

Jurupa Valley Storage

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Study

City of Jurupa Valley, CA

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CalEEMod Emission Output

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CH ₄	Methane
CNG	Compressed natural gas
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
LST	Localized Significant Thresholds
MTCO ₂ e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MMTCO ₂ e	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
O ₃	Ozone
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particle matter
PM10	Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PM2.5	Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PMI	Point of maximum impact
PPM	Parts per million
PPB	Parts per billion
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Plan
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SF ₆	Sulfur hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO _x	Sulfur Oxides
SRA	Source/Receptor Area
TAC	Toxic air contaminants
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) analysis was prepared to evaluate whether the estimated criteria pollutants and GHG emissions generated from the project would cause a significant impact to the air resources in the project area. This assessment was conducted within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000, et seq.). The assessment is consistent with the methodology and emission factors endorsed by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), California Air Resource Board (CARB), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).

1.2 Project Summary

1.2.1 Site Location

The project site is located at the east of the Interstate 15 freeway between 68th Street and River Drive in Jurupa Valley, California, as shown in Exhibit A. The site's current land use designation on the General Plan Land Use Map is Open Space Recreation (OS-R) and the site is currently zoned Watercourse, Watershed, and Conservation Areas (W-1) on the City's Zoning Map. The project includes a General Plan Amendment to Commercial Retail (CR) and OS-R and a Change of Zone to General Commercial (C-1/C-P) and W-1. The proposed use is commercial. Land uses surrounding the site include single-family residential to the north, vacant land to the east and south, and the Interstate 15 freeway to the west.

1.2.2 Project Description

The Project proposes to develop approximately 6.2 acres with a 136,035 square foot self-storage facility. Exhibit B demonstrates the site plan for the project.

Construction activities within the Project area will consist of on-site grading, building, paving, and architectural coating. Table 1 summarizes the land use description for the Project Site.

Table 1: Land Use Summary

Land Use	Unit Amount	Size Metric
Unrefrigerated Warehouse - No Rail ¹	136.035	Thousand Square Feet
Parking Lot	3.63	Acres

¹ CalEEMod does not have a self-storage facility land use in its database. Therefore, per other similar projects, the self-storage use was modeled as Unrefrigerated Warehouse – No Rail (ITE 152).

1.2.3 Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are considered land uses or other types of population groups that are more sensitive to air pollution than others due to their exposure. Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, the acutely and chronically ill, and those with cardio-respiratory diseases. For CEQA purposes, a sensitive receptor would be a location where a sensitive individual could remain for 24-hours or longer, such as residencies, hospitals, and schools (etc).

The closest existing sensitive receptors (to the site area) are residential land uses located adjacent to the north of the project site.

1.3 Executive Summary of Findings and Mitigation Measures

The following is a summary of the analysis results:

Construction-Source Emissions

Project construction-source emissions would not exceed applicable regional thresholds of significance established by the SCAQMD. For localized emissions, the project will not exceed applicable Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) established by the SCAQMD.

Project construction-source emissions would not conflict with the Basin Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). As discussed herein, the project will comply with all applicable SCAQMD construction-source emission reduction rules and guidelines. Project construction source emissions would not cause or substantively contribute to violation of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) or National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Established requirements addressing construction equipment operations, and construction material use, storage, and disposal requirements act to minimize odor impacts that may result from construction activities. Moreover, construction-source odor emissions would be temporary, short-term, and intermittent in nature and would not result in persistent impacts that would affect substantial numbers of people. Potential construction-source odor impacts are therefore considered less-than-significant.

Operational-Source Emissions

The project operational-sourced emissions would not exceed applicable regional thresholds of significance established by the SCAQMD. Project operational-source emissions would not result in or cause a significant localized air quality impact as discussed in the Operations-Related Local Air Quality Impacts section of this report. Additionally, project-related traffic will not cause or result in CO concentrations exceeding applicable state and/or federal standards (CO "hotspots"). Project operational-source emissions would therefore not adversely affect sensitive receptors within the vicinity of the project.

Project operational-source emissions would not conflict with the Basin Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The project's emissions meet SCAQMD regional thresholds and will not result in a significant cumulative impact. The project does not propose any such uses or activities that would result in

potentially significant operational-source odor impacts. Potential operational-source odor impacts are therefore considered less-than significant.

Project-related GHG emissions meet the SCAQMD draft threshold and are also considered to be less than significant. The project also complies with the goals of the CARB Scoping Plan, AB-32, SB-32 and Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) Subregional Climate Action Plan (CAP).

Mitigation Measures

A. Construction Measures

Adherence to SCAQMD Rule 403 is required.

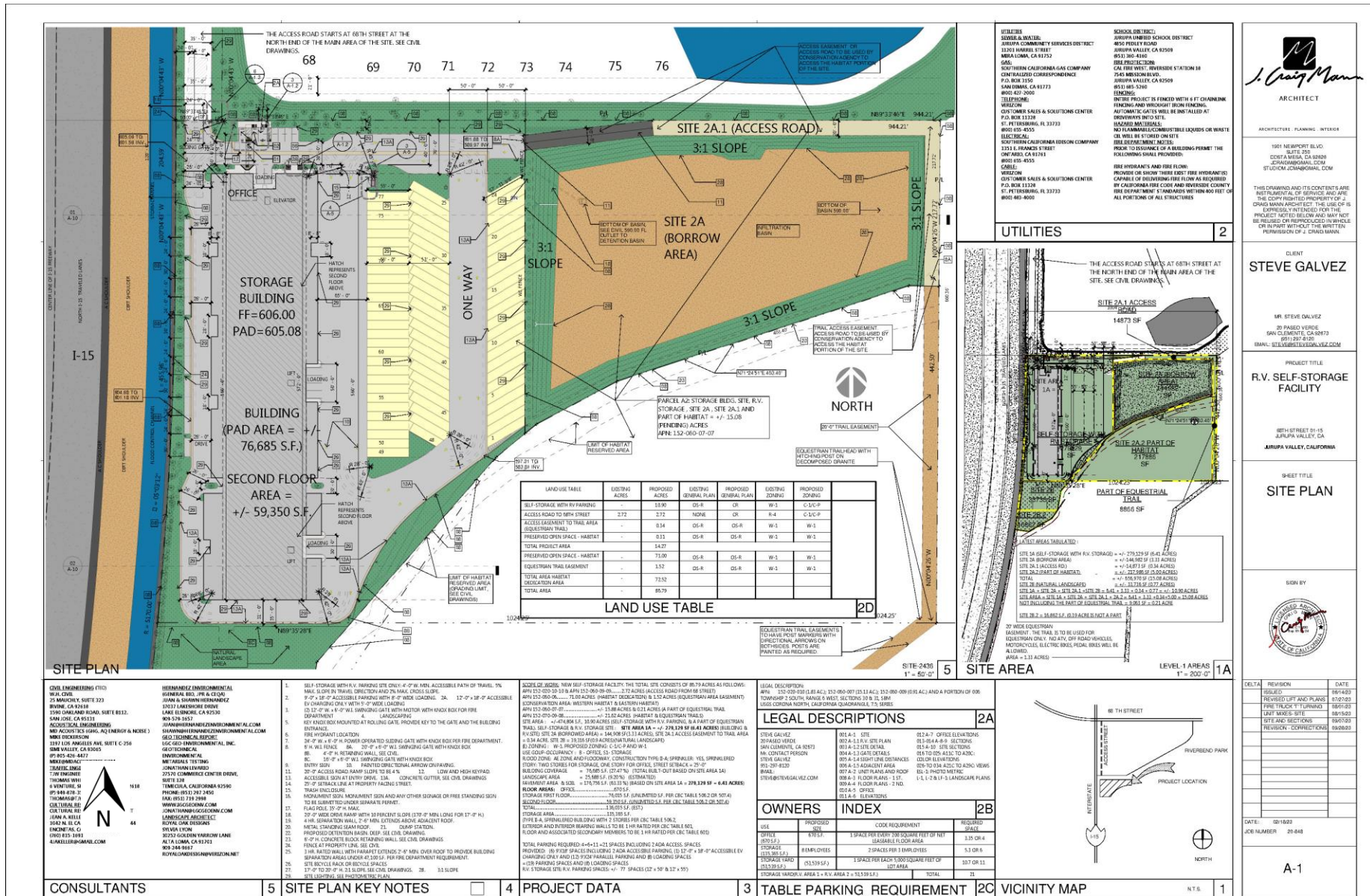
No construction mitigation required.

B. Operational Measures to Reduce Emissions

No operational mitigation measures required.

Exhibit A Location Map





UTILITIES

1. THE ACCESS ROAD STARTS AT 68TH STREET AT THE NORTH END OF THE MAIN AREA OF THE SITE. SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS.

2. THE ACCESS ROAD STARTS AT 68TH STREET AT THE NORTH END OF THE MAIN AREA OF THE SITE. SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS.

1A

LEVEL 1 AREAS
1" = 200' ±

1B

LEVEL 2 AREAS
1" = 50' ±

2

2. THE ACCESS ROAD STARTS AT 68TH STREET AT THE NORTH END OF THE MAIN AREA OF THE SITE. SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS.

ARCHITECT

J. Craig Mann

CLIENT

STEVE GALVEZ

PROJECT TITLE

R.V. SELF-STORAGE FACILITY

SHEET TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONTRACT NO.

SCALE

DATE

REVISIONS

NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	ISSUED	09/14/20
2	PRELIMINARY PLAN	09/29/20
3	FINAL PLAN	10/01/20
4	AS BUILT	10/01/20
5	REVISED	09/01/20
6	REVISED	09/01/20

CONSULTANTS

5

SITE PLAN KEY NOTES

4

PROJECT DATA

3

TABLE PARKING REQUIREMENT

2C

VICINITY MAP

1

1. THE ACCESS ROAD STARTS AT 68TH STREET AT THE NORTH END OF THE MAIN AREA OF THE SITE. SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS.

2.0 Regulatory Framework and Background

2.1 Air Quality Regulatory Setting

Air pollutants are regulated at the national, state, and air basin level; each agency has a different level of regulatory responsibility. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates at the national level. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) regulates at the state level. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) regulates at the air basin level.

2.1.1 National and State

The EPA is responsible for global, international, and interstate air pollution issues and policies. The EPA sets national vehicle and stationary source emission standards, oversees approval of all State Implementation Plans, provides research and guidance for air pollution programs, and sets National Air Quality Standards, also known as federal standards. There are six common air pollutants, called criteria pollutants, which were identified from the provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1970.

- Ozone
- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Lead
- Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
- Carbon Monoxide
- Particulate Matter
- Sulfur Dioxide

The federal standards were set to protect public health, including that of sensitive individuals; thus, the standards continue to change as more medical research is available regarding the health effects of the criteria pollutants. Primary federal standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health.

A State Implementation Plan is a document prepared by each state describing existing air quality conditions and measures that will be followed to attain and maintain federal standards. The State Implementation Plan for the State of California is administered by the ARB, which has overall responsibility for statewide air quality maintenance and air pollution prevention. California's State Implementation Plan incorporates individual federal attainment plans for regional air districts—air district prepares their federal attainment plan, which sent to ARB to be approved and incorporated into the California State Implementation Plan. Federal attainment plans include the technical foundation for understanding air quality (e.g., emission inventories and air quality monitoring), control measures and strategies, and enforcement mechanisms. See <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aqs/aqs.htm> for additional information on criteria pollutants and air quality standards.

The federal and state ambient air quality standards are summarized in Table 2 and can also be found at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aqs/aqs2.pdf>.

Table 2: Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentrations ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃)	1-Hour	0.09 ppm	Ultraviolet Photometry	--	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8-Hour	0.070 ppm		0.070 ppm (147 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁸	24-Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µ/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		--		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ⁸	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 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-Hour	20 ppm (23 µg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 µg/m ³)	--	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8-Hour	9.0 ppm (10 µg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 µg/m ³)	--	
	8-Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 µg/m ³)		--	--	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ⁹	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 (357 µg/m ³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹⁰	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 mg/m ³)	
	24-Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹⁰	--	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	--		0.130ppm (for certain areas) ¹⁰	--	
Lead ^{11,12}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	--	Same as Primary Standard	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Qtr	--		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ¹²		
	Rolling 3-Month Average	--		0.15 µg/m ³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹³	8-Hour	See footnote 13	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 ¹¹	24-Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

Notes:

- California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equal 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.
- 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 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one. For PM_{2.5}, 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
- National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
- 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 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.

Several pollutants listed in Table 2 are not addressed in this analysis. Analysis of lead is not included in this report because the project is not anticipated to emit lead. Visibility-reducing particles are not explicitly addressed in this analysis because particulate matter is addressed. The project is not expected to generate or be exposed to vinyl chloride because proposed project uses do not utilize the chemical processes that create this pollutant and there are no such uses in the project vicinity. The proposed project is not expected to cause exposure to hydrogen sulfide because it would not generate hydrogen sulfide in any substantial quantity.

2.1.2 South Coast Air Quality Management District

The agency for air pollution control for the South Coast Air Basin (basin) is the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD is responsible for controlling emissions primarily from stationary sources. SCAQMD maintains air quality monitoring stations throughout the basin. SCAQMD, in coordination with the Southern California Association of Governments, is also responsible for developing, updating, and implementing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the basin. An AQMP is a plan prepared and implemented by an air pollution district for a county or region designated as nonattainment of the federal and/or California ambient air quality standards. The term nonattainment area is used to refer to an air basin where one or more ambient air quality standards are exceeded.

Every three (3) years the SCAQMD prepares a new AQMP, updating the previous plan and having a 20-year horizon.

On March 23, 2017 CARB approved the 2016 AQMP. The 2016 AQMP is a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards and healthful air.

The 2016 AQMP includes both stationary and mobile source strategies to ensure that rapidly approaching attainment deadlines are met, that public health is protected to the maximum extent feasible, and that the region is not faced with burdensome sanctions if the Plan is not approved or if the NAAQS are not met on time. As with every AQMP, a comprehensive analysis of emissions, meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, regional growth projections, and the impact of existing control measures is updated with the latest data and methods. The most significant air quality challenge in the Basin is to reduce nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions sufficiently to meet the upcoming ozone standard deadlines. The primary goal of this Air Quality Management Plan is to meet clean air standards and protect public health, including ensuring benefits to environmental justice and disadvantaged communities. Now that the plan has been approved by CARB, it has been forwarded to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for its review. If approved by EPA, the plan becomes federally enforceable

South Coast AQMD adopted the 2022 AQMP on December 2, 2022, to address the attainment of the 2015 8-hour ozone standard (70 ppb) for South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley. To meet this standard, the AQMP determined NO_x emissions must be reduced by 67% percent more than is required by adopted rules and regulations by 2037. The control strategy for the 2022 AQMP includes aggressive new regulations and the development of incentive programs to support early deployment of advanced technologies. The two key areas for incentive programs are (1) promoting widespread deployment of available zero-emission (ZE) and low NO_x technologies and (2) developing new ZE and ultra-low NO_x technologies for use in cases where the technology is not currently available. South Coast AQMD will prioritize distribution of incentive funding in environmental justice areas and seek opportunities to focus benefits on the most disadvantaged communities. Cost-effectiveness and affordability will be further considered during the rulemaking or incentive program development process.

South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules

The AQMP for the basin establishes a program of rules and regulations administered by SCAQMD to obtain attainment of the state and federal standards. Some of the rules and regulations that apply to this Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

SCAQMD Rule 402 prohibits a person from discharging from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.

SCAQMD Rule 403 governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation activities. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Management Practices, such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access

roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph, and establishing a permanent ground cover on finished sites.

Rule 403 requires that fugitive dust be controlled with best available control measures so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. In addition, Rule 403 requires implementation of dust suppression techniques to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off site. Applicable suppression techniques are indicated below and include but are not limited to the following:

- Apply nontoxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas in active for 10 days or more).
- Water active sites at least three times daily.
- Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code (CVC) section 23114.
- Pave construction access roads at least 100 feet onto the site from the main road.
- Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 mph or less.
- Suspension of all grading activities when wind speeds (including instantaneous wind gusts) exceed 25 mph.
- Bumper strips or similar best management practices shall be provided where vehicles enter and exit the construction site onto paved roads or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.
- Replanting disturbed areas as soon as practical.
- During all construction activities, construction contractors shall sweep on-site and off-site streets if silt is carried to adjacent public thoroughfares, to reduce the amount of particulate matter on public streets.

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

Idling Diesel Vehicle Trucks – Idling for more than 5 minutes in any one location is prohibited within California borders.

Rule 2702. The SCAQMD adopted Rule 2702 on February 6, 2009, which establishes a voluntary air quality investment program from which SCAQMD can collect funds from parties that desire certified GHG emission reductions, pool those funds, and use them to purchase or fund GHG emission reduction projects within two years, unless extended by the Governing Board. Priority will be given to projects that result in co-benefit emission reductions of GHG emissions and criteria or toxic air pollutants within environmental justice areas. Further, this voluntary program may compete with the cap-and-trade program identified for implementation in CARB's Scoping Plan, or a Federal cap and trade program.

2.1.3 City of Jurupa Valley

City of Jurupa Valley General Plan

Local jurisdictions, such as the City of Jurupa, have the authority and responsibility to reduce air pollution through its police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the City is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of air emissions resulting from its land use decisions. The City is also responsible for the implementation of transportation control measures as outlined in the 2016 AQMP. Examples of such measures include bus turnouts, energy-efficient streetlights, and synchronized traffic signals. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the City assesses the air quality impacts of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant air quality impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

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

The City of Jurupa Valley adopted their General Plan in September 2017. The Air Quality Element in the General Plan, contains the following air quality-related goals and policies that are applicable to the proposed project:

Goals

Be a City that:

- AQ 1 Works with regional, sub-regional, and state agencies to protect and improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- AQ 2 Helps protect its residents, and especially senior citizens, youth and other sensitive receptors, from toxic air pollution.
- AQ 3 Works to reduce emissions from stationary and mobile sources.
- AQ 4 Employs measures to improve the jobs/housing balance and reduce commuting time.

Policies

- AQ 2.1 Site Plan Designs. Require City land use planning efforts and site plan designs to protect people and land uses sensitive to air pollution, using barriers and/or distance from emissions sources, and protect sensitive receptors from polluting sources, wherever possible.

- AQ 2.2 Pollution Control Measures. Strongly encourage the use of pollution control measures such as landscaping, vegetation and other materials that trap particulate matter or control pollution.
- AQ 3.1 Efficient Building Materials/Equipment. Encourage the use of building materials/methods and heating equipment that are efficient and reduce emissions.
- AQ 3.2 Centrally Heated Facilities. Encourage centrally heated facilities to utilize automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control heating.
- AQ 3.3 Stationary Pollution Reduction. Require stationary pollution sources to prevent the release of toxic pollutants through the following:
1. Design features;
 2. Operating procedures;
 3. Preventative maintenance;
 4. Operator training; and
 5. Emergency response planning
- AQ 3.4 Emissions Mitigation. Require every project to mitigate any of its anticipated emissions that exceed allowable levels as established by the SCAQMD, the US EPA, and CARB, to the greatest extent possible.
- AQ 3.5 Fugitive Dust Reduction Measures. Apply, as appropriate, measures contained in the County's Fugitive Dust Reduction to the entire City.
- AQ 3.6 Grading in High Winds. Suspend all grading when wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour.
- AQ 4.1 State and Federal Legislation. Encourage stricter state and federal legislation on bias-belted tires, smoking vehicles, and vehicles that spill debris on streets and highways, to better control particulate matter.
- AQ 4.2 Particulate Matter. Reduce particulate matter from agriculture, construction, demolition, debris hauling, street cleaning, utility maintenance, railroad rights of way, and off-road vehicles to the maximum extent possible.
- AQ 4.3 Electric Service Units. Require the installation and use of electric service units at truck stops and distribution centers for heating and cooling truck cabs, and particularly for powering refrigeration trucks, in lieu of idling of engines for power

2.2 Greenhouse Gas Regulatory Setting

2.2.1 International

Many countries around the globe have made an effort to reduce GHGs since climate change is a global issue.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 1988, the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts, and options for adaptation and mitigation.

United Nations. The United States participates in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (signed on March 21, 1994). Under the Convention, governments gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies, and best practices; launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas 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.

The 2014 UN Climate Change Conference in Lima Peru provided a unique opportunity to engage all countries to assess how developed countries are implementing actions to reduce emissions.

Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol is a treaty made under the UNFCCC and was the first international agreement to regulate GHG emissions. It has been estimated that if the commitments outlined in the Kyoto Protocol are met, global GHG emissions could be reduced by an estimated 5 percent from 1990 levels during the first commitment period of 2008 – 2012 (UNFCCC 1997). On December 8, 2012, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. The amendment includes: New commitments for Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol who agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period from 2013 – 2020; a revised list of greenhouse gases (GHG) to be reported on by Parties in the second commitment period; and Amendments to several articles of the Kyoto Protocol which specifically referenced issues pertaining to the first commitment period and which needed to be updated for the second commitment period.

2.2.2 National

Greenhouse Gas Endangerment. On December 2, 2009, the EPA announced that GHGs threaten the public health and welfare of the American people. The EPA also states that GHG emissions from on-road vehicles contribute to that threat. The decision was based on *Massachusetts v. EPA* (Supreme Court Case 05-1120) which argued that GHGs are air pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act and that the EPA has authority to regulate those emissions.

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 United States. On April 1, 2010, the EPA and the Department of Transportation's

National Highway Safety Administration announced a joint final rule establishing a national program that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel economy for new cars and trucks sold in the United States.

The first phase of the national program would apply to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles, covering model years 2012 through 2016. They require these vehicles to meet an estimated combined average emissions level of 250 grams of carbon dioxide per mile, equivalent to 35.5 miles per gallon if the automobile industry were to meet this carbon dioxide level solely through fuel economy improvements. Together, these standards would cut carbon dioxide 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 second phase of the national program would involve proposing new fuel economy and greenhouse gas standards for model years 2017 – 2025 by September 1, 2011.

On October 25, 2010, the EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation proposed the first national standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel efficiency of heavy-duty trucks and buses. For combination tractors, the agencies are proposing engine and vehicle standards that begin in the 2014 model year and achieve up to a 20 percent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions and fuel consumption by the 2018 model year. For heavy-duty pickup trucks 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 percent reduction for gasoline vehicles and 15 percent reduction for diesel vehicles by 2018 model year (12 and 17 percent respectively if accounting for air conditioning leakage). Lastly, for vocational vehicles, the agencies are proposing engine and vehicle standards starting in the 2014 model year which would achieve up to a 10 percent reduction in fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions by 2018 model year.

Issued by NHTSA and EPA in March 2020 (published on April 30, 2020 and effective after June 29, 2020), the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule would maintain the CAFE and CO2 standards applicable in model year 2020 for model years 2021 through 2026. The estimated CAFE and CO2 standards for model year 2020 are 43.7 mpg and 204 grams of CO2 per mile for passenger cars and 31.3 mpg and 284 grams of CO2 per mile for light trucks, projecting an overall industry average of 37 mpg, as compared to 46.7 mpg under the standards issued in 2012. This Rule also excludes CO2-equivalent emission improvements associated with air conditioning refrigerants and leakage (and, optionally, offsets for nitrous oxide and methane emissions) after model year 2020.¹

Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases. On January 1, 2010, the EPA started requiring large emitters of heat-trapping emissions to begin collecting GHG data under a new reporting system. Under the rule, suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial greenhouse gases, manufacturers of vehicles and engines,

¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 2018. Federal Register / Vol. 83, No. 165 / Friday, August 24, 2018 / Proposed Rules, The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks 2018. Available at: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-08-24/pdf/2018-16820.pdf>.

and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of greenhouse gas emissions are required to submit annual reports to the EPA.

Climate Adaption Plan. The EPA Plan identifies priority actions the Agency will take to incorporate considerations of climate change into its programs, policies, rules and operations to ensure they are effective under future climatic conditions. The following link provides more information on the EPA Plan: <https://www.epa.gov/arc-x/planning-climate-change-adaptation>

2.2.3 California

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6. CCR Title 24, Part 6: California’s Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings (Title 24) were first established 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 efficiency technologies and methods. Although it was not originally intended to reduce GHG emissions, electricity production by fossil fuels results in GHG emissions and energy efficient buildings require less electricity. Therefore, increased energy efficiency results in decreased GHG emissions.

The Energy Commission adopted 2008 Standards on April 23, 2008 and Building Standards Commission approved them for publication on September 11, 2008. These updates became effective on August 1, 2009. 2013 and 2016 standards have been approved and became effective July 1, 2014 and January 1, 2016, respectively. 2019 standards were published July 1, 2019 and became effective January 1, 2020.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11. All buildings for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2020 must follow the 2019 standards.. Energy efficient buildings require less electricity; therefore, increased energy efficiency reduces fossil fuel consumption and decreases greenhouse gas emissions. The following links provide more information on Title 24, Part 11:

<https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Codes>

https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/Title_24_2019_Building_Standards_FAQ_ada.pdf

California Green Building Standards. On January 12, 2010, the State Building Standards Commission unanimously adopted updates to the California Green Building Standards Code, which went into effect on January 1, 2011. The Housing and Community Development (HCD) updated CALGreen through the 2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle, during the 2016 to 2017 fiscal year. During the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) updated CALGreen through the 2022 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle.

The Code is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial and school buildings. CCR Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards (Title 24) became effective in 2001 in response to continued efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy consumption. CCR Title 24, Part 11 now require that new buildings reduce water consumption, employ building commissioning to increase building system efficiencies, divert construction waste from landfills, and install low pollutant-emitting finish materials. One focus of CCR Title 24, Part 11 is water conservation

measures, which reduce GHG emissions by reducing electrical consumption associated with pumping and treating water. CCR Title 24, Part 11 has approximately 52 nonresidential mandatory measures and an additional 130 provisions for optional use. Some key mandatory measures for commercial occupancies include specified parking for clean air vehicles, a 20 percent reduction of potable water use within buildings, a 50 percent construction waste diversion from landfills, use of building finish materials that emit low levels of volatile organic compounds, and commissioning for new, nonresidential buildings over 10,000 square feet.

The CEC estimates that over 30 years the 2022 Energy Code will provide \$1.5 billion in consumer benefits and reduce 10 million metric tons of GHG. Changes compared to the 2019 Energy Code include increases to on-site renewable energy generation from solar, increases to electric load flexibility to support grid reliability, reduction of emissions from newly constructed buildings, reduction of air pollution for improved public health, and increased adoption of environmentally beneficial efficient electric technologies.

The California Green Building Standards Code does not prevent a local jurisdiction from adopting a more stringent code as state law provides methods for local enhancements. The Code recognizes that many jurisdictions have developed existing construction and demolition ordinances, and defers to them as the ruling guidance provided, they provide a minimum 50-percent diversion requirement. The code also provides exemptions for areas not served by construction and demolition recycling infrastructure. State building code provides the minimum standard that buildings need to meet in order to be certified for occupancy. Enforcement is generally through the local building official. The following link provides more on CalGreen Building Standards:

<http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx>

Executive Order S-3-05. California Governor issued Executive Order S-3-05, GHG Emission, in June 2005, which established the following targets:

- By 2010, California shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels;
- By 2020, California shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.
- By 2050, California shall reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

The executive order directed the secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to coordinate a multi-agency effort to reduce GHG emissions to the target levels. To comply with the Executive Order, the secretary of CalEPA created the California Climate Action Team (CAT), made up of members from various state agencies and commissions. The team released its first report in March 2006. The report proposed to achieve the targets by building on the voluntary actions of businesses, local governments, and communities and through State incentive and regulatory programs.

Executive Order S-01-07. Executive Order S-1-07 was issued in 2007 and proclaims that the transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in the State, since it generates more than 40 percent of the State's GHG emissions. It establishes a goal to reduce the carbon intensity of

transportation fuels sold in the State by at least ten percent by 2020. This Order also directs CARB to determine whether this Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) could be adopted as a discrete early-action measure as part of the effort to meet the mandates in AB 32.

On April 23, 2009 CARB approved the proposed regulation to implement the low carbon fuel standard. The low carbon fuel standard is anticipated to reduce GHG emissions by about 16 MMT per year by 2020. The low carbon fuel standard is designed to provide a framework that uses market mechanisms to spur the steady introduction of lower carbon fuels. The framework establishes performance standards that fuel producers and importers must meet each year beginning in 2011. Separate standards are established for gasoline and diesel fuels and the alternative fuels that can replace each. The standards are “back-loaded”, with more reductions required in the last five years, than the first five years. This schedule allows for the development of advanced fuels that are lower in carbon than today’s fuels and the market penetration of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, battery electric vehicles, fuel cell vehicles, and flexible fuel vehicles. It is anticipated that compliance with the low carbon fuel standard will be based on a combination of both lower carbon fuels and more efficient vehicles.

Reformulated gasoline mixed with corn-derived ethanol at ten percent by volume and low sulfur diesel fuel represent the baseline fuels. Lower carbon fuels may be ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, or blends of these fuels with gasoline or diesel as appropriate. Compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas also may be low carbon fuels. Hydrogen and electricity, when used in fuel cells or electric vehicles are also considered as low carbon fuels for the low carbon fuel standard.

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

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

- Climate action plans and other greenhouse gas reduction plans can be used to determine whether a project has significant impacts, based upon its compliance with the plan.
- Local governments are encouraged to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions of proposed projects, noting that they have the freedom to select the models and methodologies that best meet their needs and circumstances. The section also recommends consideration of several qualitative factors that may be used in the determination of significance, such as the extent to which the given project complies with state, regional, or local GHG reduction plans and policies. OPR does not set

or dictate specific thresholds of significance. Consistent with existing CEQA Guidelines, OPR encourages local governments to develop and publish their own thresholds of significance for GHG impacts assessment.

- When creating their own thresholds of significance, local governments may consider the thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts.
- New amendments include guidelines for determining methods to mitigate the effects of greenhouse gas emissions in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines.
- OPR is clear to state that “to qualify as mitigation, specific measures from an existing plan must be identified and incorporated into the project; general compliance with a plan, by itself, is not mitigation.”
- OPR’s emphasizes the advantages of analyzing GHG impacts on an institutional, programmatic level. OPR therefore approves tiering of environmental analyses and highlights some benefits of such an approach.
- Environmental impact reports (EIRs) must specifically consider a project's energy use and energy efficiency potential.

AB 32. The California State Legislature enacted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires that greenhouse gases emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. “Greenhouse gases” as defined under AB 32 include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. ARB is the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of greenhouse gases. 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.

The ARB Board approved the 1990 greenhouse gas emissions level of 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO_{2e}) on December 6, 2007 (California Air Resources Board 2007). Therefore, emissions generated in California in 2020 are required to be equal to or less than 427 MMTCO_{2e}. Emissions in 2020 in a “business as usual” scenario are estimated to be 596 MMTCO_{2e}.

Under AB 32, the ARB published its Final Expanded List of Early Action Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in California. Discrete early action measures are currently underway or are enforceable by January 1, 2010. The ARB has 44 early action measures that apply to the transportation, commercial, forestry, agriculture, cement, oil and gas, fire suppression, fuels, education, energy efficiency, electricity, and waste sectors. Of these early action measures, nine are considered discrete early action measures, as they are regulatory and enforceable by January 1, 2010. The ARB estimates that the 44 recommendations are expected to result in reductions of at least 42 MMTCO_{2e} by 2020, representing approximately 25 percent of the 2020 target.

The ARB's Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan) contains measures designed to reduce the State's emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (California Air Resources Board 2008). The Scoping Plan identifies recommended measures for multiple greenhouse gas emission sectors and the associated emission reductions needed to achieve the year 2020 emissions target—each sector has a different emission reduction target. Most of the measures target the transportation and electricity sectors. As stated in the Scoping Plan, the key elements of the strategy for achieving the 2020 greenhouse gas target include:

- Expanding and strengthening existing energy efficiency programs as well as building and appliance standards;
- Achieving a statewide renewables energy mix of 33 percent;
- Developing a California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create a regional market system;
- Establishing targets for transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions for regions throughout California and pursuing policies and incentives to achieve those targets;
- Adopting and implementing measures pursuant to existing State laws and policies, including California's clean car standards, goods movement measures, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard; and
- Creating targeted fees, including a public goods charge on water use, fees on high global warming potential gases, and a fee to fund the administrative costs of the State's long-term commitment to AB 32 implementation.

In addition, the Scoping Plan differentiates between "capped" and "uncapped" strategies. "Capped" strategies are subject to the proposed cap-and-trade program. The Scoping Plan states that the inclusion of these emissions within the cap-and-trade program will help ensure that the year 2020 emission targets are met despite some degree of uncertainty in the emission reduction estimates for any individual measure. Implementation of the capped strategies is calculated to achieve a sufficient amount of reductions by 2020 to achieve the emission target contained in AB 32. "Uncapped" strategies that will not be subject to the cap-and-trade emissions caps and requirements are provided as a margin of safety by accounting for additional greenhouse gas emission reductions.⁴

The 2022 Scoping Plan was adopted by CARB in November 2022 and expands upon earlier plans with a target of reducing GHG emissions to 85% below 1990 levels by 2045.

Senate Bill 100. Senate Bill 100 (SB 100) requires 100 percent of total retail sales of electricity in California to come from eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045. SB 100 was adopted September 2018.

The interim thresholds from prior Senate Bills and Executive Orders would also remain in effect. These include Senate Bill 1078 (SB 1078), which requires retail sellers of electricity, including investor-owned utilities and community choice aggregators, to provide at least 20 percent of their supply from renewable sources by 2017. Senate Bill 107 (SB 107) which changed the target date to 2010. Executive

Order S-14-08, which was signed on November 2008 and expanded the State's Renewable Energy Standard to 33 percent renewable energy by 2020. Executive Order S-21-09 directed the CARB to adopt regulations by July 31, 2010 to enforce S-14-08. Senate Bill X1-2 codifies the 33 percent renewable energy requirement by 2020.

SB 375. Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was adopted September 2008 and aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) to adopt a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) or alternate planning strategy (APS) that will prescribe land use allocation in that MPOs Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). CARB, in consultation with each MPO, will provide each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. These reduction targets will be updated every eight years but can be updated every four years if advancements in emissions technologies affect the reduction strategies to achieve the targets. CARB is also charged with reviewing each MPO's sustainable communities strategy or alternate planning strategy for consistency with its assigned targets.

The proposed project is located within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which has authority to develop the SCS or APS. For the SCAG region, the targets set by CARB are at eight percent below 2005 per capita GHG emissions levels by 2020 and 13 percent below 2005 per capita GHG emissions levels by 2035. On April 4, 2012, SCAG adopted the 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), which meets the CARB emission reduction requirements. The Housing Element Update is required by the State to be completed within 18 months after RTP/SCS adoption or by October 2013.

On April 7, 2016, SCAG's Regional Council adopted the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016 RTP/SCS or Plan). The Plan is a long-range visioning plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic, environmental and public health goals. The Plan charts a course for closely integrating land use and transportation – so that the region can grow smartly and sustainably. It outlines more than \$556.5 billion in transportation system investments through 2040. The Plan was prepared through a collaborative, continuous, and comprehensive process with input from local governments, county transportation commissions, tribal governments, non-profit organizations, businesses and local stakeholders within the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura. In June 2016, SCAG received its conformity determination from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) indicating that all air quality conformity requirements for the 2016 RTP/SCS and associated 2015 FTIP Consistency Amendment through Amendment 15-12 have been met.

On May 7, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council adopted Connect SoCal (2020 - 2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy) for federal transportation conformity purposes only. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Regional Council will consider approval of Connect SoCal in its entirety and for all other purposes within 120 days from May 7, 2020. Connect SoCal is a long-range visioning plan that builds upon and expands land use and transportation strategies established over several planning cycles to increase mobility options and achieve a more sustainable growth pattern. Connect

SoCal outlines more than \$638 billion in transportation system investments through 2045. It was prepared through a collaborative, continuous, and comprehensive process with input from local governments, county transportation commissions, tribal governments, non-profit organizations, businesses and local stakeholders within the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura.

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

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

Executive Order S-13-08. Executive Order S-13-08 indicates 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 (California Natural Resource Agency 2009) was adopted, which is the “... first statewide, multi-sector, region-specific, and information-based 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. Executive Order B-30-15, establishing a new interim statewide greenhouse gas emission reduction target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, was signed by Governor Brown in April 2015.

Executive Order B-29-15. Executive Order B-29-15, mandates a statewide 25% reduction in potable water usage and was signed into law on April 1, 2015.

Executive Order B-37-16. Executive Order B-37-16, continuing the State’s adopted water reduction, was signed into law on May 9, 2016. The water reduction builds off the mandatory 25% reduction called for in EO B-29-15.

2.2.4 South Coast Air Quality Management District

The Project is within the South Coast Air Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD Regulation XXVII currently includes three rules:

- The purpose of Rule 2700 is to define terms and post global warming potentials.

- The purpose of Rule 2701, SoCal Climate Solutions Exchange, is to establish a voluntary program to encourage, quantify, and certify voluntary, high quality certified greenhouse gas emission reductions in the SCAQMD.
- Rule 2702, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program, was adopted on February 6, 2009. The purpose of this rule is to create a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program for greenhouse gas emission reductions in the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD will fund projects through contracts in response to requests for proposals or purchase reductions from other parties.

SCAQMD Threshold Development

The SCAQMD has established recommended significance thresholds for greenhouse gases for local lead agency consideration (“SCAQMD draft local agency threshold”). SCAQMD has published a five-tiered draft GHG threshold which includes a 10,000 metric ton of CO₂e per year for stationary/industrial sources and 3,000 metric tons of CO₂e per year significance threshold for residential/commercial projects (South Coast Air Quality Management District 2010c). Tier 3 is anticipated to be the primary tier by which the SCAQMD will determine significance for projects. The Tier 3 screening level for stationary sources is based on an emission capture rate of 90 percent for all new or modified projects. A 90-percent emission capture rate means that 90 percent of total emissions from all new or modified stationary source projects would be subject to CEQA analysis. The 90-percent capture rate GHG significance screening level in Tier 3 for stationary sources was derived using the SCAQMD’s annual Emissions Reporting Program.

The current draft thresholds consist of the following tiered approach:

- Tier 1 consists of evaluating whether or not the project qualifies for any applicable exemption under CEQA.
- Tier 2 consists of determining whether or not the project is consistent with a greenhouse gas reduction plan. If a project is consistent with a qualifying local greenhouse gas reduction plan, it does not have significant greenhouse gas emissions.
- Tier 3 consists of screening values, which the lead agency can choose but must be consistent. A project’s construction emissions are averaged over 30 years and are added to a project’s operational emissions. If a project’s emissions are under one of the following screening thresholds, then the project is less than significant:
 - All land use types: 3,000 MTCO₂e per year
 - Based on land use types: residential is 3,500 MTCO₂e per year; commercial is 1,400 MTCO₂e per year; and mixed use is 3,000 MTCO₂e per year
- Tier 4 has the following options:

- Option 1: Reduce emissions from business as usual by a certain percentage; this percentage is currently undefined
- Option 2: Early implementation of applicable AB 32 Scoping Plan measures
- Option 3: Year 2020 target for service populations (SP), which includes residents and employees: 4.8 MTCO₂e/SP/year for projects and 6.6 MTCO₂e/SP/year for plans;
- Option 3, 2035 target: 3.0 MTCO₂e/SP/year for projects and 4.1 MTCO₂e/SP/year for plans
- Tier 5 involves mitigation offsets to achieve target significance threshold.

2.2.5 City of Jurupa Valley

City of Jurupa Valley Climate Action Plan

The City of Jurupa Valley is a member of the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG). Western Riverside County is establishing itself as a leader in energy efficiency and sustainability efforts and each of WRCOG's member jurisdictions are addressing climate change through different local programs. Twelve cities in Western Riverside County have joined efforts to develop a Subregional CAP, which sets forth a subregional emissions reduction target, emissions reduction measures, and action steps to assist each community to demonstrate consistency with California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill [AB] 32). In September of 2014, the WRCOG produced a Final Report of their Subregional Climate Action Plan (CAP). WRCOG's subregional emissions reduction targets are 15% below 2010 levels by 2020, and 49% below 2010 levels by 2035. The City of Jurupa Valley is participating in the Subregional CAP.

Furthermore, per the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Commission meeting on May 13, 2020, the City of Jurupa Valley is currently in the process of adopting the City of Jurupa Valley Environmental Review Guidelines and Thresholds of Significance (May 7, 2020). Per these guidelines, as the City has not yet adopted a Climate Action Plan, projects are considered significant if the project exceeds the thresholds per the General Plan Policy below:

AQ 9.5 GHG Thresholds Utilize the SCAQMD Draft GHG thresholds to evaluate development proposals until the City adopts a Climate Action Plan (CAP).

Therefore, to determine whether the project's GHG emissions are significant, this analysis uses the SCAQMD draft local agency tier 3 threshold screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year for all land use types.

The project will be subject to the latest requirements of the California Green Building and Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards (currently 2019) which would reduce project-related greenhouse gas emissions.

3.0 Setting

3.1 Existing Physical Setting

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

3.1.1 Local Climate and Meteorology

Dominant airflows provide the driving mechanism for transport and dispersion of air pollution. The mountains surrounding the region form natural horizontal barriers to the dispersion of air contaminants. Air pollution created in the coastal areas and around the Los Angeles area is transported inland until it reaches the mountains where the combination of mountains and inversion layers generally prevent further dispersion. This poor ventilation results in a gradual degradation of air quality from the coastal areas to inland areas. Air stagnation may occur during the early evening and early morning periods of transition between day and nighttime flows. The region also experiences periods of hot, dry winds from the desert, known as Santa Ana winds. If the Santa Ana winds are strong, they can surpass the sea breeze, which blows from the ocean to the land, and carry the suspended dust and pollutants out to the ocean. If the winds are weak, they are opposed by the sea breeze and cause stagnation, resulting in high pollution events.

The annual average temperature varies little throughout much of the basin, ranging from the low to middle 60s, measured in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). With more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas where the project site is located. The majority of the annual rainfall in the basin occurs between November and April. Summer rainfall is minimal and is generally limited to scattered thunderstorms in the coastal regions and slightly heavier showers in the eastern portion of the basin along the coastal side of the mountains. Year-to-year patterns in rainfall are unpredictable because of fluctuations in the weather.

Temperature inversions limit the vertical depth through which pollution can be mixed. Among the most common temperature inversions in the basin are radiation inversions, which form on clear winter nights when cold air off mountains sink to the valley floor while the air aloft over the valley remains warm. These inversions, in conjunction with calm winds, trap pollutants near the source. Other types of temperature inversions that affect the basin include marine, subsidence, and high-pressure inversions.

Summers are often periods of hazy visibility and occasionally unhealthy air. Strong temperature inversions may occur that limit the vertical depth through which air pollution can be dispersed. Air pollutants concentrate because they cannot rise through the inversion layer and disperse. These inversions are more common and persistent during the summer months. Over time, sunlight produces photochemical reactions within this inversion layer that creates ozone, a particularly harmful air

pollutant. Occasionally, strong thermal convections occur which allows the air pollutants to rise high enough to pass over the mountains and ultimately dilute the smog cloudtrap pollutants such as automobile exhaust near their source. While these inversions may lead to air pollution “hot spots” in heavily developed coastal areas of the basin, there is not enough traffic in inland valleys to cause any winter air pollution problems. Despite light wind conditions, especially at night and in the early morning, winter is generally a period of good air quality in the project vicinity.

In the winter, light nocturnal winds result mainly from the drainage of cool air off of the mountains toward the valley floor while the air aloft over the valley remains warm. This forms a type of inversion known as a radiation inversion. Such winds are characterized by stagnation and poor local mixing and trap pollutants such as automobile exhaust near their source. While these inversions may lead to air pollution “hot spots” in heavily developed coastal areas of the basin, there is not enough traffic to cause any winter air pollution problems. Despite light wind conditions, especially at night and in the early morning, winter is generally a period of good air quality in the project vicinity.

The temperature and precipitation levels for the City of Riverside, closest monitoring station to the project site, are in Table 3. Table 3 shows that August is typically the warmest month and December is typically the coolest month. Rainfall in the project area varies considerably in both time and space. Almost all the annual rainfall comes from the fringes of mid-latitude storms from late November to early April, with summers being almost completely dry.

Table 3: Meteorological Summary

Month	Temperature (°F)		Average Precipitation (inches)
	Average High	Average Low	
January	69.1	42.3	1.81
February	69.8	44.3	2.39
March	73.1	46.4	1.79
April	77.6	49.8	0.70
May	82.4	54.9	0.19
June	88.4	58.9	0.08
July	94.6	63.3	0.04
August	95.7	64.1	0.12
September	91.5	60.7	0.15
October	83.5	54.1	0.46
November	72.6	44.9	0.78
December	68.8	41.6	1.39
Annual Average	80.8	52.3	9.9
Notes:			
¹ Source: https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca8655			

3.1.2 Local Air Quality

The SCAQMD has divided the South Coast Air Basin into 38 air-monitoring areas with a designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area. The project site is located in the City of Jurupa Valley in the Corona-Norco Area (Area 22). The nearest air monitoring station to the project site

is the Mira Loma Van Buren Station (Mira Loma Station). The Mira Loma Station is located approximately 3.92 miles northeast of the project site, however this location does not provide all ambient weather data. Therefore, additional data was pulled from the SCAQMD historical data for the Corona-Norco Area (Area 22) for both sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide to provide the existing levels. Table 4 presents the monitored pollutant levels within the vicinity. However, it should be noted that due to the air monitoring station distance from the project site, recorded air pollution levels at the air monitoring station reflect with varying degrees of accuracy, local air quality conditions at the project site.

Table 4: Local Area Air Quality Levels¹

Pollutant (Standard) ²	Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Ozone:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.140	0.144	0.129
Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	34	41	21
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.106	0.112	0.108
Days > NAAQS (0.07 ppm)	65	64	57
Days > CAAQS (0.070 ppm)	70	72	57
Carbon Monoxide:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
Days > NAAQS (20 ppm)	0	0	0
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
Days > NAAQS (9 ppm)	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.065	0.065	0.055
Days > NAAQS (0.25 ppm)	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide:			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (ppm)	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
Days > CAAQS (0.04 ppm)	0	0	0
Inhalable Particulates (PM10):			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (ug/m ³)	116.3	111.6	98.9
Days > NAAQS (150 ug/m ³)	0	0	0
Days > CAAQS (50 ug/m ³)	25	28	22
Annual Average (ug/m ³)	45.6	42.8	44.6
Annual > NAAQS (50 ug/m ³)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (20 ug/m ³)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM2.5):			
Maximum 24-Hour Concentration (ug/m ³)	50.9	63.9	89.1
Days > NAAQS (35 ug/m ³)	7	10	6
Annual Average (ug/m ³)	14	13.5	14.1
Annual > NAAQS (15 ug/m ³)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (12 ug/m ³)	Yes	Yes	Yes
¹ Source: obtained from https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-data-studies/historical-data-by-year and /or https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/topfour/topfour1.php ² CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standard; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard; ppm = parts per million ³ No data available.			

The monitoring data presented in Table 4 shows that ozone and particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) are the air pollutants of primary concern in the project area, which are detailed below.

Ozone

During the 2016 to 2018 monitoring period, the State 1-hour concentration standard for ozone has been exceeded between 21 and 41 days each year at the Mira Loma Station. The State 8-hour ozone standard (0.07 ppm) has been exceeded between 57 and 72 days each year over the past three years at the Mira Loma Station. The Federal 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 57 and 65 days each year over the past three years at the Mira Loma Station.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant as it is not directly emitted. Ozone is the result of chemical reactions between other pollutants, most importantly hydrocarbons and NO₂, which occur only in the presence of bright sunlight. Pollutants emitted from upwind cities react during transport downwind to produce the oxidant concentrations experienced in the area. Many areas of the SCAQMD contribute to the ozone levels experienced at the monitoring station, with the more significant areas being those directly upwind.

Carbon Monoxide

CO is another important pollutant that is due mainly to motor vehicles. The Corona-Norco Area did not record an exceedance of the state or federal 1-hour or 8-hour CO standards for the last three years.

Nitrogen Dioxide

The Mira Loma Station did not record an exceedance of the State or Federal NO₂ standards for the last three years.

Sulfur Dioxide

The Corona-Norco Area did not record an exceedance of the State SO₂ standards for the last three years.

Particulate Matter

During the 2016 to 2018 monitoring period, the State 24-hour concentration standard for PM₁₀ was exceeded between 22 and 28 days each year at the Mira Loma Station. Over the same time period the Federal 24-hour standards for PM₁₀ were not exceeded at the Mira Loma Station.

The Federal 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5} was exceeded between six and 10 days each year during the last three years at the Mira Loma Station.

According to the EPA, some people are much more sensitive than others to breathing fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). People with influenza, chronic respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the elderly may suffer worsening illness and premature death due to breathing these fine particles. People with bronchitis can expect aggravated symptoms from breathing in fine particles. Children may experience decline in lung function due to breathing in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Other groups considered

sensitive are smokers and people who cannot breathe well through their noses. Exercising athletes are also considered sensitive, because many breathe through their mouths during exercise.

3.1.3 Attainment Status

The EPA and the ARB designate air basins where ambient air quality standards are exceeded as “nonattainment” areas. If standards are met, the area is designated as an “attainment” area. If there is inadequate or inconclusive data to make a definitive attainment designation, they are considered “unclassified.” National nonattainment areas are further designated as marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme as a function of deviation from standards. Each standard has a different definition, or ‘form’ of what constitutes attainment, based on specific air quality statistics. For example, the Federal 8-hour CO standard is not to be exceeded more than once per year; therefore, an area is in attainment of the CO standard if no more than one 8-hour ambient air monitoring values exceeds the threshold per year. In contrast, the federal annual PM_{2.5} standard is met if the three-year average of the annual average PM_{2.5} concentration is less than or equal to the standard. Table 5 lists the attainment status for the criteria pollutants in the basin.

<Table 5, next page>

Table 5: South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status

Pollutant	Averaging Time	National Standards ¹	Attainment Date ²	California Standards ³
1979 1-Hour Ozone ⁴	1-Hour (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	2/6/2023 Originally 11/15/2010 (Not attained ⁴)	Extreme Nonattainment
1997 8-Hour Ozone ⁵	8-Hour (0.08 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	6/15/2024	Nonattainment
2008 8-Hour Ozone	8-Hour (0.075 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	12/31/2032	
2015 8-Hour Ozone	8-Hour (0.070 ppm)	Designations Pending	~2037	
CO	1-Hour (35 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007 (Attained)	Maintenance
NO ₂ ⁶	1-Hour (100 ppb) Annual (0.053 ppm)	Unclassifiable/Attainment Attainment (Maintenance)	N/A (Attained) 9/22/1998 (Attained)	Attainment
SO ₂ ⁷	1-Hour (75 ppb)	Designations Pending (expect Uncl./Attainment)	N/A (Attained)	Attainment
	24-Hour (0.14 ppm) Annual (0.03 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	3/19/1979 (Attained)	
PM10	24-Hour (150 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Maintenance) ⁸	7/26/2013 (Attained) ⁸	Nonattainment
PM2.5	24-Hour (35 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Serious)	12/31/2019	Unclassified
Lead	3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m ³)	Nonattainment (Partial) ⁹	12/31/2015	Nonattainment (Partial) ⁹

Notes:
¹ Obtained from <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/naaqs-caaqs-feb2016.pdf>. EPA often only declares Nonattainment areas; everywhere else is listed as Unclassified/Attainment or Unclassifiable.
² A design value below the NAAQS for data through the full year or smog season prior to the attainment date is typically required for attainment demonstration.
³ Obtained from <http://www.arb.ca.gov/design/adm/adm.htm>.
⁴ 1-hour O₃ standard (0.12 ppm) was revoked, effective June 15, 2005 ; however, the Basin has not attained this standard based on 2008-2010 data and is still subject to anti-backsliding requirements.
⁵ 1997 8-hour O₃ standard (0.08 ppm) was reduced (0.075 ppm), effective May 27, 2008; the 1997 O₃ standard and most related implementation rules remain in place until the 1997 standard is revoked by U.S. EPA.
⁶ New NO₂ 1-hour standard, effective August 2, 2010; attainment designations June, 2013; annual NO₂ standard retained.
⁷ The 1971 annual and 24-hour SO₂ standards were revoked, effective August 23, 2010; however, these 1971 standards will remain in effect until one year after U.S. EPA promulgates area designations for the 2010 SO₂ 1-hour standard. Area designations expected in 2012, with SSAB designated Unclassifiable/Attainment.
⁸ Annual PM10 standard was revoked, effective December 18, 2006; 24-hour PM10 NAAQS deadline was 12/31/2006; SCAQMD request for attainment re-designation and PM10 maintenance plan was approved by U.S. EPA on June 26, 2013, effective July 26, 2013.
⁹ Partial Nonattainment designation – Los Angeles County portion of Basin only for near-source monitors. Expect re-designation to attainment based on current monitoring data.

3.2 Greenhouse Gases

Constituent gases of the Earth’s atmosphere, called atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHG), play a critical role in the Earth’s radiation amount by trapping infrared radiation emitted from the Earth’s surface, which otherwise would have escaped to space. Prominent greenhouse gases contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), ozone, water vapor, nitrous oxide (N₂O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. Anthropogenic (caused or produced by humans) emissions of these greenhouse gases in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth’s natural climate, known as global warming or climate change. Emissions of gases that induce global warming are

attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, transportation, and residential land uses. Transportation is responsible for 41 percent of the State's greenhouse gas emissions, followed by electricity generation. Emissions of CO₂ and nitrous oxide (NO₂) are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas, results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Sinks of CO₂, where CO₂ is stored outside of the atmosphere, include uptake by vegetation and dissolution into the ocean. Table 6 provides a description of each of the greenhouse gases and their global warming potential.

Additional information is available: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm>

<Table 6 on next page>

Table 6: Description of Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse Gas	Description and Physical Properties	Sources
Nitrous oxide	Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), also known as laughing gas is a colorless gas. It has a lifetime of 114 years. Its global warming potential is 298.	Microbial processes in soil and water, fuel combustion, and industrial processes. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (nylon production, nitric acid production) also emit N ₂ O.
Methane	Methane (CH ₄) is a flammable gas and is the main component of natural gas. It has a lifetime of 12 years. Its global warming potential is 25.	A natural source of CH ₄ is from the decay of organic matter. Methane is extracted from geological deposits (natural gas fields). Other sources are from the decay of organic material in landfills, fermentation of manure, and cattle farming.
Carbon dioxide	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) is an odorless, colorless, natural greenhouse gas. Carbon dioxide's global warming potential is 1. The concentration in 2005 was 379 parts per million (ppm), which is an increase of about 1.4 ppm per year since 1960.	Natural sources include decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic outgassing. Anthropogenic sources are from burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.
Chlorofluorocarbons	CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). They are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in methane or methane with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. Global warming potentials range from 3,800 to 8,100.	Chlorofluorocarbons were synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. They destroy stratospheric ozone, therefore their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol.
Hydrofluorocarbons	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are a group of greenhouse gases containing carbon, chlorine, and at least one hydrogen atom. Global warming potentials range from 140 to 11,700.	Hydrofluorocarbons are synthetic manmade chemicals used as a substitute for chlorofluorocarbons in applications such as automobile air conditioners and refrigerants.
Perfluorocarbons	Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and only break down by ultraviolet rays about 60 kilometers above the Earth's surface. They have a lifetime 10,000 to 50,000 years. They have a global warming potential range of 6,200 to 9,500.	Two main sources of perfluorocarbons are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacturing.
Sulfur hexafluoride	Sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, and nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has a lifetime of 3,200 years. It has a high global warming potential, 23,900.	This gas is manmade and used for insulation in electric power transmission equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.
Notes: 1. Sources: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014a and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014b. https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html		

4.0 Modeling Parameters and Assumptions

4.1 Construction

Typical emission rates from construction activities were obtained from CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.21. CalEEMod is a computer model published by the SCAQMD for estimating air pollutant emissions. The CalEEMod program uses the EMFAC2021 computer program to calculate the emission rates specific for the northwestern portion of Riverside County for construction-related employee vehicle trips and the OFFROAD2011 computer program to calculate emission rates for heavy truck operations. EMFAC2021 and OFFROAD2011 are computer programs generated by CARB that calculates composite emission rates for vehicles. Emission rates are reported by the program in grams per trip and grams per mile or grams per running hour. Using CalEEMod, the peak daily air pollutant emissions were calculated and presented below. These emissions represent the highest level of emissions for each of the construction phases in terms of air pollutant emissions.

The analysis assesses the emissions associated with the construction of the proposed project as indicated in Table 1. As stated above, in Table 1, CalEEMod does not have a self-storage facility land use in its database. Therefore, per other similar projects, the self-storage use was modeled as Unrefrigerated Warehouse – No Rail (ITE 152). Per the project applicant, the proposed project is to be operational in 2025 and construction is estimated to start no sooner than May 2024 and be completed by the end of November 2024. The phases of the construction activities which have been analyzed below are: 1) grading, 2) building, 3) paving, and 4) architectural coating. For details on construction modeling and construction equipment for each phase, please see Appendix A.

The project will be required to comply with existing SCAQMD rules for the reduction of fugitive dust emissions. SCAQMD Rule 403 establishes these procedures. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard best management practices in construction and operation activities, such as application of water or chemical stabilizers to disturbed soils, managing haul road dust by application of water, covering haul vehicles, restricting vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph, sweeping loose dirt from paved site access roadways, cessation of construction activity when winds exceed 25 mph and establishing a permanent, stabilizing ground cover on finished sites. In addition, projects that disturb 50 acres or more of soil or move 5,000 cubic yards of materials per day are required to submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or a Large Operation Notification Form to SCAQMD. Based on the size of the Project area (approximately 6.2 acres) and the fact that the project won't export more than 5,000 cubic yards of material a day a Fugitive Dust Control Plan or Large Operation Notification would not be required.

SCAQMD's Rule 403 minimum requirements require that the application of the best available dust control measures are used for all grading operations and include the application of water or other soil stabilizers in sufficient quantity to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes. Compliance with Rule 403 would require the use of water trucks during all phases where earth moving operations would occur. Compliance with Rule 403 is required.

4.2 Operations

Operational or long-term emissions occur over the life of the Project. Both mobile and area sources generate operational emissions. Area source emissions arise from consumer product usage, heaters that consume natural gas, gasoline-powered landscape equipment, and architectural coatings (painting). Mobile source emissions from motor vehicles are the largest single long-term source of air pollutants from the operation of the Project. Small amounts of emissions would also occur from area sources such as the consumption of natural gas for heating, hearths, from landscaping emissions, and consumer product usage. The operational emissions were estimated using the latest version of CalEEMod.

Mobile Sources

Mobile sources include emissions from the additional vehicle miles generated from the proposed project. The proposed project does not have a project-specific Traffic Impact Analysis. Therefore, per other similar self-storage facilities, the vehicle trips associated with the proposed project are based upon the ITE 10th Trip Generation Manual for land use code 151 Mini-Warehouse.² The trip generation rate used is 1.51 trips per thousand square foot.

The program then applies the emission factors for each trip which is provided by the EMFAC2014 model to determine the vehicular traffic pollutant emissions. The CalEEMod default trip lengths were used in this analysis. Please see CalEEMod output comments sections in Appendix A for details.

Area Sources

Area sources include emissions from consumer products, landscape equipment and architectural coatings. Landscape maintenance includes fuel combustion emissions from equipment such as lawn mowers, rototillers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers, as well as air compressors, generators, and pumps. As specifics were not known about the landscaping equipment fleet, CalEEMod defaults were used to estimate emissions from landscaping equipment.

Per SCAQMD Rule 1113 as amended on June 3, 2011, the architectural coatings that would be applied after January 1, 2014 will be limited to an average of 50 grams per liter or less for building coatings and the CalEEMod model default was adjusted accordingly.

Energy Usage

2022.1.1.21 CalEEMod defaults were utilized.

4.3 Localized Construction Analysis

The SCAQMD has published a “Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds” (South Coast Air Quality Management District 2011b). CalEEMod calculates construction emissions based on the number of equipment hours and the maximum daily disturbance activity possible for

² Institute of Engineers, Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, 2017, Land Use Code 151.

each piece of equipment. In order to compare CalEEMod reported emissions against the localized significance threshold lookup tables, the CEQA document should contain in its project design features or its mitigation measures the following parameters:

1. The off-road equipment list (including type of equipment, horsepower, and hours of operation) assumed for the day of construction activity with maximum emissions.
2. The maximum number of acres disturbed on the peak day.
3. Any emission control devices added onto off-road equipment.
4. Specific dust suppression techniques used on the day of construction activity with maximum emissions.

The construction equipment showing the equipment associated with the maximum area of disturbance is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Construction Equipment Assumptions¹

Activity	Equipment	Number	Acres/8hr-day	Total Acres
Grading	Graders	1	0.5	0.5
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	0.5	0.5
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	0.5	1.5
Total Per Phase				2.5
Notes: ¹ Source: South Coast AQMD, Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/localized-significance-thresholds/caleemod-guidance.pdf?sfvrsn=2				

As shown in Table 7, the maximum number of acres disturbed in a day would be 2.5 acres.

The local air quality emissions from construction were analyzed using the SCAQMD’s Mass Rate Localized Significant Threshold Look-up Tables and the methodology described in Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, prepared by SCAQMD, revised July 2008. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the proposed project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality. The emission thresholds were based on the Corona-Norco source receptor area (SRA 22) and a disturbance of 2 acres per day (to be conservative) at a distance of 25 meters (82 feet). According to LST methodology, any receptor located closer than 25 meters should be based on the 25 meter threshold. The closest receptors are adjacent to the north of the site.

4.4 Localized Operational Analysis

According to SCAQMD LST methodology, LSTs would apply to the operational phase of a project, if the project includes stationary sources, or attracts mobile sources (such as heavy-duty trucks) that may spend long periods queuing and idling at the site; such as industrial warehouse/transfer facilities. The

proposed project consists of a self-storage facility, and does not include such uses. Therefore, due the lack of stationary source emissions, no long-term localized significance threshold analysis is warranted.

5.0 Thresholds of Significance

5.1 Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

5.1.1 CEQA Guidelines for Air Quality

The CEQA Guidelines define a significant effect on the environment as “a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment.” To determine if a project would have a significant impact on air quality, the type, level, and impact of emissions generated by the project must be evaluated.

The following air quality significance thresholds are contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. A significant impact would occur if the project would:

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

While the final determination of whether a project is significant is within the purview of the Lead Agency pursuant to Section 15064(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, SCAQMD recommends that its quantitative air pollution thresholds be used to determine the significance of project emissions. If the Lead Agency finds that the project has the potential to exceed these air pollution thresholds, the project should be considered to have significant air quality impacts. There are daily emission thresholds for construction and operation of a proposed project in the basin.

5.1.2 Regional Significance Thresholds for Construction Emissions

The following CEQA significance thresholds for construction emissions are established for the Basin:

- 75 pounds per day (lbs/day) of VOC
- 100 lbs/day of NO_x
- 550 lbs/day of CO
- 150 lbs/day of PM₁₀
- 55 lbs/day of PM_{2.5}
- 150 lbs/day of SO₂

Projects in the basin with construction-related emissions that exceed any of the emission thresholds are considered to be significant under SCAQMD guidelines.

5.1.3 Regional Significance Thresholds for Operational Emissions

The daily operational emissions significance thresholds for the basin are as follows:

- 55 pounds per day (lbs/day) of VOC
- 55 lbs/day of NO_x

- 550 lbs/day of CO
- 150 lbs/day of PM₁₀
- 55 lbs/day of PM_{2.5}
- 150 lbs/day of SO₂

Local Microscale Concentration Standards The significance of localized project impacts under CEQA depends on whether ambient CO levels in the vicinity of the project are above or below State and federal CO standards. If ambient levels are below the standards, a project is considered to have a significant impact if project emissions result in an exceedance of one or more of these standards. If ambient levels already exceed a State or federal standard, project emissions are considered significant if they increase 1-hour CO concentrations by 1.0 ppm or more or 8-hour CO concentrations by 0.45 ppm or more. The following are applicable local emission concentration standards for CO:

- California State 1-hour CO standard of 20.0 ppm
- California State 8-hour CO standard of 9.0 ppm

5.1.4 Thresholds for Localized Significance

Project-related construction air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the South Coast Air Basin. In order to assess local air quality impacts the SCAQMD has developed Localized Significant Thresholds (LSTs) to assess the project-related air emissions in the project vicinity. The SCAQMD has also provided Final Localized Significant Threshold Methodology (LST Methodology), June 2003, which details the methodology to analyze local air emission impacts. The Localized Significant Threshold Methodology found that the primary emissions of concern are NO₂, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}.

The emission thresholds were calculated based on the Corona-Norco source receptor area (SRA 22) and a disturbance of 2 acres per day (to be conservative) at a distance of 25 meters (82 feet), for construction.

5.2 Greenhouse Gas Thresholds of Significance

5.2.1 CEQA Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas

CEQA Guidelines define a significant effect on the environment as “a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment.” To determine if a project would have a significant impact on greenhouse gases, the type, level, and impact of emissions generated by the project must be evaluated.

The following greenhouse gas significance thresholds are contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which were amendments adopted into the Guidelines on March 18, 2010, pursuant to SB 97. A significant impact would occur if the project would:

- (a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or

- (b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

However, despite this, currently neither the CEQA statutes, OPR guidelines, nor the draft proposed changes to the CEQA Guidelines prescribe thresholds of significance or a particular methodology for performing an impact analysis; as with most environmental topics, significance criteria are left to the judgment and discretion of the Lead Agency. As previously discussed (Section 2.2.4 of this report), SCAQMD has drafted interim thresholds. The screening threshold of 3,000 MTCO_{2e} per year for all land uses was used in this analysis.

6.0 Air Quality Emissions Impact

6.1 Construction Air Quality Emissions Impact

The latest version of CalEEMod was used to estimate the onsite and offsite construction emissions. The emissions incorporate Rule 402 and 403. Rule 402 and 403 (fugitive dust) are not considered mitigation measures as the project by default is required to incorporate these rules during construction.

6.1.1 Regional Construction Emissions

The construction emissions for the project would not exceed the SCAQMD’s daily emission thresholds at the regional level as demonstrated in Table 8, and therefore would be considered less than significant.

Table 8: Regional Significance - Construction Emissions (pounds/day)

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM10	PM2.5
Grading						
On-Site ²	1.90	18.20	18.80	0.03	1.12	2.11
Off-Site ³	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.00	0.20	0.05
Total	1.98	18.27	20.05	0.03	1.32	2.16
Building Construction						
On-Site ²	1.20	11.20	13.10	0.02	0.50	0.46
Off-Site ³	0.31	1.07	5.01	0.01	0.94	0.24
Total	1.51	12.27	18.11	0.03	1.44	0.70
Paving						
On-Site ²	1.28	7.45	9.98	0.01	0.35	0.32
Off-Site ³	0.07	0.24	1.21	0.00	0.25	0.06
Total	1.35	7.69	11.19	0.01	0.60	0.38
Architectural Coating⁴						
On-Site ²	65.43	0.88	1.14	0.00	0.03	0.03
Off-Site ³	0.05	0.05	0.88	0.00	0.15	0.04
Total	65.48	0.93	2.02	0.00	0.18	0.07
Total of overlapping phases⁵	68.34	20.89	31.32	0.04	2.22	1.15
SCAQMD Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Thresholds	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.21
² On-site emissions from equipment operated on-site that is not operated on public roads.
³ Off-site emissions from equipment operated on public roads.
⁴ Architectural coating emissions show compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1113 limiting architectural coating of buildings to 50 g/L VOC and parking lot striping to 100 g/L VOC.
⁵ Construction, architectural coatings and paving phases may overlap.

6.1.2 Localized Construction Emissions

The data provided in Table 9 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the local emissions thresholds at the nearest sensitive receptors. Therefore, a less than significant local air quality impact would occur from construction of the proposed project.

Table 9: Localized Significance – Construction

Phase	On-Site Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day) ¹			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Grading	18.20	18.80	1.12	2.11
Building Construction	11.20	13.10	0.50	0.46
Paving	7.45	9.98	0.35	0.32
Architectural Coating	0.88	1.14	0.03	0.03
Total of overlapping phases	19.53	24.22	0.88	0.81
SCAQMD Threshold for 25 meters (82 feet) or less²	170	1,007	6	5
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No
Notes:				
¹ Source: Calculated from CalEEMod and SCAQMD’s Mass Rate Look-up Tables for two acres, to be conservative, in Corona-Norco Source Receptor Area (SRA 22). Project will disturb a maximum of 2.5 acres per day (see Table 7).				
² The nearest sensitive receptors are located adjacent to the north of the project site; however, according to LST methodology any receptor located closer than 25 meters should be based on the 25 meter threshold.				

6.1.3 Odors

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the application of materials such as asphalt pavement. The objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process are of short-term in nature and the odor emissions are expected cease upon the drying or hardening of the odor producing materials. Diesel exhaust and VOCs would be emitted during construction of the project, which are objectionable to some; however, emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and therefore should not reach an objectionable level at the nearest sensitive receptors. Due to the short-term nature and limited amounts of odor producing materials being utilized, no significant impact related to odors would occur during construction of the proposed project.

The SCAQMD recommends that odor impacts be addressed in a qualitative manner. Such an analysis shall determine whether the project would result in excessive nuisance odors, as defined under the California Code of Regulations and Section 41700 of the California Health and Safety Code, and thus would constitute a public nuisance related to air quality.

Potential sources that may emit odors during the on-going operations of the proposed project would include odor emissions from trash storage areas. Due to the distance of the nearest receptors from the project site and through compliance with SCAQMD’s Rule 402 no significant impact related to odors would occur during the on-going operations of the proposed project.

6.1.4 Construction-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impact

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant emissions would be related to diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during construction of the proposed project. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has issued the Air Toxic Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines and Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments, February 2015 to provide a description of the algorithms, recommended exposure variates, cancer and noncancer health values, and the air modeling protocols needed to perform a health risk assessment (HRA) under the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987.

Hazard identification includes identifying all substances that are evaluated for cancer risk and/or noncancer acute, 8-hour, and chronic health impacts. In addition, identifying any multipathway substances that present a cancer risk or chronic noncancer hazard via noninhalation routes of exposure.

Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment and construction schedule, the proposed project would not result in a long-term substantial source of toxic air containment emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. Furthermore, construction-based particulate matter (PM) emissions (including diesel exhaust emissions) do not exceed any local or regional thresholds. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the proposed project.

6.2 Operational Air Quality Emissions Impact

6.2.1 Regional Operational Emissions

The operations-related criteria air quality impacts created by the proposed project have been analyzed through the use of CalEEMod model. The operating emissions were based on year 2025, which is the anticipated opening year for the project. The summer and winter emissions created by the proposed project’s long-term operations were calculated and the highest emissions from either summer or winter are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Regional Significance - Unmitigated Operational Emissions (lbs/day)

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day) ¹					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10	PM2.5
Area Sources ²	4.25	0.05	5.91	0.00	0.01	0.01
Energy Usage ³	0.04	0.70	0.59	0.00	0.05	0.05
Mobile Sources ⁴	1.02	5.56	11.90	0.06	3.04	0.84
Total Emissions	5.31	6.31	18.40	0.06	3.10	0.90
SCAQMD Thresholds	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Notes:						
¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.21						
² Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.						
³ Energy usage consists of emissions from on-site natural gas usage.						
⁴ Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust.						

Table 10 provides the project's unmitigated operational emissions. Table 10 shows that the project does not exceed the SCAQMD daily emission threshold and regional operational emissions are considered to be less than significant.

6.2.2 Localized Operational Emissions

Project-related air emissions from on-site sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, on-site usage of natural gas appliances as well as the operation of vehicles on-site may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even

though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin.

As stated previously, according to SCAQMD LST methodology, LSTs would apply to the operational phase of a project, if the project includes stationary sources, or attracts mobile sources (such as heavy-duty trucks) that may spend long periods queuing and idling at the site; such as industrial warehouse/transfer facilities. The proposed project consists of a self-storage facility, and does not include such uses. Therefore, due the lack of stationary source emissions, no long-term localized significance threshold analysis is warranted.

6.3 CO Hot Spot Emissions

CO is the pollutant of major concern along roadways because the most notable source of CO is motor vehicles. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of potential local air quality impacts. Local air quality impacts can be assessed by comparing future without and with project CO levels to the State and Federal CO standards which were presented in above in Section 5.0.

To determine if the proposed project could cause emission levels in excess of the CO standards discussed above in Section 5.0, a sensitivity analysis is typically conducted to determine the potential for CO “hot spots” at a number of intersections in the general project vicinity. Because of reduced speeds and vehicle queuing, “hot spots” potentially can occur at high traffic volume intersections with a Level of Service E or worse.

Micro-scale air quality emissions have traditionally been analyzed in environmental documents where the air basin was a non-attainment area for CO. However, the SCAQMD has demonstrated in the CO attainment redesignation request to EPA that there are no “hot spots” anywhere in the air basin, even at intersections with much higher volumes, much worse congestion, and much higher background CO levels than anywhere in Riverside County. If the worst-case intersections in the air basin have no “hot spot” potential, any local impacts will be below thresholds.

The proposed project does not have a project-specific Traffic Impact Analysis. As stated above, per other similar self-storage facilities, the vehicle trips associated with the proposed project are based upon the ITE 10th Trip Generation Manual for land use code 151 Mini-Warehouse.³ The trip generation rate used is 1.51 trips per thousand square foot, which would equate to the Project generating a total of approximately 205 vehicle trips per day. The 1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide (1992 CO Plan) showed that an intersection which has a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day would not violate the CO standard. The volume of traffic at project buildout would be well below 100,000 vehicles and below the necessary volume to even get close to causing a violation of the CO standard. Therefore no CO “hot spot” modeling was performed and no significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the on-going use of the proposed project.

³ Institute of Engineers, Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, 2017, Land Use Code 151.

6.4 Cumulative Regional Air Quality Impacts

Cumulative projects include local development as well as general growth within the project area. However, as with most development, the greatest source of emissions is from mobile sources, which travel well out of the local area. Therefore, from an air quality standpoint, the cumulative analysis would extend beyond any local projects and when wind patterns are considered, would cover an even larger area. Accordingly, the cumulative analysis for the project's air quality must be generic by nature.

The project area is out of attainment for both ozone and PM10 particulate matter. Construction and operation of cumulative projects will further degrade the local air quality, as well as the air quality of the South Coast Air Basin. The greatest cumulative impact on the quality of regional air cell will be the incremental addition of pollutants mainly from increased traffic from residential, commercial, and industrial development and the use of heavy equipment and trucks associated with the construction of these projects. Air quality will be temporarily degraded during construction activities that occur separately or simultaneously. However, in accordance with the SCAQMD methodology, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD criteria or can be mitigated to less than criteria levels are not significant and do not add to the overall cumulative impact. The project does not exceed any of the thresholds of significance and therefore is considered less than significant.

6.5 Air Quality Compliance

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

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

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

- (1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
- (2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP in 2016 or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

A. Criterion 1 - Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations

Based on the air quality modeling analysis contained in this Air Analysis, neither short-term construction impacts, nor long-term operations will result in significant impacts based on the SCAQMD regional and local thresholds of significance.

Therefore, the proposed project is not projected to contribute to the exceedance of any air pollutant concentration standards and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the first criterion.

B. Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP?

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the proposed project with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to ensure that the analyses conducted for the proposed project are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The 2016-2040 Regional Transportation/Sustainable Communities Strategy, prepared by SCAG, 2016, includes chapters on: the challenges in a changing region, creating a plan for our future, and the road to greater mobility and sustainable growth. These chapters currently respond directly to federal and state requirements placed on SCAG. Local governments are required to use these as the basis of their plans for purposes of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For this project, the City of Jurupa Valley Land Use Plan defines the assumptions that are represented in the AQMP.

The proposed project site's current land use classification is Open Space Recreation (OS-R) and the site is currently zoned Watercourse, Watershed, and Conservation Areas (W-1) on the City's Zoning Map. The project includes a General Plan Amendment to Commercial Retail (CR) and OS-R and a Change of Zone to General Commercial (C-1/C-P) and W-1. Therefore, the project is currently inconsistent with the current land use and zoning designations. However, once the General Plan Amendment and Change of Zone are approved, the project would be consistent with the land use and zoning designations. Furthermore, the proposed use of a self-storage facility would not be anticipated to generate a population increase from that which was forecasted under the existing land use and zoning designations. Therefore, although the project and the General Plan Amendment and Change of Zone may initially result in an inconsistency with the AQMP this inconsistency does not necessarily create a conflict with the AQMP. The SCAQMD recognizes that strict consistency with all aspects of the AQMP is not required in order for there to be no conflict. A project is considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. Furthermore, the project would implement contemporary energy-efficient technologies and regulatory programs required per Title 24, CalGreen and City standards. Compliance with SCAQMD emissions reductions and control requirements also act to reduce project air pollutant emissions. Project compliance with regulatory programs is consistent with and supports AQMP air pollution reduction strategies. Project support of these strategies promotes timely attainment of AQMP air quality standards and would bring the project into conformance with the AQMP. Therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

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

7.0 Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis

7.1 Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact

The greenhouse gas emissions from project construction equipment and worker vehicles are shown in Table 11. The emissions are from all phases of construction. The total construction emissions amortized over a period of 30 years are estimated at 5.54 metric tons of CO₂e per year. Annual CalEEMod output calculations are provided in Appendix A.

Table 11: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Activity	Emissions (MTCO ₂ e) ¹		
	Onsite	Offsite	Total
Grading	26.9	1.9	28.8
Building Construction ²	68.8	42.9	111.7
Paving	13.8	3.3	17.1
Coating	7.3	1.4	8.7
Total	116.8	49.4	166.2
Averaged over 30 years³	3.9	1.6	5.54

Notes:
¹ MTCO₂e=metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (includes carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide).
² Building construction is estimated to last less than a year.
³ The emissions are averaged over 30 years because the average is added to the operational emissions, pursuant to SCAQMD.
 * CalEEMod output (Appendix A)

7.2 Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact

Operational emissions occur over the life of the project. The operational emissions for the project are 1,503 metric tons of CO₂e per year as shown in Table 12. These emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD screening threshold for all land uses of 3,000 metric tons of CO₂e per year. Therefore, the project's GHG emissions are considered to be less than significant.

<Table 12 next page>

Table 12: Opening Year Unmitigated Project-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Category	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons/Year) ¹					
	Bio-CO2	NonBio-CO ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Area Sources ²	0.00	2.76	2.76	0.00	0.00	2.77
Energy Usage ³	0.00	322.00	322.00	0.02	0.00	323.00
Mobile Sources ⁴	0.00	1,002.00	1,002.00	0.03	0.11	1,037.00
Solid Waste ⁵	11.40	0.00	11.40	1.14	0.00	39.90
Water ⁶	9.98	51.90	61.88	1.03	0.02	94.90
Construction ⁷	0.00	5.27	5.27	0.00	0.00	5.54
Total Emissions	21.38	1,383.93	1,405.31	2.22	0.13	1,503.11
SCAQMD Draft Screening Threshold						3,000
Exceeds Threshold?						No
Notes:						
¹ Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.21						
² Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscape equipment.						
³ Energy usage consist of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.						
⁴ Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.						
⁵ Solid waste includes the CO ₂ and CH ₄ emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.						
⁶ Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.						
⁷ Construction GHG emissions based on a 30 year amortization rate.						

7.3 Greenhouse Gas Plan Consistency

The proposed project would have the potential to conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Per the City of Jurupa Valley Planning Commission meeting on May 13, 2020, the City of Jurupa Valley is currently in the process of adopting the City of Jurupa Valley Environmental Review Guidelines and Thresholds of Significance (May 7, 2020). Per these guidelines, as the City has not yet adopted a Climate Action Plan, the proposed project would be considered significant if it is inconsistent with the goals of either the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) Subregional Climate Action Plan (WRCOG Subregional CAP) or the CARB Climate Change Scoping Plan.

Consistency with AB-32 and SB-32

As stated previously, the SCAQMD's tier 3 thresholds used Executive Order S-3-05 goal as the basis for deriving the screening level. The California Governor issued Executive Order S-3-05, GHG Emission, in June 2005, which established the following reduction targets:

- 2010: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels
- 2020: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels
- 2050: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

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

Therefore as the project's emissions meet the SCAQMD draft threshold of 3,000 MTCO₂e per year for all land use types (in compliance with Executive Order S-3-05), the project's emissions also comply with the goals of AB 32. Additionally, as the project meets the current interim emissions targets/thresholds established by SCAQMD, the project would also be on track to meet the reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 mandated by SB-32. Furthermore, all of the post 2020 reductions in GHG emissions are addressed via regulatory requirements at the State level and the project will be required to comply with these regulations as they come into effect.

At a level of 1,503 MTCO₂e per year, the project's GHG emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD draft threshold and is in compliance with the reduction goals of AB-32 and SB-32.

WRCOG Subregional CAP Consistency

The City of Jurupa Valley is participating in the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) Subregional Climate Action Plan (CAP). The WRCOG Subregional CAP establishes a community-wide emissions reduction target of 15% below 2010, following guidance from CARB and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. CARB and the California Attorney General have determined this approach to be consistent with the state-wide AB 32 goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels.

As discussed above, at a level of 1,503 MTCO₂e per year, the project's GHG emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD draft threshold and is in compliance with the reduction goals of AB-32 and SB-32. Therefore, as the WRCOG Subregional CAP's emissions reduction target is consistent with the reduction goals of AB 32, the proposed project would also be anticipated to be consistent with the WRCOG Subregional CAP. Furthermore, as shown in Table 13, the project is consistent with applicable local reduction measures identified in the WRCOG Subregional CAP and would result in a less than significant impact.

CARB Scoping Plan Consistency

The ARB Board approved a Climate Change Scoping Plan in December 2008. The Scoping Plan outlines the State's strategy to achieve the 2020 greenhouse gas emissions limit. The Scoping Plan "proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health" (California Air Resources Board 2008). The measures in the Scoping Plan have been in place since 2012.

This Scoping Plan calls for an "ambitious but achievable" reduction in California's greenhouse gas emissions, cutting approximately 30 percent from business-as-usual emission levels projected for 2020, or about 10 percent from today's levels. On a per-capita basis, that means reducing annual emissions of 14 tons of carbon dioxide for every man, woman and child in California down to about 10 tons per person by 2020.

In May 2014, CARB released its *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* (CARB 2014). This *Update* identifies the next steps for California's leadership on climate change. While California continues on its path to meet the near-term 2020 greenhouse gas limit, it must also set a clear path toward long-term, deep GHG emission reductions. This report highlights California's success to date in reducing its GHG emissions and lays the foundation for establishing a broad framework for continued emission reductions beyond 2020, on the path to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

In November 2017, CARB release the 2017 Scoping Plan. This Scoping Plan incorporates, coordinates, and leverages many existing and ongoing efforts and identifies new policies and actions to accomplish the State's climate goals, and includes a description of a suite of specific actions to meet the State's 2030 GHG limit. In addition, Chapter 4 provides a broader description of the many actions and proposals being explored across the sectors, including the natural resources sector, to achieve the State's mid and long-term climate goals.

Guided by legislative direction, the actions identified in the 2017 Scoping Plan reduce overall GHG emissions in California and deliver policy signals that will continue to drive investment and certainty in a low carbon economy. The 2017 Scoping Plan builds upon the successful framework established by the Initial Scoping Plan and First Update, while identifying new, technologically feasible, and cost-effective strategies to ensure that California meets its GHG reduction targets in a way that promotes and rewards innovation, continues to foster economic growth, and delivers improvements to the environment and public health, including in disadvantaged communities. The Plan includes policies to require direct GHG reductions at some of the State's largest stationary sources and mobile sources. These policies include the use of lower GHG fuels, efficiency regulations, and the Cap-and Trade Program, which constrains and reduces emissions at covered sources.

As the latest, 2017 Scoping Plan builds upon previous versions, project consistency with applicable strategies of both the 2008 and 2017 Plan are assessed in Table 14. As shown in Table 14, the project is consistent with the applicable strategies and would result in a less than significant impact.

Therefore, the project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Furthermore, the project will also comply with applicable Green Building Standards and City of Jurupa Valley's policies regarding sustainability (as dictated by the City's General Plan). Impacts are considered to be less than significant, further analysis is not warranted.

<Tables 13 & 14 next page>

Table 13: Applicable WRCOG Subregional CAP Local Reduction Measure Project Comparison¹

WRCOG Local Reduction Measure	Measure Description	Project Compliance with Measure
E-1: Energy Action Plan	Improve municipal and community wide energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption through the adoption of local Energy Action Plans (EAP).	Not directly applicable to the project; however, the project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards and includes high-efficiency lighting.
E-3: Shade Trees	Strategically plant trees to reduce the urban heat island effect.	The proposed project is to include trees throughout the parking areas per City requirements.
T-3: End of Trip Facilities	Encourage use of non-motorized transportation modes by providing appropriate facilities and amenities for commuters.	The proposed project includes the development of the site with an 188,024 square foot self-storage facility. The proposed self-storage space includes an apartment. Therefore, this development would provide for non-motorized transportation for its potential employees.
T-8: Density	Improve jobs-housing balance and reduce vehicle miles traveled by increasing household and employment densities.	The proposed project includes the development of the site with an 188,024 square foot self-storage facility. The proposed self-storage space includes an apartment. Therefore, this development would provide additional employment with incorporation of housing for the potential employees. Furthermore, the site is surrounded by existing residential development.
T-9: Mixed-Use Development	Provide for a variety of development types and uses.	The proposed project is the development of the site with an 188,024 square foot self-storage facility. The proposed self-storage facility would also include office and apartment uses.
T-10: Design/Site Planning	Design neighborhoods and sites to reduce VMT.	The project is the development of the site with a self-storage facility. The site is surrounded by existing residential development and is in close proximity to the Interstate 15 Freeway. Furthermore, the facility includes an apartment use. Therefore, per the location of the project site and it being that of a self-storage facility with proposed apartment, the development of the project site would assist in reducing VMT.
T-11: Pedestrian Only Access	Encourage walking by providing pedestrian-only community areas.	The development proposed by the project includes only a 6.2 acre portion of a larger overall site. The remainder of the site as well as much of the surrounding area is anticipated to be developed with trails, parks, and other similar uses in the future.
T-14: Voluntary Transportation Demand Management	Reduce demand for roadway travel through incentives for alternative modes of transportation and disincentives for driving	The site is also in close proximity (~0.49 miles southeast) to an existing Riverside Transit (RTA) stop, Route 3 stop 68th at Moon River. Furthermore, the site is surrounded by existing residential development and proposed parks and trails.

SW-1: Yard Waste Collection	Provide green waste collection bins community-wide.	The project will be required to comply with City programs, such as City’s recycling and waste reduction program, which comply, with the 75 percent reduction required by 2020 per AB 341.
SW-2: Food Scrap and Paper Division	Divert food and paper waste from landfills by implementing collection system.	The project will be required to comply with City programs, such as City’s recycling and waste reduction program, which comply, with the 75 percent reduction required by 2020 per AB 341.
¹ Source: WRCOG Subregional Climate Action Plan (2014).		

Table 14: CARB Scoping Plan Measure Project Comparison¹

2008 Scoping Plan Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project Compliance with Measure
California Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Standards – Implement adopted standards and planned second phase of the program. Align zero-emission vehicle, alternative and renewable fuel and vehicle technology programs with long-term climate change goals.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Energy Efficiency – Maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards; pursue additional efficiency including new technologies, policy, and implementation mechanisms. Pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California.	Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards. In addition, per the project applicant, the project is to include high-efficiency lighting on-site.
Low Carbon Fuel Standard – Develop and adopt the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Vehicle Efficiency Measures – Implement light-duty vehicle efficiency measures.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.
Medium/Heavy-Duty Vehicles – Adopt medium and heavy-duty vehicle efficiency measures.	Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.

<p>Green Building Strategy – Expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California’s new and existing inventory of buildings.</p>	<p>Consistent. The California Green Building Standards Code (proposed Part 11, Title 24) was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code in the CCR. Part 11 establishes voluntary standards, that are mandatory in the 2019 edition of the Code, on planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The project will be subject to these mandatory standards.</p>
<p>High Global Warming Potential Gases – Adopt measures to reduce high global warming potential gases.</p>	<p>Consistent. CARB identified five measures that reduce HFC emissions from vehicular and commercial refrigeration systems; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the measures will comply with the strategy.</p>
<p>Recycling and Waste – Reduce methane emissions at landfills. Increase waste diversion, composting, and commercial recycling. Move toward zero-waste.</p>	<p>Consistent. The state is currently developing a regulation to reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills. The project will be required to comply with City programs, such as City’s recycling and waste reduction program, which comply, with the 75 percent reduction required by 2020 per AB 341.</p>
<p>Water – Continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water.</p>	<p>Consistent. The project is to include the use of water-efficient irrigation systems. The project will comply with all applicable City ordinances and CAL Green requirements.</p>
<p>2017 Scoping Plan Recommended Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p>	<p>Project Compliance with Recommended Action</p>
<p>Implement Mobile Source Strategy: Further increase GHG stringency on all light-duty vehicles beyond existing Advanced Clean Car regulations.</p>	<p>Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.</p>
<p>Implement Mobile Source Strategy: At least 1.5 million zero emission and plug-in hybrid light-duty electric vehicles by 2025 and at least 4.2 million zero emission and plug-in hybrid light-duty electric vehicles by 2030.</p>	<p>Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.</p>
<p>Implement Mobile Source Strategy: Innovative Clean Transit: Transition to a suite of to-be-determined innovative clean transit options. Assumed 20 percent of new urban buses purchased beginning in 2018 will be zero emission buses with the penetration of zero-emission technology ramped up to 100 percent of new sales in 2030. Also, new natural gas buses, starting in 2018, and diesel buses, starting in 2020, meet the optional heavy-duty low-NOX standard.</p>	<p>Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.</p>

<p>Implement Mobile Source Strategy: Last Mile Delivery: New regulation that would result in the use of low NOX or cleaner engines and the deployment of increasing numbers of zero-emission trucks primarily for class 3-7 last mile delivery trucks in California. This measure assumes ZEVs comprise 2.5 percent of new Class 3–7 truck sales in local fleets starting in 2020, increasing to 10 percent in 2025 and remaining flat through 2030.</p>	<p>Consistent. These are CARB enforced standards; vehicles that access the project that are required to comply with the standards will comply with the strategy.</p>
<p>Implement SB 350 by 2030: Establish annual targets for statewide energy efficiency savings and demand reduction that will achieve a cumulative doubling of statewide energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas end uses by 2030.</p>	<p>Consistent. The project will be compliant with the current Title 24 standards. In addition, per the project applicant, the project is to include high-efficiency lighting on-site.</p>
<p>By 2019, develop regulations and programs to support organic waste landfill reduction goals in the SLCP and SB 1383.</p>	<p>Consistent. The project will be required to comply with City programs, such as City’s recycling and waste reduction program, which comply, with the 75 percent reduction required by 2020 per AB 341.</p>
<p>¹ Source: CARB Scoping Plan (2008 and 2017)</p>	

8.0 References

The following references were used in the preparing this analysis.

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California Air Resources Board

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2020 Historical Air Quality, Top 4 Summary

City of Jurupa Valley

2017 City of Jurupa Valley 2017 General Plan. September.

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

2008 CEQA and Climate: Addressing Climate Change Through California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Review

2009 CEQA Guideline Sections to be Added or Amended

Institute of Engineers

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Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

2015 Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines

South Coast Air Quality Management District

- 1993 CEQA Air Quality Handbook

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- 2007 2007 Air Quality Management Plan

- 2008 Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, Revised

- 2011 Appendix A Calculation Details for CalEEMod

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- 2016 Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan

Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG)

- 2014 Subregional Climate Action Plan. September.

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CalEEMod Emission Output

Jurupa Valley Storage Detailed Report

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1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Jurupa Valley Storage
Construction Start Date	4/1/2024
Operational Year	2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.60
Precipitation (days)	19.2
Location	33.95890619193867, -117.54809466294432
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Jurupa Valley
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5439
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
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Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	136	1000sqft	3.12	136,035	0.00	—	—	—
Parking Lot	3.63	Acre	3.63	0.00	10,000	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-10-A	Water Exposed Surfaces
Construction	C-11	Limit Vehicle Speeds on Unpaved Roads

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.97	18.3	20.1	0.03	0.84	7.28	8.12	0.77	3.47	4.24	—	3,912	3,912	0.15	0.15	5.21	3,966
Mit.	1.97	18.3	20.1	0.03	0.84	2.96	3.80	0.77	1.38	2.15	—	3,912	3,912	0.15	0.15	5.21	3,966
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	59%	53%	—	60%	49%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	65.5	8.08	11.0	0.02	0.39	0.24	0.63	0.36	0.06	0.42	—	1,865	1,865	0.07	0.04	0.03	1,880
Mit.	65.5	8.08	11.0	0.02	0.39	0.24	0.63	0.36	0.06	0.42	—	1,865	1,865	0.07	0.04	0.03	1,880
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.03	3.63	4.76	0.01	0.16	0.58	0.74	0.14	0.23	0.38	—	957	957	0.04	0.03	0.45	967
Mit.	4.03	3.63	4.76	0.01	0.16	0.34	0.50	0.14	0.12	0.26	—	957	957	0.04	0.03	0.45	967
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	41%	32%	—	49%	30%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.74	0.66	0.87	< 0.005	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	158	158	0.01	0.01	0.08	160
Mit.	0.74	0.66	0.87	< 0.005	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	158	158	0.01	0.01	0.08	160
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	41%	32%	—	49%	30%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.97	18.3	20.1	0.03	0.84	7.28	8.12	0.77	3.47	4.24	—	3,912	3,912	0.15	0.15	5.21	3,966
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	65.5	8.08	11.0	0.02	0.39	0.24	0.63	0.36	0.06	0.42	—	1,865	1,865	0.07	0.04	0.03	1,880
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	4.03	3.63	4.76	0.01	0.16	0.58	0.74	0.14	0.23	0.38	—	957	957	0.04	0.03	0.45	967
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.74	0.66	0.87	< 0.005	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	158	158	0.01	0.01	0.08	160

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

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

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.97	18.3	20.1	0.03	0.84	2.96	3.80	0.77	1.38	2.15	—	3,912	3,912	0.15	0.15	5.21	3,966
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	65.5	8.08	11.0	0.02	0.39	0.24	0.63	0.36	0.06	0.42	—	1,865	1,865	0.07	0.04	0.03	1,880
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	4.03	3.63	4.76	0.01	0.16	0.34	0.50	0.14	0.12	0.26	—	957	957	0.04	0.03	0.45	967
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.74	0.66	0.87	< 0.005	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	158	158	0.01	0.01	0.08	160

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.31	6.03	18.4	0.06	0.15	2.96	3.10	0.14	0.76	0.90	129	8,462	8,592	13.4	0.84	18.0	9,194
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.27	6.26	10.6	0.06	0.13	2.96	3.09	0.13	0.76	0.90	129	8,289	8,419	13.4	0.84	0.47	9,005
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	4.94	6.35	15.0	0.06	0.14	2.92	3.07	0.14	0.76	0.89	129	8,327	8,456	13.4	0.84	7.77	9,050
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.90	1.16	2.74	0.01	0.03	0.53	0.56	0.02	0.14	0.16	21.4	1,379	1,400	2.22	0.14	1.29	1,498

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.02	5.28	11.9	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,178	6,178	0.18	0.68	18.0	6,402
Area	4.25	0.05	5.91	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.3	24.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.4
Energy	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,947	1,947	0.14	0.01	—	1,953
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Total	5.31	6.03	18.4	0.06	0.15	2.96	3.10	0.14	0.76	0.90	129	8,462	8,592	13.4	0.84	18.0	9,194
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.95	5.56	10.0	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,029	6,029	0.18	0.68	0.47	6,237
Area	3.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,947	1,947	0.14	0.01	—	1,953
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Total	4.27	6.26	10.6	0.06	0.13	2.96	3.09	0.13	0.76	0.90	129	8,289	8,419	13.4	0.84	0.47	9,005
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.95	5.61	10.4	0.06	0.08	2.92	3.01	0.08	0.76	0.83	—	6,050	6,050	0.18	0.68	7.77	6,266

Area	3.95	0.03	4.05	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.7	16.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.7
Energy	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,947	1,947	0.14	0.01	—	1,953
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Total	4.94	6.35	15.0	0.06	0.14	2.92	3.07	0.14	0.76	0.89	129	8,327	8,456	13.4	0.84	7.77	9,050
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.17	1.02	1.89	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.55	0.01	0.14	0.15	—	1,002	1,002	0.03	0.11	1.29	1,037
Area	0.72	0.01	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.76	2.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.77
Energy	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	322	322	0.02	< 0.005	—	323
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	51.9	61.9	1.03	0.02	—	94.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.00	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	39.9
Total	0.90	1.16	2.74	0.01	0.03	0.53	0.56	0.02	0.14	0.16	21.4	1,379	1,400	2.22	0.14	1.29	1,498

2.6. Operations Emissions by Sector, Mitigated

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

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.02	5.28	11.9	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,178	6,178	0.18	0.68	18.0	6,402
Area	4.25	0.05	5.91	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.3	24.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.4
Energy	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,947	1,947	0.14	0.01	—	1,953
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Total	5.31	6.03	18.4	0.06	0.15	2.96	3.10	0.14	0.76	0.90	129	8,462	8,592	13.4	0.84	18.0	9,194
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.95	5.56	10.0	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,029	6,029	0.18	0.68	0.47	6,237

Area	3.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,947	1,947	0.14	0.01	—	1,953
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Total	4.27	6.26	10.6	0.06	0.13	2.96	3.09	0.13	0.76	0.90	129	8,289	8,419	13.4	0.84	0.47	9,005
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.95	5.61	10.4	0.06	0.08	2.92	3.01	0.08	0.76	0.83	—	6,050	6,050	0.18	0.68	7.77	6,266
Area	3.95	0.03	4.05	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.7	16.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.7
Energy	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,947	1,947	0.14	0.01	—	1,953
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Total	4.94	6.35	15.0	0.06	0.14	2.92	3.07	0.14	0.76	0.89	129	8,327	8,456	13.4	0.84	7.77	9,050
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.17	1.02	1.89	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.55	0.01	0.14	0.15	—	1,002	1,002	0.03	0.11	1.29	1,037
Area	0.72	0.01	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.76	2.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.77
Energy	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	322	322	0.02	< 0.005	—	323
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	51.9	61.9	1.03	0.02	—	94.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.00	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	39.9
Total	0.90	1.16	2.74	0.01	0.03	0.53	0.56	0.02	0.14	0.16	21.4	1,379	1,400	2.22	0.14	1.29	1,498

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.90	18.2	18.8	0.03	0.84	—	0.84	0.77	—	0.77	—	2,958	2,958	0.12	0.02	—	2,969
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	—	3.42	3.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	1.00	1.03	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.04	—	0.04	—	162	162	0.01	< 0.005	—	163
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.39	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.18	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	26.8	26.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	26.9
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	216	216	0.01	0.01	0.86	219
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.82	1.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.85
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

3.2. Grading (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.90	18.2	18.8	0.03	0.84	—	0.84	0.77	—	0.77	—	2,958	2,958	0.12	0.02	—	2,969

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.76	2.76	—	1.34	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.10	1.00	1.03	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.04	—	0.04	—	162	162	0.01	< 0.005	—	163
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.15	0.15	—	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	0.02	0.18	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	26.8	26.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	26.9
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	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	216	216	0.01	0.01	0.86	219
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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.82	1.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.85
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

3.3. 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	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	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	1.94	2.26	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	414	414	0.02	< 0.005	—	415

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	0.04	0.35	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	68.5	68.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	68.8
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	0.29	0.28	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.18	0.18	—	822	822	0.03	0.03	3.26	835
Vendor	0.02	0.79	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	692	692	0.01	0.10	1.95	725
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	0.05	0.06	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	132	132	0.01	< 0.005	0.24	134
Vendor	< 0.005	0.14	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	120	120	< 0.005	0.02	0.14	125
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	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	21.9	21.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	22.2
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.8	19.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	20.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.4. Building Construction (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	1.94	2.26	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	414	414	0.02	< 0.005	—	415
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	0.04	0.35	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	68.5	68.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	68.8
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	0.29	0.28	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.18	0.18	—	822	822	0.03	0.03	3.26	835
Vendor	0.02	0.79	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	692	692	0.01	0.10	1.95	725
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	0.05	0.06	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	132	132	0.01	< 0.005	0.24	134
Vendor	< 0.005	0.14	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	120	120	< 0.005	0.02	0.14	125
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	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	21.9	21.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	22.2
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.8	19.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	20.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.85	7.81	10.0	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.85	7.81	10.0	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.05	0.43	0.55	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.08	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8
Paving	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	216	216	0.01	0.01	0.86	219
Vendor	< 0.005	0.18	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	155	155	< 0.005	0.02	0.44	163
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	0.07	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	201
Vendor	< 0.005	0.18	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	155	155	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	162
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	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.2
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.51	8.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.90
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	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.82	1.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.85
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.41	1.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.47
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

3.6. Paving (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.85	7.81	10.0	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.85	7.81	10.0	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.05	0.43	0.55	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.08	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8
Paving	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	—	216	216	0.01	0.01	0.86	219
Vendor	< 0.005	0.18	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	—	155	155	< 0.005	0.02	0.44	163
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	0.07	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	201
Vendor	< 0.005	0.18	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	—	155	155	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	162
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	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.2
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	8.51	8.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.90
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	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	1.82	1.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.85
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	1.41	1.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.47
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. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	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	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	65.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.32	7.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.34
Architectural Coatings	3.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.21	1.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22
Architectural Coatings	0.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.06	0.06	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	151	151	0.01	0.01	0.02	153
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	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.39	8.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.51
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	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.39	1.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.41
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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

3.8. Architectural Coating (2024) - Mitigated

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

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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	65.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.32	7.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.34
Architectural Coatings	3.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.21	1.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22
Architectural Coatings	0.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.06	0.06	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	151	151	0.01	0.01	0.02	153

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	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.39	8.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.51
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	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.39	1.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.41
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.02	5.28	11.9	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,178	6,178	0.18	0.68	18.0	6,402
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
Total	1.02	5.28	11.9	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,178	6,178	0.18	0.68	18.0	6,402

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.95	5.56	10.0	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,029	6,029	0.18	0.68	0.47	6,237
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
Total	0.95	5.56	10.0	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,029	6,029	0.18	0.68	0.47	6,237
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.17	1.02	1.89	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.55	0.01	0.14	0.15	—	1,002	1,002	0.03	0.11	1.29	1,037
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
Total	0.17	1.02	1.89	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.55	0.01	0.14	0.15	—	1,002	1,002	0.03	0.11	1.29	1,037

4.1.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.02	5.28	11.9	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,178	6,178	0.18	0.68	18.0	6,402
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

Total	1.02	5.28	11.9	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,178	6,178	0.18	0.68	18.0	6,402
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.95	5.56	10.0	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,029	6,029	0.18	0.68	0.47	6,237
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
Total	0.95	5.56	10.0	0.06	0.08	2.96	3.04	0.08	0.76	0.84	—	6,029	6,029	0.18	0.68	0.47	6,237
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.17	1.02	1.89	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.55	0.01	0.14	0.15	—	1,002	1,002	0.03	0.11	1.29	1,037
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
Total	0.17	1.02	1.89	0.01	0.01	0.53	0.55	0.01	0.14	0.15	—	1,002	1,002	0.03	0.11	1.29	1,037

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	913	0.06	0.01	—	916
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	202	0.01	< 0.005	—	203
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,114	1,114	0.07	0.01	—	1,119
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	913	0.06	0.01	—	916
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	202	0.01	< 0.005	—	203
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,114	1,114	0.07	0.01	—	1,119
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	151	0.01	< 0.005	—	152
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.4	33.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184	0.01	< 0.005	—	185

4.2.2. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	913	0.06	0.01	—	916
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	202	0.01	< 0.005	—	203
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,114	1,114	0.07	0.01	—	1,119
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	913	0.06	0.01	—	916
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	202	0.01	< 0.005	—	203
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,114	1,114	0.07	0.01	—	1,119
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	151	0.01	< 0.005	—	152
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.4	33.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184	0.01	< 0.005	—	185

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
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
Total	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
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
Total	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	138	138	0.01	< 0.005	—	138
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
Total	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	138	138	0.01	< 0.005	—	138

4.2.4. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
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
Total	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
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
Total	0.04	0.70	0.59	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	832	832	0.07	< 0.005	—	835
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	138	138	0.01	< 0.005	—	138
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
Total	0.01	0.13	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	138	138	0.01	< 0.005	—	138

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

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

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.97	0.05	5.91	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.3	24.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.4
Total	4.25	0.05	5.91	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.3	24.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.4
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Architectural	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.12	0.01	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.76	2.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.77
Total	0.72	0.01	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.76	2.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.77

4.3.2. Mitigated

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

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.97	0.05	5.91	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.3	24.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.4
Total	4.25	0.05	5.91	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.3	24.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.4
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	2.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	3.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.12	0.01	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.76	2.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.77
Total	0.72	0.01	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.76	2.76	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.77

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	312	372	6.20	0.15	—	572
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.23
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	312	372	6.20	0.15	—	572
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.23
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	51.7	61.7	1.03	0.02	—	94.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.20	0.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.20
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	51.9	61.9	1.03	0.02	—	94.9

4.4.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	312	372	6.20	0.15	—	572
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.23
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	312	372	6.20	0.15	—	572
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.23	1.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.23
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.3	313	374	6.20	0.15	—	573
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	51.7	61.7	1.03	0.02	—	94.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.20	0.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.20
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	51.9	61.9	1.03	0.02	—	94.9

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.00	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	39.9
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.00	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	39.9

4.5.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.9	0.00	68.9	6.89	0.00	—	241
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.00	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	39.9
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.00	11.4	1.14	0.00	—	39.9

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.6.2. Mitigated

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

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

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

4.7.2. Mitigated

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

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

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

4.8.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	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)

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

4.9.2. Mitigated

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

Equipme nt Type	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	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	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	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

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

Species	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
Grading	Grading	5/15/2024	6/12/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	6/13/2024	9/9/2024	5.00	63.0	—
Paving	Paving	9/10/2024	10/7/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	10/8/2024	11/4/2024	5.00	20.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40

Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.2.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	57.1	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	22.3	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	5.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	11.4	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.3.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
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Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	57.1	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	22.3	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	5.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	11.4	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	204,053	68,018	9,487

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Grading	—	—	20.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.63

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	3.63	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

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	205	205	205	74,976	3,887	3,887	3,887	1,418,817
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.9.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	205	205	205	74,976	3,887	3,887	3,887	1,418,817
Parking Lot	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

5.10.1.2. Mitigated

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	204,053	68,018	9,487

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.10.4. Landscape Equipment - Mitigated

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	626,081	532	0.0330	0.0040	2,597,205
Parking Lot	138,516	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.11.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	626,081	532	0.0330	0.0040	2,597,205
Parking Lot	138,516	532	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	31,458,094	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	158,557

5.12.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	31,458,094	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	158,557

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	128	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—

5.13.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	128	—
Parking Lot	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
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5.14.2. Mitigated

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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5.15.2. Mitigated

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
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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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5.18.1.2. Mitigated

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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5.18.1.2. Mitigated

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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5.18.2.2. Mitigated

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	21.3	annual days of extreme heat

Extreme Precipitation	2.20	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	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 (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

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

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	82.6
AQ-PM	93.6
AQ-DPM	47.5
Drinking Water	99.3
Lead Risk Housing	5.48
Pesticides	45.6

Toxic Releases	67.1
Traffic	79.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	17.1
Groundwater	4.42
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	10.2
Impaired Water Bodies	43.8
Solid Waste	81.5
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	15.5
Cardio-vascular	61.8
Low Birth Weights	16.0
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	34.8
Housing	23.4
Linguistic	55.6
Poverty	24.7
Unemployment	41.8

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	73.5275247
Employed	65.58449891
Median HI	91.96715001
Education	—

Bachelor's or higher	72.53945849
High school enrollment	25.92069806
Preschool enrollment	32.52919287
Transportation	—
Auto Access	97.84421917
Active commuting	22.39189016
Social	—
2-parent households	81.14974978
Voting	35.75003208
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	89.06711151
Park access	24.27819838
Retail density	13.60195047
Supermarket access	8.815603747
Tree canopy	25.31759271
Housing	—
Homeownership	87.45027589
Housing habitability	92.71140767
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	65.94379571
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	90.56845887
Uncrowded housing	56.30694213
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	76.99217246
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	81.6
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0

Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	91.5
Cognitively Disabled	62.4
Physically Disabled	87.9
Heart Attack ER Admissions	44.5
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	40.9
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	25.4
Elderly	77.3
English Speaking	27.2
Foreign-born	72.2
Outdoor Workers	67.0
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—

Impervious Surface Cover	60.1
Traffic Density	74.9
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	48.7
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	45.4

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	44.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	72.0
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
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Construction: Construction Phases	No demolition required
Operations: Vehicle Data	Per traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Adjustment for warehouse use