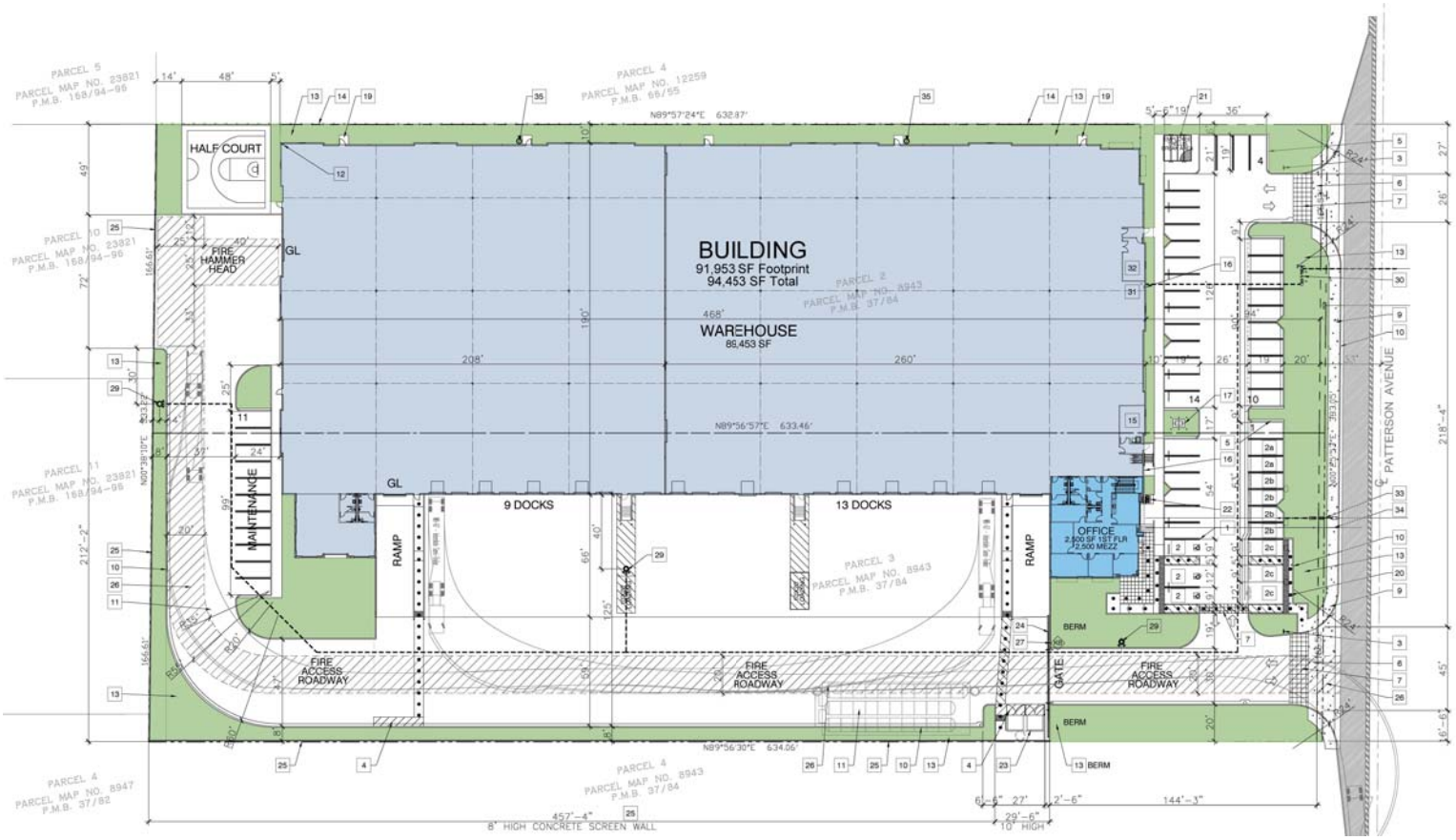
PATTERSON BUSINESS CENTER
AIR QUALITY & GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACT STUDY
City of Perris, California



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City of Perris, California

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) impact study is to determine whether the estimated criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions generated from the construction and operation of the proposed Patterson Business Center (hereinafter referred to as project) would cause a significant effect on the environment.

This assessment was conducted within the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000, et seq.). The methodology follows the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and City of Perris recommendations for the quantification and evaluation of air quality and GHG emissions.

1.1 Site Location

The proposed Patterson Business Center project site is located along the west side of Patterson Avenue, between Nandina Avenue and Harley Knox Boulevard, in the City of Perris, California.

The project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), the SCAQMD Hemet/Elsinore Area General Forecast Area, and the Perris Valley Air Monitoring Area - 24.

The project location map is provided in Exhibit A.

1.2 Project Description

The project consists of constructing and operating a 94,453-square-foot non-refrigerated warehouse building on an approximately 4.84-gross-acre site. The site plan used for this analysis, provided by CARTER GROUP ARCHITECTS INC., is illustrated in Exhibit B.

Table 1 summarizes the proposed project land uses.

Table 1
Land Use Summary

Project Land Use	CalEEMod Land Use Category	Amount	Metric
Unrefrigerated Warehouse	Unrefrigerated Warehouse – No Rail	94,453	Square Foot
Parking lot and on-site Pavement	Parking Lot	92,625	Square Foot

The project site is currently vacant and surrounded by general industrial uses. Construction of the project is estimated to begin in the year 2024. Construction of the project is expected to occur in one phase and consist of site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Soil movement is expected to be balanced at the site. The project is expected to be open in the year 2025.

1.3 Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are considered land uses or other types of population groups that are more sensitive to air pollution exposure. Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, the acutely and chronically ill, and those with cardio-respiratory diseases. For CEQA purposes, the SCAQMD considers a sensitive receptor to be a location where a sensitive individual could remain for 24-hours or longer, such as residences, hospitals, and schools (etc), as described in the Localized Significance Threshold Methodology (SCAQMD 2008a, page 3-2).

The nearest sensitive land uses to the project site include the following:

Receptors 1 - 2 Two (2) existing non-conforming residential dwelling units located approximately 110 feet (~33 meters) northeast of the northeastern corner of the project site, approximately 50 feet east of the centerline of Patterson Avenue. It is RK's understanding that the dwelling units are currently occupied residences.

For conservative localized analysis purposes, this study considers sensitive receptors to be located approximately 25 meters from the project site. A project site location map, including sensitive receptor locations, is provided in Exhibit A.

1.4 Summary of Air Quality and GHG Impacts

Table 2 provides a summary of the CEQA air quality impact analysis results.

Table 2
CEQA Air Quality Impact Criteria

Air Quality Impact Criteria	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with, or obstruct implementation of, the applicable air quality plan?			X	
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard?			X	
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Table 3 provides a summary of the CEQA GHG impact criteria analysis results.

Table 3
CEQA GHG Impact Criteria

GHG Impact Criteria	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

1.5 Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures

The proposed project site is located within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area in the City of Perris, and the project is subject to the mitigation measures listed in the PVCCSP Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The inclusion of these PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures in the project design is considered a condition of approval and is not considered project-specific mitigation under CEQA.

To ensure the project is consistent with the PVCCSP, the project will be required to implement the following measures from the PVCCSP EIR that are applicable to the proposed project.

MM Air 1: To identify potential implementing development project-specific impacts resulting from construction activities, proposed development projects that are subject to CEQA shall have construction-related air quality impacts analyzed using the latest available URBEMIS model, or other analytical method determined in conjunction with the SCAQMD. The results of the construction-related air quality impacts analysis shall be included in the development project's CEQA documentation. To address potential localized impacts, the air quality analysis may incorporate SCAQMD's Localized Significance Threshold Analysis or other appropriate analyses as determined in conjunction with SCAQMD. If such analyses identify potentially significant regional or local air quality impacts, the City shall require the incorporation of appropriate mitigation to reduce such impacts.

MM Air 2: Each individual implementing development project shall submit a traffic control plan prior to the issuance of a grading permit. The traffic control plan shall describe in detail safe detours and provide temporary traffic control during construction activities for that project. To reduce traffic congestion, the plan shall include, as necessary, appropriate, and practicable, the following: temporary traffic controls such as a flag person during all phases of construction to maintain smooth traffic flow, dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment on- and off-site, scheduling of construction activities that affect traffic flow on the arterial system to off-peak hour, consolidating truck deliveries, rerouting of construction trucks away from congested streets or sensitive receptors, and/or signal synchronization to improve traffic flow.

MM Air 3: To reduce fugitive dust emissions, the development of each individual implementing development project shall comply with SCAQMD Rule 403. The developer of each implementing project shall provide the City of Perris with the SCAQMD-approved dust control plan, or other sufficient proof of compliance with Rule 403, prior to grading permit issuance. Dust control measures shall include, but are not limited to:

- Requiring the application of non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for 20 days or more, assuming no rain),
- Keeping disturbed/loose soil moist at all times
- Requiring trucks entering or leaving the site hauling dirt, sand, or soil, or other loose materials on public roads to be covered,
- Installation of wheel washers or gravel construction entrances where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip,
- Posting and enforcement of traffic speed limits of 15 miles per hour or less on all unpaved portions of the project site,
- Suspending all excavating and grading operations when wind gusts (as instantaneous gust) exceed 25 miles per hour,
- Appointment of a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activity including resolution of issues related to PM-10 generation,
- Sweeping streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved public roads and use of SCAQMD Rule 1186 and 1186.1 certified street sweepers or roadway washing trucks when sweeping streets to remove visible soil materials,
- Replacement of ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.

MM Air 4: Building and grading permits shall include a restriction that limits idling of construction equipment on site to no more than five minutes.

MM Air 5: Electricity from power poles shall be used instead of temporary diesel or gasoline-powered generators to reduce the associated emissions. Approval will be required by the City of Perris' Building Division prior to issuance of grading permits.

MM Air 6: The development of each implementing development project shall require, by contract specifications, the use of alternative fueled off-road construction equipment, the use of construction equipment that demonstrates early compliance with off-road equipment with the

CARB in-use off-road diesel vehicle regulation (SCAQMD Rule 2449) and/or meets or exceeds Tier 3 standards with available CARB verified or US EPA certified technologies. Diesel equipment shall use water emulsified diesel fuel such as PuriNOx unless it is unavailable in Riverside County at the time of project construction activities. Contract specifications shall be included in project construction documents, which shall be reviewed by the City of Perris' Building Division prior to issuance of a grading permit.

MM Air 7: During construction, ozone precursor emissions from mobile construction equipment shall be controlled by maintaining equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune per manufacturers' specifications to the satisfaction of the City of Perris' Building Division. Equipment maintenance records and equipment design specification data sheets shall be kept on-site during construction. Compliance with this measure shall be subject to periodic inspections by the City of Perris' Building Division.

MM Air 8: Each individual implementing development project shall apply paints using either high volume low pressure (HVLP) spray equipment with a minimum transfer efficiency of at least 50 percent or other application techniques with equivalent or higher transfer efficiency.

MM Air 9: To reduce VOC emissions associated with architectural coating, the project designer and contractor shall reduce the use of paints and solvents by utilizing pre-coated materials (e.g. bathroom stall dividers, metal awnings), materials that do not require painting, and require coatings and solvents with a VOC content lower than required under Rule 1113 to be utilized. The construction contractor shall be required to utilize "Super-Compliant" VOC paints, which are defined in SCAQMD's Rule 1113. Construction specifications shall be included in building specifications that assure these requirements are implemented. The specifications for each implementing development project shall be reviewed by the City of Perris' Building Division for compliance with this mitigation measure prior to issuance of a building permit for that project.

MM Air 10: To identify potential implementing development project-specific impacts resulting from operational activities, proposed development projects that are subject to CEQA shall have long-term operational-related air quality impacts analyzed using the latest available URBEMIS model, or other analytical method determined by the City of Perris as lead agency in conjunction with the SCAQMD. The results of the operational-related air quality impacts analysis shall be included in the development project's CEQA documentation. To address potential localized impacts, the air quality analysis may incorporate SCAQMD's Localized Significance Threshold analysis, CO Hot Spot analysis, or other appropriate analyses as determined by the City of Perris in conjunction with SCAQMD. If such analyses identify potentially significant regional or local air quality impacts, the City shall require the incorporation of appropriate mitigation to reduce such impacts.

MM Air 11: Signage shall be posted at loading docks and all entrances to loading areas prohibiting all on-site truck idling in excess of five minutes.

MM Air 13: In order to promote alternative fuels, and help support "clean" truck fleets, the developer/successor-in-interest of each implementing development project shall provide building occupants and businesses with information related to SCAQMD's Carl Moyer Program, or other state programs that restrict operations to "clean" trucks, such as 2007 or newer model year or 2010 compliant vehicles.

MM Air 14: Each implementing development project shall designate parking spaces for high-occupancy vehicles and provide larger parking spaces to accommodate vans used for ride sharing. Proof of compliance will be required prior to the issuance of occupancy permits.

MM Air 15: To identify potential implementing development project-specific impacts resulting from the use of diesel trucks, proposed implementing development projects that include an excess of 10 dock doors for a single building, a minimum of 100 truck trips per day, 40 truck trips with TRUs per day, or TRU operations exceeding 300 hours per week, and that are subject to CEQA and are located adjacent to sensitive land uses; shall have a facility-specific Health Risk Assessment performed to assess the diesel particulate matter impacts from mobile-source traffic generated by that implementing development project. The results of the Health Risk Assessment shall be included in

the CEQA documentation for each implementing development project.

MM Air 18: Prior to the approval of each implementing development project, the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) shall be contacted to determine if the RTA has plans for the future provision of bus routing within any street that is adjacent to the implementing development project that would require bus stops at the project access points. If the RTA has future plans for the establishment of a bus route that will serve the implementing development project, road improvements adjacent to the project site shall be designed to accommodate future bus turnouts at locations established through consultation with the RTA. RTA shall be responsible for the construction and maintenance of the bus stop facilities. The area set aside for bus turnouts shall conform to RTA design standards, including the design of the contact between sidewalks and curb and gutter at bus stops and the use of ADA-compliant paths to the major building entrances in the project.

MM Air 19: In order to reduce energy consumption from the individual implementing development projects, applicable plans, (e.g., electrical plans, improvement maps) submitted to the City shall include the installation of energy-efficient street lighting throughout the project site. These plans shall be reviewed and approved by the applicable City Department (e.g., City of Perris' Building Division) prior to conveyance of applicable streets.

MM Air 20: Each implementing development project shall implement, at a minimum, an increase in each building's energy efficiency 15 percent beyond Title 24, and reduce indoor water use by 25 percent. All requirements will be documented through a checklist to be submitted prior to issuance of building permits for the implementing development project with building plans and calculations.

MM Air 21: Each implementing development project shall implement, at a minimum, use of water conserving appliances and fixtures (low-flush toilets, and low-flow shower heads and faucets) within all new residential developments.

The preparation of this Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Study has been completed in compliance with the PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Air 1 and MM Air 10.

2.0 Air Quality Setting

The Federal Clean Air Act (§ 7602) defines air pollution as any agent or combination of such agents, including any physical, chemical, biological, or radioactive substance which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air. Household combustion devices, motor vehicles, industrial facilities and forest fires are common sources of air pollution. Air pollution can cause disease, allergies and even death. It affects soil, water, crops, vegetation, manmade materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, and climate. It can also cause damage to and deterioration of property, present hazards to transportation, and negatively impact the economy.

This section provides background information on criteria air pollutants, the applicable federal, state and local regulations concerning air pollution, and the existing physical setting of the project within the context of local air quality.

2.1 Description of Air Pollutants[1].

The following section describes the air pollutants of concern related to the project. Criteria air pollutants are defined as those pollutants for which the federal and state governments have established air quality standards for outdoor or ambient concentrations to protect public health. The following descriptions of criteria air pollutants have been provided by the SCAQMD.

- **Carbon Monoxide (CO)** is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, and biomass). Sources include motor vehicle exhaust, industrial processes (metals processing and chemical manufacturing), residential wood burning, and natural sources. CO is somewhat soluble in water; therefore, rainfall and fog can suppress CO conditions. CO enters the body through the lungs, dissolves in the blood, and competes with oxygen, often replacing it in the blood, thus reducing the blood's ability to transport oxygen to vital organs in the body. The ambient air quality standard for carbon monoxide is intended to protect persons whose medical condition already compromises their circulatory system's ability to deliver oxygen. These medical conditions include certain heart ailments, chronic lung diseases, and anemia. Persons with these conditions have reduced exercise capacity even when exposed to relatively low levels of CO. Fetuses are at risk because their blood has an even greater affinity to bind with CO. Smokers are also at risk from ambient CO levels because smoking

[1] SCAQMD. Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning (May 6, 2005)

increases the background level of CO in their blood. The South Coast basin has recently achieved attainment status for carbon monoxide by both USEPA and CARB.

- **Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)** is a byproduct of fuel combustion. The principal form of nitrogen oxide produced by combustion is nitric oxide (NO), but NO reacts quickly to form NO_2, creating the mixture of NO and NO_2 commonly called NO_x. NO_2 acts as an acute irritant and, in equal concentrations, is more injurious than NO. At atmospheric concentrations, however, NO_2 is only potentially irritating. There is some indication of a relationship between NO_2 and chronic pulmonary fibrosis. Some increase in bronchitis in young children has also been observed at concentrations below 0.3 parts per million (ppm). NO_2 absorbs blue light which results in a brownish red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. Although NO_2 concentrations have not exceeded national standards since 1991 and the state hourly standard since 1993, NO_x emissions remain of concern because of their contribution to the formation of O_3 and particulate matter.

- **Ozone (O_3)** is one of several substances called photochemical oxidants that are formed when volatile organic compounds (VOC) and NO_x react in the presence of ultraviolet sunlight. O_3 concentrations in the South Coast basin are typically among the highest in the nation, and the damaging effects of photochemical smog, which is a popular name for a number of oxidants in combination, are generally related to the concentrations of O_3. Individuals exercising outdoors, children, and people with preexisting lung disease, such as asthma and chronic pulmonary lung disease, are considered to be the subgroups most susceptible to O_3 effects. Short-term exposures (lasting for a few hours) to O_3 at levels typically observed in southern California can result in breathing pattern changes, reduction of breathing capacity, increased susceptibility to infections, inflammation of the lung tissue, and some immunological changes. In recent years, a correlation between elevated ambient O_3 levels and increases in daily hospital admission rates, as well as mortality, has also been reported. The South Coast Air Basin is designated by the USEPA as an extreme non-attainment area for ozone. Although O_3 concentrations have declined substantially since the early 1990s, the South Coast basin continues to have peak O_3 levels that exceed both state and federal standards.

- **Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{10})** consists of extremely small, suspended particles or droplets 10 microns or smaller in diameter that can lodge in the lungs, contributing to respiratory problems. PM_{10} arises from such sources as re-entrained road dust, diesel soot, combustion products, tire and brake abrasion, construction operations, and fires. It is also formed in the atmosphere from NO_x and SO_2 reactions with ammonia. PM_{10} scatters light and significantly reduces visibility. Inhalable particulates

pose a serious health hazard, alone or in combination with other pollutants. More than half of the smallest particles inhaled will be deposited in the lungs and can cause permanent lung damage. Inhalable particulates can also have a damaging effect on health by interfering with the body's mechanism for clearing the respiratory tract or by acting as a carrier of an absorbed toxic substance. The South Coast basin has recently achieved federal attainment status for PM_{10}, but is non-attainment based on state requirements.

- **Ultra-Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)** is defined as particulate matter with a diameter less than 2.5 microns and is a subset of PM_{10}. $PM_{2.5}$ consists mostly of products from the reaction of NO_x and SO_2 with ammonia, secondary organics, finer dust particles, and the combustion of fuels, including diesel soot. $PM_{2.5}$ can cause exacerbation of symptoms in sensitive patients with respiratory or cardiovascular disease, declines in pulmonary function growth in children, and increased risk of premature death from heart or lung diseases in the elderly. Daily fluctuations in $PM_{2.5}$ levels have been related to hospital admissions for acute respiratory conditions, school absences, and increased medication use in children and adults with asthma. The South Coast basin is designated as non-attainment for $PM_{2.5}$ by both federal and state standards.

- **Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)** is a colorless, pungent gas formed primarily by the combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuels. Health effects include acute respiratory symptoms and difficulty in breathing for children. Individuals with asthma may experience constriction of airways with exposure to SO_2. Though SO_2 concentrations have been reduced to levels well below state and federal standards, further reductions in SO_2 emissions are needed because SO_2 is a precursor to sulfate and PM_{10}. The South Coast basin is considered a SO_2 attainment area by USEPA and CARB.

- **Lead (Pb)** is a toxic heavy metal that can be emitted into the air through some industrial processes, burning of leaded gasoline and past use of lead-based consumer products. Lead is a neurotoxin that accumulates in soft tissues and bones, damages the nervous system, and causes blood disorders. It is particularly problematic in children, in that permanent brain damage may result, even if blood levels are promptly normalized with treatment. Concentrations of lead once exceeded the state and federal air quality standards by a wide margin, but as a result of the removal of lead from motor vehicle gasoline, ambient air quality standards for lead have not been exceeded since 1982. Though special monitoring sites immediately downwind of lead sources recorded localized violations of the state standard in 1994, no violations have been recorded since. Consequently, the South Coast basin is designated as an attainment area for lead by both the USEPA and CARB. This report

does not analyze lead emissions from the project, as it is not expected to emit lead in any significant measurable quantity.

- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC),** although not actually a criteria air pollutant, VOCs are regulated by the SCAQMD because they cause chemical reactions which contribute to the formation of ozone. VOCs are also transformed into organic aerosols in the atmosphere, contributing to higher PM_{10} and lower visibility levels. Sources of VOCs include combustion engines, and evaporative emissions associated with fuel, paints and solvents, asphalt paving, and the use of household consumer products such as aerosols. Although health-based standards have not been established for VOCs, health effects can occur from exposures to high concentrations of VOC. Some hydrocarbon components classified as VOC emissions are hazardous air pollutants. Benzene, for example, is a hydrocarbon component of VOC emissions that are known to be a human carcinogen. The term reactive organic gases (ROG) are often used interchangeably with VOC.

- **Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)** are defined as air pollutants which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or which may pose a hazard to human health, and for which there is no concentration that does not present some risk. This contrasts with the criteria pollutants, in that there is no threshold level for TAC exposure below which adverse health impacts are not expected to occur. The majority of the estimated health risk from TACs can be attributed to a relatively few compounds, the most common being diesel particulate matter (DPM) from diesel engine exhaust. In addition to DPM, benzene and 1,3-butadiene are also significant contributors to overall ambient public health risk in California.

2.2 Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

The Federal Clean Air Act, which was last amended in 1990, requires the EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The State of California has also established additional and more stringent California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) in addition to the seven criteria pollutants designated by the federal government.

AAQS are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety. The standards are divided into two categories, primary standards, and secondary standards. Primary standards are implemented to provide protection for the "sensitive" populations such as those with asthma, or the children and elderly. Secondary standards are to provide protection against visible pollution as well as damage to the surrounding environment, including animals, crops, and buildings.

Table 4 shows the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Table 4
Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS)[1]

Air Pollutant	Averaging Time [2]	Federal Standard (NAAQS)[2]	California Standard (CAAQS)[2]
Ozone	1 Hour	--	0.09 ppm
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	35 ppm	20 ppm
	8 Hour	9 ppm	9 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	1 Hour	0.100 ppm	0.18 ppm
	Annual	0.053 ppm	0.030 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	1 Hour	0.075 ppm	0.25 ppm
	3 Hour	0.5 ppm[3]	--
	24 Hour	--	0.04 ppm
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	24 Hour	150 $\mu g/m^3$	50 $\mu g/m^3$
	Mean	--	20 $\mu g/m^3$
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	24 Hour	35 $\mu g/m^3$	--
	Annual	12 $\mu g/m^3$	12 $\mu g/m^3$
Lead	30-day	--	1.5 $\mu g/m$
	Quarter	1.5 $\mu g/m$	--
	3-month average	0.15 $\mu g/m$	--
Visibility reducing particles	8 Hour	--	0.23/km extinction coefficient. (10-mile visibility standard)
Sulfates	24 Hour	--	25 $\mu g/m$
Vinyl chloride	24 Hour	--	0.01 ppm
Hydrogen sulfide	24 Hour	--	0.03 ppm

[1] Source: USEPA: https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table and
CARB: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/california-ambient-air-quality-standards

[2] ppm = parts per million of air, by volume; µg/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter; Annual = Annual Arithmetic Mean; 30-day = 30-day average; Quarter = Calendar quarter.

[3] Secondary standards

Several pollutants listed in Table 4 are not addressed in this analysis. Lead is not included 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.

2.3 Attainment Status

The Clean Air Act requires states to prepare a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to ensure air quality meets the NAAQS. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) provides designations of attainment for air basins where AAQS are either met or exceeded. If the AAQS are met, the area is designated as being in "attainment", if the air pollutant concentrations exceed the AAQS, than the area is designated as being "nonattainment". If there is inadequate or inconclusive data to make a definitive attainment designation, the area is 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.

When a state submits a request to the EPA to re-designate a nonattainment area to attainment, the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 175A(a) requires that the state (or states, if the area is a multi-state area) submit a maintenance plan ensuring the area can maintain the air quality standard for which the area is to be re-designated for at least 10 years following the effective date of re-designation.

Table 5 lists the attainment status for the criteria pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB).

Table 5
South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status[1]

Pollutant	State Status	National Status
Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Extreme)[2]
Carbon monoxide	Attainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
Nitrogen dioxide	Attainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Lead	Attainment	Nonattainment (Partial)[3]

[1] Source: California Air Resources Board. http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm
[2] 8-Hour Ozone.
[3] Partial Nonattainment designation – Los Angeles County portion of Basin only.

2.4 South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

The agency responsible for air pollution control for the SCAB is the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is responsible for controlling emissions primarily from stationary sources. The SCAQMD maintains air quality monitoring stations throughout the SCAB. The 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 SCAB. 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.

The latest version is the 2022 AQMP, adopted in December 2022. The 2022 AQMP is a regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards and healthful air. While air quality has dramatically improved over the years, the SCAB still exceeds federal public health standards for both ozone and particulate matter (PM) and experiences some of the worst air pollution in the nation. The 2022 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.

According to the 2022 AQMP, the most significant air quality challenge in the SCAB is to reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions sufficiently to meet the upcoming ozone standard

deadlines. Based on the inventory and modeling results, the 2022 AQMP projects that 184 tons per day (tpd) of NOx will be emitted in the year 2037 as a result of continued implementation of already adopted regulatory actions ("baseline emissions"). The analysis suggests that in order to meet the ozone standard of 60 tpd, NOx emissions need to be reduced about 67 percent beyond the projected 2037 baseline emissions and about 83 percent below current levels[2].

2.4.1 SCAQMD Rules and Regulations

The SCAQMD establishes a program of rules and regulations to obtain attainment of the state and federal standards in conjunction with the AQMP. Several of the rules and regulations that may be applicable 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.

- **SCAQMD Rule 445** restricts wood burning devices from being installed into any new development and is intended to reduce the emissions of particulate matter for wood burning devices.

- **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.

[2] Source: *2022 Air Quality Management Plan*, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Adopted December 2, 2022.

- **SCAQMD Rule 1143** governs the manufacture, sale, and use of paint thinners and solvents used in thinning of coating materials, cleaning of coating application equipment, and other solvent cleaning operations by limiting their VOC content. This rule regulates the VOC content of solvents used during construction. Solvents used during the construction phase must comply with this rule.

- **SCAQMD Rule 1186** limits the presence of fugitive dust on paved and unpaved roads and sets certification protocols and requirements for street sweepers that are under contract to provide sweeping services to any federal, state, county, agency or special district such as water, air, sanitation, transit, or school district.

2.5 Local Climate and Meteorology

The project site is located in the City of Perris. Climatological data from the nearest weather station to the project site is summarized in Table 6.

Table 6
Meteorological Summary[1]

Month	Temperature (˚F)			Mean Precipitation (inches)
	Max.	Min.	Mean	
January	65.3	34.7	50.0	1.63
February	68.1	37.5	52.8	1.93
March	68.3	38.9	53.6	1.29
April	74.2	41.6	57.9	1.04
May	79.6	47.5	63.5	0.16
June	85.3	51.7	68.5	0.06
July	96.7	57.4	77.1	0.33
August	96.9	58.7	77.8	0.06
September	90.8	53.2	72.0	0.35
October	82.5	47.1	64.8	0.14
November	72.0	40.5	56.2	1.97
December	64.5	34.9	49.7	1.45
Yearly Average	**78.7**	**45.3**	**62.0**	**10.42**

[1]Source: Western Regional Climate Center 2016-2019. Averages derived from measurements recorded between 1961 and 1973 at Perris Station, (046816).

2.6 Local Air Quality

The air quality at any site is dependent on the regional air quality and local pollutant sources. Regional air quality is determined by the release of pollutants throughout the air basin.

The SCAQMD has divided the SCAB into fourteen general forecasting areas and thirty eight Source Receptor Areas (SRA) for monitoring and reporting local air quality. The SCAQMD provides daily reports of the current air quality conditions in each general forecast area and SRA. The monitoring areas provide a general representation of the local meteorological, terrain, and air quality conditions within the SCAB.

The project is located within the Hemet/Elsinore Area general forecasting area and the Perris Valley air monitoring area (SRA-24). For criteria pollutants not monitored at the Perris Valley air monitoring station, air quality data is derived from the nearest adjacent Metropolitan Riverside Station 1 (SRA-23).

Table 7 summarizes the published air quality monitoring for the most recent 3-year period available. These pollutant levels were used to comprise a "background" for the project location and existing local air quality.

Table 7
Local Air Quality

Air Pollutant Location	Averaging Time	Item	2019	2020	2021
Carbon Monoxide -- Lancaster-43301 Division Street	1 Hour	Max 1-Hour (ppm)	1.5	1.9	2.1
		Exceeded State Standard (20 ppm)	No	No	No
		Exceeded National Standard (35 ppm)	No	No	No
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)	1.2	1.4	1.8
		Exceeded State Standard (9 ppm)	No	No	No
		Exceeded National Standard (9 ppm)	No	No	No
Ozone -- Lancaster-43301 Division Street	1 Hour	Max 1-Hour (ppm)	0.118	0.125	0.117
		Days > State Standard (0.10 ppm)	26.0	34.0	25.0
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)	0.095	0.106	0.094
		Days > State Standard (0.07 ppm)	64	74	60
		Days >National Standard (0.070 ppm)	64	74	55
Nitrogen Dioxide -- Lancaster-43301 Division Street	1 Hour	Max 1-Hour (ppm)	0.056	0.066	0.052
		Exceeded State Standard (0.05 ppm)	No	No	No
	Annual	Annual Average (ppm)	0.014	0.014	0.014
		Exceeded >State Standard (0.030 ppm)	No	No	No
		Exceeded >National Standard (0.053 ppm)	No	No	No
Sulfur Dioxide -- Lancaster-43301 Division Street	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)	0.0018	0.0022	0.0021
		Exceed State Standard (0.25 ppm)	No	No	No
		Exceed National Standard (0.075 ppm)	No	No	No
Coarse Particles (PM10) -- Lancaster-43301 Division Street	24 Hour	Max 24-Hour ($\mu g/m^3$)	97	77	--
		Days > State Standard (50 $\mu g/m^3$)	4	6	--
		Days >National Standard (150 $\mu g/m^3$)	0	0	--
	Annual	Annual Average ($\mu g/m^3$)	25.30	35.90	--
		Exceeded State Standard (20 $\mu g/m^3$)	Yes	Yes	--
Fine Particulates (PM2.5) -- Lancaster-43301 Division Street	24 Hour	Max 24-Hour ($\mu g/m^3$)	46.70	41.00	82.10
		Days >National Standard (35 $\mu g/m^3$)	4	4	10
	Annual	Annual Average ($\mu g/m^3$)	11.13	12.63	12.58
		Exceeded State Standard (12 $\mu g/m^3$)	No	Yes	Yes
		Exceeded National Standard (15 $\mu g/m^3$)	No	No	No

Source: EPA and ARB websites www.epa.gov/air/data.index.html and www.arb.ca.gov/adam/trends/trends1.php
$\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter
ARB = California Air Resource Board
EPA= Environmental Protection Agency
ppm = part per million
(- -) = Data not provided

3.0 Global Climate Change Setting

Global climate change is the change in the average weather of the earth that is measured by such things as alterations in temperature, wind patterns, storms, and precipitation. Current data shows that the recent period of warming is occurring more rapidly than past geological events. The average global surface temperature has increased by approximately 1.4° Fahrenheit since the early 20th Century. 1.4° Fahrenheit may seem like a small change, but it's an unusual event in Earth's recent history, and as we are seeing, even small changes in temperature can cause enormous changes in the environment.

The planet's climate record, preserved in tree rings, ice cores, and coral reefs, shows that the global average temperature has been stable over long periods of time. For example, at the end of the last ice age, when the Northeast United States was covered by more than 3,000 feet of ice, average global temperatures were only 5° to 9° Fahrenheit cooler than today. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which includes more than 1,300 scientists from the United States and other countries, forecasts a temperature rise of 2.5° to 10° Fahrenheit over the next century. Therefore, significant changes to the environment are expected in the near future.

The consequences of global climate change include more frequent and severe weather, worsening air pollution by increasing ground level ozone, higher rates of plant and animal extinction, more acidic and oxygen depleted oceans, strain on food and water resources, and threats to densely populated coastal and low lying areas from sea level rise.

The impacts of climate change are already visible in the Southwest United States. In California, the consequences of climate change include;

- A rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of coastal businesses and residencies
- A reduction in the quality and supply of water from the Sierra snowpack
- Increased risk of large wildfires
- Exacerbation of air quality problems
- Reductions in the quality and quantity of agricultural products
- An increased temperature and extreme weather events
- A decrease in the health and productivity of California's forests

3.1 Greenhouse Gases

GHGs comprise less than 0.1 percent of the total atmospheric composition, yet they play an essential role in influencing climate. Greenhouse gases include naturally occurring compounds such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), water vapor (H_2O), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), while others are synthetic. Man-made GHGs include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs), as well as sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

Different GHGs have different effects on the Earth's warming. GHGs differ from each other in their ability to absorb energy (their "radiative efficiency") and how long they stay in the atmosphere, also known as the "lifetime".

The Global Warming Potential (GWP) was developed to allow comparisons of the global warming impacts of different gases. Specifically, it is a measure of how much energy the emissions of 1 ton of a gas will absorb over a given period of time, relative to the emissions of 1 ton of CO_2. The larger the GWP, the more that a given gas warms the Earth compared to CO_2 over that time period. The time period usually used for GWPs is 100 years. GWPs provide a common unit of measure, which allows analysts to add up emissions estimates of different gases and allows policymakers to compare emissions reduction opportunities across sectors and gases.

Table 8 lists the 100-year GWP of GHGs from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth (AR5) and sixth assessment report (AR6).

Table 8
Global Warming Potential of Greenhouse Gases[1, 2]

Gas Name	Formula	Lifetime (years)	GWP
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2		1
Methane	CH_4 (Fossil Origin)	12	29.8
	CH_4 (Non-Fossil Origin)		27.2
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	114	273
Sulphur Hexafluoride	SF_6	3200	23,500
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF_3	740	16,100
Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC-11)	CFC-11	52	8,321
Hexafluoroethane (PFC-116)	C_2F_6	10,000	11,100
Octafluoropropane (PFC-218)	C_3F_8	2,600	8,900
Octafluorocyclobutane (PFC-318)	C_4F_8	3,200	9,540
Tetrafluoromethane (PFC-14)	CF_4	50,000	5,301
Hydrofluorocarbon 125	HFC-125	29	3,170
Hydrofluorocarbon 134a	HFC-134a	14	1,526
Hydrofluorocarbon 143a	HFC-143a	52	4,800
Hydrofluorocarbon 152a	HFC-152a	1	138
Hydrofluorocarbon 227ea	HFC-227ea	34	3,350
Hydrofluorocarbon 23	HFC-23	270	12,400
Hydrofluorocarbon 236fa	HFC-236fa	240	8,060
Hydrofluorocarbon 245fa	HFC-245fa	8	858
Hydrofluorocarbon 32	HFC-32	5	771
Hydrofluorocarbon 365mfc	HFC-365mfc	9	804
Hydrofluorocarbon 43-10mee	HFC-43-10mee	16	1,650

[1] Source: IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Full_Report.pdf & https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter08_FINAL.pdf

[2] GWPs are used to convert GHG emission values to "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2e) units

3.2 GHG Regulatory Setting – State of California

The State of California has been a leader in climate change legislation and has passed numerous bills to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors of the economy. Some of the key climate legislation in the State include the following:

- **Assembly Bill (AB) 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.** AB 32 set the stage for the State's transition to a sustainable, low-carbon future. AB 32 was the first program in the country to take a comprehensive, long-term approach to addressing climate change.[3]

- **Senate Bill (SB) 375, Sustainable Communities & Climate Protection Act of 2008.** SB 375 requires the Air Resources Board to develop regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for passenger vehicles GHG reduction targets for 2020 and 2035 for each region covered by the State's 18 metropolitan planning organizations.[4]

- **Senate Bill (SB) 100, California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.** SB 100 established a landmark policy requiring renewable energy and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of electric retail sales to end-use customers by 2045.[5]

3.3 GHG Emissions Inventory

Table 9 shows the latest GHG emission inventories at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Table 9
GHG Emissions Inventory[1]

United States (2019)[2]	State of California (2019)[3]	SCAG (2020)[4]	City of Perris (2020)[5]
6,558 $MMTCO_2e$	418 $MMTCO_2e$	216.4 $MMTCO_2e$	0.514 $MMTCO_2e$

[1] $MMTCO_2e$ = Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
[2] https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks
[3] https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2019/ghg_inventory_trends_00-19.pdf
[4] http://www.scag.ca.gov/programs/Pages/GreenhouseGases.aspx. Projected Emission from SACG
[5] City of Perris Climate Action Plan, February 23, 2016. (Forecasted emissions)

[3] California Air Resources Board. AB 32 Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/fact-sheets/ab-32-global-warming-solutions-act-2006
[4] California Air Resources Board. Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Program. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/sustainable-communities-climate-protection-program/about
[5] California Energy Commission. SB 100 Joint Agency Report. https://www.energy.ca.gov/sb100

4.0 Modeling Parameters and Assumptions

The California Emissions Estimator Model Version 2022.1.1.14 (CalEEMod) was used to calculate criteria air pollutants and GHG emissions from the construction and operation of the project. CalEEMod is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify criteria air pollutant and GHG emissions.

The model quantifies direct emissions from construction and operation activities (including vehicle use), as well as indirect emissions, such as GHG emissions from off-site energy generation, solid waste disposal, vegetation planting and/or removal, and water use. The model also identifies mitigation measures to reduce criteria pollutant and GHG emissions. The model was developed for the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in collaboration with the California air districts.

4.1 Construction Assumptions

Construction of the project is estimated to begin in the year 2024. Construction activities are expected to consist of site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Construction phases are based on the CalEEMod default and are not expected to overlap. Project is expected to be in the year 2025.

The project site is currently vacant and the preliminary grading report shows a balanced amount of grading during project construction. As a result, the project is not expected to require any import or export of earthwork material.

The CalEEMod default construction equipment list is based on surveyed data and the size of the site. The parameters used to estimate construction emissions, such as the worker and vendor trips and trip lengths, utilize the CalEEMod defaults. The construction equipment list is shown in Table 10.

The project will be required to comply with several standard fugitive dust control measures, per SCAQMD Rule 403 and PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Air 3. The following key inputs are utilized in CalEEMod and are based upon data provided from SCAQMD[6]:

- Soil stabilizers - 30% PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ reduction.

[6] SCAQMD. Fugitive Dust Mitigation Measures. http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mitigation-measures-and-control-efficiencies/fugitive-dust

- Replace ground cover - 15% PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ reduction.
- Water exposed areas 2x per day.
- Unpaved road moisture content – 25%.
- Unpaved road vehicle speed – 15 mph.

Table 10
Construction Equipment Assumptions[1]

Phase	Equipment	Number	Hours Per Day	Soil Disturbance Rate (Acres/ 8hr-Day)[2]	Off-Road Equipment Daily Disturbance Footprint (Acres)	Total Daily Disturbance Footprint (Acres)
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8	0.5	1.5	3.5
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8	0.5	2.0	
Grading	Excavators	1	8	0.0	0.0	2.5
	Graders	1	8	0.5	0.5	
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	0.5	0.5	
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8	0.5	1.5	
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7	0.0	0.0	1.3
	Forklifts	3	8	0.0	0.0	
	Generator Sets	1	8	0.0	0.0	
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7	0.5	1.3	
	Welders	1	8	0.0	0.0	
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	6	0.0	0.0	1.3
	Pavers	1	8	0.0	0.0	
	Paving Equipment	2	6	0.0	0.0	
	Rollers	2	6	0.0	0.0	
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8	0.5	1.3	
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1] CalEEMod Defaults.

4.2 Localized Construction Analysis Modeling Parameters

CalEEMod calculates construction emissions based on the number of equipment hours and the maximum daily disturbance activity possible for each piece of equipment. This report identifies the following parameters in the project design or applicable mitigation measures

in order to compare CalEEMod reported emissions against the localized significance threshold lookup tables:

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.

4.3 Operational Assumptions

Operational emissions occur over the life of the project and are considered "long-term" sources of emissions. Operational emissions include both direct and indirect sources. This section briefly describes the operational sources of emissions analyzed for the project.

4.3.1 Mobile Source Emissions

Mobile source emissions are the largest source of long-term air pollutants from the operation of the project. Mobile sources are direct sources of project emissions that are primarily attributed to tailpipe exhaust and road dust (tire, brake, clutch, and road surface wear) from motor vehicles traveling to and from the site.

Estimates of mobile source emissions require information on four parameters: trip generation, trip length, vehicle/fleet mix, and emission factors (quantity of emission for each mile traveled or time spent idling by each vehicle).

The Emission Factors (EMFAC) 2021 model is used to estimate the mobile source emissions are embedded in the CalEEMod emissions model. No adjustments have been made to default emission factors.

The trip generation rates used for this project are based on the ITE Trip Generation Manual 11th Edition, 2021. To be conservative, the ITE weekday daily trip rates are utilized for all seven days of the week (i.e., no trip reduction on weekends).

For vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 19,501 pounds, the CalEEMod default trip lengths are used. According to the SCAQMD's Preliminary Warehouse Emission Calculations, analyses for warehouse projects should assume a minimum one-way heavy-duty truck trip length of 40 miles. Therefore, for the purposes of

this analysis, vehicles with a GVWR greater than 19,501 pounds have been modeled with a one-way trip length of 40 miles.

The project's total vehicle miles traveled estimated by CalEEMod is shown in Table 11.

Table 11
Operational Vehicle Miles Traveled

Land Use	Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)[1]
Unrefrigerated Warehouse	1,302,410.23

[1] Unmitigated VMT.

The operational vehicle fleet mix has been adjusted to reflect vehicle types used for typical warehouse trips generated by the project and is based on the ITE Trip Generation Manual 11th Edition.

To be conservative, the Air Quality/GHG analysis has assumed that 35.1% of the total warehouse commercial-based trips will include trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 19,501 pounds or greater. This includes LHD2, MHD, and HHD. Based on the project's land use setting, the project is not expected to generate any school bus (SBUS), motor home (MH), other bus (OBUS), and Urban Bus (UBUS), as a result, they have been zeroed out. The 35.1% mix is based on the ITE Trip Generation Manual 11th Edition truck trip rate for Warehouse Land Use - 150. The adjusted vehicle mix is proportioned according to the default CalEEMod vehicle mix.

Table 12 summarizes vehicle mix used for this project.

Table 12
Operational Vehicle Mix[1]

YUY	Vehicle Mix (%)
Light Duty Automobile (LDA)	33.85%
Light Duty Truck (LDTI)	2.66%
Light Duty Truck (LDT2)	13.72%
Medium Duty Truck (MDV)	10.88%
Light Heavy Truck (LHD1)	2.19%
Light Heavy Truck (LHD2)	8.12%
Medium Heavy Truck (MHD)	12.89%
Heavy Heavy Truck (HHD)	14.09%
Other Bus (OBUS)	0.00%
Urban Bus (UBUS)	0.00%
Motorcycle (MCY)	1.60%
School Bus (SBUS)	0.00%
Motor Home (MH)	0.00%
Total	**100.0%**

[1] Adjusted fleet mix to include 35.1% total trucks over 19,501 lbs. GVWR. (LHD2, MHD, HHD)

4.3.2 Energy Source Emissions

Energy usage includes both direct and indirect sources of emissions. Direct sources of emissions include on-site natural gas usage (non-hearth) for heating, while indirect emissions include electricity generated by offsite power plants. Natural gas use is measured in units of a thousand British Thermal Units (kBTU) per size metric for each land use subtype and electricity use is measured in kilowatt hours (kWh) per size metric for each land use subtype.

CalEEMod divides building electricity and natural gas use into uses that are subject to Title 24 standards and those that are not. Lighting electricity usage is also calculated as a separate category in CalEEMod. For electricity, Title 24 uses include the major building envelope systems covered by Part 6 (California Energy Code) of Title 24, such as space heating, space cooling, water heating, and ventilation. Non-Title 24 uses include all other end uses, such as appliances, electronics, and other miscellaneous plug-in uses. Because some lighting is not considered as part of the building envelope energy budget, and since a

separate mitigation measure is applicable to this end use, CalEEMod makes lighting a separate category.

According to Section 5.106.5.3.1 of the CalGreen Code, the project site must have a minimum of 13 parking spaces that can accommodate electric vehicles (EVs), with at least three of these spaces equipped with EV chargers. To be conservative, this analysis takes into account the energy demand associated with all 13 EV charging stations.

For natural gas, uses are likewise categorized as Title 24 or Non-Title 24. Title 24 uses include building heating and hot water end uses. Non-Title 24 natural gas uses include cooking and appliances (including pool/spa heaters).

The baseline values are based on the California Energy Commission (CEC) sponsored California Commercial End Use Survey (CEUS).

Table 13 shows the total annual expected electricity and natural gas usage for the proposed project.

Table 13
Electricity and Natural Gas Usage

Land Use	Electricity Usage (KWhr/yr)[1]	Natural Gas Usage (KBTU/yr)[1]
Unrefrigerated Warehouse	434,705.90	1,803,313.84
Parking Lot[2]	227,753.50	-
Total	**662,459.40**	**1,803,313.84**

[1] KWhr/yr = Kilowatt Hours per Year
KBTU/yr = Thousand British Thermal Units per Year
[2] Parking lot energy usage includes the electricity demand associated with 13 electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, pursuant to Section 5.106.5.3.1 of the CalGreen Code.

4.3.3 Area Source Emissions

Area source emissions are direct sources of emissions that fall under four categories: hearths, consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.

Per SCAQMD rule 445, no wood burning devices are allowed in new developments; therefore, no wood hearths are included in this project.

Consumer products are various solvents used in non-industrial applications which emit ROGs during their product use. These typically include cleaning supplies, kitchen aerosols, cosmetics, and toiletries.

Architectural coating includes VOC off-gassing emissions that result from evaporation of solvents contained in surface coatings such as in paints and primers. CalEEMod calculates the VOC evaporative emissions from the re-application of surface coatings on the project site.

Landscaping equipment includes fuel combustion emissions from equipment such as lawn mowers, roto tillers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers, as well as air compressors, generators, and pumps. The emissions from landscape equipment are based on the OFFROAD 2011 and CARB's Technical Memo: Change in Population and Activity Factors for Lawn and Garden Equipment (June 13, 2003)[7].

4.3.4 Other Sources of Operational Emissions

Water. Greenhouse gas emissions are generated from the upstream energy required to supply and treat the water used on the project site. Indirect emissions from water usage are counted as part of the project's overall impact. The estimated water usage for the project is reported in Table 14 and recommendations to reduce water usage are discussed in Section 6.0.

Waste. CalEEMod calculates the indirect GHG emissions associated with waste that is disposed of at a landfill. The program quantifies the GHG emissions associated with the decomposition of the waste which generates methane based on the total amount of degradable organic carbon. Based on the Initial Study conducted for the project, it is estimated that the project will produce around 1.020 tons of waste annually. However, due to restrictions on the number of digits allowed in the "Solid Waste Generation Rate" field in CalEEMod, it is not possible to obtain an exact Solid Waste Generation Rate of 1.020 tons per year. Therefore, solid waste generation is conservatively analyzed at 1.89 tons per year. The estimated waste generation by the project is reported in Table 14 and recommendations to reduce waste generation in landfills are discussed in Section 6.0

[7] California Air Resources Board. OFFROAD Modeling Change Technical Memo. Website: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msei/2001_residential_lawn_and_garden_changes_in_eqpt_pop_and_act.pdf

Table 14
Operational Water Usage and Waste Generation

Land Use	Water Usage (gallons/year)			Waste Generation (tons/year)[1]
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	
Unrefrigerated Warehouse	21,842,256.25	-	21,842,256.25	1.89

[1] Per the Initial Study, the projected waste generation rate is 1.020 tons per year. The CalEEMod analysis assumes a slightly more worst-case scenario.

Forklifts. The proposed project consists of a 94,453-square-foot warehouse building. According to the SCAQMD High-Cube Warehouse Business Survey from June 2014, when calculating air quality emissions for warehouse land uses, it is recommended to consider the use of forklifts at a rate of 0.12 units per thousand square feet (TSF). Therefore, the CalEEMod calculations for this project include 11 diesel forklifts. To be conservative, it is assumed that all forklifts are operated for eight hours per day, 365 days per year.

Fire Water Pump. The proposed project may require the installation of a diesel fire water pump. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends conducting weekly tests on diesel fire pumps, with each test lasting approximately 30 minutes. Therefore, the CalEEMod calculations for this project include one diesel fire water pump. To be conservative, it is assumed that the fire water pump is operated for 52 hours per year.

5.0 Significance Thresholds

5.1 Air Quality Significance Thresholds

The SCAQMD has established air quality emissions thresholds for criteria air pollutants for the purposes of determining whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment per Section 15002(g) of the Guidelines for implementing CEQA. By complying with the thresholds of significance, the project would be in compliance with the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and the federal and state air quality standards.

Table 15 lists the air quality significance thresholds for the six air pollutants analyzed in this report. Lead is not included as part of this analysis as the project is not expected to emit lead in any significant measurable quantity.

Table 15
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction (lbs/day)	Operation (lbs/day)
NO_X	100	55
VOC	75	55
PM_{10}	150	150
$PM_{2.5}$	55	55
SO_X	150	150
CO	550	550

[1] Source : http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf

5.2 Air Quality Localized Significance Thresholds

Air quality emissions were analyzed using the SCAQMD's Mass Rate Localized Significant Threshold (LST) Look-up Tables.

Table 16 lists the Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) used to determine whether a project may generate significant adverse localized air quality impacts. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.

LSTs are developed based on the ambient concentrations of four applicable air pollutants for source receptor area (SRA) 24 – Perris Valley.

The nearest existing sensitive receptors are located approximately 110 feet to the northwest of the project site, less than 25 meters from potential areas of on-site construction and operational activity. Although receptors are located closer than 25 meters to the site, SCAQMD LST methodology states that projects with boundaries located closer than 25 meters to the nearest receptor should use the LSTs for receptors located at 25 meters.

The daily disturbance area is calculated to be 3.5 acres, however LST thresholds are only based on 1, 2 and 5-acre sites. In order to be conservative, a linear progression model was used to estimate the threshold for 3.5-acre site based on the established LST thresholds.

Table 16
SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds[1] (LST)

Pollutant	Construction (lbs/day)	Operation (lbs/day)
NO_X	216.8	216.8
CO	1,221.4	1,221.4
PM_{10}	9.8	2.9
$PM_{2.5}$	6.1	1.6

[1] Source: SCAQMD Mass Rate Localized Significance Thresholds for 3.5-acre site in SRA-24 at 25 meters

5.3 GHG Significance Thresholds

5.3.1 SCAQMD GHG Thresholds

Currently, there is no statewide GHG emissions threshold that has been used to determine the potential GHG emissions impacts of a project. While CARB published some draft thresholds in 2008, they were never adopted, and CARB recommended that local air districts and lead agencies adopt their own thresholds for GHG impacts. Threshold methodology and thresholds are still being developed and revised by air districts in California.

The SCAQMD has been evaluating GHG significance thresholds since April 2008. On December 5, 2008, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted an Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas Significance Threshold of 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year for stationary source/industrial projects for which the SCAQMD is the lead agency. The policy objective of the SCAQMD's

interim thresholds is to achieve an emission capture rate of 90 percent of all new or modified stationary source projects. A GHG significance threshold based on a 90 percent emission capture rate may be more appropriate to address the long-term adverse impacts associated with global climate change because most projects will be required to implement GHG reduction measures. Further, a 90 percent emission capture rate sets the emission threshold low enough to capture a substantial fraction of future stationary source projects that will be constructed to accommodate future statewide population and economic growth, while setting the emission threshold high enough to exclude small projects that will in aggregate, contribute to a relatively small fraction of the cumulative statewide GHG emissions. This assertion is based on the fact that SCAQMD staff estimates that these GHG emissions would account for slightly less than one percent of the future 2050 statewide GHG emissions target.

The SCAQMD has continued to consider the adoption of significance thresholds for projects where the SCAQMD is not the lead agency. The most recent proposal issued in September 2010 uses the following tiered approach to evaluate potential GHG impacts from various uses:

Tier 1. Determine if CEQA categorical exemptions are applicable. If not, move to Tier 2.

Tier 2. Consider whether or not the proposed project is consistent with a locally adopted GHG reduction plan that has gone through public hearings and CEQA review, that has an approved inventory, includes monitoring, etc. If not, move to Tier 3.

Tier 3. Consider whether the project generates GHG emissions in excess of screening thresholds for individual land uses. The 10,000 $MTCO_2e$/year threshold for industrial uses would be recommended for use by all lead agencies. Under option 1, separate screening thresholds are proposed for residential projects (3,500 $MTCO_2e$/year), commercial projects (1,400 $MTCO_2e$/year), and mixed-use projects (3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year). Under option 2 a single numerical screening threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$/year would be used for all non-industrial projects. If the project generates emissions in excess of the applicable screening threshold, move to Tier 4.

Tier 4. Consider whether the project generates GHG emissions in excess of applicable performance standards for the project service population

(population plus employment). The efficiency targets were established based on the goal of AB 32 to reduce statewide GHG emissions by 2020 and 2035. The 2020 efficiency targets are 4.8 $MTCO_2e$ per service population for project level analyses and 6.6 $MTCO_2e$ per service population for plan level analyses. The 2035 targets that reduce emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels are 3.0 $MTCO_2e$ per service population for project level analyses and 4.1 $MTCO_2e$ per service population for plan level analyses. If the project generates emissions in excess of the applicable efficiency targets, move to Tier 5.

Tier 5. Consider the implementation of CEQA mitigation (including the purchase of GHG offsets) to reduce the project efficiency target to Tier 4 levels.

The thresholds identified above have not been adopted by the SCAQMD or distributed for widespread public review and comment and the working group tasked with developing the thresholds has not met since September 2010. The future schedule and likelihood of threshold adoption is uncertain. If CARB adopts statewide significance thresholds, SCAQMD staff plan to report back to the SCAQMD Governing Board regarding any recommended changes or additions to the SCAQMD's interim threshold. The only update to the SCAQMD's GHG thresholds since 2010 is that the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$/year threshold for industrial projects is now included in the SCAQMD's March 2023 South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds document that is published for use by local agencies.

In the absence of other thresholds of significance adopted by the SCAQMD, the City of Perris has been using the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$/year threshold of significance for industrial projects and the draft thresholds for non-industrial projects for the purpose of evaluating impacts with respect to project-level GHG emissions. The City's use of the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold is also considered to be conservative for the proposed project since it is being applied to all of the GHG emissions generated by the proposed project (i.e., area sources, energy sources, vehicular sources, solid waste sources, and water sources) whereas the SCAQMD's adopted 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold applies only to the new stationary sources generated at industrial facilities.

6.0 Air Quality Impact Analysis

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

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 in non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

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

6.1 Short Term Air Quality Impacts - Construction

6.1.1 Regional Daily Emissions - Construction

Daily air quality emissions include both on-site and off-site emissions associated with construction of the project. Regional daily emissions of criteria pollutants are compared to the SCAQMD thresholds of significance.

As shown in Table 18, daily emissions of criteria pollutants are expected to be below the allowable thresholds of significance.

CalEEMod unmitigated daily emissions outputs are provided in Appendix A.

Table 17
Daily Construction Emissions

Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1]						
Activity	**VOC**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**SO_2**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Site Preparation	3.73	36.05	34.03	0.05	9.49	5.47
Grading	1.97	18.32	19.77	0.03	3.80	2.15
Building Construction	1.42	12.02	16.60	0.03	1.16	0.62
Paving	1.17	6.99	10.15	0.01	0.59	0.36
Architectural Coating	50.26	0.95	1.65	0.00	0.14	0.05
Maximum[1]	**50.26**	**36.05**	**34.03**	**0.05**	**9.49**	**5.47**
SCAQMD Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold (?)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

[1] Maximum daily emission during summer or winter; includes both on-site and off-site project emissions.

The project must follow mandatory SCAQMD rules and requirements and PVCCSP EIR mitigation with regards to fugitive dust control.

Table 18 shows that the project's daily construction emissions will be below the applicable SCAQMD air quality standards and thresholds of significance. As a result, the project would not contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Furthermore, by complying with the SCAQMD standards, the project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).

The project's short-term construction impact on regional air resources is less than significant.

6.1.2 Localized Emissions - Construction

Table 19 illustrates the construction-related localized emissions and compares the results to SCAQMD LST thresholds. As shown in Table 19, the emissions will be below the SCAQMD thresholds of significance for localized construction emissions. The project must follow all standard SCAQMD rules and requirements and PVCCSP EIR mitigation with regards to fugitive dust control.

The project's short-term construction impact to localized air resources is less than significant.

Table 18
Localized Construction Emissions

Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1]				
Activity	**NOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
On-site Emissions	35.95	32.93	9.27	5.41
SCAQMD Construction Threshold[2]	216.8	1,221.4	9.8	6.1
Exceeds Threshold (?)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

[1] Maximum daily emission during summer or winter; includes on-site project emissions only.
[2] Reference 2006-2008 SCAQMD Mass Rate Localized Significant Thresholds for construction and operation. SRA-24, Perris Valley, 3.5-acre site, receptor distance 25 meters.

6.1.3 Odors - Construction

Heavy-duty equipment in the project area during construction will emit odors; however, the construction activity would cease to occur after individual construction is completed. The project is required to comply with Rule 402 during construction, which states that a person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons 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. No other sources of objectionable odors have been identified for the proposed Project.

Therefore, the project impact from odor emissions is less than significant.

6.1.4 Asbestos - Construction

Asbestos is a carcinogen and is categorized as a hazardous air pollutant by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Asbestos fibers imbedded within construction materials become a health hazard once they are disturbed and rendered airborne, such as through physical contact like building renovation and demolition activities. Asbestos is regulated through the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and SCAQMD is the local enforcement authority for asbestos.

The project is not expected to require the demolition of existing buildings or structures. Therefore, the potential risk from exposure to asbestos during construction is small.

Asbestos also occurs naturally in serpentine and ultramafic rock. Based on the California Division of Mines and Geology General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California - Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos, naturally occurring asbestos has not been shown to occur within in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, the potential risk for naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) during project construction is small.

In the event asbestos is found on the site, the project will be required to comply with SCAQMD and NESHAP standards and protocols. SCAQMD Rule 1403 establishes the survey requirements, notification, and work practice requirements to prevent asbestos emissions during construction activities. By following the required asbestos abatement protocols, the project impact from asbestos would be less than significant.

6.1.5 Diesel Particulate Matter - Construction

The project will generate diesel particulate matter (DPM) during construction from off-road diesel equipment and trucks. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) adopted the Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments (HRA Guidelines) to provide procedures for use in the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program or for the permitting of existing, new, or modified stationary sources.[8]

The HRA Guidelines provide risk factors based on exposure to toxic substances over a 30-year lifetime span. The proposed project's construction activity is not expected to be a long-term (i.e., 30 years) source of toxic air contaminant emissions and short-term risk factors have not been developed. Due to the significantly reduced risk from short-term exposure, SCAQMD does not typically require the evaluation of long-term cancer risk or chronic health impacts for construction operations from a project such as the one being proposed.

Hence, the impacts from short-term exposure to DMP during project construction may be presumed to be less than significant without the need for a detailed HRA study. Compliance with the PVCCSP EIR Mitigation measures will help further reduce potential DPM emissions during construction.

[8] OEHHA. Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. Risk Assessment Guidelines. Guidance for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments. February 2015.

6.2 Long-Term Air Quality Impacts - Operation

6.2.1 Daily Emissions - Operation

Long-term operational air pollutant impacts from the project are shown in Table 20. The project is not expected to exceed any of the allowable daily emissions thresholds for criteria pollutants at the regional level. CalEEMod daily emissions outputs are provided in Appendix A.

The project's daily operational emissions will be below the applicable SCAQMD air quality thresholds of significance and the project would not contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Furthermore, by complying with the SCAQMD standards, the project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).

The project related long-term air quality impacts are less than significant.

Table 19
Daily Operational Emissions

Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1,2]						
Activity	**VOC**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**SO_2**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Mobile Sources	0.57	6.26	5.92	0.06	2.95	0.84
Energy Sources	0.03	0.48	0.41	0.00	0.04	0.04
Area Sources	2.95	0.03	4.11	0.00	0.01	0.01
Offroad Sources	0.86	8.12	11.45	0.02	0.43	0.40
Stationary Source	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00
Total	**6.53**	**24.39**	**27.31**	**0.09**	**3.74**	**1.29**
SCAQMD Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold (?)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

[1] Maximum daily emission during summer or winter; includes both on-site and off-site project emissions.
[2] Daily emissions reports are provided in Appendix A.

6.2.2 Localized Emissions - Operation

Table 21 shows the localized operational emissions and compares the results to SCAQMD LST thresholds of significance. As shown in Table 21, the emissions will be below the SCAQMD thresholds of significance for localized operational emissions.

The project will result in less than significant localized operational emissions impacts.

Table 20
Localized Operational Emissions

Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1,4]				
LST Pollutants	NOx (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)	PM_{10} (lbs/day)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lbs/day)
On-site Emissions[2]	18.44	21.69	0.9	0.5
SCAQMD Operation Threshold[3]	216.8	1,221.4	2.9	1.6
Exceeds Threshold (?)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

[1] Maximum daily emission in summer or winter.
[2] Mobile source emissions include on-site vehicle emissions only. It is estimated that approximately 5% of mobile emissions will occur on the project site.
[3] Reference: 2006-2008 SCAQMD Mass Rate Localized Significant Thresholds for construction and operation Table C-1 through C-6; SRA 24, Perris Valley disturbance area of 3.5-acre and receptor distance of 25 meters.

6.2.3 Odors - Operation

Land uses that commonly receive odor complaints include agricultural uses (farming and livestock), chemical plants, composting operations, dairies, fiberglass molding facilities, food processing plants, landfills, refineries, rail yards, and wastewater treatment plants. The proposed project does not contain land uses that would typically be associated with significant odor emissions.

The project will be required to comply with standard building code requirements related to exhaust ventilation, as well as comply with SCAQMD Rule 402. Rule 402 requires that a person may not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons 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. Project related odors are not

expected to meet the criteria of being a nuisance. **The project's operation would result in less than significant odor impacts.**

6.2.4 Toxic Air Contaminants - Operations

The primary source of TACs from the proposed project operations would include diesel particulate matter (DPM) generated from diesel exhaust emissions from heavy-duty trucks and stationary equipment. The project will attract heavy duty trucks which emit diesel particulate matter (DPM), a source of TACs. The closest existing sensitive receptors (residential land uses) are located approximately 110 feet away to the northeast of the project site.

The CAPCOA Health Risk Assessment Guidance July 2009 document[9] recommends that sensitive land uses should not be located within 1,000 feet of industrial projects that generate more than 100 trucks per day, or 40 trucks per day with operating TRUs (Transport Refrigeration Units), or TRU operations exceeding 300 hours per week. PVCCSP EIR mitigation measure MM Air 15 requires that Health Risk Analyses be performed for projects that include an excess of 10 dock doors for a single building, a minimum of 100 truck trips per day, 40 truck trips with TRUs per day, or TRU operations exceeding 300 hour per week, and that are subject to CEQA and are located adjacent to sensitive land uses. Although the proposed project has more than 10 dock doors, it is not adjacent to any sensitive land uses.

Based on the project's trip generation, the project site is expected to attract a total of 57 trucks per day and not expected to include any trucks with TRUs. As a result, the project is not expected to result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

It should be noted however that a detailed health risk assessment has not been performed for this project. The Health Risk Assessment Guidance for analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis, (Diesel Analysis), prepared by SCAQMD, August 2003, recommends that if the proposed project is anticipated to create hazardous air pollutants through stationary sources or regular operations of diesel trucks on the project site, then the proximity of the nearest receptors to the source of the hazardous air pollutants and the toxicity of the hazardous air

[9] CAPCOA. Health Risk Assessments for Proposed Land Use Projects. July 2009. Website: http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/CAPCOA_HRA_LU_Guidelines_8-6-09.pdf

pollutants should be analyzed through a comprehensive facility-wide health risk assessment (HRA).

7.0 Greenhouse Gas Impact Analysis

Consistent with CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact related to greenhouse gas would occur if the proposed project were determined to:

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

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

7.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Construction

Greenhouse gas emissions are estimated for on-site and off-site construction activity using CalEEMod. Table 22 shows the construction greenhouse gas emissions, including equipment and worker vehicle emissions for all phases of construction. Construction emissions are amortized over 30 years and added to the long-term operational emissions, pursuant to SCAQMD recommendations.

Table 21
Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Activity	Emissions ($MTC0_2e$)[1]		
	On-site	Off-site	Total
Site Preparation	12.05	0.54	12.59
Grading	10.77	0.74	11.51
Building Construction	250.99	108.71	359.70
Paving	11.07	2.22	13.28
Architectural Coating	0.04	0.03	0.08
Total	**284.93**	**112.24**	**397.17**
Amortized over 30 years[2]	**9.50**	**3.74**	**13.24**

[1] $MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and/or hydrofluorocarbon).
[2] The emissions are amortized over 30 years and added to the operational emissions, pursuant to SCAQMD recommendations.

Because impacts from construction activities occur over a relatively short-term period of time, they contribute a relatively small portion of the overall lifetime project GHG emissions

and GHG emissions reduction measures for construction equipment are relatively limited. Therefore, SCAQMD recommends that construction emissions be amortized over a 30-year project lifetime and added to the overall project operational emissions.[10] In doing so, construction GHG emissions are included in the overall contribution of the project, as further discussed in the following section.

7.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operation

Greenhouse gas emissions are estimated for on-site and off-site operational activity using CalEEMod. Greenhouse gas emissions from mobile sources, area sources and energy sources are shown in Table 23. CalEEMod annual GHG output calculations are provided in Appendix B.

Table 22
Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Source	GHG Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)[1]
Mobile Source	1,164.71
Energy Source	256.41
Area Source	1.92
Water	65.74
Waste	0.59
Offroad Source	278.62
Stationary Source	25.73
Construction (30-year amortization)	13.24
Total Annual Emissions	**1,806.95**
SCAQMD Threshold[2]	10,000
Exceed Threshold?	**No**

[1] $MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents.
[2] Per South Coast AQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds, March 2023.

As shown in Table 23, the project GHG emissions are expected to be below the SCAQMD's 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold for industrial projects.

The project's long-term GHG impacts are less than significant.

[10] SCAQMD. Interim CEQA GHG Significance Thresholds. Page 3-10. 2008

7.3 Project Consistency with GHG Reduction Plans

7.3.1 City of Perris Climate Action Plan and California Building Standards Code

The City of Perris Climate Action Plan, 2016 (CAP) establishes emission reduction targets consistent with the state law and the City's planning priorities. The project will be required to comply with the applicable goals and policies of the Perris Cap and comply with the mandatory requirements of the latest 2019 California Building Standards Code, including Title 24, Part 11, CALGreen and Title 24, Part 6, Energy Code. The purpose of the building standards is to reduce negative impacts on the environment through improved planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation and material and resource conservation. The California Building Standards were developed to help meet the requirements of the Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32).

The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6, Section 110.10(b)1.B.) requires that no less than 15 percent of the total roof area of the building shall be designated as a Solar Zone . Compliance with the latest building standards, which are more stringent than estimated at the time of adopting the City's CAP, will ensure the project does not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and the impact is considered less than significant.

7.3.2 CARB 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality

In December 2022, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopted the 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality. This updated plan builds upon previous versions and establishes a new goal of reducing GHG emissions to 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045. To accomplish these targets, the Scoping Plan outlines a multifaceted approach that emphasizes the need for widespread adoption of renewable energy sources, implementation of energy efficiency measures, and the promotion of clean transportation solutions.

The Scoping Plan provides various "Strategies for Achieving Success" to assist lead agencies in implementing GHG reduction practices. The role of land use plans and individual development projects in supporting CARB's reduction targets is addressed in Appendix D, Section 3 of the Scoping Plan. This section provides specific recommendations grouped into three priority area categories: Transportation Electrification, VMT Reduction, and Building Decarbonization.

It should be noted that CARB advises using the specific recommendations outlined in Appendix D, Section 3 only to determine whether residential or mixed-use projects are consistent with the Scoping Plan. However, although these specific recommendations may not directly apply to the proposed project's land use, this analysis utilizes the priority area categories as a framework to evaluate the project's consistency with the Scoping Plan.

Transportation Electrification

CARB identifies Transportation Electrification as a priority strategy for reducing a project's operational GHG emissions. Pursuant to Section 5.106.5.3.1 of the CalGreen Code, the proposed project will be required to provide at least 13 electric vehicle (EV) capable parking spaces at the project site, including at least three parking spaces equipped with EV chargers. In addition to meeting these requirements, the proposed project will be required to comply with the following mitigation measure outlined in the PVCCSP EIR:

MM Air 13: In order to promote alternative fuels, and help support "clean" truck fleets, the developer/successor-in-interest of each implementing development project shall provide building occupants and businesses with information related to SCAQMD's Carl Moyer Program, or other state programs that restrict operations to "clean" trucks, such as 2007 or newer model year or 2010 compliant vehicles.

VMT Reduction

The mitigation measures outlined in the PVCCSP EIR include several strategies aimed at reducing VMT generation. As such, the following PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures will be included as design features of the project:

MM Air 14: Each implementing development project shall designate parking spaces for high-occupancy vehicles and provide larger parking spaces to accommodate vans used for ride sharing. Proof of compliance will be required prior to the issuance of occupancy permits.

MM Air 18: Prior to the approval of each implementing development project, the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) shall be contacted to determine if the RTA has plans for the future provision of bus routing within any street that is adjacent to the implementing development project that would require bus stops at the project access points. If the RTA has future plans for the establishment of a bus route that will serve the implementing development project, road improvements adjacent to the project site shall be designed to accommodate

future bus turnouts at locations established through consultation with the RTA. RTA shall be responsible for the construction and maintenance of the bus stop facilities. The area set aside for bus turnouts shall conform to RTA design standards, including the design of the contact between sidewalks and curb and gutter at bus stops and the use of ADA-compliant paths to the major building entrances in the project.

Building Decarbonization

The mitigation measures outlined in the PVCCSP EIR include several strategies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from buildings by reducing energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency. As such, the following PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures will be included as design features of the project:

MM Air 19: In order to reduce energy consumption from the individual implementing development projects, applicable plans, (e.g., electrical plans, improvement maps) submitted to the City shall include the installation of energy-efficient street lighting throughout the project site. These plans shall be reviewed and approved by the applicable City Department (e.g., City of Perris' Building Division) prior to conveyance of applicable streets.

MM Air 20: Each implementing development project shall implement, at a minimum, an increase in each building's energy efficiency 15 percent beyond Title 24, and reduce indoor water use by 25 percent. All requirements will be documented through a checklist to be submitted prior to issuance of building permits for the implementing development project with building plans and calculations.

MM Air 21: Each implementing development project shall implement, at a minimum, use of water conserving appliances and fixtures (low-flush toilets, and low-flow shower heads and faucets) within all new residential developments.

By complying with and implementing the above requirements and design features, the proposed project is consistent with CARB's recommendations of implementing transportation electrification, VMT reduction, and building decarbonization as strategies for reducing GHG emissions.

Furthermore, as described in Section 7.2 of this report, the projected annual GHG emissions for the project will not exceed the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold set by the SCAQMD for industrial projects. Per Appendix D, Section 3.2.3 of the 2022 Scoping Plan, lead agencies may analyze project consistency by employing a defensible threshold of significance recommended by the applicable air district or other lead agencies. The use of the 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold is also considered to be conservative for the proposed project, as it is being applied to all of the GHG emissions generated by the proposed project, whereas the SCAQMD's adopted 10,000 $MTCO_2e$ threshold applies only to the new stationary sources generated at industrial facilities.

As a result, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and the impact is considered less than significant.

Exhibits

Exhibit A

Location Map

Legend:

= Project Site Boundary

= Project Site

= Sensitive Receptor Location

N

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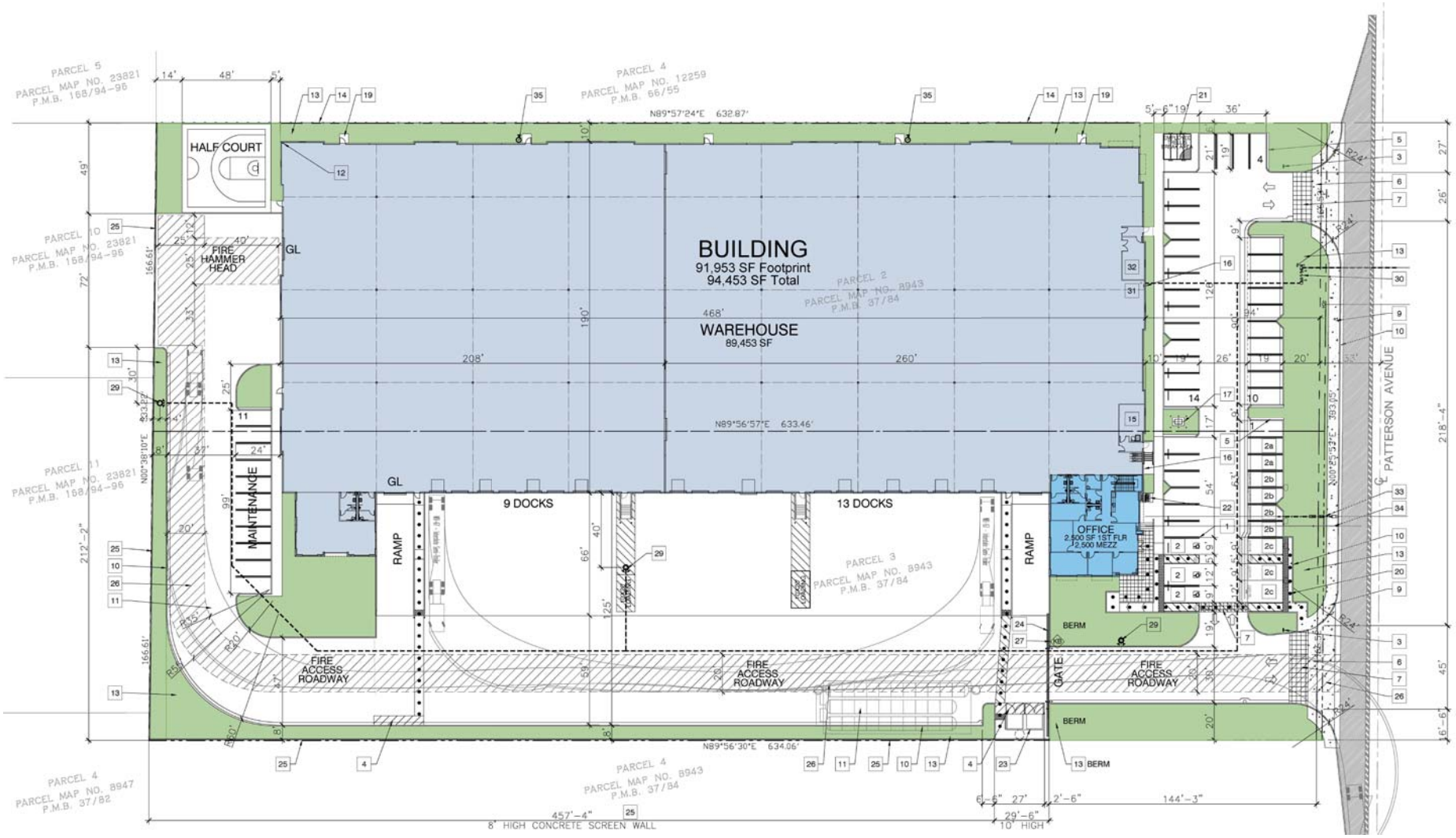
Exhibit B

Site Plan



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Appendices

Appendix A

Emissions Calculations Output
(CalEEMod)

Patterson Business Center - GVWR < 19,501 Custom Report

Table of Contents

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Patterson Business Center - GVWR < 19,501
Construction Start Date	1/1/2024
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	9.00
Location	33.864037124690256, -117.25381969617993
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5580
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.14

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	94.5	1000sqft	2.71	94,453	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	92.6	1000sqft	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.68	1.42	12.0	16.6	0.03	0.50	0.65	1.16	0.46	0.16	0.62	—	3,449	3,449	0.13	0.11	3.62	3,489
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.43	50.3	36.1	34.0	0.05	1.60	7.89	9.49	1.47	3.99	5.47	—	5,527	5,527	0.23	0.11	0.09	5,548
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.21	2.26	8.81	11.4	0.02	0.37	0.59	0.97	0.34	0.19	0.53	—	2,374	2,374	0.09	0.07	1.02	2,399
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.22	0.41	1.61	2.09	< 0.005	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.10	—	393	393	0.02	0.01	0.17	397

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.68	1.42	12.0	16.6	0.03	0.50	0.65	1.16	0.46	0.16	0.62	—	3,449	3,449	0.13	0.11	3.62	3,489
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	4.43	50.3	36.1	34.0	0.05	1.60	7.89	9.49	1.47	3.99	5.47	—	5,527	5,527	0.23	0.11	0.09	5,548
2025	0.19	50.3	0.92	1.60	< 0.005	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	236	236	0.01	0.01	0.01	238
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.21	1.14	8.81	11.4	0.02	0.37	0.59	0.97	0.34	0.19	0.53	—	2,374	2,374	0.09	0.07	1.02	2,399
2025	0.01	2.26	0.04	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.8
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.22	0.21	1.61	2.09	< 0.005	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.10	—	393	393	0.02	0.01	0.17	397
2025	< 0.005	0.41	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.77	1.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.79

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.58	6.36	18.4	25.9	0.04	0.79	0.91	1.70	0.76	0.23	0.99	42.9	5,521	5,564	4.67	0.16	3.87	5,733
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.83	5.67	18.4	21.0	0.04	0.78	0.91	1.70	0.75	0.23	0.98	42.9	5,434	5,476	4.67	0.16	0.10	5,642

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.33	4.31	10.3	19.3	0.03	0.52	0.91	1.43	0.49	0.23	0.72	42.9	4,523	4,566	4.63	0.16	1.67	4,730
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.42	0.79	1.88	3.52	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.09	0.04	0.13	7.10	749	756	0.77	0.03	0.28	783

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.44	0.41	0.30	4.50	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	980	980	0.03	0.03	3.87	993
Area	0.73	2.95	0.03	4.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,543	1,543	0.11	0.01	—	1,549
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Off-Road	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Stationary	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	4.58	6.36	18.4	25.9	0.04	0.79	0.91	1.70	0.76	0.23	0.99	42.9	5,521	5,564	4.67	0.16	3.87	5,733
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.42	0.39	0.33	3.73	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	909	909	0.04	0.03	0.10	919
Area	—	2.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,543	1,543	0.11	0.01	—	1,549
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397

Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Off-Road	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Stationary	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	3.83	5.67	18.4	21.0	0.04	0.78	0.91	1.70	0.75	0.23	0.98	42.9	5,434	5,476	4.67	0.16	0.10	5,642
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.42	0.38	0.34	3.87	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	919	919	0.04	0.03	1.67	931
Area	0.50	2.74	0.02	2.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	—	11.6	11.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.6
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,543	1,543	0.11	0.01	—	1,549
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Off-Road	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Stationary	0.33	0.30	1.35	0.77	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	155	155	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	155
Total	2.33	4.31	10.3	19.3	0.03	0.52	0.91	1.43	0.49	0.23	0.72	42.9	4,523	4,566	4.63	0.16	1.67	4,730
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.17	0.17	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	152	152	0.01	< 0.005	0.28	154
Area	0.09	0.50	< 0.005	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.92	1.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.92
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	256	256	0.02	< 0.005	—	256
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.93	35.9	42.8	0.71	0.02	—	65.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	—	0.59
Off-Road	0.19	0.16	1.48	2.09	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	278	278	0.01	< 0.005	—	279
Stationary	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.6	25.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	25.7
Total	0.42	0.79	1.88	3.52	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.09	0.04	0.13	7.10	749	756	0.77	0.03	0.28	783

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.34	3.65	36.0	32.9	0.05	1.60	—	1.60	1.47	—	1.47	—	5,296	5,296	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.67	7.67	—	3.94	3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.49	0.45	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	72.5	72.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	72.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.11	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.0	12.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.1

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	231	231	0.01	0.01	0.03	234
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.21	3.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.26
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.53	0.53	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.54
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.26	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.40	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	64.8	64.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	65.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.40	4.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.73	0.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.74
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	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	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.76	7.07	8.26	0.01	0.31	—	0.31	0.29	—	0.29	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
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	0.17	0.14	1.29	1.51	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	250	250	0.01	< 0.005	—	251
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22	0.20	0.19	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	571	571	0.02	0.02	2.27	580
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.55	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.04	—	481	481	0.01	0.07	1.35	504
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21	0.19	0.23	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	525	525	0.02	0.02	0.06	531
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.57	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.04	—	481	481	0.01	0.07	0.04	503
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.13	0.12	0.14	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	335	335	0.02	0.01	0.62	340
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	303	303	0.01	0.05	0.37	317
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	55.4	55.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	56.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	50.2	50.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	52.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.76	6.87	8.89	0.01	0.33	—	0.33	0.30	—	0.30	—	1,351	1,351	0.05	0.01	—	1,355
Paving	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.34	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	66.6	66.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	66.8
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.1
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.11	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	265	265	0.01	0.01	0.03	268
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.2	13.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	13.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.19	2.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.22
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	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	—	50.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.26	0.26	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.26
Architectural Coatings	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	105	105	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	106
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.21	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.21
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.13	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	—	50.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.01	6.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.03
Architectural Coatings	—	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.99	0.99	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.00
Architectural Coatings	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	103	103	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	104
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.69	4.69	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.75
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.78	0.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.79
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.44	0.41	0.30	4.50	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	980	980	0.03	0.03	3.87	993
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.44	0.41	0.30	4.50	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	980	980	0.03	0.03	3.87	993
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.42	0.39	0.33	3.73	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	909	909	0.04	0.03	0.10	919

Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.42	0.39	0.33	3.73	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.92	< 0.005	0.23	0.24	—	909	909	0.04	0.03	0.10	919
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.17	0.17	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	152	152	0.01	< 0.005	0.28	154
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.17	0.17	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	152	152	0.01	< 0.005	0.28	154

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	634	0.04	< 0.005	—	636
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	332	0.02	< 0.005	—	333
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	966	966	0.06	0.01	—	969
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	634	0.04	< 0.005	—	636
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	332	0.02	< 0.005	—	333
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	966	966	0.06	0.01	—	969
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	105	0.01	< 0.005	—	105
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.0	55.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	160	0.01	< 0.005	—	160

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
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
Total	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
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
Total	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	95.7	95.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	95.9
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
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	95.7	95.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	95.9

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.73	0.67	0.03	4.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0

Total	0.73	2.95	0.03	4.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.09	0.08	< 0.005	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.92	1.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.92
Total	0.09	0.50	< 0.005	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.92	1.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.92

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

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

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.93	35.9	42.8	0.71	0.02	—	65.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.93	35.9	42.8	0.71	0.02	—	65.7

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	—	0.59
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	—	0.59

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forklifts	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Total	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forklifts	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683

Total	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forklifts	0.19	0.16	1.48	2.09	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	278	278	0.01	< 0.005	—	279
Total	0.19	0.16	1.48	2.09	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	278	278	0.01	< 0.005	—	279

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.6	25.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	25.7
Total	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.6	25.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	25.7

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

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

Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/1/2024	1/5/2024	5.00	5.00	—
Grading	Grading	1/6/2024	1/17/2024	5.00	8.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	1/18/2024	12/4/2024	5.00	230	—
Paving	Paving	12/5/2024	12/30/2024	5.00	18.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/31/2024	1/23/2025	5.00	18.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
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	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	36.0	0.38

Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backh	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
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
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
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	39.7	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	15.5	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	7.93	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

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%
Sweep paved roads once per month	9%	9%

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	141,680	47,227	5,557

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	—
Grading	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	2.13	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

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

5.9. 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	105	105	105	38,260	1,301	1,301	1,301	474,712
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

5.10.2. 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	141,680	47,227	5,557

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	434,706	532	0.0330	0.0040	1,803,314
Parking Lot	227,754	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	21,842,256	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.89	—
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

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
Forklifts	Diesel	Average	11.0	8.00	82.0	0.20

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
Fire Pump	Diesel	1.00	1.00	52.0	1,295	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	The proposed project consists of approximately 94,453 SF of warehouse and approximately 92,625 SF of street improvements and parking on a 4.84-gross-acre site.
Construction: Construction Phases	The project site is currently vacant, and no demolition will be required.

Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip generation rates have been adjusted based on the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition. It is assumed that vehicles with a GVWR less than 19,501 pounds account for approximately 64.9% of the project's total trip generation.
Operations: Fleet Mix	The fleet mix for vehicles with a GVWR less than 19,501 pounds has been proportioned based on the CalEEMod defaults. It is assumed that the project will not generate any SBUS, MH, OBUS, or UBUS trips.
Operations: Energy Use	Parking lot electricity consumption has been adjusted to account for energy use associated with 13 EV chargers.
Operations: Solid Waste	Based on the Initial Study for the project, it is estimated that project will produce 1.020 tons of waste annually. However, due to restrictions on the number of digits allowed in the "Solid Waste Generation Rate" field, it is not possible to obtain an exact Solid Waste Generation Rate of 1.020 tons per year. Therefore, solid waste generation is conservatively analyzed at 1.89 tons per year.
Operations: Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps	—
Operations: Off-Road Equipment	Forklift usage = average 0.12 units per TSF (SCAQMD High-Cube Warehouse Business Survey, June 2014). All diesel equipment. Operating 8 hr/day, 365 days/yr.

Patterson Business Center - GVWR > 19,501 Custom Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Patterson Business Center - GVWR > 19,501
Construction Start Date	1/1/2024
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	9.00
Location	33.864037124690256, -117.25381969617993
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Perris
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5580
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.14

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	94.5	1000sqft	2.71	94,453	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	92.6	1000sqft	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.68	1.42	12.0	16.6	0.03	0.50	0.65	1.16	0.46	0.16	0.62	—	3,449	3,449	0.13	0.11	3.62	3,489
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.43	50.3	36.1	34.0	0.05	1.60	7.89	9.49	1.47	3.99	5.47	—	5,527	5,527	0.23	0.11	0.09	5,548
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.21	2.26	8.81	11.4	0.02	0.37	0.59	0.97	0.34	0.19	0.53	—	2,374	2,374	0.09	0.07	1.02	2,399
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.22	0.41	1.61	2.09	< 0.005	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.10	—	393	393	0.02	0.01	0.17	397

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.68	1.42	12.0	16.6	0.03	0.50	0.65	1.16	0.46	0.16	0.62	—	3,449	3,449	0.13	0.11	3.62	3,489
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	4.43	50.3	36.1	34.0	0.05	1.60	7.89	9.49	1.47	3.99	5.47	—	5,527	5,527	0.23	0.11	0.09	5,548
2025	0.19	50.3	0.92	1.60	< 0.005	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	236	236	0.01	0.01	0.01	238
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.21	1.14	8.81	11.4	0.02	0.37	0.59	0.97	0.34	0.19	0.53	—	2,374	2,374	0.09	0.07	1.02	2,399
2025	0.01	2.26	0.04	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.8
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.22	0.21	1.61	2.09	< 0.005	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.10	—	393	393	0.02	0.01	0.17	397
2025	< 0.005	0.41	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.77	1.77	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.79

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.39	6.12	23.8	22.8	0.08	0.88	1.94	2.81	0.84	0.52	1.36	42.9	10,378	10,421	4.71	0.99	20.1	10,855
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.66	5.45	24.0	18.7	0.08	0.87	1.94	2.81	0.83	0.52	1.35	42.9	10,362	10,405	4.71	0.99	0.52	10,820

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.16	4.09	16.0	16.9	0.07	0.61	1.94	2.54	0.57	0.52	1.09	42.9	9,441	9,484	4.67	0.99	8.69	9,903
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.39	0.75	2.92	3.08	0.01	0.11	0.35	0.46	0.10	0.09	0.20	7.10	1,563	1,570	0.77	0.16	1.44	1,640

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.26	0.16	5.68	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,837	5,837	0.08	0.86	20.1	6,115
Area	0.73	2.95	0.03	4.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,543	1,543	0.11	0.01	—	1,549
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Off-Road	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Stationary	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	4.39	6.12	23.8	22.8	0.08	0.88	1.94	2.81	0.84	0.52	1.36	42.9	10,378	10,421	4.71	0.99	20.1	10,855
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.25	0.16	5.93	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,838	5,838	0.08	0.86	0.52	6,097
Area	—	2.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,543	1,543	0.11	0.01	—	1,549
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397

Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Off-Road	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Stationary	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	3.66	5.45	24.0	18.7	0.08	0.87	1.94	2.81	0.83	0.52	1.35	42.9	10,362	10,405	4.71	0.99	0.52	10,820
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.25	0.16	6.00	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,837	5,837	0.08	0.86	8.69	6,104
Area	0.50	2.74	0.02	2.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	—	11.6	11.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.6
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	1,543	1,543	0.11	0.01	—	1,549
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Off-Road	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Stationary	0.33	0.30	1.35	0.77	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	155	155	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	155
Total	2.16	4.09	16.0	16.9	0.07	0.61	1.94	2.54	0.57	0.52	1.09	42.9	9,441	9,484	4.67	0.99	8.69	9,903
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.05	0.03	1.10	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.37	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	966	966	0.01	0.14	1.44	1,011
Area	0.09	0.50	< 0.005	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.92	1.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.92
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	256	256	0.02	< 0.005	—	256
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.93	35.9	42.8	0.71	0.02	—	65.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	—	0.59
Off-Road	0.19	0.16	1.48	2.09	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	278	278	0.01	< 0.005	—	279
Stationary	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.6	25.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	25.7
Total	0.39	0.75	2.92	3.08	0.01	0.11	0.35	0.46	0.10	0.09	0.20	7.10	1,563	1,570	0.77	0.16	1.44	1,640

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.34	3.65	36.0	32.9	0.05	1.60	—	1.60	1.47	—	1.47	—	5,296	5,296	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.67	7.67	—	3.94	3.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.49	0.45	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	72.5	72.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	72.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.11	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.0	12.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.1

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	231	231	0.01	0.01	0.03	234
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.21	3.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.26
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.53	0.53	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.54
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.26	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.40	0.41	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	64.8	64.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	65.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.40	4.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.73	0.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.74
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	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	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.76	7.07	8.26	0.01	0.31	—	0.31	0.29	—	0.29	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	—	1,516
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	0.17	0.14	1.29	1.51	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	250	250	0.01	< 0.005	—	251
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.22	0.20	0.19	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	571	571	0.02	0.02	2.27	580
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.55	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.04	—	481	481	0.01	0.07	1.35	504
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.21	0.19	0.23	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.12	0.12	—	525	525	0.02	0.02	0.06	531
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.57	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.04	—	481	481	0.01	0.07	0.04	503
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.13	0.12	0.14	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	335	335	0.02	0.01	0.62	340
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	—	303	303	0.01	0.05	0.37	317
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	55.4	55.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	56.2
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	50.2	50.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	52.5
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.76	6.87	8.89	0.01	0.33	—	0.33	0.30	—	0.30	—	1,351	1,351	0.05	0.01	—	1,355
Paving	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.34	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	66.6	66.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	66.8
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.1
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.11	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	265	265	0.01	0.01	0.03	268
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.2	13.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	13.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.19	2.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.22
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	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	—	50.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.26	0.26	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.26
Architectural Coatings	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04
Architectural Coatings	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	105	105	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	106
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.21	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.21
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.13	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	—	50.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.01	6.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.03
Architectural Coatings	—	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.99	0.99	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.00
Architectural Coatings	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	103	103	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	104
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.69	4.69	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.75
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.78	0.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.79
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.26	0.16	5.68	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,837	5,837	0.08	0.86	20.1	6,115
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.26	0.16	5.68	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,837	5,837	0.08	0.86	20.1	6,115
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.25	0.16	5.93	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,838	5,838	0.08	0.86	0.52	6,097

Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.25	0.16	5.93	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.94	2.03	0.09	0.52	0.61	—	5,838	5,838	0.08	0.86	0.52	6,097
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.05	0.03	1.10	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.37	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	966	966	0.01	0.14	1.44	1,011
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.05	0.03	1.10	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.37	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	966	966	0.01	0.14	1.44	1,011

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	634	0.04	< 0.005	—	636
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	332	0.02	< 0.005	—	333
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	966	966	0.06	0.01	—	969
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	634	0.04	< 0.005	—	636
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	332	0.02	< 0.005	—	333
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	966	966	0.06	0.01	—	969
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	105	0.01	< 0.005	—	105
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.0	55.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	55.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	160	0.01	< 0.005	—	160

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
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
Total	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
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
Total	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.41	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	578	578	0.05	< 0.005	—	580
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	95.7	95.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	95.9
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
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	95.7	95.7	0.01	< 0.005	—	95.9

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consum er Products	—	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect ural Coatings	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landsca pe Equipme nt	0.73	0.67	0.03	4.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0

Total	0.73	2.95	0.03	4.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	2.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.09	0.08	< 0.005	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.92	1.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.92
Total	0.09	0.50	< 0.005	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.92	1.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.92

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

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

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	217	259	4.31	0.10	—	397
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.93	35.9	42.8	0.71	0.02	—	65.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.93	35.9	42.8	0.71	0.02	—	65.7

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.10	0.00	—	3.56
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	—	0.59
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00	—	0.59

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forklifts	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Total	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forklifts	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683

Total	1.02	0.86	8.12	11.5	0.02	0.43	—	0.43	0.40	—	0.40	—	1,677	1,677	0.07	0.01	—	1,683
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forklifts	0.19	0.16	1.48	2.09	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	278	278	0.01	< 0.005	—	279
Total	0.19	0.16	1.48	2.09	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	278	278	0.01	< 0.005	—	279

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Total	2.34	2.12	9.50	5.42	0.01	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	1,087	1,087	0.04	0.01	0.00	1,091
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Pump	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.6	25.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	25.7
Total	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.6	25.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	25.7

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

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

Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/1/2024	1/5/2024	5.00	5.00	—
Grading	Grading	1/6/2024	1/17/2024	5.00	8.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	1/18/2024	12/4/2024	5.00	230	—
Paving	Paving	12/5/2024	12/30/2024	5.00	18.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/31/2024	1/23/2025	5.00	18.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
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	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	36.0	0.38

Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backh	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
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
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
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	39.7	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	15.5	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	7.93	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

Control Strategies Applied	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water unpaved roads twice daily	55%	55%
Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 25 mph	44%	44%
Sweep paved roads once per month	9%	9%

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	141,680	47,227	5,557

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	—
Grading	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	2.13	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

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

5.9. 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	56.7	56.7	56.7	20,692	2,268	2,268	2,268	827,698
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

5.10.2. 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	141,680	47,227	5,557

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	434,706	532	0.0330	0.0040	1,803,314
Parking Lot	227,754	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	21,842,256	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.89	—
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

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
Forklifts	Diesel	Average	11.0	8.00	82.0	0.20

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
Fire Pump	Diesel	1.00	1.00	52.0	1,295	0.73

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	The proposed project consists of approximately 94,453 SF of warehouse and approximately 92,625 SF of street improvements and parking on a 4.84-gross-acre site.
Construction: Construction Phases	The project site is currently vacant, and no demolition will be required.

Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip generation rates have been adjusted based on the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition. It is assumed that vehicles with a GVWR greater than 19,501 pounds account for approximately 35.1% of the project's total trip generation. Trip lengths for vehicles with a GVWR greater than 19,501 pounds have been adjusted to 40 miles, per the SCAQMD's Preliminary Warehouse Emission Calculations.
Operations: Fleet Mix	The fleet mix for vehicles with a GVWR greater than 19,501 pounds has been proportioned based on the CalEEMod defaults. It is assumed that the project will not generate any SBUS, MH, OBUS, or UBUS trips.
Operations: Energy Use	Parking lot electricity consumption has been adjusted to account for energy use associated with 13 EV chargers.
Operations: Solid Waste	Based on the Initial Study for the project, it is estimated that project will produce 1.020 tons of waste annually. However, due to restrictions on the number of digits allowed in the "Solid Waste Generation Rate" field, it is not possible to obtain an exact Solid Waste Generation Rate of 1.020 tons per year. Therefore, solid waste generation is conservatively analyzed at 1.89 tons per year.
Operations: Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps	—
Operations: Off-Road Equipment	Forklift usage = average 0.12 units per TSF (SCAQMD High-Cube Warehouse Business Survey, June 2014). All diesel equipment. Operating 8 hr/day, 365 days/yr.