those customers, referred to as "bypass" customers, take service directly from interstate pipelines or directly from California producers.

SDG&E and Southwest Gas' southern division are wholesale customers of SoCalGas, i.e., they receive deliveries of gas from SoCalGas and in turn deliver that gas to their own customers. (Southwest Gas also provides natural gas distribution service in the Lake Tahoe area.) Similarly, West Coast Gas, a small gas utility, is a wholesale customer of PG&E. Some other wholesale customers are municipalities like the cities of Palo Alto, Long Beach, and Vernon, which are not regulated by the CPUC.

Natural gas from out-of-state production basins is delivered into California via the interstate natural gas pipeline system. The major interstate pipelines that deliver out-of-state natural gas to California gas utilities are Gas Transmission Northwest Pipeline, Kern River Pipeline, Transwestern Pipeline, El Paso Pipeline, Ruby Pipeline, Mojave Pipeline, and Tuscarora. Another pipeline, the North Baja - Baja Norte Pipeline takes gas off the El Paso Pipeline at the California/Arizona border and delivers that gas through California into Mexico. While the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates the transportation of natural gas on the interstate pipelines, and authorizes rates for that service, the California Public Utilities Commission may participate in FERC regulatory proceedings to represent the interests of California natural gas consumers.

The gas transported to California gas utilities via the interstate pipelines, as well as some of the California-produced gas, is delivered into the PG&E and SoCalGas intrastate natural gas transmission pipelines systems (commonly referred to as California's "backbone" pipeline system). Natural gas on the utilities' backbone pipeline systems is then delivered to the local transmission and distribution pipeline systems, or to natural gas storage fields. Some large volume noncore customers take natural gas delivery directly off the high-pressure backbone and local transmission pipeline systems, while core customers and other noncore customers take delivery off the utilities' distribution pipeline systems. The state's natural gas utilities operate over 100,000 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines, and thousands more miles of service lines.

Bypass customers take most of their deliveries directly off the Kern/Mojave pipeline system, but they also take a significant amount of gas from California production.

PG&E and SoCalGas own and operate several natural gas storage fields that are located within their service territories in northern and southern California, respectively. These storage fields, and four independently owned storage utilities - Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage, and Gill Ranch Storage - help meet peak seasonal and daily natural gas demand and allow California natural gas customers to secure

natural gas supplies more efficiently. PG&E is a 25% owner of the Gill Ranch Storage field. These storage fields provide a significant amount of infrastructure capacity to help meet California's natural gas requirements, and without these storage fields, California would need much more pipeline capacity in order to meet peak gas requirements.

Prior to the late 1980s, California regulated utilities provided virtually all natural gas services to all their customers. Since then, the Commission has gradually restructured the California gas industry in order to give customers more options while assuring regulatory protections for those customers that wish to, or are required to, continue receiving utility-provided services.

The option to purchase natural gas from independent suppliers is one of the results of this restructuring process. Although the regulated utilities procure natural gas supplies for most core customers, core customers have the option to purchase natural gas from independent natural gas marketers, called "core transport agents" (CTA). Contact information for core transport agents can be found on the utilities' web sites. Noncore customers, on the other hand, make natural gas supply arrangements directly with producers or with marketers.

Another option resulting from the restructuring process occurred in 1993, when the Commission removed the utilities' storage service responsibility for noncore customers, along with the cost of this service from noncore customers' transportation rates. The Commission also encouraged the development of independent storage fields, and in subsequent years, all the independent storage fields in California were established. Noncore customers and marketers may now take storage service from the utility or from an independent storage provider (if available), and pay for that service, or may opt to take no storage service at all. For core customers, the Commission assures that the utility has adequate storage capacity set aside to meet core requirements, and core customers pay for that service.

In a 1997 decision, the Commission adopted PG&E's "Gas Accord", which unbundled PG&E's backbone transmission costs from noncore transportation rates. This decision gave customers and marketers the opportunity to obtain pipeline capacity rights on PG&E's backbone transmission pipeline system, if desired, and pay for that service at rates authorized by the Commission. The Gas Accord also required PG&E to set aside a certain amount of backbone transmission capacity in order to deliver gas to its core customers. Subsequent Commission decisions modified and extended the initial terms of the Gas Accord. The "Gas Accord" framework is still in place today for PG&E's backbone and storage rates and services and is now simply referred to as PG&E Gas Transmission and Storage (GT&S).

In a 2006 decision, the Commission adopted a similar gas transmission framework for Southern California, called the "firm access rights" system. SoCalGas and SDG&E implemented the firm access rights (FAR) system in 2008, and it is now referred to as the backbone transmission system (BTS) framework. As under the PG&E backbone transmission system, SoCalGas backbone transmission costs are unbundled from noncore

transportation rates. Noncore customers and marketers may obtain, and pay for, firm backbone transmission capacity at various receipt points on the SoCalGas system. A certain amount of backbone transmission capacity is obtained for core customers to assure meeting their requirements.

Many if not most noncore customers now use a marketer to provide for several of the services formerly provided by the utility. That is, a noncore customer may simply arrange for a marketer to procure its supplies, and obtain any needed storage and backbone transmission capacity, in order to assure that it will receive its needed deliveries of natural gas supplies. Core customers still mainly rely on the utilities for procurement service, but they have the option to take procurement service from a CTA. Backbone transmission and storage capacity is either set aside or obtained for core customers in amounts to assure very high levels of service.

In order properly operate their natural gas transmission pipeline and storage systems, PG&E and SoCalGas must balance the amount of gas received into the pipeline system and delivered to customers or to storage fields. Some of these utilities' storage capacity is dedicated to this service, and under most circumstances, customers do not need to precisely match their deliveries with their consumption. However, when too much or too little gas is expected to be delivered into the utilities' systems, relative to the amount being consumed, the utilities require customers to more precisely match up their deliveries with their consumption. And, if customers do not meet certain delivery requirements, they could face financial penalties. The utilities do not profit from these financial penalties - the amounts are then returned to customers as a whole. If the utilities find that they are unable to deliver all the gas that is expected to be consumed, they may even call for a curtailment of some gas deliveries. These curtailments are typically required for just the largest, noncore customers. It has been many years since there has been a significant curtailment of core customers in California.” (16)

As indicated in the preceding discussions, natural gas is available from a variety of in-state and out-of-state sources and is provided throughout the state in response to market supply and demand. Complementing available natural gas resources, biogas may soon be available via existing delivery systems, thereby increasing the availability and reliability of resources in total. The CPUC oversees utility purchases and transmission of natural gas to ensure reliable and affordable natural gas deliveries to existing and new consumers throughout the State.

Based on information provided by the Project applicant, no natural gas would be used as a result of the Project, and as such use of natural gas is not considered in the analysis.

2.4 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY RESOURCES

The Project would generate additional vehicle trips with resulting consumption of energy resources, predominantly gasoline and diesel fuel. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) identified 36.2 million registered vehicles in California (6), and those vehicles consume an

estimated 17.2 billion gallons of fuel each year². Gasoline (and other vehicle fuels) are commercially provided commodities and would be available to the Project patrons and employees via commercial outlets.

California's on-road transportation system includes 396,616 lane miles, more than 26.6 million passenger vehicles and light trucks, and almost 9.0 million medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (6). While gasoline consumption has been declining since 2008 it is still by far the dominant fuel. California is the second-largest consumer of petroleum products, after Texas, and accounts for 8% of the nation's total consumption. The State is the largest U.S. consumer of motor gasoline and jet fuel, and 83% of the petroleum consumed in California is used in the transportation sector (17).

California accounts for less than 1% of total U.S. natural gas reserves and production. As with crude oil, California's natural gas production has experienced a gradual decline since 1985. In 2021, about 33% of the natural gas delivered to consumers went to the State's industrial sector, and about 31% was delivered to the electric power sector. Natural gas fueled more than two-fifths of the State's utility-scale electricity generation in 2021. The residential sector, where three-fifths of California households use natural gas for home heating, accounted for 22% of natural gas deliveries. The commercial sector received 12% of the deliveries to end users and the transportation sector consumed the remaining 1% (17).

² Fuel consumptions estimated utilizing information from EMFAC2021.

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3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Federal and state agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. On the federal level, the United States Department of Transportation, the United States Department of Energy, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are three federal agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. On the state level, the CPUC and the CEC are two agencies with authority over different aspects of energy. Relevant federal and state energy-related laws and plans are summarized below.

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

3.1.1 INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1991 (ISTEA)

The ISTEA promoted the development of inter-modal transportation systems to maximize mobility as well as address national and local interests in air quality and energy. The ISTEA contained factors that Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) were to address in developing transportation plans and programs, including some energy-related factors. To meet the new ISTEA requirements, MPOs adopted explicit policies defining the social, economic, energy, and environmental values guiding transportation decisions.

3.1.2 THE TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (TEA-21)

TEA-21 was signed into law in 1998 and builds upon the initiatives established in the ISTEA legislation, discussed above. TEA-21 authorizes highway, highway safety, transit, and other efficient surface transportation programs. TEA-21 continues the program structure established for highways and transit under ISTEA, such as flexibility in the use of funds, emphasis on measures to improve the environment, and focus on a strong planning process as the foundation of good transportation decisions. TEA-21 also provides for investment in research and its application to maximize the performance of the transportation system through, for example, deployment of Intelligent Transportation Systems, to help improve operations and management of transportation systems and vehicle safety.

3.2 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

3.2.1 INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY REPORT (IEPR)

Senate Bill 1389 (Bowen, Chapter 568, Statutes of 2002) requires the CEC to prepare a biennial integrated energy policy report that assesses major energy trends and issues facing the state's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the state's economy; and protect public health and safety (Public Resources Code § 25301[a]). The CEC prepares these assessments and associated policy recommendations every two years, with updates in alternate years, as part of the Integrated Energy Policy Report.

The 2022 IEPR was adopted February, 2023, and continues to work towards improving electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel energy use in California. The 2022 IEPR introduces a new

framework for embedding equity and environmental justice at the CEC and the California Energy Planning Library which allows for easier access to energy data and analytics for a wide range of users. Additionally, energy reliability, western electricity integration, gasoline cost factors and price spikes, the role of hydrogen in California’s clean energy future, fossil gas transition and distributed energy resources are topics discussed within the 2022 IEPR (18).

3.2.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

The CEC is responsible for preparing the State Energy Plan, which identifies emerging trends related to energy supply, demand, conservation, public health and safety, and the maintenance of a healthy economy. The Plan calls for the state to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies several strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators and encouragement of urban designs that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

3.2.3 CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 6, ENERGY EFFICIENCY 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 became 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 (19). The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time building permit document submittals are made. These require, among other items (20):

NONRESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

- Short-term bicycle parking. If the new project or an additional alteration is anticipated to generate visitor traffic, provide permanently anchored bicycle racks within 200 feet of the visitors’ entrance, readily visible to passers-by, for 5% of new visitor motorized vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one two-bike capacity rack (5.106.4.1.1).
- Long-term bicycle parking. For new buildings with tenant spaces that have 10 or more tenant-occupants, provide secure bicycle parking for 5% of the tenant-occupant vehicular parking spaces with a minimum of one bicycle parking facility (5.106.4.1.2).

- EV charging stations. New construction shall facilitate the future installation of EV supply equipment. The compliance requires empty raceways for future conduit and documentation that the electrical system has adequate capacity for the future load. The number of spaces to be provided for is contained in Table 5.106.5.3.3 (5.106.5.3). Additionally, Table 5.106.5.4.1 specifies requirements for the installation of raceway conduit and panel power requirements for medium- and heavy-duty electric vehicle supply equipment for warehouses, grocery stores, and retail stores.
- Outdoor light pollution reduction. Outdoor lighting systems shall be designed to meet the backlight, upright and glare ratings per Table 5.106.8 (5.106.8).
- Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.405.1.2, or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent (5.408.1).
- Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reuse or recycled. For a phased project, such material may be stockpiled on site until the storage site is developed (5.408.3).
- Recycling by Occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive (5.410.1).
- Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:
 - Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush (5.303.3.1)
 - Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall-mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.1). The effective flush volume of floor-mounted or other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.2).
 - Showerheads. Single showerheads shall have a minimum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute and 80 psi (5.303.3.3.1). When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combine flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi (5.303.3.3.2).
 - Faucets and fountains. Nonresidential lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi (5.303.3.4.1). Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute of 60 psi (5.303.3.4.2). Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute (5.303.3.4.3). Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.4). Metering faucets for wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate not more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.5).
- Outdoor potable water uses in landscaped areas. Nonresidential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent (5.304.1).

- Water meters. Separate submeters or metering devices shall be installed for new buildings or additions in excess of 50,000 sf or for excess consumption where any tenant within a new building or within an addition that is project to consume more than 1,000 gallons per day (GPD) (5.303.1.1 and 5.303.1.2).
- Outdoor water uses in rehabilitated landscape projects equal or greater than 2,500 sf. Rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 sf requiring a building or landscape permit (5.304.3).
- Commissioning. For new buildings 10,000 sf and over, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's or owner representative's project requirements (5.410.2).

3.2.4 AB 1493 PAVLEY REGULATIONS AND FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

California AB 1493, enacted on July 22, 2002, required the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop and adopt regulations that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. Under this legislation, CARB adopted regulations to reduce GHG emissions from non-commercial passenger vehicles (cars and light-duty trucks). Although aimed at reducing GHG emissions, specifically, a co-benefit of the Pavley standards is an improvement in fuel efficiency and consequently a reduction in fuel consumption.

3.2.5 CALIFORNIA'S RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS)

First established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078, California's Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) requires retail sellers of electric services to increase procurement from eligible renewable resources to 33% of total retail sales by 2020 (21).

3.2.6 CLEAN ENERGY AND POLLUTION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015 (SB 350)

In October 2015, the legislature approved, and the Governor signed SB 350, which reaffirms California's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and addressing climate change. Key provisions include an increase in the renewables portfolio standard (RPS), higher energy efficiency requirements for buildings, initial strategies towards a regional electricity grid, and improved infrastructure for electric vehicle charging stations. Specifically, SB 350 requires the following to reduce statewide GHG emissions:

- Increase the amount of electricity procured from renewable energy sources from 33% to 50% by 2030, with interim targets of 40% by 2024, and 25% by 2027.
- Double the energy efficiency in existing buildings by 2030. This target will be achieved through the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC), the CEC, and local publicly owned utilities.
- Reorganize the Independent System Operator (ISO) to develop more regional electrify transmission markets and to improve accessibility in these markets, which will facilitate the growth of renewable energy markets in the western United States (California Leginfo 2015).

3.2.7 CITY OF PERRIS CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (CAP)

The City of Perris CAP was adopted by the City Council (Resolution Number 4966) on February 23, 2016 (22). The CAP was developed to address global climate change through the reduction of

harmful GHG emissions at the community level, and as part of California's mandated statewide GHG emissions reduction goals under AB 32. The CAP includes energy measures that direct the City to create an energy action plan to reduce energy consumption citywide.

3.2.8 CITY OF PERRIS GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES

The City of Perris Guidelines apply to all new warehouse, logistics, and distribution facilities ("industrial uses"). In addition, the Perris GNG acts as a supplement to the City's Zoning Code and Specific Plans. Project level review under CEQA would continue to apply to any project, regardless of the total square footage. The approving authority has the discretion and authority to approve projects that deviate from the guidance provided in this policy, provided adequate justifications are provided by the applicant. The City of Perris Guidelines includes the following goals:

1. Ensure air quality and health risks, and noise impacts are evaluated;
2. Protect public health, safety, and welfare by regulating the design, location, and operation of warehouse/distribution facilities; and
3. Protect sensitive receptors, including neighborhood character of residential communities in the City of Perris.

The proposed goals and policies in the Perris GNG aim at balancing economic growth, industrial development, and business success while implementing methods for the reduction of potential negative impacts on sensitive receptors. There are five areas that would benefit from the goals and policies in the Perris GNG: Neighborhood Character; Reduction of Engine Emissions; Elimination of Trucks in Residential Areas; Buffers between Warehouses and Sensitive Receptors; and Educational Training, Public Outreach, and Community Engagement.

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4 PROJECT ENERGY DEMANDS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

4.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (23), states that the means of achieving the goal of energy conservation includes the following:

- Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption;
- Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas, and oil; and
- Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

In compliance with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (24), this report analyzes the Project's anticipated energy use during construction and operations to determine if the Project would:

- Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation; or
- Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency

4.2 METHODOLOGY

Information from the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.18 outputs for the *Hillwood Ethanac (DPR22-00030) Air Quality Impact Analysis (AQIA)* (25) was utilized in this analysis, detailing Project related construction equipment, transportation energy demands, and facility energy demands.

4.2.1 CAL EEMOD

In August 2023, the SCAQMD, in conjunction with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and other California air districts, released the latest version of CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.18. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutants and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources as well as energy usage (26). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used to determine the proposed Project's anticipated transportation and facility energy demands. Outputs from the annual model runs are provided in Appendices 4.1 through 4.2.

4.2.2 EMISSION FACTORS MODEL

On May 2, 2022, the EPA approved the 2021 version of the EMISSIONS FACTOR model (EMFAC2021) web database for use in State Implementation Plan and transportation conformity analyses. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (27). This energy study utilizes the different fuel types for each vehicle class from the annual EMFAC2021 emission inventory in order to derive the average vehicle fuel economy which is then used to determine the estimated annual fuel consumption associated

with vehicle usage during Project construction and operational activities. For purposes of analysis, the 2024 and 2025 analysis years were utilized to determine the average vehicle fuel economy used throughout the duration of the Project. Outputs from the EMFAC2021 model run is provided in Appendix 4.3.

4.3 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

The focus within this section is the energy implications of the construction process, specifically the power cost from on-site electricity consumption during construction of the proposed Project.

4.3.1 CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

The total Project construction power costs is the summation of the products of the area (sf) by the construction duration and the typical power cost.

CONSTRUCTION DURATION

For purposes of analysis, construction of Project is assumed to commence in April 2024 and would last through March 2025 (25). The construction schedule utilized in the analysis, shown in Table 4-1, represents a “worst-case” analysis scenario. The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines* (28).

TABLE 4-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Working Days
Site Preparation	04/02/2024	04/15/2024	10
Grading	04/16/2024	05/27/2024	30
Building Construction	05/28/2024	03/17/2025	210
Paving/Roadway Construction	02/18/2025	03/17/2025	20
Architectural Coating	01/21/2025	03/17/2025	40

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

The *2023 National Construction Estimator* identifies a typical power cost per 1,000 square feet of construction per month of \$2.50, which was used to calculate the Project’s total construction power cost (29).

As shown on Table 4-2, the total power cost of the on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is estimated to be approximately \$23,778.56.

TABLE 4-2: CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

Land Use	Power Cost (per 1,000 SF of construction per month)	Size (1,000 SF)	Construction Duration (months)	Project Construction Power Cost
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	\$2.50	362.372	11	\$9,965.23
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse	\$2.50	50.000	11	\$1,375.00
Parking	\$2.50	105.160	11	\$2,891.90
Landscape	\$2.50	155.718	11	\$4,282.25
Other Asphalt Surfaces	\$2.50	191.425	11	\$5,264.19
CONSTRUCTION POWER COST				\$23,778.56

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The total Project construction electricity usage is the summation of the products of the power cost (estimated in Table 4-2) by the utility provider cost per kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity.

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The SCE's general service rate schedule was used to determine the Project's electrical usage. As of January 1, 2023, SCE's general service rate is \$0.13 per kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity for industrial services (30). As shown on Table 4-3, the total electricity usage from on-site Project construction related activities is estimated to be approximately 188,794 kWh.

TABLE 4-3: CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

Land Use	Cost per kWh	Project Construction Electricity Usage (kWh)
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	\$0.13	79,121
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse	\$0.13	10,917
Parking	\$0.13	22,961
Landscape	\$0.13	34,000
Other Asphalt Surfaces	\$0.13	41,796
CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE		188,794

4.3.3 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL ESTIMATES

Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of Project construction.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 4-4 is assumed to 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 code. In accordance with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, it was assumed that equipment rated 50 or more horsepower would be equipped with CARB Tier 4 compliant engines.

TABLE 4-4: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Equipment	Amount	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Grading	Graders	1	8
	Excavators	2	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Forklifts	4	8
	Generator Sets	2	8
	Cranes	2	8
	Welders	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	4	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION

Project construction activity timeline estimates, construction equipment schedules, equipment power ratings, load factors, and associated fuel consumption estimates are presented in Table 4-5. The aggregate fuel consumption rate for all equipment is estimated at 18.5 horsepower hour per gallon (hp-hr-gal.), obtained from CARB 2018 Emissions Factors Tables and cited fuel consumption rate factors presented in Table D-24 of the Moyer guidelines (31). For the purposes of this analysis, the calculations are based on all construction equipment being diesel-powered, which is consistent with industry standards.

TABLE 4-5: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Equipment	HP Rating	Quantity	Usage Hours	Load Factor	HP-hrs/day	Total Fuel Consumption
Site Preparation	10	Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.40	3,523	1,904
		Crawler Tractors	87	4	8	0.43	1,197	647
Grading	30	Graders	148	1	8	0.41	485	787
		Excavators	36	2	8	0.38	219	355
		Scrapers	423	2	8	0.48	3,249	5,268
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	1	8	0.40	1,174	1,904
		Crawler Tractors	87	2	8	0.43	599	971
Building Construction	210	Forklifts	82	4	8	0.20	525	5,957
		Generator Sets	14	2	8	0.74	166	1,882
		Cranes	367	2	8	0.29	1,703	19,330
		Welders	46	2	8	0.45	331	3,760
		Crawler Tractors	87	4	8	0.43	1,197	13,589
Paving	20	Pavers	81	2	8	0.42	544	588
		Paving Equipment	89	2	8	0.36	513	554
		Rollers	36	2	8	0.38	219	237
Architectural Coating	40	Air Compressors	37	1	8	0.48	142	307
CONSTRUCTION FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS FUEL)								58,041

Diesel fuel would be supplied by existing commercial fuel providers serving the Project area and region³. As previously presented in Table 4-5, Project construction activities would consume an estimated 58,041 gallons of diesel fuel. Project construction would represent a “single-event” diesel fuel demand and would not require ongoing or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.4 CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction generates on-road vehicle emissions from vehicle usage for workers, vendors, and haul truck commuting to and from the site. The number of workers, vendor, and haul trips are presented below in Table 4-6. 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 4-6: CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction Activity	Worker Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day	Hauling Trips Per Day
Site Preparation	18	3	0
Grading	20	9	210
Building Construction	173	57	0
Paving	15	0	0
Architectural Coating	35	0	0

4.3.5 CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT for the Project, the construction worker trips (personal vehicles used by workers commuting to the Project from home) would generate an estimated 727,050 VMT during the 11 months of construction (25). Based on CalEEMod methodology, it is assumed that 50% of all construction worker trips are from light-duty-auto vehicles (LDA), 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT1⁴), and 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT2⁵). Data regarding Project related construction worker trips were based on CalEEMod defaults utilized within the AQIA.

Vehicle fuel efficiencies for LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 were estimated using information generated within the 2021 version of the EMFAC developed by CARB. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, and VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (27). EMFAC2021 was

³ Based on Appendix A of the CalEEMod User’s Guide, Construction consists of several types of off-road equipment. Since the majority of the off-road construction equipment used for construction projects are diesel fueled, CalEEMod assumes all of the equipment operates on diesel fuel.

⁴ Vehicles under the LDT1 category have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 6,000 lbs. and equivalent test weight (ETW) of less than or equal to 3,750 lbs.

⁵ Vehicles under the LDT2 category have a GVWR of less than 6,000 lbs. and ETW between 3,751 lbs. and 5,750 lbs.

run for the LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 vehicle class within the California sub-area for the 2024 and 2025 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

TABLE 4-7: CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2024	LDA						
	Site Preparation	10	9	18.5	1,665	31.51	53
	Grading	30	10	18.5	5,550	31.51	176
	Building Construction	156	87	18.5	251,082	31.51	7,969
	LDT1						
	Site Preparation	10	5	18.5	925	24.62	38
	Grading	30	5	18.5	2,775	24.62	113
	Building Construction	156	44	18.5	126,984	24.62	5,157
	LDT2						
	Site Preparation	10	5	18.5	925	24.57	38
	Grading	30	5	18.5	2,775	24.57	113
	Building Construction	156	44	18.5	126,984	24.57	5,168
2025	LDA						
	Building Construction	54	87	18.5	86,913	32.49	2,675
	Paving	20	8	18.5	2,960	32.49	91
	Architectural Coating	40	18	18.5	13,320	32.49	410
	LDT1						
	Building Construction	54	44	18.5	43,956	25.14	1,748
	Paving	20	4	18.5	1,480	25.14	59
	Architectural Coating	40	9	18.5	6,660	25.14	265
	LDT2						
	Building Construction	54	44	18.5	43,956	25.29	1,738
	Paving	20	4	18.5	1,480	25.29	59
	Architectural Coating	40	9	18.5	6,660	25.29	263
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION							26,132

As previously shown in Table 4-7, the estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from Project construction worker trips is 26,132 gallons during full construction of the Project. It should be noted that construction worker trips would represent a “single-event” gasoline fuel demand and would not require ongoing or permanent commitment of fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.6 CONSTRUCTION VENDOR/HAULING FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT, the construction vendor trips (vehicles that deliver materials to the site during construction) would generate an estimated 253,704 VMT along area roadways for the Project over the duration of construction activity (25). It is assumed that 50% of all vendor trips are from medium-heavy duty trucks (MHD), 50% of all vendor trips are from heavy-heavy duty trucks (HHD), and 100% of all hauling trips are from HHDs. These assumptions are consistent with the CalEEMod defaults utilized within the within the AQIA (25). Vehicle fuel efficiencies for MHDs and HHDs were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021. EMFAC2021 was run for the MHD and HHD vehicle classes within the California sub-area for the 2024 and 2025 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

TABLE 4-8: CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Vendor Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2024	MHD						
	Site Preparation	10	2	10.2	204	8.47	24
	Grading	30	5	10.2	1,530	8.47	181
	Building Construction	156	29	10.2	46,145	8.47	5,446
	HHD (Vendor)						
	Site Preparation	10	2	10.2	204	6.12	33
	Grading	30	5	10.2	1,530	6.12	250
	Building Construction	156	29	10.2	46,145	6.12	7,539
	HHD (Hauling)						
	Grading	30	210	20	126,000	6.12	20,588
2025	MHD						
	Building Construction	54	29	10.2	15,973	8.58	1,861
	HHD (Vendor)						
Building Construction	54	29	10.2	15,973	6.22	2,569	
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION							38,491

Based on Table 4-8, it is estimated that 38,491 gallons of fuel will be consumed related to construction vendor trips during full construction of the Project. It should be noted that Project construction vendor trips would represent a “single-event” diesel fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.7 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

Starting in 2014, CARB adopted the nation's first regulation aimed at cleaning up off-road construction equipment such as bulldozers, graders, and backhoes. These requirements ensure

fleets gradually turnover the oldest and dirtiest equipment to newer, cleaner models and prevent fleets from adding older, dirtier equipment. As such, the equipment used for Project construction would conform to CARB regulations and California emissions standards. It should also be noted that there are no unusual Project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities; or equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Equipment employed in construction of the Project would therefore not result in inefficient wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable CARB regulation regarding retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of diesel off-road construction equipment. Additionally, CARB has adopted the Airborne Toxic Control Measure to limit heavy-duty diesel motor vehicle idling in order to reduce public exposure to diesel particulate matter and other Toxic Air Contaminants. Compliance with anti-idling and emissions regulations would result in a more efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. Idling restrictions and the use of newer engines and equipment would result in less fuel combustion and energy consumption.

Additional construction-source energy efficiencies would occur due to required California regulations and best available control measures (BACM). For example, CCR Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(3) Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than five minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Section 2449(d)(3) requires that grading plans shall reference the requirement that a sign shall be posted on-site stating that construction workers need to shut off engines at or before five minutes of idling.” In this manner, construction equipment operators are required to be informed that engines are to be turned off at or prior to five minutes of idling. Enforcement of idling limitations is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by City building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

Lastly, the Project will comply with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines and implement measures that would help reduce construction-related energy usage.

A full analysis related to the energy needed to form construction materials is not included in this analysis due to a lack of detailed Project-specific information on construction materials. At this time, an analysis of the energy needed to create Project-related construction materials would be extremely speculative and thus has not been prepared.

In general, construction processes promote conservation and efficient use of energy by reducing raw materials demands, with related reduction in energy demands associated with raw materials extraction, transportation, processing, and refinement. Use of materials in bulk reduces energy demands associated with preparation and transport of construction materials as well as the transport and disposal of construction waste and solid waste in general, with corollary reduced demands on area landfill capacities and energy consumed by waste transport and landfill operations.

4.4 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

Energy consumption in support of or related to Project operations would include transportation fuel demands (fuel consumed by passenger car and truck vehicles accessing the Project site), fuel demands from operational equipment, and facilities energy demands (energy consumed by building operations and site maintenance activities).

4.4.1 TRANSPORTATION FUEL DEMANDS

Energy that would be consumed by Project-generated traffic is a function of total VMT and estimated vehicle fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site. The VMT per vehicle class can be determined by evaluated in the vehicle fleet mix and the total VMT. As with worker and vendors trips, operational vehicle fuel efficiencies were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021 developed by CARB (27). EMFAC2021 was run for the Riverside County area for the 2025 calendar year. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

In order to account for the possibility of refrigerated uses (cold storage), it is assumed that all trucks accessing this land use are presumed to also have transport refrigeration units (TRUs). Therefore, for modeling purposes 38 trucks are assumed to be trucks with TRUs. TRUs are also accounted for during on-site and off-site travel. The TRU calculations are based on EMFAC2021.

The estimated transportation energy demands were previously summarized on Table 4-9. As summarized on Table 4-9 the Project would result in a 3,118,443 annual VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 226,134 gallons of fuel.

TABLE 4-9: TOTAL PROJECT-GENERATED TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle Type	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Annual VMT	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
LDA	32.49	1,173,986	36,133
LDT1	25.14	92,448	3,677
LDT2	25.29	475,946	18,819
MDV	15.75	377,624	23,974
MCY	15.75	55,252	3,508
LHDT1	16.52	169,350	10,252
LHDT2	15.75	48,120	3,055
MHDT	8.58	174,450	20,330
HHDT	6.22	551,268	88,662
TRUs			17,724
TOTAL (ALL VEHICLES)		3,118,443	226,134

4.4.2 ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMANDS

It is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. For this particular Project, on-site modeled

operational equipment includes up to two (2) 175 horsepower (hp), natural gas-powered cargo handling equipment – port tractors operating at 4 hours a day⁶ for 365 days of the year.

Project operational activity estimates and associated fuel consumption estimates are based on the annual EMFAC2021 offroad emissions for the 2025 operational year and was used to derive the total annual fuel consumption associated on-site equipment. As presented in Table 4-10, Project on-site equipment would consume an estimated 9,284 gallons of natural gas.

TABLE 4-10: ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Equipment	Quantity	Usage Hours	Days of Operation	EMFAC2021 Fuel Consumption (gal./yr)	EMFAC2021 Activity (hrs./yr)	Total Fuel Consumption
Cargo Handling Equipment	2	4	365	18,339	5,768	9,284
ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS FUEL)						9,284

4.4.3 EMERGENCY ENGINE FUEL DEMANDS

It is anticipated that the Project would utilize a 197 hp diesel-powered emergency water pump and a 762 hp diesel-powered emergency backup generator. For analytical purposes, it is anticipated that the fire pump and emergency generator would each operate for a maximum time of 0.5 hour per day and 26 hours per year for maintenance and testing purposes. As presented in Table 4-11, emergency engine operation for maintenance and testing purposes would consume an estimated 939 gallons of diesel fuel per year.

TABLE 4-11: EMERGENCY ENGINE FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Equipment	Horsepower	Fuel Consumption (gal./hour)	Activity (hrs./yr)	Total Fuel Consumption (gal./year)
Emergency Fire Pump	197	7	26	193
Emergency Generator	762	29	26	746
EMERGENCY ENGINE FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS FUEL)				939

4.4.4 FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project building operations activities would result in the consumption of electricity, which would be supplied to the Project by SCE. As summarized on Table 4-12 the Project would result in 3,519,131 kWh/year of electricity. It should be noted that water-related energy use has also been calculated as shown on Table 4-12. The estimated water-related electricity use was calculated using CalEEMod, which estimates 97.83 million gallons of water use per year. The energy intensity factors from CalEEMod which include supply, treatment, and distribution were utilized

⁶ Based on Table II-3, Port and Rail Cargo Handling Equipment Demographics by Type, from CARB's Technology Assessment: Mobile Cargo Handling Equipment document, a single piece of equipment could operate up to 2 hours per day (Total Average Annual Activity divided by Total Number Pieces of Equipment). As such, the analysis conservatively assumes that the tractor/loader/backhoe would operate up to 4 hours per day.

to calculate the water-related energy demand. The Project would result in 665,929 kWh/year of water-related electricity demand.

Based on information provided by the Project Applicant, the Project would not use natural gas for the building envelope. As such, natural gas consumption has not been analyzed in this study.

TABLE 4-12: PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND SUMMARY

Land Use	Electricity Demand (kWh/year)
High-Cube Transload Warehouse	1,667,763
High-Cube Cold Storage Warehouse	1,093,477
Water-Related Energy Demand	665,929
Parking	91,962
TOTAL PROJECT ENERGY DEMAND	3,519,131

4.4.5 OPERATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

Energy efficiency/energy conservation attributes of the Project would be complemented by increasingly stringent state and federal regulatory actions addressing vehicle fuel economies and vehicle emissions standards; and enhanced building/utilities energy efficiencies mandated under California building codes (e.g., Title 24, California Green Building Standards Code).

Furthermore, the Project will comply with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines and implement measures that would help reduce operational-related energy usage.

ENHANCED VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCIES

Project annual fuel consumption estimates presented previously in Table 4-9 represent likely potential maximums that would occur for the Project. Under subsequent future conditions, average fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site can be expected to improve as older, less fuel-efficient vehicles are removed from circulation, and in response to fuel economy and emissions standards imposed on newer vehicles entering the circulation system.

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. The location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands.

4.5 SUMMARY

4.5.1 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

The estimated power cost of on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is assumed to be approximately \$23,778.56. Additionally, based on the assumed power cost, it is

estimated that the total electricity usage during construction, after full Project buildout, is calculated to be approximately 188,794 kWh.

Construction equipment used by the Project would result in single event consumption of approximately 58,041 gallons of diesel fuel. Construction equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's proposed construction process that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project construction equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

CCR Title 13, Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(3) Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than 5 minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. BACMs inform construction equipment operators of this requirement. Enforcement of idling limitations is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by City building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

Construction worker trips for full construction of the Project would result in the estimated fuel consumption of 26,132 gallons of fuel. Additionally, fuel consumption from construction vendor trips (MHDs and HHDs) will total approximately 38,491 gallons. Diesel fuel would be supplied by City and regional commercial vendors. Indirectly, construction energy efficiencies and energy conservation would be achieved using bulk purchases, transport and use of construction materials. The 2022 IEPR released by the CEC has shown that fuel efficiencies are getting better within on and off-road vehicle engines due to more stringent government requirements (32). As supported by the preceding discussions, Project construction energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

Lastly, the Project will comply with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines and implement measures that would help reduce construction-related energy usage.

4.5.2 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY DEMANDS

Annual vehicular trips and related VMT generated by the operation of the Project would result in a fuel demand of 226,134 gallons of fuel.

Fuel would be provided by current and future commercial vendors. Trip generation and VMT generated by the Project are consistent with other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration, as reflected respectively in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual (11th Ed., 2021); and CalEEMod. As such, Project operations would not result in excessive and wasteful vehicle trips and VMT, nor excess and wasteful vehicle energy consumption compared to other industrial uses.

It should be noted that the state strategy for the transportation sector for medium and heavy-duty trucks is focused on making trucks more efficient and expediting truck turnover rather than reducing VMT from trucks. This is in contrast to the passenger vehicle component of the

transportation sector where both per-capita VMT reductions and an increase in vehicle efficiency are forecasted to be needed to achieve the overall state emissions reductions goals.

Heavy duty trucks involved in goods movements are generally controlled on the technology side and through fleet turnover of older trucks and engines to newer and cleaner trucks and engines. The first battery-electric heavy-duty trucks are being tested this year and SCAQMD is looking to integrate this new technology into large-scale truck operations. The following state strategies reduce GHG emissions from the medium and heavy-duty trucks:

- CARB's Mobile Source Strategy focuses on reducing GHGs through the transition to zero and low emission vehicles and from medium-duty and heavy-duty trucks.
- CARB's Sustainable Freight Action Plan establishes a goal to improve freight efficiency by 25% by 2030, deploy over 100,000 freight vehicles and equipment capable of zero emission operation and maximize both zero and near-zero emission freight vehicles and equipment powered by renewable energy by 2030.
- CARB's Emissions Reduction Plan for Ports and Goods Movement (Goods Movement Plan) in California focuses on reducing heavy-duty truck-related emissions focus on establishment of emissions standards for trucks, fleet turnover, truck retrofits, and restriction on truck idling (CARB 2006). While the focus of Goods Movement Plan is to reduce criteria air pollutant and air toxic emissions, the strategies to reduce these pollutants would also generally have a beneficial effect in reducing GHG emissions.
- CARB's On-Road Truck and Bus Regulation (2010) requires diesel trucks and buses that operate in California to be upgraded to reduce emissions. Newer heavier trucks and buses must meet particulate matter filter requirements beginning January 1, 2012. Lighter and older heavier trucks must be replaced starting January 1, 2015. By January 1, 2023, nearly all trucks and buses will need to have 2010 model year engines or equivalent (33).
- CARB's Heavy-Duty (Tractor-Trailer) GHG Regulation requires SmartWay tractor trailers that include idle-reduction technologies, aerodynamic technologies, and low-rolling resistant tires that would reduce fuel consumption and associated GHG emissions.

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. The location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands. The Project would implement sidewalks, facilitating and encouraging pedestrian access. Facilitating pedestrian and bicycle access would reduce VMT and associated energy consumption. In compliance with the California Green Building Standards Code and City requirements, the Project would promote the use of bicycles as an alternative means of transportation by providing short-term and/or long-term bicycle parking accommodations. As supported by the preceding discussions, Project transportation energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMANDS

As previously stated, it is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. On-site cargo handling equipment

used by the Project would result in approximately 9,284 gallons of natural gas. On-site equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's proposed operations that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project on-site equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

EMERGENCY ENGINE FUEL DEMANDS

The proposed Project is expected to include the installation of a diesel-powered emergency fire pump and a diesel-powered emergency generator. Operation of these engines for maintenance and testing purposes is estimated to result in annual fuel demand of approximately 939 gallons.

FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project facility operational energy demands are estimated to be: 3,519,134 kWh/year of electricity which would be supplied by SCE. Based on information provided by the Project Applicant, the Project would not use natural gas. As such, natural gas consumption has not been analyzed in this study. The Project proposes conventional industrial uses reflecting contemporary energy efficient/energy conserving designs and operational programs. The Project does not propose uses that are inherently energy intensive and the energy demands in total would be comparable to other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration.

Lastly, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards. Compliance itself with applicable Title 24 standards will ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

Lastly, the Project will comply with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines and implement measures that would help reduce operational-related energy usage.

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5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ENERGY IMPACT 1

Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

As supported by the preceding analyses, Project construction and operations would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy. The Project would therefore not cause or result in the need for additional energy producing or transmission facilities. The Project would not engage in wasteful or inefficient uses of energy and aims to achieve energy conservations goals within the State of California.

5.2 ENERGY IMPACT 2

Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

The Project's consistency with the applicable state and local plans is discussed below.

CONSISTENCY WITH ISTE A

Transportation and access to the Project site is provided by the local and regional roadway systems. The Project would not interfere with, nor otherwise obstruct intermodal transportation plans or projects that may be realized pursuant to the ISTE A because SCAG is not planning for intermodal facilities on or through the Project site.

CONSISTENCY WITH TEA-21

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access, acts to reduce vehicle miles traveled, takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems, and promotes land use compatibilities through collocation of similar uses. The Project supports the strong planning processes emphasized under TEA-21. The Project is therefore consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation of TEA-21.

CONSISTENCY WITH IEPR

Electricity would be provided to the Project by SCE. SCE's *Clean Power and Electrification Pathway* (CPEP) white paper builds on existing state programs and policies. As such, the Project is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation the goals presented in the 2022 IEPR.

Additionally, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards which would ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary. As such, development of the proposed Project would support the goals presented in the 2022 IEPR.

CONSISTENCY WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access and takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems. The Project therefore supports urban design and planning processes identified under the State of California Energy Plan, is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with or obstruct, implementation of the State of California Energy Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 6, ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

The 2022 version of Title 24 was adopted by the CEC and became effective on January 1, 2023. As the Project building construction is anticipated in 2024, it is presumed that the Project would be required to comply with the Title 24 standards in place at that time. Therefore, the Project is would not result in a significant impact on energy resources (34). The proposed Project would be subject to Title 24 standards.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 11, CALGREEN

As previously stated, CCR, Title 24, Part 11: CALGreen is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial, and school buildings that went in effect on January 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 were published on July 1, 2022 and became effective on January 1, 2023. The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time plan check submittals are made.

CONSISTENCY WITH AB 1493

AB 1493 is not applicable to the Project as it is a statewide measure establishing vehicle emissions standards. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of the requirements under AB 1493.

CONSISTENCY WITH RPS

California's RPS is not applicable to the Project as it is a statewide measure that establishes a renewable energy mix. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of the requirements under RPS.

CONSISTENCY WITH SB 350

The proposed Project would use energy from SCE, which have committed to diversify their portfolio of energy sources by increasing energy from wind and solar sources. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of SB 350. Additionally, the Project would be designed and constructed to implement the energy efficiency measures for new industrial developments and would include several measures designed to reduce energy consumption.

CONSISTENCY WITH CAP

The Project is subject to the City CAP which is intended to reduce energy consumption through increasing energy efficiency and using alternative sustainable sources of energy. The Project does not conflict with any applicable CAP measures.

CONSISTENCY WITH CITY OF PERRIS GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES

The Project will comply with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines and implement measures that would help reduce construction and operational-related energy usage.

MEASURES APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

4. Any industrial project over 400,000 square feet in size or requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be designed to meet the requirements of LEED Silver Certification whether or not certification is pursued. Documentation shall be provided to the City demonstrating compliance.
5. Minimize the air quality impacts of trucks on sensitive receptors by:
 - On site equipment, such as forklifts, shall be electric with the necessary electrical charging stations provided or be powered by alternative technology.
 - At least 10% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces shall be electric vehicle (EV) ready. At least 5% of all passenger vehicle parking spaces shall be equipped with working Level 2 Quick charge EV charging stations installed and operational, prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Signage shall be installed indicating EV charging stations and that spaces are reserved for clean air/EV vehicles.
 - Promoting the installation of on-site electric hook-ups to eliminate idling of main and auxiliary engines during loading and unloading of cargo and when trucks are not in use – especially where transport refrigeration units (TRUs) are proposed to be used.
6. On site motorized operational equipment shall be ZE (Zero Emissions).
7. All building roofs shall be solar-ready.

As shown above, the Project would not conflict with any of the state or local plans. As such, a less than significant impact is expected.

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7 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this energy analysis report represent an accurate depiction of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed Hillwood Ethanac. The information contained in this energy analysis 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.

Haseeb Qureshi
Associate Principal
Urban Crossroads, Inc.
hqureshi@urbanxroads.com

EDUCATION

Master of Science in Environmental Studies
California State University, Fullerton • May 2010

Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Analysis and Design
University of California, Irvine • June 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

AEP – Association of Environmental Professionals
AWMA – Air and Waste Management Association
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials

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 – California Air Resources Board • August 2007
AB2588 Regulatory Standards – Trinity Consultants • November 2006
Air Dispersion Modeling – Lakes Environmental • June 2006

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APPENDIX 4.1:

CALEEMOD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4 Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (Construction) Tier 4
Construction Start Date	4/2/2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	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.	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.87	5.77	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16	1.05	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960

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	1.74	1.63	37.0	42.0	0.16	0.54	6.84	7.38	0.53	2.75	2.85	—	22,021	22,021	0.56	2.48	33.1	22,807
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.69	1.57	19.5	38.4	0.06	0.31	2.75	3.06	0.29	0.67	0.96	—	8,670	8,670	0.33	0.39	0.39	8,795
2025	2.18	52.8	28.2	52.3	0.07	0.55	3.40	3.95	0.52	0.82	1.34	—	10,930	10,930	0.43	0.43	0.43	11,068
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.87	0.79	11.9	20.9	0.04	0.18	1.90	2.08	0.17	0.53	0.70	—	5,680	5,680	0.20	0.37	3.92	5,800
2025	0.28	5.77	3.45	6.67	0.01	0.06	0.47	0.53	0.06	0.11	0.17	—	1,446	1,446	0.06	0.06	1.00	1,466
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.16	0.14	2.16	3.81	0.01	0.03	0.35	0.38	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	940	940	0.03	0.06	0.65	960
2025	0.05	1.05	0.63	1.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	239	239	0.01	0.01	0.17	243

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.43	0.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	151	151	0.01	< 0.005	—	152
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	25.1	25.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.2
Dust From Material Movement:	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.08	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	252	252	0.01	0.01	1.00	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	93.1	93.1	< 0.005	0.01	0.26	—
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	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.42	6.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.55	2.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.06	1.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
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	—

3.3. 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	0.88	0.88	20.0	36.2	0.06	0.26	—	0.26	0.25	—	0.25	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.69	2.69	—	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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.64	2.97	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	552	552	0.02	< 0.005	—	554
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	91.4	91.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	91.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	288	288	0.01	0.01	1.14	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	279	279	0.01	0.04	0.79	—
Hauling	0.61	0.23	16.7	4.01	0.10	0.28	3.81	4.09	0.28	1.07	1.35	—	14,738	14,738	0.27	2.38	31.2	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.0	22.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.0	23.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	—

Hauling	0.05	0.02	1.44	0.33	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.34	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	1,212	1,212	0.02	0.20	1.10	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.65	3.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.80	3.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.26	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	201	201	< 0.005	0.03	0.18	—

3.5. 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	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.29	0.29	6.99	11.4	0.02	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	1,966	1,966	0.08	0.02	—	1,973
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.05	1.28	2.09	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	325	325	0.01	< 0.005	—	327
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.97	0.89	0.84	14.5	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,493	2,493	0.11	0.09	9.89	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.01	0.62	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,770	1,770	0.04	0.27	4.99	—
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	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.92	0.83	0.99	10.9	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,291	2,291	0.11	0.09	0.26	—
Vendor	0.08	0.05	2.10	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,771	1,771	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.39	0.35	0.42	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.23	0.23	—	990	990	0.05	0.04	1.82	—
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.89	0.27	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	755	755	0.02	0.11	0.91	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	164	164	0.01	0.01	0.30	—
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.16	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	125	125	< 0.005	0.02	0.15	—
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	—

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.69	0.69	16.4	26.8	0.05	0.28	—	0.28	0.27	—	0.27	—	4,608	4,608	0.19	0.04	—	4,624
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.10	2.44	3.99	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	685	685	0.03	0.01	—	688
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.44	0.73	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	113	113	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	114
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.82	0.73	0.84	10.1	0.00	0.00	2.26	2.26	0.00	0.53	0.53	—	2,244	2,244	0.11	0.09	0.23	—
Vendor	0.08	0.04	2.00	0.61	0.01	0.03	0.49	0.51	0.03	0.13	0.16	—	1,745	1,745	0.04	0.27	0.13	—
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	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.13	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	338	338	0.02	0.01	0.58	—
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	259	259	0.01	0.04	0.32	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	56.0	56.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	—
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	43.0	43.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	—
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	—

3.9. 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	0.29	0.29	7.24	10.6	0.01	0.16	—	0.16	0.15	—	0.15	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8	
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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	—	
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	194	194	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
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	—	10.8	10.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	—	
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	—	
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	—	
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.79	1.79	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	
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	—	
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	—	

3.11. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.45	1.28	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	19.5	19.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.6
Architectural Coatings	—	5.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.23	3.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.24
Architectural Coatings	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.16	0.15	0.17	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.11	0.11	—	449	449	0.02	0.02	0.05	—
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	—
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	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	49.8	49.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	—
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	—
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	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.25	8.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—
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	—
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	—

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
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	4/2/2024	4/15/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	4/16/2024	5/27/2024	5.00	30.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	5/28/2024	3/17/2025	5.00	210	—
Paving	Paving	2/18/2025	3/17/2025	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	1/21/2025	3/17/2025	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
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	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	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 3	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 3	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
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	3.00	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	9.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	210	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	173	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	57.0	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	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	34.6	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	0.00	0.00	618,558	206,186	17,786

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)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	35.0	0.00	—
Grading	50,500	0.00	120	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.80

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	2.41	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8

Unemployment	73.4
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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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905

Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6

No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 19.85 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction anticipated to start in Quarter 2 2024 and end in Quarter 1 2025
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on equipment used for other industrial projects in the area Tier 3 and 4 equipment assumed based on the City of Perris GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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APPENDIX 4.2:

CALEEMOD PROJECT OPERATIONS EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	50.0	1000sqft	1.15	50,000	0.00	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	50.0	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
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1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.87	1.95	3.20	7.13	0.03	0.06	1.73	1.79	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,657	4,705	4.98	0.47	63.9	5,034
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.47	1.58	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,585	4,632	4.98	0.47	51.3	4,949
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.60	1.72	2.48	4.68	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.31	0.04	0.33	0.37	47.5	3,666	3,713	4.96	0.36	55.0	4,001
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	7.86	607	615	0.82	0.06	9.11	662

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
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Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Cold Operations) Detailed Report, 9/6/2023

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.48	0.40	3.18	4.96	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,529	3,529	0.07	0.40	12.9	3,664
Area	0.39	1.55	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.87	1.95	3.20	7.13	0.03	0.06	1.73	1.79	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,657	4,705	4.98	0.47	63.9	5,034
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.47	0.38	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,465	3,465	0.07	0.41	0.33	3,588
Area	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.47	1.58	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	47.5	4,585	4,632	4.98	0.47	51.3	4,949
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.34	0.28	2.46	3.19	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.30	0.04	0.33	0.37	—	2,540	2,540	0.05	0.30	4.07	2,634
Area	0.26	1.44	0.01	1.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.12	6.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.15
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	0.60	1.72	2.48	4.68	0.02	0.04	1.27	1.31	0.04	0.33	0.37	47.5	3,666	3,713	4.96	0.36	55.0	4,001

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	421	421	0.01	0.05	0.67	436
Area	0.05	0.26	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	0.11	0.31	0.45	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	7.86	607	615	0.82	0.06	9.11	662

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.33	0.30	0.19	3.90	0.01	< 0.005	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	0.20	0.20	—	841	841	0.03	0.02	3.04	851
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.10	2.99	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.93	0.98	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	2,687	2,687	0.04	0.38	9.86	2,813
Total	0.48	0.40	3.18	4.96	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,529	3,529	0.07	0.40	12.9	3,664
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.32	0.29	0.21	3.17	0.01	< 0.005	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	0.20	0.20	—	777	777	0.03	0.02	0.08	784
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.10	3.12	1.06	0.03	0.05	0.93	0.98	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	2,688	2,688	0.04	0.39	0.26	2,804
Total	0.47	0.38	3.33	4.24	0.03	0.05	1.73	1.78	0.05	0.45	0.50	—	3,465	3,465	0.07	0.41	0.33	3,588
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	—	95.2	95.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	96.2
User Defined Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.42	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	325	325	0.01	0.05	0.52	340
Total	0.06	0.05	0.45	0.58	< 0.005	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.07	—	421	421	0.01	0.05	0.67	436

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,044	1,044	0.10	0.01	—	1,051
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	173	0.02	< 0.005	—	174

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.39	0.36	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Total	0.39	1.55	0.02	2.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.94	8.94	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape Equipme	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02
Total	0.05	0.26	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.01	1.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.02

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2	75.2	97.3	2.28	0.05	—	171

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67	12.4	16.1	0.38	0.01	—	28.3

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.00	25.3	2.53	0.00	—	88.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.42	0.00	—	14.7

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0	51.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.44	8.44

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4.8. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	70.0	5.92	2.37	18,682	1,146	96.9	38.8	305,759
User Defined Industrial	38.0	3.21	1.29	10,142	1,069	90.4	36.1	285,288

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

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)
0	0.00	75,000	25,000	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,093,477	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	11,562,500	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	47.0	—
User Defined Industrial	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
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
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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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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
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Temperature and Extreme Heat	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2

Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232

Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3

Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6

Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Hillwood Ethanac (High-Cube Transload Operation)
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.74395824247682, -117.18257362308628
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.18

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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	362	1000sqft	11.9	362,372	155,718	0.00	—	—

User Defined Industrial	362	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	266	Space	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.39	Acre	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	2.49	10.9	8.76	26.3	0.12	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,450	14,794	35.3	1.58	409	16,557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.40	10.8	9.20	21.8	0.11	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,057	14,401	35.3	1.59	370	16,129
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.65	10.1	6.55	16.3	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.10	1.32	1.42	344	10,873	11,217	35.2	1.28	382	12,860
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	1.85	1.20	2.97	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.96	0.02	0.24	0.26	57.0	1,800	1,857	5.83	0.21	63.2	2,129

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	2.31	1.99	8.31	25.8	0.12	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	12,129	12,129	0.28	1.16	39.3	12,522
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	2.49	10.9	8.76	26.3	0.12	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,450	14,794	35.3	1.58	409	16,557
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	2.23	1.91	8.75	21.4	0.11	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	11,736	11,736	0.29	1.17	1.02	12,094
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Total	2.40	10.8	9.20	21.8	0.11	0.16	7.02	7.18	0.15	1.80	1.96	344	14,057	14,401	35.3	1.59	370	16,129
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.62	1.39	6.48	16.2	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.09	1.32	1.41	—	8,623	8,623	0.21	0.86	12.4	8,897
Area	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Stationary	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	11.8
Total	1.65	10.1	6.55	16.3	0.08	0.10	5.13	5.23	0.10	1.32	1.42	344	10,873	11,217	35.2	1.28	382	12,860
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.30	0.25	1.18	2.96	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.24	0.26	—	1,428	1,428	0.04	0.14	2.06	1,473
Area	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Stationary	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96
Total	0.30	1.85	1.20	2.97	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.96	0.02	0.24	0.26	57.0	1,800	1,857	5.83	0.21	63.2	2,129

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	2.02	1.83	1.16	23.8	0.05	0.02	4.88	4.90	0.02	1.23	1.25	—	5,145	5,145	0.17	0.12	18.6	5,203
User Defined Industrial	0.30	0.17	7.14	1.99	0.07	0.11	2.14	2.25	0.11	0.57	0.68	—	6,984	6,984	0.11	1.05	20.7	7,319
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	2.31	1.99	8.31	25.8	0.12	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	12,129	12,129	0.28	1.16	39.3	12,522
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	1.94	1.75	1.29	19.4	0.05	0.02	4.88	4.90	0.02	1.23	1.25	—	4,750	4,750	0.18	0.13	0.48	4,793
User Defined Industrial	0.29	0.16	7.46	2.01	0.07	0.11	2.14	2.25	0.11	0.57	0.68	—	6,986	6,986	0.11	1.05	0.54	7,301
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	2.23	1.91	8.75	21.4	0.11	0.14	7.02	7.16	0.13	1.80	1.93	—	11,736	11,736	0.29	1.17	1.02	12,094
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.26	0.23	0.18	2.70	0.01	< 0.005	0.65	0.65	< 0.005	0.16	0.17	—	582	582	0.02	0.02	0.97	588

User Defined Industrial	0.04	0.02	1.01	0.27	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.30	0.01	0.08	0.09	—	846	846	0.01	0.13	1.08	885
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	0.30	0.25	1.18	2.96	0.02	0.02	0.94	0.95	0.02	0.24	0.26	—	1,428	1,428	0.04	0.14	2.06	1,473

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	1,593	0.15	0.02	—	1,602
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.8	87.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	88.3
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681	1,681	0.16	0.02	—	1,691
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	264	0.02	< 0.005	—	265
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	14.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.6
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	278	0.03	< 0.005	—	280

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)

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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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	557	718	16.5	0.40	—	1,249
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.6	92.3	119	2.73	0.07	—	207

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	0.00	184	18.3	0.00	—	642
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.4	0.00	30.4	3.04	0.00	—	106

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369	369
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61.2	61.2

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0
Total	0.18	0.16	0.45	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	82.7	82.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	83.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fire Pump	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.96
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	1.96

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	428	36.2	14.5	114,229	7,005	592	237	1,869,497
User Defined Industrial	82.0	6.92	2.79	21,886	2,465	208	83.9	657,899
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

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)
0	0.00	543,558	181,186	17,786

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,667,763	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	91,962	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	83,798,525	2,469,020
User Defined Industrial	0.00	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	341	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	—
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 Served
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
Fire Pump	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	197	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5

Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307

Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995
Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9

Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4

Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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 area is 18.70 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

15109 Emergency Generator Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	15109 Emergency Generator
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	0.20
Location	33.744470352710564, -117.18263179419782
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5512
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.21

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
User Defined Industrial	1.00	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Total	0.10	0.09	0.40	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	45.6	45.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	45.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Stationary	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57
Total	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	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

4.3.1. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consum Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.00	0.00	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

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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

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

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. 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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Total	0.69	0.63	2.80	1.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	320	320	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	321
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency Generator	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57
Total	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	7.54	7.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	7.57

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
User Defined Industrial	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

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)
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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)
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	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)
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
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User Defined Industrial	0.00	—
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5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
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5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. 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
Emergency Generator	Diesel	1.00	0.50	26.0	762	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
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5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	27.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.60	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	9.89	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 $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events.

Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

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

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2

Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	91.1
AQ-PM	51.4
AQ-DPM	21.5
Drinking Water	67.4
Lead Risk Housing	21.2
Pesticides	70.2
Toxic Releases	24.2
Traffic	74.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00

Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	50.1
Impaired Water Bodies	12.5
Solid Waste	22.1
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	48.8
Cardio-vascular	78.2
Low Birth Weights	53.5
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	79.3
Housing	24.9
Linguistic	16.4
Poverty	46.8
Unemployment	73.4

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	60.29770307
Employed	40.65186706
Median HI	53.71487232
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	37.28987553
High school enrollment	21.68612858
Preschool enrollment	56.08879764
Transportation	—
Auto Access	87.47593995

Active commuting	24.03438984
Social	—
2-parent households	65.68715514
Voting	37.14872321
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	82.31746439
Park access	26.70345182
Retail density	10.84306429
Supermarket access	22.85384319
Tree canopy	2.014628513
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	84.80687797
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.63107917
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	62.78711664
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	49.23649429
Arthritis	1.9
Asthma ER Admissions	51.4
High Blood Pressure	4.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	3.1
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	2.1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	20.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	41.6

Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	50.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.0
Mental Health Not Good	57.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	3.6
Obesity	36.5
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	33.7
Stroke	7.6
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	80.1
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	36.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	7.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	31.0
Elderly	48.0
English Speaking	75.4
Foreign-born	34.0
Outdoor Workers	12.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	83.3
Traffic Density	34.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	58.4

Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	52.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	55.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	50.0
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
Operations: Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps	Based on emergency generator specifications provided for the cold storage portion of the Project.

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APPENDIX 4.3:

EMFAC2021

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type: Sub-Area

Region: Riverside (SC)

Calendar Year: 2024

Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories

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

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdlYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	7.589475903	113786.0091	30.14312909	30143.12909	100279731.4	113786.0091	613803692.2	6.12	HHDT
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	14792.02338	596340506.9	97669.72048	97669720.48		596340506.9			
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	47.99547895	1606253.347	0	0		1606253.347			
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	740.0705237	15743145.86	2579.867799	2579867.799		15743145.86			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	469145.3818	7085090946	238903.8299	238903829.9	243062955.2	7085090946	7657987641	31.51	LDA
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1473.049219	18851626.2	439.7144995	439714.4995		18851626.2			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	19934.69439	328159523.9	0	0		328159523.9			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	12893.65575	225885544.7	3719.410801	3719410.801		225885544.7			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	40643.24621	528502252.2	21530.04768	21530047.68	21550200.91	528502252.2	530619904	24.62	LDT1
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	18.16927182	117875.1936	4.799392489	4799.392489		117875.1936			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	60.98632141	968118.5799	0	0		968118.5799			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	52.35545177	1031657.988	15.35383286	15353.83286		1031657.988			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	196761.1569	3030302696	124807.115	124807115	125588800.8	3030302696	3086012831	24.57	LDT2
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	611.2140627	10065688.28	305.506804	305506.804		10065688.28			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1212.721837	15079067.55	0	0		15079067.55			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1617.209463	30565379.76	476.178994	476178.994		30565379.76			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17828.73734	214762485.9	15814.52949	15814529.49	24706225.38	214762485.9	399295586.2	16.16	LHDT1
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15247.60565	183240310	8891.695883	8891695.883		183240310			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	53.50587181	1292790.328	0	0		1292790.328			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2494.679179	29349825.66	2415.690169	2415690.169	7267382.396	29349825.66	112758661.6	15.52	LHDT2
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6844.928194	83091798.01	4851.692227	4851692.227		83091798.01			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	13.8489928	317037.9282	0	0		317037.9282			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	24077.0623	48669553.86	1165.648599	1165648.599	1165648.599	48669553.86	48669553.86	41.75	MCY
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	158529.7591	2244541310	115229.5708	115229570.8	117035531.4	2244541310	2315716725	19.79	MDV
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2456.219583	35407756.28	1494.401662	1494401.662		35407756.28			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1347.135818	16720447.79	0	0		16720447.79			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1094.492843	19047211.64	311.5588534	311558.8534		19047211.64			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	4781.777946	13610896.25	2785.688937	2785688.937	3339642.723	13610896.25	19350599.97	5.79	MH
Riverside (SC)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2046.063726	5739703.715	553.953786	553953.786		5739703.715			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1238.0029	16338867.45	3135.493991	3135493.991	23076682.45	16338867.45	195538138.7	8.47	MHDT
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	12954.3675	176205580.2	19676.0133	19676013.3		176205580.2			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	40.46425607	652027.6804	0	0		652027.6804			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	158.0466253	2341663.336	265.1751591	265175.1591		2341663.336			
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	374.6153087	4179652.523	816.3886522	816388.6522	1448796.089	4179652.523	9235296.571	6.37	OBUS
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	219.2789175	4421146.516	569.7450307	569745.0307		4421146.516			
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.821516166	18182.28444	0	0		18182.28444			
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	34.6553722	616315.2475	62.66240627	62662.40627		616315.2475			
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	423.5817437	5478383.868	626.1467184	626146.7184	1935258.575	5478383.868	12396347.67	6.41	SBUS
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	491.8063992	3343899.326	456.140685	456140.685		3343899.326			
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	2.445505521	20273.75397	0	0		20273.75397			
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	443.1589434	3553790.724	852.9711721	852971.1721		3553790.724			
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	146.2127201	6053134.018	1073.421016	1073421.016	3614773.705	6053134.018	16229605.17	4.49	UBUS
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	0.3117338	9845.875493	0.874762616	874.7626165		9845.875493			
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.120004951	6004.935081	0	0		6004.935081			
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	252.109466	10160620.35	2540.477927	2540477.927		10160620.35			

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type: Sub-Area

Region: Riverside (SC)

Calendar Year: 2025

Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories

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

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdlYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
Riverside (SC)	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	6.232252524	99371.98783	25.79228907	25792.28907	101108506.3	99371.98783	628654469	6.22	HHDT
Riverside (SC)	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15281.49903	608590780.5	98441.69512	98441695.12		608590780.5			
Riverside (SC)	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	103.9487733	3711251.372	0	0		3711251.372			
Riverside (SC)	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	781.6601067	16253065.06	2641.018889	2641018.889		16253065.06			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	469318.5342	7069696742	233640.8392	233640839.2	237972453.1	7069696742	7731851082	32.49	LDA
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1383.809245	17348619.14	401.5501025	401550.1025		17348619.14			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	23756.17576	400228725.7	0	0		400228725.7			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	14087.23202	244576995.3	3930.063858	3930063.858		244576995.3			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	39844.42885	520364522.5	20792.5115	20792511.5	20818193.33	520364522.5	523372421.3	25.14	LDT1
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	16.26032827	103465.9915	4.209768622	4209.768622		103465.9915			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	84.57619148	1419047.948	0	0		1419047.948			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	76.19034646	1485384.837	21.47206695	21472.06695		1485384.837			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	201900.7772	3113968961	124925.7475	124925747.5	125794940.4	3113968961	3181443320	25.29	LDT2
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	648.0824816	10590241.49	314.4122046	314412.2046		10590241.49			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1658.408696	20347292.45	0	0		20347292.45			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1963.286623	36536825.27	554.7806116	554780.6116		36536825.27			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17598.36242	213353834.7	15312.53647	15312536.47	24003042.2	213353834.7	396504079	16.52	LHDT1
Riverside (SC)	2025	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15075.59282	179795007.6	8690.505724	8690505.724		179795007.6			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	149.6982853	3355236.777	0	0		3355236.777			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2462.303572	28909710.9	2332.556643	2332556.643	7083262.981	28909710.9	111569142.9	15.75	LHDT2
Riverside (SC)	2025	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6820.445818	81845755.43	4750.706338	4750706.338		81845755.43			
Riverside (SC)	2025	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	38.18158868	813676.5443	0	0		813676.5443			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	24005.46384	48076778.33	1147.719718	1147719.718	1147719.718	48076778.33	48076778.33	41.89	MCY
Riverside (SC)	2025	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	157992.5704	2237557559	112252.3556	112252355.6	114050749.8	2237557559	2317416092	20.32	MDV
Riverside (SC)	2025	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2427.253752	34535565.58	1435.800067	1435800.067		34535565.58			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1830.142844	22404262.33	0	0		22404262.33			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1324.504282	22918705.54	362.5940561	362594.0561		22918705.54			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	4508.467531	12686060.51	2596.110402	2596110.402	3133401.858	12686060.51	18251559.38	5.82	MH
Riverside (SC)	2025	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2015.081247	5565498.876	537.2914562	537291.4562		5565498.876			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1219.56756	16258107.41	3079.691557	3079691.557	23180482.67	16258107.41	198913577.3	8.58	MHDT
Riverside (SC)	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	13275.74248	178264039.8	19822.20637	19822206.37		178264039.8			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	118.7135177	1927831.815	0	0		1927831.815			
Riverside (SC)	2025	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	169.7860028	2463598.288	278.5847433	278584.7433		2463598.288			
Riverside (SC)	2025	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	362.5102847	3973469.472	767.779865	767779.865	1399319.855	3973469.472	9098903.331	6.50	OBUS
Riverside (SC)	2025	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	224.9321911	4433634.446	566.704758	566704.758		4433634.446			
Riverside (SC)	2025	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	2.021694394	43903.58221	0	0		43903.58221			
Riverside (SC)	2025	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	36.9521167	647895.8309	64.83523184	64835.23184		647895.8309			
Riverside (SC)	2025	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	426.2067312	5513087.576	628.8352147	628835.2147	1937977.332	5513087.576	12437964.83	6.42	SBUS
Riverside (SC)	2025	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	483.8964136	3247482.464	442.2329792	442232.9792		3247482.464			
Riverside (SC)	2025	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	5.22909553	46812.91987	0	0		46812.91987			
Riverside (SC)	2025	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	457.8096259	3630581.873	866.9091376	866909.1376		3630581.873			
Riverside (SC)	2025	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	146.4959788	6064495.771	1075.353622	1075353.622	3585374.021	6064495.771	16262363.44	4.54	UBUS
Riverside (SC)	2025	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	0.3117338	9845.875493	0.874762616	874.7626165		9845.875493			
Riverside (SC)	2025	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.20926462	11038.80379	0	0		11038.80379			
Riverside (SC)	2025	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	252.5418031	10176982.99	2509.145637	2509145.637		10176982.99			

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APPENDIX B.5

WEBB-C

WAREHOUSE BEST PRACTICES

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1. Evaluation of Warehouse Best Practices

The following summary table lists best practices and mitigation measures included in the Attorney General’s *Warehouse Projects: Best Practices and Mitigation Measures to Comply with the California Environmental Quality Act*,¹ updated in September 2022 and how they apply or are incorporated by the Project as part of the Project design. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant air quality, greenhouse gas, and energy impact for construction and operations and implementation of the Best Practices and Mitigation Measures is not needed. As such, the following table is provided for information purposes.

Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
Proactive Planning: General Plans, Local Ordinances, and Good Neighbor Policies	<p>Not Applicable. This recommendation is directed toward Lead Agencies and Lead Agency decisionmakers, such as the City of Perris and is not directly applicable to the proposed Project. However, as previously discussed, the Project would comply with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities.</p>
Community Engagement	
Holding a series of community meetings at times and locations convenient to members of the affected community and incorporating suggestions into the project design.	<p>Incorporated. Hillwood, the Project Applicant, has reached out to the City of Perris residents to let them know about the Project since September 22, 2023.</p> <p>Hillwood also conducted outreach events. Input was obtained from residents, property owners, local business owners, and key community stakeholders through variety of means.</p> <p>Community outreach events and efforts included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Letter (2024) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ xx ft radius ○ xx residents • Canvassing to Nearby Residents (2024) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ xx ft radius ○ xx homes
Posting information in hard copy in public gathering spaces and on a website about the project. The information should include a complete, accurate project description, maps and drawings of the project design, and information about how the public can provide input and be involved in the project approval process. The information should be in a format that is easy to	<p>Incorporated. CEQA noticing for the Project was provided by mail. Notices were mailed on September 22, 2023 to reviewing agencies and to residents and owners within a 300-foot radius from the Project site. Additionally, the notice was posted in the local newspaper, the Perris</p>

¹ State Of California Department of Justice. Attorney General, *Warehouse Projects: Best Practices and Mitigation Measures to Comply with the California Environmental Quality Act*, September 2022. (Available at <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/media/warehouse-best-practices.pdf>).

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
navigate and understand for members of the affected community.	Progress, and the notice was available in person at the City and on the City’s website.
Providing notice by mail to residents and schools within a certain radius of the project and along transportation corridors to be used by vehicles visiting the project, and by posting a prominent sign on the project site. The notice should include a brief project description and directions for accessing complete information about the project and for providing input on the project	
Providing translation or interpretation in residents’ native language, where appropriate.	Not incorporated. The City’s notices are provided in English.
For public meetings broadcast online or otherwise held remotely, providing for access and public comment by telephone and supplying instructions for access and public comment with ample lead time prior to the meeting.	Incorporated. The Scoping Meeting conducted on October 18, 2023, for the Draft EIR was held in person at City of Perris Council Chambers which was also live streaming online .
Partnering with local community-based organizations to solicit feedback, leverage local networks, co-host meetings, and build support.	Incorporated. The City sent the Notice of Preparation on September 22, 2023 to agencies and organizations to solicit feedback.
Considering adoption of a community benefits agreement, negotiated with input from affected residents and businesses, by which the developer provides benefits to the community.	Not Incorporated. A community benefits agreement has not been prepared. However, in accordance with the City’s Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, the Project Applicant may be required to provide a supplemental funding contribution to further offset potential air quality impacts to the community and provide a community benefit beyond any CEQA related mitigation measures.
Creating a community advisory board made up of local residents to review and provide feedback on project proposals in early planning stages.	Not Applicable. This recommendation is directed toward Lead Agencies and Lead Agency decisionmakers, such as the City of Perris, and is not directly applicable to the proposed Project.
Identifying a person to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activity and operations, and providing contact information for the community liaison to the surrounding community.	Incorporated. City of Perris Code Enforcement would act as the community liaison regarding onsite activities.
Requiring signage in public view at warehouse facilities with contact information for a local designated representative for the facility operator who can receive community complaints, and requiring any complaints to be answered by the facility operator within 48 hours of receipt.	Incorporated. In accordance with the City’s Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, public signage shall be installed with contact information of facility operator and SCAQMD for complaints related to excessive dust, fumes, or odors, and truck and parking complaints. Any complaints made to the

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	facility operator shall be answered within 72 hours of receipt.
Warehouse Siting and Design Considerations	
Per California Air Resources Board (CARB) guidance, siting warehouse facilities so that their property lines are at least 1,000 feet from the property lines of the nearest sensitive receptors.	Infeasible. Due to the urbanized nature of Perris, siting the proposed warehouse buildings at least 1,000 feet from the property lines of the nearest sensitive receptors is infeasible. However, the Project includes adequate setbacks pursuant to City of Perris Code and Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, landscaping and walls to reduce impacts to sensitive receptors. Additionally, trucks would travel via truck routes traveling away from residential and school uses.
Providing adequate amounts of on-site parking to prevent trucks and other vehicles from parking or idling on public streets and to reduce demand for off-site truck yards.	Incorporated. Project plans have been reviewed by the City of Perris for adequate onsite parking and queuing to prevent trucks from parking or idling on public streets.
Establishing setbacks from the property line of the nearest sensitive receptor to warehouse dock doors, loading areas, and truck drive aisles, and locating warehouse dock doors, loading areas, and truck drive aisles on the opposite side of the building from the nearest sensitive receptors— e.g., placing dock doors on the north side of the facility if sensitive receptors are near the south side of the facility.	Incorporated. The Project complies with City of Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities which are designed to help minimize the impacts of diesel particulate matter (PM) from on-road trucks associated with warehouses and distribution centers on sensitive receptors located within the City.
Placing facility entry and exit points from the public street away from sensitive receptors— e.g., placing these points on the north side of the facility if sensitive receptors are adjacent to the south side of the facility.	Incorporated. To the maximum extent feasible, truck ingress and egress driveways would be oriented away from sensitive receptors. Truck ingress and egress driveways would be located off City-approved truck routes. Specifically, truck access is located off of Trumble Road and passenger vehicle access is off Ethanac Road, away from sensitive receptors along Sherman Road.
Ensuring heavy duty trucks abide by the on-site circulation plans by constructing physical barriers to block those trucks from using areas of the project site restricted to light duty vehicles or emergency vehicles only.	Incorporated. The Project will construct driveways on Trumble Road with stop controls for westbound traffic (Driveway 1 and Driveway 2). Both driveways will accommodate ingress and egress truck access to and from the south on Trumble Road.
Preventing truck queuing spillover onto surrounding streets by positioning entry gates after a minimum of 140 feet of space for queuing and increasing the distance by 70 feet for every 20 loading docks beyond 50 docks.	Incorporated to the extent Feasible. The Project was designed with available space to have the trucks onsite without having to queue on Trumble Road. Queuing analysis results for Driveway 2 indicates that the proposed spacing

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	of 317-feet is sufficient and no queuing issues or blockages are anticipated.
Locating facility entry and exit points on streets of higher commercial classification that are designed to accommodate heavy duty truck usage.	Incorporated. The Project was designed with Trumble Road as the main truck access, which is a Major Collector roadway, designed to accommodate truck usage.
Screening the warehouse site perimeter and onsite areas with significant truck traffic (e.g., dock doors and drive aisles) by creating physical, structural, and/or vegetative buffers that prevent or substantially reduce pollutant and noise dispersion from the facility to sensitive receptors.	Incorporated. As mentioned in <i>Hillwood Ethanac Noise and Vibration Analysis</i> , to reduce the noise exposure to the noise sensitive residential areas near the Project site, several design features were considered as part of the site planning process. These design features include the planned 14-foot-high screen walls around the loading docks. The planned screen walls will provide a buffer between the Project industrial use and the nearby sensitive receivers. Additionally, the Project construction activities will not exceed the City's requirements.
Planting exclusively 36-inch box evergreen trees to ensure faster maturity and four-season foliage.	Incorporated to the extent Feasible. Sites shall be densely screened with landscaping along all bordering streets and adjacent/across the street from sensitive receptors. Trees along the landscape setbacks shall be at least 48 inch box in size and range in height between 14 and 25 feet be Trees should be planted a distance of 20 feet on center. Fifty percent of the landscape screening shall include a minimum of 36-inch box, evergreen trees. Palm trees shall not be utilized. All landscaping shall be irrigated for the life of the facility.
Requiring all property owners and successors in interest to maintain onsite trees and vegetation for the duration of ownership, including replacing any dead or unhealthy trees and vegetation.	Incorporated to the extent Feasible. The Project includes a Conceptual Landscape Plan, in compliance with the City's municipal code (MC 19.70), consistent with the City's General Plan policies including Policy X.B. and Policy HC6.3. Additionally, the Project would comply with the Perris Good Neighbor Guidelines (Perris GNG which requires future Project's tenant/operator to irrigate the Project site landscaping for the life of the Project unless otherwise prohibited by water conservation mandates.
Posting signs clearly showing the designated entry and exit points from the public street for trucks and service vehicles.	Incorporated. The Project site will be accessible via four driveways; two along Trumble Road and two along Ethanac Road. The main truck access will be from two driveways on Trumble Road. The main passenger car access will be from two driveways on Ethanac Road. This design is intended to keep truck and passenger vehicle

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	movements separate, as well as reduce queues of passenger vehicles and trucks inside and outside of the proposed Project site.
Including signs and drive aisle pavement markings that clearly identify onsite circulation patterns to minimize unnecessary onsite vehicle travel.	Incorporated. As mentioned above, the site design is intended to keep truck and passenger vehicle movements separate, as well as reduce queues of passenger vehicles and trucks inside and outside of the proposed Project site.
Posting signs indicating that all parking and maintenance of trucks must be conducted within designated on-site areas and not within the surrounding community or public streets.	Incorporated. The City is responsible for enforcing Section 19.69.020 of the municipal code, which establishes parking prohibitions in residential areas.
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation	
Fully analyzing all reasonably foreseeable project impacts, including cumulative impacts. In general, new warehouse developments are not ministerial under CEQA because they involve public officials' personal judgment as to the wisdom or manner of carrying out the project, even when warehouses are permitted by a site's applicable zoning and/or general plan land use designation.	Incorporated. Multiple technical studies, included in Appendix B of this DEIR, were conducted for the Project, including an Air Quality Impact Analysis, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis, Energy Analysis, and Health Risk Assessment. These studies analyzed all reasonably foreseeable impacts, including cumulative impacts, from construction and operation of the proposed Project.
When analyzing cumulative impacts, thoroughly considering the project's incremental impact in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, even if the project's individual impacts alone do not exceed the applicable significance thresholds.	Incorporated. Cumulative analyses were conducted pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines and in accordance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD's) guidance.
Preparing a quantitative air quality study in accordance with local air district guidelines.	Incorporated. An <i>Air Quality Impact Analysis</i> , included in Appendix B of this DEIR, was prepared for the proposed Project according to SCAQMD's guidance and thresholds.
Preparing a quantitative health risk assessment in accordance with California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and local air district guidelines.	Incorporated. A <i>Health Risk Analysis</i> , included in Appendix B of this DEIR, was prepared for the proposed Project according to SCAQMD and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's guidance and thresholds.
Refraining from labeling compliance with CARB or air district regulations as a mitigation measure—compliance with applicable regulations is required regardless of CEQA.	Incorporated. Existing air quality regulations were included in the <i>Air Quality Impact Analysis</i> , included in Appendix B of this DEIR, as regulatory requirements, not mitigation measures. Compliance with existing regulations would be mandatory and, as such, are not considered mitigation.

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
Disclosing air pollution from the entire expected length of truck trips. CEQA requires full public disclosure of a project's anticipated truck trips, which entails calculating truck trip length based on likely truck trip destinations, rather than the distance from the facility to the edge of the air basin, local jurisdiction, or other truncated endpoint. All air pollution associated with the project must be considered, regardless of where those impacts occur.	Incorporated. The truck trip length within the analysis was based on recommendations from the SCAQMD for likely truck trip destinations.
Accounting for all reasonably foreseeable greenhouse gas emissions from the project, without discounting projected emissions based on participation in California's Cap-and-Trade Program.	Incorporated. All reasonably foreseeable greenhouse gas emissions were accounted for and disclosed, as further discussed in Appendix B to the Draft EIR. Emissions were not discounted based on participation in California's Cap-and-Trade Program.
Requiring off-road construction equipment to be hybrid electric-diesel or zero-emission, where available, and all diesel-fueled off-road construction equipment to be equipped with CARB Tier IV-compliant engines or better, and including this requirement in applicable bid documents, purchase orders, and contracts, with successful contractors demonstrating the ability to supply the compliant construction equipment for use prior to any ground-disturbing and construction activities.	Incorporated. In accordance with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, it was assumed that equipment rated 50 or more horsepower would be equipped with CARB Tier 4 compliant engines.
Prohibiting off-road diesel-powered equipment from being in the "on" position for more than 10 hours per day.	Incorporated. As mentioned in <i>Section 3.9 – Sustainability Features</i> , the Project's operational service equipment (i.e., forklifts) used within the site shall be electric or other alternative fuels. Further, as described in the <i>Air Quality Impact Analysis</i> , included in Appendix B of this DEIR, the Project's construction schedule is based on 8-hours per day.
Using electric-powered hand tools, forklifts, and pressure washers, and providing electrical hook ups to the power grid rather than use of diesel-fueled generators to supply their power.	Incorporated. As mentioned in <i>Section 3.9 – Sustainability Features</i> , the Project's operational service equipment (i.e., forklifts) used within the site shall be electric or other alternative fuels. Additionally, future truck operators with TRUs would be required to utilize electrical plug-in units when at loading docks.
Designating an area in the construction site where electric-powered construction vehicles and equipment can charge.	Not Applicable. The construction site would be accessible for electrical equipment. As analyzed in the <i>Air Quality Impact Analysis</i> , included in Appendix B of this DEIR, the proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Limiting the amount of daily grading disturbance area.	Incorporated. The <i>Air Quality Impact Analysis</i> , included in Appendix B of this DEIR, analyzed the Project's construction activities could actively disturb approximately 4 acres per day during grading activities.
Prohibiting grading on days with an Air Quality Index forecast of greater than 100 for particulates or ozone for the project area.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Forbidding idling of heavy equipment for more than three minutes.	Incorporated to the extent Feasible. As stated in <i>Section 5.1 – Air Quality</i> , of this Draft EIR, Idling time for commercial vehicles is limited to no more than five minutes per Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2485. Further, the proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Keeping onsite and furnishing to the lead agency or other regulators upon request, all equipment maintenance records and data sheets, including design specifications and emission control tier classifications.	Incorporated. Furnishing compliance documents to the lead agency or other regulators upon request is part of typical practices.
Conducting an on-site inspection to verify compliance with construction mitigation and to identify other opportunities to further reduce construction impacts.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Using paints, architectural coatings, and industrial maintenance coatings that have volatile organic compound levels of less than 10 g/L.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Providing information on transit and ridesharing programs and services to construction employees.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Providing meal options onsite or shuttles between the facility and nearby meal destinations for construction employees.	Not Applicable. Existing restaurants and food service are available in the Project area within approximately less than half a mile southwest of the Project site.
Requiring all heavy-duty vehicles engaged in drayage to or from the project site to be zero-emission beginning in 2030.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
Requiring all on-site motorized operational equipment, such as forklifts and yard trucks, to be zero-emission with the necessary charging or fueling stations provided.	Incorporated. The Project’s on-site service equipment will be electric powered or utilize other alternative fuels.
Requiring tenants to use zero-emission light- and medium-duty vehicles as part of business operations.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Forbidding trucks from idling for more than three minutes and requiring operators to turn off engines when not in use.	Incorporated at the extent feasible. Idling time for commercial vehicles is limited to no more than five minutes per Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2485. Further, the proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Posting both interior- and exterior-facing signs, including signs directed at all dock and delivery areas, identifying idling restrictions and contact information to report violations to CARB, the local air district, and the building manager.	Incorporated. As further described in Section 3.9 – Sustainability Features, idling time for commercial vehicles is limited to no more than five minutes per Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2485. Further, the proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations.
Installing solar photovoltaic systems on the project site of a specified electrical generation capacity that is equal to or greater than the building’s projected energy needs, including all electrical chargers.	Incorporated at the Extent Feasible. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. Nonetheless, pursuant to the City of Perris Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, the proposed building would include solar panels to provide 100 percent of the required power for the office area of the building, which exceeds current building code, the California Title 24 Standards, which requires buildings to have at least 15 percent of the roof area “solar ready” that will structurally accommodate later installation of rooftop solar panels.
Designing all project building roofs to accommodate the maximum future coverage of solar panels and installing the maximum solar power generation capacity feasible.	Incorporated to the Extent Feasible. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. Nonetheless, the proposed building would include solar panels that would provide 100 percent of the required

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	power for the office area of the building, which exceeds California Title 24 Standards.
Constructing zero-emission truck charging/fueling stations proportional to the number of dock doors at the project.	Incorporated. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. Nonetheless, the CALGreen code requires electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure and facilitates EV charging. Moreover, future warehouse operators are subject SCAQMD's Rule 2305 and must annually earn a specified number of points from their menu. The installation and usage of EV charging stations is a menu option for SCAQMD Rule 2305. Additionally, pursuant to the City of Perris Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, the Project would provide installation of raceway for conduits for future electric truck charging stations at a ratio of 1 for every 50 dock doors. At least 10 percent of passenger vehicle spaces shall be EV ready and 5 percent of all passenger vehicles shall be equipped with a Level 2 Charger EV station.
Running conduit to designated locations for future electric truck charging stations.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. Nonetheless, the CALGreen code requires electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure and facilitates EV charging.
Unless the owner of the facility records a covenant on the title of the underlying property ensuring that the property cannot be used to provide refrigerated warehouse space, constructing electric plugs for electric transport refrigeration units at every dock door and requiring truck operators with transport refrigeration units to use the electric plugs when at loading docks.	Incorporated. Pursuant with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, the Project will promote the installation of on-site electric hook-ups to eliminate idling of main and auxiliary engines during loading and unloading of cargo and when trucks are not in use – especially where transport refrigeration units (TRUs) are proposed to be used.
Oversizing electrical rooms by 25 percent or providing a secondary electrical room to accommodate future expansion of electric vehicle charging capability.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Constructing and maintaining electric light-duty vehicle charging stations proportional to the number of employee parking spaces (for example, requiring at least 10% of all employee parking spaces to be equipped with electric vehicle	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. Nonetheless, the CALGreen code requires

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
charging stations of at least Level 2 charging performance)	electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure and facilitates EV charging.
Running conduit to an additional proportion of employee parking spaces for a future increase in the number of electric light-duty charging stations.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. Nonetheless, the CALGreen code requires electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure and facilitates EV charging.
Installing and maintaining, at the manufacturer's recommended maintenance intervals, air filtration systems at sensitive receptors within a certain radius of facility for the life of the project.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Installing and maintaining, at the manufacturer's recommended maintenance intervals, an air monitoring station proximate to sensitive receptors and the facility for the life of the project, and making the resulting data publicly available in real time. While air monitoring does not mitigate the air quality or greenhouse gas impacts of a facility, it nonetheless benefits the affected community by providing information that can be used to improve air quality or avoid exposure to unhealthy air.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Requiring all stand-by emergency generators to be powered by a non-diesel fuel.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Requiring facility operators to train managers and employees on efficient scheduling and load management to eliminate unnecessary queuing and idling of trucks.	Not Applicable. The Project does not have a tenant or user identified at this time. However, it is assumed that facility operators already incorporate load management techniques that optimize efficiency because it reduces operating costs.
Requiring operators to establish and promote a rideshare program that discourages single-occupancy vehicle trips and provides financial incentives for alternate modes of transportation, including carpooling, public transit, and biking.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Meeting CalGreen Tier 2 green building standards, including all provisions related to designated parking for clean air vehicles, electric vehicle charging, and bicycle parking.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Designing to LEED green building certification standards.	Incorporated. In accordance with the City of Perris Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities,

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	the Project will be designed consistent with LEED Silver Certification Levels.
Requiring that every tenant train its staff in charge of keeping vehicle records in diesel technologies and compliance with CARB regulations, by attending CARB-approved courses. Also require facility operators to maintain records on-site demonstrating compliance and make records available for inspection by the local jurisdiction, air district, and state upon request.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. However, future tenants would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 2305 and annually earn a specified number of points from their menu and requires facility operators to maintain fleet records onsite.
Requiring tenants to enroll in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's SmartWay program, and requiring tenants who own, operate, or hire trucking carriers with more than 100 trucks to use carriers that are SmartWay carriers.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed. However, SmartWay certification is a requirement under the approved California Air Resource Board (CARB) Heavy-Duty (Tractor Trailer) GHG Regulation which is applicable to heavy-duty tractors that pull long box-type trailers. The tractors and trailers subject to this regulation must use U.S. EPA SmartWay certified tractors and trailers or retrofit their existing fleet with SmartWay verified technologies.
Providing tenants with information on incentive programs, such as the Carl Moyer Program and Voucher Incentive Program, to upgrade their fleets.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Noise Impact Analysis and Mitigation	
Preparing a noise impact analysis that considers all reasonably foreseeable project noise impacts, including to nearby sensitive receptors. All reasonably foreseeable project noise impacts encompasses noise from both construction and operations, including stationary, on-site, and off-site noise sources.	Incorporated. A Noise Impact Analysis, included as Appendix F of this DEIR, was prepared for the proposed Project. The Noise Impact Analysis prepared for the Project analyzed all reasonably foreseeable noise impacts, including cumulative impacts, from construction and operation of the proposed Project.
Adopting a lower significance threshold for incremental noise increases when baseline noise already exceeds total noise significance thresholds, to account for the cumulative impact of additional noise and the fact that, as noise moves up the decibel scale, each decibel increase is a progressively greater increase in sound pressure than the last. For example, 70 dBA is ten times more sound pressure than 60 dBA.	Incorporated. As described in the Noise Impact Analysis included as Appendix F of this DEIR, the off-site traffic noise thresholds are based on existing baseline noise levels where a substantial permanent noise increase is defined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an increase in Project traffic of 5 dBA CNEL or more at an outdoor use area of a residence if the ambient is <60 dBA CNEL.

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an increase in Project traffic of 3 dBA CNEL or more at an outdoor use area of a residence if the ambient is 60-65 dBA CNEL. • an increase in Project traffic of 1.5 dBA CNEL or more at an outdoor use area of a residence if the ambient is >65 dBA CNEL.
<p>Disclosing and considering the significance of short-term noise levels associated with all aspects of project operation (i.e. both on-site noise generation and off-site truck noise). Considering only average noise levels may mask noise impacts sensitive receptors would consider significant—for example, the repeated but short-lived passing of individual trucks or loading activities at night.</p>	<p>Incorporated to the Extent Feasible. As analyzed in <i>Section 5.8 – Noise</i>, of the Draft EIR, the Project’s operational noise was disclosed and evaluated against the City’s applicable standards. Project-related operation activities are expected to occur during daytime and nighttime hours and would not exceed standards established by the City of Perris Municipal Code with incorporation of project design features and MM NOI-1 that would limit all cold storage activities to the western docks; impacts would be less than significant.</p>
<p>Constructing physical, structural, or vegetative noise barriers on and/or off the project site.</p>	<p>Incorporated. To reduce the exposure to the noise sensitive residential areas near the Project site, several design features were considered as part of the site planning process in accordance with the City’s Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities. These design features include the planned 14-foot-high screen walls around the loading docks. The planned screen walls will provide a buffer between the Project industrial use and the nearby sensitive receivers. Additionally, the Project construction activities will not exceed the City’s requirements.</p>
<p>Planning and enforcing truck routes that avoid passing sensitive receptors.</p>	<p>Incorporated. In accordance with the City’s Good Neighbor Policy Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities and proposed design features listed in Draft EIR Section 3.9 of the Project Description, the Project shall post signage on-site directing truck drivers to use existing City truck routes.</p>
<p>Locating or parking all stationary construction equipment as far from sensitive receptors as possible, and directing emitted noise away from sensitive receptors.</p>	<p>Incorporated. As summarized in the Noise Impact Analysis, included as Appendix F of this DEIR, the Project will implement the following mitigation measures which require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the planned 14-foot-high screen walls around the loading docks.

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict all cold storage activity within the eastern loading dock area.
Verifying that construction equipment has properly operating and maintained mufflers.	Not Applicable. As stated in <i>Section 10 – Construction Impacts</i> , of the Noise Impact Analysis, included as Appendix F of this DEIR, the proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction noise and no mitigation is required. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Requiring all combustion-powered construction equipment to be surrounded by a noise protection barrier	Not Applicable. As stated in <i>Section 10 – Construction Impacts</i> , of the Noise Report, included as Appendix F of this DEIR, the proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction noise and no mitigation is required. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Limiting operation hours to daytime hours on weekdays.	Not Applicable. The proposed development is assumed to be operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Implementation of the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to operational noise.
Paving roads where truck traffic is anticipated with low noise asphalt.	Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for operation noise. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.
Orienting any public address systems onsite away from sensitive receptors and setting system volume at a level not readily audible past the property line.	Incorporated. The Project will comply with the City’s applicable Municipal Code, which regulates noise from public address systems and prohibits noise disturbance from said systems. Specifically, the Project would be required to adhere to Section 7.34.040 Sound Amplification.
Traffic Impact Analysis and Mitigation	
Designing, clearly marking, and enforcing truck routes that keep trucks out of residential neighborhoods and away from other sensitive receptors.	Incorporated. Pursuant to the Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, signage shall be posted on-site directing truck drivers to use existing City truck routes on Ethanac Road. The information on the signage will be coordinated with City Planning and the City’s Traffic Engineer during the plan check process.
Installing signs in residential areas noting that truck and employee parking is prohibited.	Incorporated. The City is responsible for enforcing Section 19.69.020 of the municipal code, which establishes parking prohibitions in residential areas.

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
<p>Requiring preparation and approval of a truck routing plan describing the facility's hours of operation, types of items to be stored, and truck routing to and from the facility to designated truck routes that avoids passing sensitive receptors. The plan should include measures for preventing truck queuing, circling, stopping, and parking on public streets, such as signage, pavement markings, and queuing analysis and enforcement. The plan should hold facility operators responsible for violations of the truck routing plan, and a revised plan should be required from any new tenant that occupies the property before a business license is issued. The approving agency should retain discretion to determine if changes to the plan are necessary, including any additional measures to alleviate truck routing and parking issues that may arise during the life of the facility.</p>	<p>Incorporated. Pursuant to the Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Industrial Facilities, signage shall be posted on-site directing truck drivers to use existing City truck routes on Ethanac Road. The information on the signage will be coordinated with City Planning and the City's Traffic Engineer during the plan check process.</p>
<p>Constructing new or improved transit stops, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and crosswalks, with special attention to ensuring safe routes to schools.</p>	<p>Not Applicable. The Project's street frontage will be improved with connecting sidewalks and Class II bike lanes on Ethanac Road, within the Project's frontage, per the City's Active Transportation Plan.</p>
<p>Consulting with the local public transit agency and securing increased public transit service to the project area.</p>	<p>Incorporated. The study area within the City of Perris is currently served by Riverside Transit Authority (RTA), a public transit agency serving various jurisdictions within Riverside County. Based on a review of the existing transit routes within the vicinity of the proposed Project there are no existing routes along the study area roadways. However, RTA Route 28 runs along Sherman Road north of Jackson Avenue, and down Jackson Avenue to Matthews Road. There are existing stops along Jackson Avenue with the closest stop being approximately 1,000 feet from the Project at Sherman Road and Jackson Avenue which could potentially serve the Project site. Service times for the stops along RTA Route 28 are approximately 40-50 minutes. Transit service is reviewed and updated by RTA periodically to address ridership, budget and community demand needs.</p>
<p>Designating areas for employee pickup and drop-off.</p>	<p>Incorporated. Areas within employee parking lots could be used for employee pickup and drop-off.</p>
<p>Implementing traffic control and safety measures, such as speed bumps, speed limits, or new traffic signs or signals.</p>	<p>Incorporated. The proposed Project would not change or alter any speed limits but would include new traffic signs and signals where necessary.</p>

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
Placing facility entry and exit points on major streets that do not have adjacent sensitive receptors.	Incorporated. Project driveways would be placed on major streets and would be oriented away from nearby sensitive receptors.
Restricting the turns trucks can make entering and exiting the facility to route trucks away from sensitive receptors.	Incorporated. Truck turns would be restricted at certain driveways to ensure that trucks follow the designated truck route.
Constructing roadway improvements to improve traffic flow.	<p>Incorporated. The Project would construct the following improvements as design features in conjunction with development of the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct driveways on Trumble Road with stop controls for the westbound traffic (Driveway 1 and Driveway 2). Both driveways will accommodate ingress and egress truck access to and from the south on Trumble Road. • Construct driveways on Ethanac Road with stop controls for the southbound traffic (Driveway 3 and Driveway 4). Both driveways will be restricted to right-in/right-out access only and will serve passenger cars. The Project will construct a median on Ethanac Road that will restrict access at Driveway 3 and Driveway 4 along Ethanac Road to right-in/right-out access only. • Project to improve Trumble Road at its ultimate half-section as a Major Collector (78-foot right-of-way, 56-foot curb-to-curb) between Ethanac Road and the northern Project boundary consistent with the City of Perris General Plan Circulation Element. There is currently a 20-foot half-width right-of-way dedicated on Trumble Road along the Project's western boundary, however, the Project will dedicate an additional 19-foot right-of-way. • Project to improve Sherman Road at its ultimate half-section as a Local roadway (60-foot right-of-way, 40-foot curb-to-curb) between Ethanac Road and the northern Project boundary consistent with the City of Perris General Plan Circulation Element. The Project will accommodate a 32-foot paved section along its frontage. • Project to improve Ethanac Road at its ultimate half-section as an Expressway (184-foot right-of-way, 134-foot curb-to-curb) between Trumble Road and

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	<p>Sherman Road consistent with the City of Perris General Plan Circulation Element. There is currently a 30-foot half-width right-of-way dedicated on Ethanac Road along the Project's southern boundary, however, the Project will dedicate an additional 62-foot right-of-way. Additional right-of-way will be needed at the intersection of Trumble Road and Ethanac Road in order to accommodate turn lanes. The Project will construct a median that will restrict access at Driveway 3 and Driveway 4 along Ethanac Road to right-in/right-out access only.</p>
<p>Preparing a construction traffic control plan prior to grading, detailing the locations of equipment staging areas, material stockpiles, proposed road closures, and hours of construction operations, and designing the plan to minimize impacts to roads frequented by passenger cars, pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-truck traffic.</p>	<p>Incorporated. The Project would be conditioned by the City to prepare a construction traffic control plan for any work within the public right-of-way.</p>
Other Significant Environmental Impacts Analysis and Mitigation	
<p>Appointing a compliance officer who is responsible for implementing all mitigation measures and providing contact information for the compliance officer to the lead agency, to be updated annually.</p>	<p>Incorporated. The City shall adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, and the City of Perris Building and Planning Divisions would serve as the compliance officers and would be responsible for ensuring compliance with mitigation measures, regulatory requirements, and design features.</p>
<p>Creating a fund to mitigate impacts on affected residents, schools, places of worship, and other community institutions by retrofitting their property. For example, retaining a contractor to retrofit/install HVAC and/or air filtration systems, doors, dual-paned windows, and sound- and vibration-deadening insulation and curtains.</p>	<p>Not Applicable. The proposed Project was found to have a less than significant impact for construction and operations. Therefore, implementation of this measure is not needed.</p>
<p>Sweeping surrounding streets on a daily basis during construction to remove any construction-related debris and dirt.</p>	<p>Incorporated. As required by SCAQMD Rule 403, the Project Applicant/Contractor shall sweep surrounding streets to remove construction-related debris and dirt.</p>
<p>Directing all lighting at the facility into the interior of the site.</p>	<p>Incorporated. All development proposed within the City of Perris would comply with its development standards and the Municipal Code, which provide regulations and standards to</p>

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Best Practice Measure	Disposition of Measure
	minimize light pollution, glare, and light trespass, including Section 19.44 Industrial Zones.
Using full cut-off light shields and/or anti-glare lighting.	Incorporated. All development proposed within the City of Perris would comply with its development standards and the Municipal Code, which provide regulations and standards to minimize light pollution, glare, and light trespass, including Section 19.44 Industrial Zones.
Requiring submission of a property maintenance program for agency review and approval providing for the regular maintenance of all building structures, landscaping, and paved surfaces.	Incorporated. The Project would be required to comply with Section 7.02 of the municipal code, which establishes abatement of public nuisances for structures, landscaping, and other facilities/improvements. The City is responsible for enforcement.
Using cool pavement to reduce heat island effects.	Incorporated. The Project would utilize cool pavements (e.g., concrete) which reduce heat island effects.
Planting trees in parking areas to provide at least 35% shade cover of parking areas within fifteen years to reduce heat island impacts.	Incorporated. The Project will comply with Section 9.17.050 of the municipal code, which requires shade for a minimum of fifty (50) percent of parking space pavement during the summer months to be achieved within ten (10) years.
Using light colored roofing materials with a solar reflective index of 78 or greater.	Incorporated. The Project which will install light colored roofing materials over office area spaces.
Including on-site amenities, such as a truck operator lounge with restrooms, vending machines, and air conditioning, to reduce the need for truck operators to idle or travel offsite.	Not Incorporated. The Project does not have a tenant or user identified at this time. As such, on-site amenities are unknown. However, idling time for commercial vehicles is limited to no more than five minutes per Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 2485.
Designing skylights to provide natural light to interior worker areas.	Incorporated. The Project will provide skylights for two percent of the roof area for natural daylight to reduce the lighting load therefore saving energy.
Installing climate control and air filtration in the warehouse facility to promote worker well-being.	Incorporated. Proposed buildings would be consistent with the requirements of the California Building Code, including installing required climate control and air infiltration.