

AIR QUALITY, ENERGY, AND GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACT REPORT

**TUSTIN LEGACY SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT PROJECT
CITY OF TUSTIN, CALIFORNIA**



June 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
AAQS	ambient air quality standards
AB	Assembly Bill
ADT	average daily trips
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
BTU	British thermal units
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALGreen Code	California Green Building Standards Code
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAT	Climate Action Team
CBC	California Building Code
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations

CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH ₄	methane
City	City of Tustin
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
County	County of Orange
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DPM	diesel particulate matter
du/ac	dwelling units per acre
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMFAC	California Emissions Factor Model
EO	Executive Order
GHG	greenhouse gas
GPA	General Plan Amendment
GWh	gigawatt-hour
GWP	global warming potential
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
HE	Housing Element
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
I-5	Interstate 5
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

kWh	kilowatt-hour
lbs/day	pounds per day
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
LST	Local Significance Threshold
mg/m ³	milligrams per cubic meter
MMT	million metric tons
MMT CO ₂ e	million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
Modified Project	Specific Plan Amendment
mpg	miles per gallon
mph	miles per hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MT	metric tons
MT CO ₂ e	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MT CO ₂ e/yr	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year
MT CO ₂ e/yr/SP	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year per service population
MW	megawatt
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NO	nitric oxide
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
O ₃	ozone (or smog)

OPR	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
PA	Planning Area
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
project	Tustin Legacy Specific Plan Project
RCP	Regional Comprehensive Plan
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
ROCs	reactive organic compounds
ROGs	reactive organic gases
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Program
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SLA	Surplus Land Act

SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO _x	sulfur oxides
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas Company
sq ft	square foot/feet
sq mi	square mile
SR-55	State Route 55
SR-261	State Route 261
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TLSP	Tustin Legacy Specific Plan
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
ZEV	zero-emission vehicle
ZNE	zero net energy

INTRODUCTION

This Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Impact Report has been prepared to evaluate the potential air quality, energy, and GHG emissions impacts associated with the Tustin Legacy Specific Plan Amendment Project (proposed project or Modified Project) in the City of Tustin (City), County of Orange (County), California. This report follows the guidelines identified by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) in its *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook*,¹ and associated updates. In keeping with these guidelines, this analysis describes existing air quality, including air quality and GHG emissions generated from project-related sources, regional air pollution, and global climate change. In addition, this analysis discusses energy use resulting from implementation of the proposed project and evaluates whether the proposed project would result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources or conflict with any applicable plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

PROJECT LOCATION

The City of Tustin is located in the central portion of Orange County and is surrounded by the cities of Irvine to the south; Santa Ana to the west; Orange and unincorporated Orange County to the north; and unincorporated Orange County to the east. Major freeways and highways within or bordering the City of Tustin are the Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway through the center, State Route 55 (SR-55) to the west, and State Route 261 (SR-261) to the east. The project location is shown in Figure 1.

The Tustin Legacy Specific Plan (TLSP) area encompasses approximately 1,606 acres which includes 1,511 acres in the southern Tustin and 95 acres in the northeastern Irvine. The TLSP area is generally bound by Red Hill Avenue to the west, Edinger Avenue to the north, Harvard Avenue to the east, and Barranca Parkway to the south. The local vicinity and the boundary of the TLSP area are shown in Figure 2.

The project area consists of three properties spread across two geographically defined areas, referred to as Neighborhoods in the TLSP: Neighborhood D and Neighborhood G.

- The portions of Neighborhood D that are identified within the Housing Element (HE) Sites Inventory include 84.73 acres of the total 190 acres of Neighborhood D North and 124 acres of Neighborhood D South. Parcels identified as housing sites within Neighborhood D North (HE Site 1A) included 39.87 acres, and D South (HE Site 1B) included at 44.86 acres. Neighborhood D North is generally bound by Valencia Avenue to the north, Tustin Ranch Road to the east, Warner Avenue to the south, and Armstrong Avenue to the west. Neighborhood D South is generally bound by Warner Avenue to the north, Tustin Ranch Road to the east, Barranca Parkway to the south, and Armstrong Avenue to the west.
- Neighborhood G is in the northeastern portion of the TLSP site, and the housing element inventory allocates approximately 50 acres of the 271 total acres as being available for

¹ South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 1993. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. Website: [http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/ceqa-air-quality-handbook-\(1993\)](http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/ceqa-air-quality-handbook-(1993)) (accessed April 2024).

residential development. Neighborhood G is generally bound by Edinger Avenue to the north, Jamboree Road to the east, Warner Avenue to the south, and Tustin Ranch Road to the west.

The TLSP Land Use Plan divides the TLSP area into a collection of neighborhoods, each with their own characteristics and set of functions to perform within the TLSP area. Housing Element Sites 1A and 1B are located in “Neighborhood D,” and Site 2 is located in “Neighborhood G”.

The TLSP area, including the Modified Project area, have a General Plan land use designation of Tustin Legacy Specific Plan (TLSP) and a zoning designation of SP1-Tustin Legacy.

The Land Use Plan for TLSP has been further divided into 13 separate Planning Areas (PA) and numbered sub-planning areas. Neighborhood D includes PAs 8, 13, and 14 and Neighborhood G includes PA 15. The Land Use Plan for TLSP contains ten land use designations, including an overlay designation: Mixed-Use Transit, Mixed-Use Urban, Commercial, Commercial/Business, Residential, Park, Tustin Legacy Park Overlay, Transitional/Emergency Housing, Education Village, and Public Street Right-of-Way. The land use designations have been assigned a PA number. PAs are the basis for the use and development regulations found within the TLSP.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of a Specific Plan Amendment to amend Neighborhoods D South, D North, and G to increase the allowed residential capacity, as shown in Table A, to be consistent with the 2021–2029 Housing Element Update. Changes between the Modified Project (the proposed Specific Plan Amendment) and the Approved Project (the current approved TLSP) are evaluated in this analysis.

The proposed upzoning would add a total of 855 additional residential units to the existing residential capacity of the Modified Project area. The Housing Element Update also included 1,356 buffer units that are intended to make up for any potential units that are not developed on the other Housing Element Update sites. Therefore, a total of 2,211 units have been incorporated into the residential caps of the TLSP Neighborhoods D North, D South, and G. The provision for the density bonus pursuant to the Surplus Land Act (SLA) is applicable to the TLSP area, and therefore, the application of the density bonus has been analyzed through the addition of 2,759 units. Together, the Housing Element Update Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) units, buffer units, and density bonus units total an additional 4,970 units.

Proposed Specific Plan Amendment

The proposed Specific Plan Amendment (or Modified Project) proposes increased allowed capacity for the future development of residential units within the Modified Project areas, Neighborhood D South, Neighborhood D North, and Neighborhood G, consistent with the approved 2021–2029 Housing Element of the City of Tustin General Plan. Proposed additional capacity would include the housing units allocated the TLSP to accommodate the City’s RHNA, buffer units included as part of the Housing Element, and density bonus units available to developers under the SLA. Density bonus is applicable to all undeveloped residential land uses within the TLSP area, including the newly added 6th cycle RHNA units, as well as the remaining buildout capacity of the existing residential land uses within the TLSP area.

Neighborhood D North/Planning Area 8

Neighborhood D (PAs 8, 13, and 14) within the TLSP is currently designated as Mixed-Use Urban, which is envisioned as an active living, working, shopping, and recreational environment. According to the approved TLSP, Neighborhood D North is not designated to accommodate any residential.

The 39.87-acre portion of Neighborhood D North identified for increased housing capacity within the 2021–2029 Housing Element include APNs 430-381-38, -41, -91, and -95. The Modified Project would add 555 dwelling units to Neighborhood D buildout capacity, consistent with the adopted Housing Element.

Housing units added to the TLSP area to accommodate the City's RHNA are considered shortfall sites subject to the requirements of Government Code Section 65583.2(h). In order to comply with the requirements of Government Code Section 65583.2(h), the City has identified a portion of Neighborhood D North (APNs 430-381-41 and 430-381-91) to be zoned as exclusively residential land use. These parcels would accommodate a minimum of 203 units. Therefore, the project would include, as part of the Specific Plan Amendment, the designation of APNs 430-381-41 and 430-381-91 as exclusively residential land use. The remaining parcels, 430-381-38 and -95, would be anticipated to accommodate 352 dwelling units (555 total units).

In addition to the 555 units required for the City to meet their RHNA shortfall, 1,356 buffer units were allocated to Neighborhood D North. Buffer units were incorporated as contingency in the event that the City becomes unable to meet their RHNA during the 2021–2029 Housing Element period. These units have been incorporated into the new proposed housing capacity under the TLSP Specific Plan Amendment, providing a total residential maximum buildout of 1,911 units (555 units + 1,356 buffer units).

Neighborhood D South/Planning Areas 13 and 14

Neighborhood D South (PAs 13 and 14) is currently designated as Mixed-Use Urban, which is envisioned as an active living, working, shopping, and recreational environment. According to the approved TLSP, Neighborhood D South is designated to accommodate 1,672 residential units.

The portion of Neighborhood D South identified for increased housing capacity within the 2021–2029 Housing Element include South Brookfield Tract 18197, Lot 2 and Lots 5–13. The 2021–2029 Housing Element added 100 units to Neighborhood D South, increasing total residential capacity of Neighborhood D South from 1,672 to 1,772.

Neighborhood G/Planning Area 15

Neighborhood G (PA 15) within the TLSP is currently designated as Mixed-Use Urban, which is envisioned as an active living, working, shopping, and recreational environment, mixed-use transit-oriented development and residential uses. A maximum of 2,814 dwelling units and 1,095,200 square feet (sq ft) are the identified maximum capacities in Neighborhood G. The Mixed-Use Transit designation provides flexibility for residential, office, commercial retail, and commercial service uses in a vertical or horizontal configuration. This Planning Area also contains a portion of the Tustin Legacy Park Overlay.

The portion of Neighborhood G identified for increased housing capacity within the 2021–2029 Housing Element includes APNs 430-381-27 to -29, 430-391-03, -27, -28, -56, and -59 to -64. The Modified Project would add 200 dwelling units to the Neighborhood G buildout, increasing the capacity from 2,814 to 3,014 residential units.

Nonresidential Uses of TLSP

In addition to the proposed changes above, the TLSP would be amended to reflect updates to nonresidential development by land use type. These changes have been made due to a series of factors, including entitled/built projects, forecasted market conditions, and anticipated future development. Overall, the changes amongst the various nonresidential land uses would result in a balanced condition (see Table A below).

Specific Plan Buildout

Individual sites, or neighborhoods, within the TLSP do not have minimum or maximum densities; however, there is a development cap on the number of housing units in each of the neighborhoods.

The current 2017 TLSP (or Approved Project) identifies a total capacity of 6,813 residential units and 9,532,419 sq ft of nonresidential capacity within the TLSP area. The proposed TLSP identifies a total capacity of 9,024 residential units and 9,532,419 sq ft of nonresidential capacity within the TLSP area (see Table A). More specifically, the Approved Project identifies a total of 4,486 residential units and 3,248,890 sq ft of nonresidential capacity within the Modified Project area. The proposed Modified Project identifies a total capacity of 6,697 residential units and 3,249,500 sq ft of nonresidential capacity within the TLSP area.

While the proposed Specific Plan Amendment would increase the residential capacity by 2,211 units, the provision for State density bonus is applicable to the Modified Project site. The proposed allowed residential capacity increase of 2,211 and the potential of 2,759 density bonus units, for a total of 4,970 units, will be analyzed as part of the project.

Changes in residential and nonresidential development capacity between the Approved Project and proposed Modified Project are captured in Table A. Although no development is proposed as part of the project, for analysis purposes, the project buildout year is assumed to be 2045. Additionally, this analysis assumes that project construction activities could occur anytime beginning January 2025. Construction activities would include site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coatings.

Buildout of the Approved Project would generate approximately 100,611 average daily trips (ADT)² while buildout of the Modified Project would generate approximately 116,289 ADT, resulting in an increase in 15,678 ADT. Future development would be constructed in compliance with the version of the California Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24 energy standards) and the Title 24 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) in effect at the time building permit applications are submitted.

² EPD Solutions, Inc. 2024. *Tustin Legacy Specific Plan Trip Generation*.

Table A: Comparison of Approved Project to Modified Project

Land Use	Unit	Neighborhood D South (PAs 13 & 14)		Neighborhood D North (PA 8)		Neighborhood G (PA 15)		Approved Total	Proposed Total	Modified Project – Approved Project
		Approved Project ¹	Modified Project ²	Approved Project ¹	Modified Project ^{2, 3}	Approved Project ¹	Modified Project ³			
Single Family Housing	DU	-	117	-	-	-	692	-	809	809
Multi-Family Housing	DU	1,672	1,655	-	1,911	2,814	2,322	4,486	5,888	1,402
Hotel	SF	165,600	36,000	-	36,000	-	-	165,600	72,000	(93,600)
Neighborhood Commercial	SF	-	-	-	-	95,200	-	95,200	-	(95,200)
Community Commercial	SF	20,400	10,000	1,547,690	1,038,690	-	36,500	1,568,090	1,085,190	(482,900)
Office	SF	420,000	443,000	-	473,000	-	704,700	420,000	1,620,700	1,200,700
Continuing Care – Senior Housing	SF	-	117,000	-	-	1,000,000	354,000	1,000,000	471,000	(529,000)
	DU	-	521	-	-	404	270	404	791	387
High School	STU	-	-	1,784	1,784	-	-	1,784	1,784	-
Park – Legacy Park (Passive)	AC	6	6	54	54	31	31	91.0	91.0	-
Park – Sports Park (Active)	AC	-	-	45	45	-	-	45.0	45.0	-
Total Residential	DU	1,672	1,772	-	1,911	2,814	3,014	4,486	6,697	2,211
Total Nonresidential	SF	606,000	606,000	1,547,690	1,547,690	1,095,200	1,095,200	3,248,890	3,248,890	-
<i>Density Bonus</i>		-	655	-	956	-	1,148	-	2,759	2,759
Potential Residential Buildout w/ Density Bonus		1,672	2,427	-	2,867	2,814	4,162	4,486	9,456	4,970

Source: EPD Solutions, Inc. 2024.

Note :

¹ Approved Project refers to the 2017 TLSP.

² Modified Project refers to the proposed TSLP Amendment.

³ Neighborhood D North includes 1,356 buffer units.

AC = acre

Table A: Comparison of Approved Project to Modified Project

Land Use	Unit	Neighborhood D South (PAs 13 & 14)		Neighborhood D North (PA 8)		Neighborhood G (PA 15)		Approved Total	Proposed Total	Modified Project – Approved Project
		Approved Project ¹	Modified Project ²	Approved Project ¹	Modified Project ^{2, 3}	Approved Project ¹	Modified Project ³			

DU = dwelling unit

PA = Planning Area

SF = square feet

STU = students

TLSP = Tustin Legacy Specific Plan

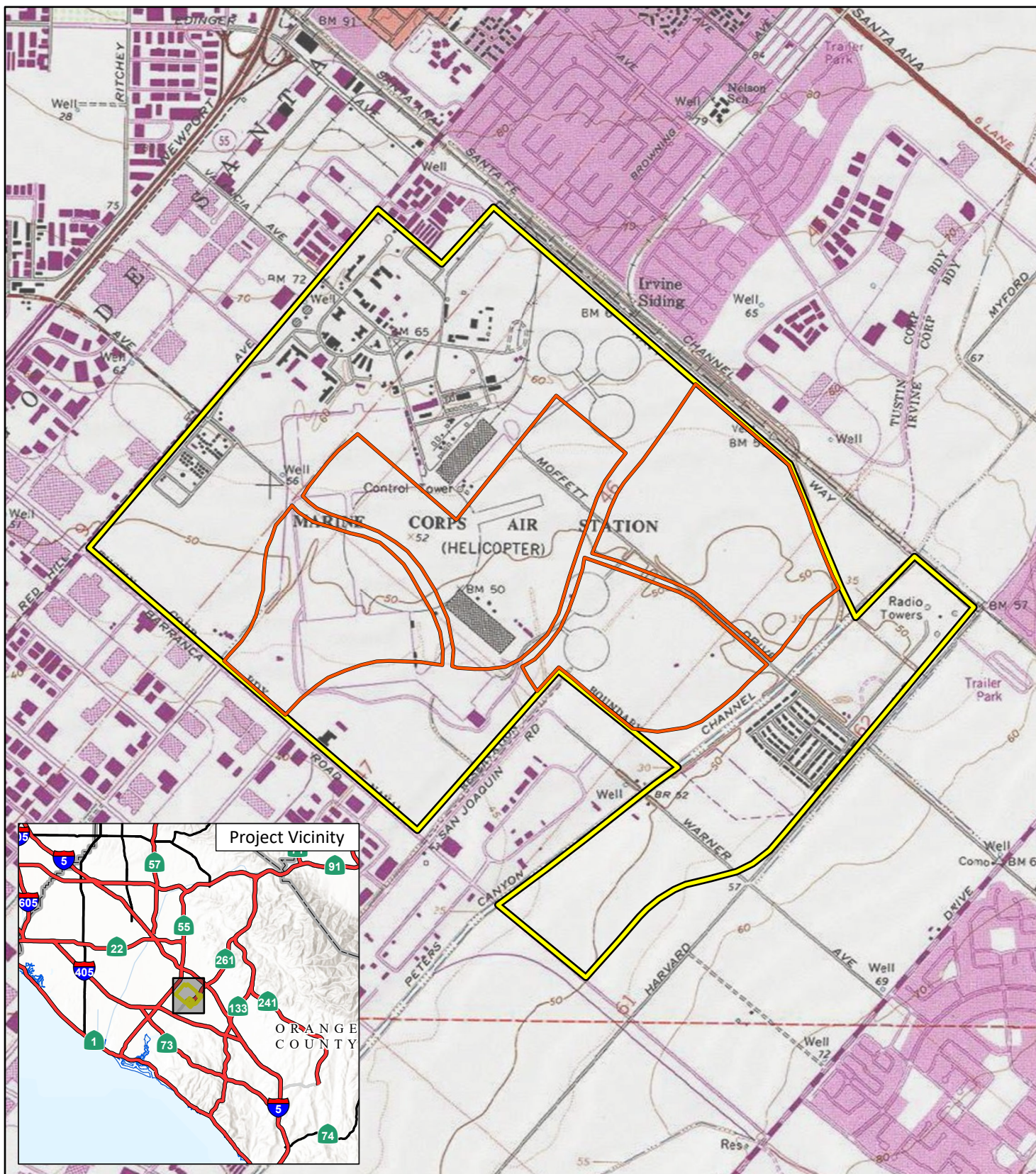
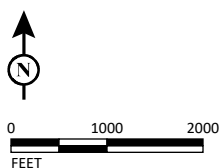


FIGURE 1

LSA

- TLSP Area
- Modified Project Site



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Tustin (1981), CA

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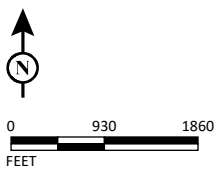
Tustin Legacy Specific Plan Amendment
Project Location



LSA

- TLSP Area
- Modified Project Site

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: Google Maps (2023)

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Tustin Legacy Specific Plan Amendment
Project Site

EXISTING LAND USES IN THE PROJECT AREA

For the purposes of this analysis, sensitive receptors are areas of population that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. Sensitive receptor locations include residences, schools, daycare centers, hospitals, parks, and similar uses which are sensitive to air quality. Impacts on sensitive receptors are of particular concern because they are the population most vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. The TLSP area is surrounded primarily by residential, commercial, and office uses. The areas adjacent to the TLSP area include the following uses:

- **Northwest:** Business commercial, warehousing, and office uses opposite of Red Hill Avenue;
- **Northeast:** Metrolink train tracks/station Como Channel (stormwater), Tustin Meadows & Peppertree Residential Communities, warehousing and office uses opposite Edinger Avenue;
- **Southwest:** Restaurants, retail, office, and storage uses opposite Barranca Parkway;
- **Southeast:** Tustin Field Residential Community, OC Succulents Nursery, Creekside Education Center, parkland, and Columbus Grove Residential Community;
- **South:** Residential, warehousing, and commercial uses.

The closest sensitive receptor to the TLSP area is The Bowery mixed-use development located approximately 140 feet west of the TLSP boundary. Additionally, residences could be within 50 feet of the perimeter of the Modified Project area.

BACKGROUND

This section provides current background information on air pollutants and their health effects. It also provides current regulatory background information, including information from the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Air Quality and Land Use Handbook³ (CARB Handbook); a description of the general health risks of toxics, and the significance criteria for project evaluation. In addition, this section provides background information on energy usage in the project area and provides regulatory background information, including federal, State, and local energy regulations.

AIR POLLUTANTS AND HEALTH EFFECTS

Both State and federal governments have established health-based ambient air quality standards (California Ambient Air Quality Standards [CAAQS] and National Ambient Air Quality Standards [NAAQS], respectively) for six criteria air pollutants:⁴ carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and suspended particulate matter (PM). In addition, the State has set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. These standards are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of criteria pollutants may result in adverse health effects. However, emission thresholds established by an air district are used to manage total regional emissions within an air basin based on the air basin's attainment status for criteria pollutants. These emission thresholds were established for individual projects that would contribute to regional emissions and pollutant concentrations and could adversely affect or delay the projected attainment target year for certain criteria pollutants.

Because of the conservative nature of the thresholds and the basin-wide context of individual project emissions, there is no known direct correlation between a single project and localized air quality-related health effects. One individual project that generates emissions exceeding a threshold does not necessarily result in adverse health effects for residents in the project vicinity. This condition is especially true when the criteria pollutants exceeding thresholds are those with regional effects, such as ozone precursors like nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Occupants of facilities such as schools, daycare centers, parks and playgrounds, hospitals, and nursing and convalescent homes are considered to be more sensitive than the general public to air pollutants because these population groups have increased susceptibility to respiratory disease. Persons engaged in strenuous outdoor work or exercise also have increased sensitivity to poor air quality. Residential areas are considered more sensitive to air quality conditions, compared to commercial and industrial areas, because people generally spend longer periods of time at their residences, with greater associated exposure to ambient air quality conditions. Recreational uses

³ California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2005. *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*. April.

⁴ Criteria pollutants are defined as those pollutants for which the federal and State governments have established ambient air quality standards, or criteria, for outdoor concentrations in order to protect public health.

are also considered sensitive compared to commercial and industrial uses due to greater exposure to ambient air quality conditions associated with exercise.

Ozone

Rather than being directly emitted, ozone (O_3 or smog) is formed by photochemical reactions between NO_x and VOCs. Ozone is a pungent, colorless gas. Elevated ozone concentrations result in reduced lung function, particularly during vigorous physical activity. This health problem is particularly acute in sensitive receptors such as the sick, elderly, and young children. Ozone levels peak during the summer and early fall months.

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, almost entirely from automobiles. It is a colorless, odorless gas that can cause dizziness, fatigue, and impairments to central nervous system functions. CO passes through the lungs into the bloodstream, where it interferes with the transfer of oxygen to body tissues.

Particulate Matter

Particulate matter (PM) is the term used for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Coarse particles are those that are 10 microns or less in diameter, or PM_{10} . Fine, suspended particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less, or $PM_{2.5}$, is not readily filtered out by the lungs. Nitrates, sulfates, dust, and combustion particulates are major components of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. These small particles can be directly emitted into the atmosphere as byproducts of fuel combustion; through abrasion, such as tire or brake lining wear; or through fugitive dust (wind or mechanical erosion of soil). They can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions. Particulates may transport carcinogens and other toxic compounds that adhere to the particle surfaces and can enter the human body through the lungs.

Nitrogen Dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is a reddish brown gas that is a byproduct of combustion processes. Automobiles and industrial operations are the main sources of NO_2 . Aside from its contribution to ozone formation, NO_2 also contributes to other pollution problems, including a high concentration of fine particulate matter, poor visibility, and acid deposition. NO_2 may be visible as a coloring component on high pollution days, especially in conjunction with high ozone levels. NO_2 decreases lung function and may reduce resistance to infection.

Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) is a colorless, irritating gas formed primarily from incomplete combustion of fuels containing sulfur. Industrial facilities also contribute to gaseous SO_2 levels in the region. SO_2 irritates the respiratory tract, can injure lung tissue when combined with fine particulate matter, and reduces visibility and the level of sunlight.

Lead

Leaded gasoline (phased out in the United States beginning in 1973), paint (on older houses and cars), smelters (metal refineries), and the manufacture of lead storage batteries have been the primary sources of lead (Pb) released into the atmosphere. Lead has multiple adverse neurotoxic health effects, and children are at special risk. Some lead-containing chemicals cause cancer in animals. Lead levels in the air have decreased substantially since leaded gasoline was eliminated. Ambient lead concentrations are only monitored on an as-warranted, site-specific basis in California. On October 15, 2008, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) strengthened the NAAQS for lead by lowering it from 1.5 to 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The USEPA revised the monitoring requirements for lead in December 2010. These requirements focus on airports and large urban areas, resulting in an increase in 76 monitors nationally.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (also known as reactive organic gases [ROGs] and reactive organic compounds [ROCs]) are formed from the combustion of fuels and the evaporation of organic solvents. VOCs are not defined as criteria pollutants, however, because VOCs accumulate in the atmosphere more quickly during the winter, when sunlight is limited and photochemical reactions are slower, they are a prime component of the photochemical smog reaction. There are no attainment designations for VOCs.

Toxic Air Contaminants

In addition to the criteria pollutants discussed above, toxic air contaminants (TACs) are another group of pollutants of concern. TACs are injurious in small quantities and are regulated by the USEPA and the CARB. Some examples of TACs include benzene, butadiene, formaldehyde, and hydrogen sulfide. The identification, regulation, and monitoring of TACs is relatively recent compared to that for criteria pollutants.

TACs do not have ambient air quality standards (AAQS), but are regulated by the USEPA, the CARB, and the SCAQMD. In 1998, the CARB identified particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC. The CARB has completed a risk management process that identified potential cancer risks for a range of activities using diesel-fueled engines.⁵ High-volume freeways, stationary diesel engines, and facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic (e.g., distribution centers and truck stops) were identified as posing the highest risk to adjacent receptors. Other facilities associated with increased risk include warehouse distribution centers, large retail or industrial facilities, high-volume transit centers, and schools with a high volume of bus traffic. Health risks from TACs are a function of both concentration and duration of exposure.

Unlike TACs emitted from industrial and other stationary sources noted above, most diesel particulate matter (DPM) is emitted from mobile sources—primarily “off-road” sources such as construction and mining equipment, agricultural equipment, and truck-mounted refrigeration units, as well as “on-road” sources such as trucks and buses traveling on freeways and local roadways.

⁵ CARB. 2000. Stationary Source Division and Mobile Source Control Division. *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles*. October.

Although not specifically monitored, recent studies indicate that exposure to DPM may contribute significantly to a cancer risk (a risk of approximately 500 to 700 in 1,000,000) that is greater than all other measured TACs combined.⁶ The technology for reducing DPM emissions from heavy-duty trucks is well established, and both State and federal agencies are moving aggressively to regulate engines and emission control systems to reduce and remediate diesel emissions. The CARB anticipated that by 2020, average statewide DPM concentrations will decrease by 85 percent from levels in 2000 with full implementation of the CARB's Diesel Risk Reduction Plan,⁷ meaning that the statewide health risk from DPM is expected to decrease from 540 cancer cases in 1,000,000 to 21.5 cancer cases in 1,000,000. The CARB 2000 Diesel Risk Reduction Plan is still the most recent version and has not been updated.

Table B summarizes the sources and health effects of air pollutants discussed in this section. Table C presents a summary of CAAQS and NAAQS.

Table B: Sources and Health Effects of Air Pollutants

Pollutants	Sources	Primary Effects
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete combustion of fuels and other carbon-containing substances, such as motor exhaust • Natural events, such as decomposition of organic matter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced tolerance for exercise • Impairment of mental function • Impairment of fetal development • Death at high levels of exposure • Aggravation of some heart diseases (angina)
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicle exhaust • High temperature stationary combustion • Atmospheric reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of respiratory illness • Reduced visibility • Reduced plant growth • Formation of acid rain
Ozone (O ₃)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric reaction of organic gases with nitrogen oxides in sunlight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases • Irritation of eyes • Impairment of cardiopulmonary function • Plant leaf injury
Lead (Pb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment of blood functions and nerve construction • Behavioral and hearing problems in children
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stationary combustion of solid fuels • Construction activities • Industrial processes • Atmospheric chemical reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced lung function • Aggravation of the effects of gaseous pollutants • Aggravation of respiratory and cardiorespiratory diseases • Increased cough and chest discomfort • Soiling • Reduced visibility
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuels • Smelting of sulfur-bearing metal ores • Industrial processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of respiratory diseases (asthma, emphysema) • Reduced lung function • Irritation of eyes • Reduced visibility • Plant injury • Deterioration of metals, textiles, leather, finishes, coatings, etc.

Source: California Air Resources Board (2015).

⁶ CARB. 2000. Stationary Source Division and Mobile Source Control Division. *Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles*. October.

⁷ Ibid.

Table C: Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ^a		Federal Standards ^b		
		Concentration ^c	Method ^d	Primary ^{c,e}	Secondary ^{c,f}	Method ^g
Ozone (O ₃) ^h	1-Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	–	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8-Hour	0.07 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁱ	24-Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		–		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ^j	24-Hour	–		35 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	9.0 µg/m ³ ^o		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8-Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	–	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	1-Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)		
	8-Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		–	–	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ^j	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm (57 µg/m ³)	Gas Phase Chemi-luminescence	53 ppb (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	Gas Phase Chemi-luminescence
	1-Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)		100 ppb (188 µg/m ³)	–	
Lead (Pb) ^{l,m}	30-Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	–	–	High-Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	–		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ^l	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average ^l	–		0.15 µg/m ³		
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ^k	24-Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	0.14 ppm (for certain areas)	–	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3-Hour	–		–	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	1-Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)		75 ppb (196 µg/m ³) ^k	–	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	–		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ^k	–	
Visibility-Reducing Particles ^l	8-Hour	See footnote n	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape.	No Federal Standards		
Sulfates	24-Hour	25 µg/m ³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ^l	24-Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

Source: California Air Resources Board (2016) (Website: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf>).

Table notes are provided on the following page.

- ^a California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1- and 24-hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California Ambient Air Quality Standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- ^b National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over 3 years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM₁₀, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one. For PM_{2.5}, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over 3 years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact USEPA for further clarification and current national policies.
- ^c Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
- ^d Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the CARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
- ^e National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
- ^f National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
- ^g Reference method as described by the USEPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the USEPA.
- ^h On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.
- ⁱ On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM_{2.5} primary standard was lowered from 15 µg/m³ to 12.0 µg/m³. The existing national 24-hour PM_{2.5} standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 µg/m³, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 µg/m³. The existing 24-hour PM₁₀ standards (primary and secondary) of 150 µg/m³ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
- ^j To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.
- ^k On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO₂ standard was established, and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO₂ national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.
- Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.
- ^l The CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.
- ^m The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008, to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 µg/m³ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.
- ⁿ In 1989, the CARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.
- ^o On February 7, 2024, the federal annual PM_{2.5} standard was revised from 12.0 µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³.

°C = degrees Celsius

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

CARB = California Air Resources Board

mg/m³ = milligrams per cubic meter

ppb = parts per billion

ppm = parts per million

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

ENERGY

Electricity

Electricity is a manmade resource. The production of electricity requires the consumption or conversion of energy resources (including water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar, geothermal, and nuclear resources) into energy. Electricity is used for a variety of purposes (e.g., lighting, heating, cooling, and refrigeration, and for operating appliances, computers, electronics, machinery, and public transportation systems).

According to the most recent data available, in 2022, California's electricity was generated primarily by natural gas (47.5 percent), renewable sources (52.2 percent), large hydroelectric (7.2 percent), nuclear (8.7 percent), coal (<1.0 percent), and other unspecified sources. Total electric generation in California in 2022 was 287,220 gigawatt-hours (GWh), up 3.4 percent from the 2021 total generation of 277,764 GWh.⁸

The Modified Project area is within the service territory of Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE provides electricity to more than 15 million people in a 50,000-square-mile (sq mi) area of Central, Coastal, and Southern California.⁹ According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), total electricity consumption in the SCE service area in 2022 was 85,870 GWh (31,604 GWh for the residential sector and 54,266 GWh for the non-residential sector). Total electricity consumption in Orange County in 2022 was 20,244 GWh (20,243,721,856 kilowatt hours [kWh]), including 7,830 GWh for the residential sector and 12,414 GWh for the non-residential sector.¹⁰

Natural Gas

Natural gas is a non-renewable fossil fuel. Fossil fuels are formed when layers of decomposing plant and animal matter are exposed to intense heat and pressure under the surface of the Earth over millions of years. Natural gas is a combustible mixture of hydrocarbon compounds (primarily methane) that is used as a fuel source. Natural gas is found in naturally occurring reservoirs in deep underground rock formations. Natural gas is used for a variety of uses (e.g., heating buildings, generating electricity, and powering appliances such as stoves, washing machines and dryers, gas fireplaces, and gas grills).

⁸ California Energy Commission (CEC). 2021a. *2020 Total System Electric Generation*. Website: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/california-electricity-data/2020-total-system-electric-generation> (accessed April 2024).

⁹ Southern California Edison (SCE). 2020. About Us. Website: <https://www.sce.com/about-us/who-we-are> (accessed April 2024).

¹⁰ CEC. 2023b. Electricity Consumption by County and Entity. Website: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx> and <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbyutil.aspx> (accessed April 2024).

Natural gas consumed in California is used for electricity generation (45 percent), residential uses (21 percent), industrial uses (25 percent), and commercial uses (9 percent). California continues to depend on out-of-state imports for nearly 90 percent of its natural gas supply.¹¹

The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is the natural gas service provider for the Modified Project area. SoCalGas provides natural gas to approximately 21.8 million people in a 24,000 sq mi service area throughout Central and Southern California, from Visalia to the Mexican border.¹² According to the CEC, total natural gas consumption in the SoCalGas service area in 2022 was 5,026 million therms (2,230 million therms for the residential sector). Total natural gas consumption in Orange County in 2021 was 573 million therms (572,454,744 therms), including 352 million therms for the residential sector and 221 million therms for the non-residential sector.¹³

Fuel

Petroleum is also a non-renewable fossil fuel. Petroleum is a thick, flammable, yellow-to-black mixture of gaseous, liquid, and solid hydrocarbons that occurs naturally beneath the earth's surface. Petroleum is primarily recovered by oil drilling. It is refined into a large number of consumer products, primarily fuel oil, gasoline, and diesel.

The average fuel economy for light-duty vehicles (autos, pickups, vans, and SUVs) in the United States has steadily increased from about 14.9 miles per gallon (mpg) in 1980 to 22.9 mpg in 2021.¹⁴ Federal fuel economy standards have changed substantially since the Energy Independence and Security Act was passed in 2007. This act, which originally mandated a national fuel economy standard of 35 mpg by year 2020¹⁵, applies to cars and light trucks of Model Years 2011 through 2020. In March 2020, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) finalized the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for Model Years 2024–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks, further detailed below.

Gasoline is the most used transportation fuel in California, with 97 percent of all gasoline being consumed by light-duty cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. According to the most recent data available, in 2021, total gasoline consumption in California was 289,918 thousand barrels

¹¹ CEC. 2021b. Supply and Demand of Natural Gas in California. Website: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/californias-natural-gas-market/supply-and-demand-natural-gas-california> (accessed April 2024).

¹² Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). 2020. About SoCalGas. Website: <https://www3.socalgas.com/about-us/company-profile> (accessed April 2024).

¹³ CEC. 2023c. Gas Consumption by County and Entity. Website: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx> and <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbyutil.aspx> (accessed April 2024).

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT). "Table 4-23: Average Fuel Efficiency of U.S. Light Duty Vehicles." Website: <https://www.bts.dot.gov/bts/bts/content/average-fuel-efficiency-us-light-duty-vehicles> (accessed April 2024).

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Energy. 2007. "Energy Independence & Security Act of 2007." Website: <https://www.afdc.energy.gov/laws/eisa> (accessed April 2024).

(12.2 billion gallons) or 1,464.7 trillion British Thermal Units (BTU).¹⁶ Of the total gasoline consumption, 273,289 thousand barrels (11.5 billion gallons) or 1,380.7 trillion BTU were consumed for transportation.¹⁷ Based on fuel consumption obtained from CARB's California Emissions Factor Model, Version 2021 (EMFAC2021), approximately 1.2 billion gallons of gasoline and approximately 157.1 million gallons of diesel will be consumed from vehicle trips in Orange County in 2024.

GREENHOUSE GASES

Global climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans in recent decades. The Earth's average near-surface atmospheric temperature rose $0.6 \pm 0.2^\circ$ Celsius ($^\circ\text{C}$) or $1.1 \pm 0.4^\circ$ Fahrenheit ($^\circ\text{F}$) in the 20th century. The prevailing scientific opinion on climate change is that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. The increased amounts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other GHGs are the primary causes of the human-induced component of warming. GHGs are released by the burning of fossil fuels, land clearing, agriculture, and other activities, and lead to an increase in the greenhouse effect.¹⁸

GHGs are present in the atmosphere naturally, are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change are:

- CO_2
- Methane (CH_4)
- Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)

Over the last 200 years, humans have caused substantial quantities of GHGs to be released into the atmosphere. These extra emissions are increasing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, and enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, which is believed to be causing global warming. While manmade GHGs include naturally-occurring GHGs such as CO_2 , methane, and N_2O , some gases, like HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 are completely new to the atmosphere.

Certain gases, such as water vapor, are short-lived in the atmosphere. Others remain in the atmosphere for significant periods of time, contributing to climate change in the long term. Water vapor is

¹⁶ U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). 2022. California State Profile and Energy Estimates, Data. Website: www.eia.gov/state/seds/data.php?incfile=/state/seds/sep_fuel/html/fuel_mg.html&sid=CA (accessed April 2024).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ The temperature on Earth is regulated by a system commonly known as the "greenhouse effect." Just as the glass in a greenhouse lets heat from sunlight in and reduces the heat escaping, greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere keep the Earth at a relatively even temperature. Without the greenhouse effect, the Earth would be a frozen globe; thus, although an excess of greenhouse gas results in global warming, the naturally occurring greenhouse effect is necessary to keep our planet at a comfortable temperature.

excluded from the list of GHGs above because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are largely determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation. For the purposes of this air quality analysis, the term “GHGs” will refer collectively to the six gases listed above.

These gases vary considerably in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), which is a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. The global warming potential is based on several factors, including the relative effectiveness of a gas to absorb infrared radiation and length of time that the gas remains in the atmosphere (“atmospheric lifetime”). The GWP of each gas is measured relative to carbon dioxide, the most abundant GHG; the definition of GWP for a particular GHG is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the GHG to the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of CO₂ over a specified time period. GHG emissions are typically measured in terms of pounds or tons of “CO₂ equivalents” (CO₂e). Table D shows the GWP for each type of GHG. For example, SF₆ is 23,900 times more potent at contributing to global warming than CO₂.

Table D: Global Warming Potential of Greenhouse Gases

Gas	Atmospheric Lifetime (Years)	Global Warming Potential (100-Year Time Horizon)
Carbon Dioxide	50-200	1
Methane	12	25
Nitrous Oxide	114	310
HFC-23	270	11,700
HFC-134a	14	140
HFC-152a	1.4	140
PFC: Tetrafluoromethane (CF ₄)	50,000	6,500
PFC: Hexafluoromethane (C ₂ F ₆)	10,000	9,200
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)	3,200	23,900

Source: *Second Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan: Building on the Framework* (CARB 2017). Website: www.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-32-climate-change-scoping-plan/2017-scoping-plan-documents (accessed April 2024).

CARB = California Air Resources Board

HFC = hydrofluorocarbons

PFC = perfluorocarbons

The following discussion summarizes the characteristics of the six GHGs and black carbon.

Carbon Dioxide

In the atmosphere, carbon generally exists in its oxidized form, as carbon dioxide (CO₂). Natural sources of CO₂ include the respiration (breathing) of humans, animals, and plants, volcanic outgassing, decomposition of organic matter and evaporation from the oceans. Human caused sources of CO₂ include the combustion of fossil fuels and wood, waste incineration, mineral production, and deforestation. Natural sources release approximately 150 billion tons of CO₂ each year, far outweighing the 7 billion tons of manmade emissions of CO₂ each year. Nevertheless, natural removal processes, such as photosynthesis by land- and ocean-dwelling plant species, cannot keep pace with this extra input of manmade CO₂, and consequently, the gas is building up in the atmosphere.

In 2021, total annual CO₂ accounted for approximately 81.2 percent of California's overall GHG emissions.¹⁹ Transportation is the single largest source of CO₂ in California, which is primarily comprised of on-road travel. Electricity production, industrial and residential sources also make important contributions to CO₂ emissions in California.

Methane

Methane (CH₄) is produced when organic matter decomposes in environments lacking sufficient oxygen. Natural sources include wetlands, termites, and oceans. Decomposition occurring in landfills accounts for the majority of human-generated CH₄ emissions in California and in the United States as a whole. Agricultural processes such as intestinal fermentation, manure management, and rice cultivation are also significant sources of CH₄ in California. Total annual emissions of CH₄ accounted for approximately 9.8 percent of GHG emissions in California in 2021.²⁰

Nitrous Oxide

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is produced naturally by a wide variety of biological sources, particularly microbial action in soils and water. Tropical soils and oceans account for the majority of natural source emissions. Nitrous oxide is a product of the reaction that occurs between nitrogen and oxygen during fuel combustion. Both mobile and stationary combustion emit N₂O, and the quantity emitted varies according to the type of fuel, technology, and pollution control device used, as well as maintenance and operating practices. Agricultural soil management and fossil fuel combustion are the primary sources of human-generated N₂O emissions in California. Nitrous oxide emissions accounted for approximately 3.4 percent of GHG emissions in California in 2021.²¹

Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, and Sulfur Hexafluoride

HFCs are primarily used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances regulated under the Montreal Protocol.²² PFCs and SF₆ are emitted from various industrial processes, including aluminum smelting, semiconductor manufacturing, electric power transmission and distribution, and magnesium casting. There is no aluminum or magnesium production in California; however, the rapid growth in the semiconductor industry leads to greater use of PFCs. HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ accounted for about 5.6 percent of GHG emissions in California in 2021.²³

Black Carbon

Black carbon is the most strongly light-absorbing component of PM formed by burning fossil fuels such as coal, diesel, and biomass. Black carbon is emitted directly into the atmosphere in the form of PM_{2.5} and is the most effective form of PM, by mass, at absorbing solar energy. Per unit of mass in

¹⁹ CARB. 2022. *GHGs Descriptions & Sources in California*. Website: ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-descriptions-sources (accessed April 2024).

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty that was approved on January 1, 1989, and was designated to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of several groups of halogenated hydrocarbons believed to be responsible for ozone depletion.

²³ CARB. 2022. op. cit.

the atmosphere, black carbon can absorb one million times more energy than CO₂.²⁴ Black carbon contributes to climate change both directly, such as absorbing sunlight, and indirectly, such as affecting cloud formation. However, because black carbon is short-lived in the atmosphere, it can be difficult to quantify its effect on global warming.

Most U.S. emissions of black carbon come from mobile sources (52 percent), particularly from diesel-fueled vehicles. The other major source of black carbon is open biomass burning, including wildfires, although residential heating and industry also contribute. The CARB estimates that the annual black carbon emissions in California will be reduced approximately 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030.²⁵

²⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2015. Black Carbon, Basic Information. February 14, 2017. Website: 19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/www3/airquality/blackcarbon/basic.html (accessed April 2024).

²⁵ CARB. 2017b. *Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy*. March. Website: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/final_SLCP_strategy.pdf (accessed April 2024).

REGULATORY SETTING

AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS

The USEPA and the CARB regulate direct emissions from motor vehicles. The SCAQMD is the regional agency primarily responsible for regulating air pollution emissions from stationary sources (e.g., factories) and indirect sources (e.g., traffic associated with new development), as well as monitoring ambient pollutant concentrations.

Federal Regulations

Federal Clean Air Act

The 1970 federal Clean Air Act (CAA) authorized the establishment of national health-based air quality standards and also set deadlines for their attainment. The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 changed deadlines for attaining national standards as well as the remedial actions required of areas of the nation that exceed the standards. Under the Clean Air Act, State and local agencies in areas that exceed the national standards are required to develop State Implementation Plans to demonstrate how they will achieve the national standards by specified dates.

State Regulations

California Clean Air Act

In 1988, the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) required that all air districts in the State endeavor to achieve and maintain CAAQS for CO, O₃, SO₂, and NO₂ by the earliest practical date. The California Clean Air Act provides districts with authority to regulate indirect sources and mandates that air quality districts focus particular attention on reducing emissions from transportation and area-wide emission sources. Each nonattainment district is required to adopt a plan to achieve a 5 percent annual reduction, averaged over consecutive 3-year periods, in district-wide emissions of each nonattainment pollutant or its precursors. A Clean Air Plan shows how a district would reduce emissions to achieve air quality standards. Generally, the State standards for these pollutants are more stringent than the national standards.

California Air Resources Board

The CARB is the State's "clean air agency." The CARB's goals are to attain and maintain healthy air quality, protect the public from exposure to toxic air contaminants, and oversee compliance with air pollution rules and regulations.

Assembly Bill 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act. Under Assembly Bill (AB) 2588, stationary sources of air pollutants are required to report the types and quantities of certain substances their facilities routinely released into the air. The goals of the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Act are to collect emission data, identify facilities having localized impacts, determine health risks, and notify nearby residents of significant risks.

The California Air Resources Board Handbook. The CARB has developed an Air Quality and Land Use Handbook²⁶ which is intended to serve as a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts associated with new projects that go through the land use decision-making process. According to the CARB Handbook, air pollution studies have shown an association between respiratory and other non-cancer health effects and proximity to high traffic roadways. Other studies have shown that diesel exhaust and other cancer-causing chemicals emitted from cars and trucks are responsible for much of the overall cancer risk from airborne toxics in California. The CARB Handbook recommends that county and city planning agencies strongly consider proximity to these sources when finding new locations for “sensitive” land uses such as homes, medical facilities, daycare centers, schools, and playgrounds.

Land uses that can produce air pollution sources of concern include freeways, rail yards, ports, refineries, distribution centers, chrome plating facilities, dry cleaners, and large gasoline service stations. Key recommendations in the CARB Handbook include taking steps to avoid siting new, sensitive land uses:

- Within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day;
- Within 1,000 feet of a major service and maintenance rail yard;
- Immediately downwind of ports (in the most heavily impacted zones) and petroleum refineries;
- Within 300 feet of any dry cleaning operation (for operations with two or more machines, provide 500 feet); and
- Within 300 feet of a large gas station (defined as a facility with a throughput of 3.6 million gallons per year or greater).

The CARB Handbook specifically states that its recommendations are advisory and acknowledges land use agencies have to balance other considerations, including housing and transportation needs, economic development priorities, and other quality of life issues.

The recommendations are generalized and do not consider site-specific meteorology, freeway truck percentages, or other factors that influence risk for a particular project site. The purpose of this guidance is to help land use agencies determine when to further examine project sites for actual health risk associated with the location of new sensitive land uses.

Regional Regulations

South Coast Air Quality Management District

The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over most air quality matters in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). This area includes all of Orange County, Los Angeles County except for the Antelope Valley, the non-desert portion of western San Bernardino County, and the western and Coachella Valley portions of

²⁶ CARB. 2005. *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective*. April.

Riverside County. The SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the Basin and is tasked with implementing certain programs and regulations required by the CAA and the CCAA. The SCAQMD prepares plans to attain CAAQS and NAAQS. SCAQMD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary (area and point) sources. The SCAQMD develops rules and regulations, establishes permitting requirements, inspects emissions sources, and enforces such measures through educational programs or fines, when necessary.

The proposed project could be subject to the following SCAQMD rules and regulations:²⁷

- **Regulation IV - Prohibitions:** This regulation sets forth the restrictions for visible emissions, odor nuisance, fugitive dust, various air pollutant emissions, fuel contaminants, start-up/shutdown exemptions, and breakdown events.
 - **Rule 402 - Nuisance:** This rule restricts the discharge of any contaminant in quantities that cause or have a natural ability to cause injury, damage, nuisance, or annoyance to businesses, property, or the public.
 - **Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust:** This rule requires the prevention, reduction, or mitigation of fugitive dust emissions from a project site. Rule 403 restricts visible fugitive dust to a project property line, restricts the net PM₁₀ emissions to less than 50 µg/m³ and restricts the tracking out of bulk materials onto public roads. Additionally, Rule 403 requires an applicant to utilize one or more of the best available control measures (identified in the tables within the rule). Control measures may include adding freeboard to haul vehicles, covering loose material on haul vehicles, watering, using chemical stabilizers, and/or ceasing all activities. Finally, Rule 403 requires that a contingency plan be prepared if so determined by the USEPA. In addition, SCAQMD Rule 403(e), Additional Requirements for Large Operations, includes requirements to provide Large Operation Notification Form 403 N, appropriate signage, additional dust control measures, and employment of a dust control supervisor that has successfully completed the Dust Control training class in the South Coast Air Basin.
- **Regulation XI - Source Specific Standards:** Regulation XI sets emissions standards for different sources.
 - **Rule 1113 - Architectural Coatings:** This rule limits the amount of VOCs from architectural coatings and solvents, which lowers the emissions of odorous compounds.

The SCAQMD is responsible for demonstrating regional compliance with AAQS but has limited indirect involvement in reducing emissions from fugitive, mobile, and natural sources. To that end, the SCAQMD works cooperatively with the CARB, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), county transportation commissions, local governments, and other federal and State government agencies. It has responded to this requirement by preparing a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) to meet CAAQS and NAAQS. SCAQMD and the SCAG are responsible for formulating and implementing the AQMP for the Basin. The main purpose of an AQMP is to bring

²⁷ SCAQMD. 2024. South Coast AQMD Rule Book. Website: <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules> (accessed April 2024).

the area into compliance with federal and State air quality standards. Every 3 years, SCAQMD prepares a new AQMP, updating the previous plan and 20-year horizon.²⁸

The Final 2022 Air Quality Management Plan is the currently adopted AQMP. Key elements of the Final 2022 AQMP include the following:

- Calculating and taking credit for co-benefits from other planning efforts (e.g., climate, energy, and transportation)
- A strategy with fair-share emission reductions at the federal, State, and local levels
- Investment in strategies and technologies meeting multiple air quality objectives
- Seeking new partnerships and significant funding for incentives to accelerate deployment of zero-emission and near-zero emission technologies
- Enhanced socioeconomic assessment, including an expanded environmental justice analysis
- Attainment of the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard in 2019 with no additional measures
- Attainment of the annual PM_{2.5} standard by 2025 with implementation of a portion of the O₃ strategy
- Attainment of the 1-hour O₃ standard by 2022 with no reliance on “black box” future technology (CAA Section 182(e)(5) measures)

The 2022 AQMP builds upon measures already in place from previous AQMPs. It also includes a variety of additional strategies such as regulation, accelerated deployment of available cleaner technologies (e.g., zero emissions technologies, when cost-effective and feasible, and low NO_x technologies in other applications), best management practices, co-benefits from existing programs (e.g., climate and energy efficiency), incentives, and other CAA measures to achieve the 2015 8-hour ozone standard.

Southern California Association of Governments

SCAG is a council of governments for Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, and Ventura Counties. It is a regional planning agency and serves as a forum for regional issues relating to transportation, the economy and community development, and the environment. SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With regard to air quality planning, SCAG prepares the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP), which address regional development and growth forecasts and form the basis for the land use and transportation control portions of the AQMP and are utilized in the preparation of the air

²⁸ SCAQMD. 2022. *Final 2022 Air Quality Management Plan*. December 2.

quality forecasts and consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The RTP, RTIP, and AQMP are based on projections originating within local jurisdictions.

Although SCAG is not an air quality management agency, it is responsible for developing transportation, land use, and energy conservation measures that affect air quality. SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) provides growth forecasts that are used in the development of air quality-related land use and transportation control strategies by the SCAQMD. The RCP is a framework for decision-making for local governments, assisting them in meeting federal and State mandates for growth management, mobility, and environmental standards, while maintaining consistency with regional goals regarding growth and changes. Policies within the RCP include consideration of air quality, land use, transportation, and economic relationships by all levels of government.

SCAG adopted the Connect SoCal: The 2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (Connect SoCal 2024)²⁹ on April 4, 2024. Connect SoCal 2024 is a long-range visioning plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic, environmental, and public health goals. Connect SoCal is an important planning document for the region, allowing project sponsors to qualify for federal funding and takes into account operations and maintenance costs, to ensure reliability, longevity, and cost effectiveness. The forecasted development pattern, when integrated with the financially constrained transportation investments identified in Connect SoCal 2024, would reach the GHG emissions reduction target set by CARB, including the regional target of reducing GHG emissions from autos and light-duty trucks by 19 percent by 2035 (compared to 2005 levels).

Local Regulations

City of Tustin General Plan

The City of Tustin addresses air quality in the Conservation, Open Space, and Recreation Element of the City of Tustin General Plan.³⁰ The Conservation, Open Space, and Recreation Element contains policies that work to improve air quality and reduce particulate emissions. The following policies are applicable to the proposed project:

- **Policy 1.1:** Cooperate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Southern California Association of Governments in their effort to implement provisions of the region's Air Quality Management Plan, as amended.
- **Policy 1.2:** Design safe and efficient vehicular access to commercial land uses from arterial streets to insure efficient vehicular ingress and egress.

²⁹ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2024. Connect SoCal: The 2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy of the Southern California Association of Governments. Website: <https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/23-2987-connect-socal-2024-final-complete-040424.pdf?1712261565> (accessed April 2024).

³⁰ City of Tustin. 2017. *City of Tustin General Plan*. July.

- **Policy 1.3:** Locate multiple family developments close to commercial areas to encourage pedestrian rather than vehicular travel.
- **Policy 1.7:** Create the maximum possible opportunities for bicycles as an alternative transportation mode and recreational use.
- **Policy 2.1:** Reduce vehicle trips through incentives, regulations and/or Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs.
- **Policy 2.2:** Reduce total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through incentives, regulations and/or Transportation Demand Management.
- **Policy 2.6:** Encourage non-motorized transportation through the provision of bicycle and pedestrian pathways.
- **Policy 2.7:** Encourage employer rideshare and transit incentives programs by local businesses.
- **Policy 2.8:** Manage non-residential parking supply to discourage auto use, while ensuring that economic development goals will not be sacrificed.

ENERGY REGULATORY SETTING

Federal and State agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. On the federal level, the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), the United States Department of Energy, and the USEPA are three federal agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. Generally, federal agencies influence and regulate transportation energy consumption through establishment and enforcement of fuel economy standards for automobiles and light trucks, through funding of energy-related research and development projects, and through funding for transportation infrastructure improvements. On the State level, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the California Energy Commission (CEC) are two agencies with authority over different aspects of energy.

The CPUC regulates privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies and serves the public interest by protecting consumers and ensuring the provision of safe, reliable utility service and infrastructure at reasonable rates, with a commitment to environmental enhancement and a healthy California economy.

The CEC is the State's primary energy policy and planning agency. The CEC forecasts future energy needs, promotes energy efficiency, supports energy research, develops renewable energy resources, and plans for/directs state response to energy emergencies. The applicable federal, State, regional, and local regulatory framework is discussed below.

Federal Regulations

Energy Policy Act of 2005

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 seeks to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy resources and provide incentives to reduce current demand on these resources. For example, under this Act, consumers and businesses can obtain federal tax credits for purchasing fuel-efficient appliances and products (including hybrid vehicles), building energy-efficient buildings, and improving the energy efficiency of commercial buildings. Additionally, tax credits are available for the installation of qualified fuel cells, stationary microturbine power plants, and solar power equipment.

Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards

On March 31, 2022, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) finalized the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for Model Years 2024–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks. The amended CAFE standards would require an industry wide fleet average of approximately 49 mpg for passenger cars and light trucks in model year 2026, by increasing fuel efficiency by 8 percent annually for model years 2024–2025, and 10 percent annually for model year 2026. The final standards are estimated to save about 234 billion gallons of gas between model years 2030 to 2050.

State Regulations

Assembly Bill 1575, Warren-Alquist Act

In 1975, largely in response to the oil crisis of the 1970s, the State Legislature adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 1575 (also known as the Warren-Alquist Act), which created the CEC. The statutory mission of the CEC is to forecast future energy needs; license power plants of 50 megawatts (MW) or larger; develop energy technologies and renewable energy resources; plan for and direct State responses to energy emergencies; and, perhaps most importantly, promote energy efficiency through the adoption and enforcement of appliance and building energy efficiency standards. AB 1575 also amended Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21100(b)(3) and *State CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.4 to require Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) to include, where relevant, mitigation measures proposed to minimize the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy caused by a project. Thereafter, the State Resources Agency created Appendix F to the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Appendix F assists EIR preparers in determining whether a project will result in the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines* also states that the goal of conserving energy implies the wise and efficient use of energy and the means of achieving this goal, including (1) decreasing overall per capita energy consumption; (2) decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas, and oil; and (3) increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

Senate Bill 1389, Energy: Planning and Forecasting

In 2002, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 1389, which required the CEC to develop an integrated energy plan every 2 years for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels for the California Energy Policy Report. The plan calls for the State to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies

a number of strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators in implementing incentive programs for zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and their infrastructure needs, and encouragement of urban designs that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

In compliance with the requirements of SB 1389, the CEC adopts an Integrated Energy Policy Report every 2 years and an update every other year. The most recently adopted report includes the *2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report*.³¹ The *Integrated Energy Policy Report* covers a broad range of topics, including decarbonizing buildings, integrating renewables, energy efficiency, energy equity, integrating renewable energy, updates on Southern California electricity reliability, climate adaptation activities for the energy sector, natural gas assessment, transportation energy demand forecast, and the California Energy Demand Forecast. The *Integrated Energy Policy Report* provides the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the State is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining energy reliability and controlling costs.

Renewable Portfolio Standard

SB 1078 established the California Renewable Portfolio Standards program in 2002. SB 1078 initially required that 20 percent of electricity retail sales be served by renewable resources by 2017; however, this standard has become more stringent over time. In 2006, SB 107 accelerated the standard by requiring that the 20 percent mandate be met by 2010. In April 2011, SB 2 required that 33 percent of electricity retail sales be served by renewable resources by 2020. In 2015, SB 350 established tiered increases to the Renewable Portfolio Standards of 40 percent by 2024, 45 percent by 2027, and 50 percent by 2030. In 2018, SB 100 increased the requirement to 60 percent by 2030 and required that all the State's electricity come from carbon-free resources by 2045. SB 100 took effect on January 1, 2019.³²

Title 24, California Building Code

Energy consumption by new buildings in California is regulated by the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, embodied in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), known as the California Building Code (CBC). The CEC first adopted the Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce energy consumption in the State. The CBC is updated every 3 years, with the most recent update consisting of the 2022 CBC that became effective January 1, 2023. The efficiency standards apply to both new construction and rehabilitation of both residential and non-residential buildings, and regulate energy consumed for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting. The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local building permit process. Local government agencies may adopt and enforce energy standards for new buildings, provided these standards meet or exceed those provided in CCR Title 24.

³¹ CEC. 2023a. *2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report*. California Energy Commission. Docket Number: 23-IEPR-01.

³² California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 2019. Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. Website: [cpuc.ca.gov/rps](https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/rps) (accessed April 2024).

California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code)

In 2010, the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) adopted Part 11 of the Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, referred to as the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code). The CALGreen Code took effect on January 1, 2011. The CALGreen Code is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent update consisting of the 2022 CALGreen Code standards that became effective January 1, 2023. The CALGreen Code established mandatory measures for residential and non-residential building construction and encouraged sustainable construction practices in the following five categories: (1) planning and design, (2) energy efficiency, (3) water efficiency and conservation, (4) material conservation and resource efficiency, and (5) indoor environmental quality. Although the CALGreen Code was adopted as part of the State's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the CALGreen Code standards have co-benefits of reducing energy consumption from residential and non-residential buildings subject to the standard.

California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan

On September 18, 2008, the CPUC adopted California's first Long-Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan, presenting a roadmap for energy efficiency in California. The Plan articulates a long-term vision and goals for each economic sector and identifies specific near-term, mid-term, and long-term strategies to assist in achieving those goals. The Plan also reiterates the following four specific programmatic goals known as the "Big Bold Energy Efficiency Strategies" that were established by the CPUC in Decisions D.07-10-032 and D.07-12-051:

- All new residential construction will be zero net energy (ZNE) by 2020.
- All new commercial construction will be ZNE by 2030.
- 50 percent of commercial buildings will be retrofitted to ZNE by 2030.
- 50 percent of new major renovations of State buildings will be ZNE by 2025.

Regional Regulations

There are no regional regulations that apply to the proposed project.

Local Regulations

City of Tustin General Plan

The City of Tustin addresses energy in the Conservation, Open Space, and Recreation Element of the City of Tustin General Plan.³³ The Conservation, Open Space, and Recreation Element contains policies that work to reduce energy consumption. The following policies are applicable to the proposed project:

- **Policy 4.1:** Promote energy conservation in all sectors of the City including residential, commercial, and industrial.

³³ City of Tustin. 2017. op. cit.

- **Policy 4.2:** Promote local recycling of wastes and the use of recycled materials.

GREENHOUSE GAS REGULATORY SETTING

This section describes regulations related to GHGs at the federal, State, and local level.

Federal Regulations

The United States has historically had a voluntary approach to reducing GHG emissions. However, on April 2, 2007, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the USEPA has the authority to regulate CO₂ emissions under the CAA. While there currently are no adopted federal regulations for the control or reduction of GHG emissions, the USEPA commenced several actions in 2009 to implement a regulatory approach to global climate change.

This includes the 2009 USEPA final rule for mandatory reporting of GHGs from large GHG emission sources in the United States. Additionally, the USEPA Administrator signed an endangerment finding action in 2009 under the Clean Air Act, finding that six GHGs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆) constitute a threat to public health and welfare, and that the combined emissions from motor vehicles cause and contribute to global climate change, leading to national GHG emission standards.

In October 2012, the USEPA and the NHTSA, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Transportation, issued final rules to further reduce GHG emissions and improve CAFE standards for light-duty vehicles for model years 2017 and beyond (77 *Federal Register* 62624). The NHTSA's CAFE standards have been enacted under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act since 1978. This national program requires automobile manufacturers to build a single light-duty national fleet that meets all requirements under both federal programs and the standards of California and other states. This program would increase fuel economy to the equivalent of 54.5 miles per gallon (mpg), limiting vehicle emissions to 163 grams of CO₂ per mile for the fleet of cars and light-duty trucks by model year 2025 (77 *Federal Register* 62630).

On March 31, 2022, the NHTSA finalized the CAFE standards for Model Years 2024–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks. The amended CAFE standards would require an industry wide fleet average of approximately 49 mpg for passenger cars and light trucks in model year 2026, by increasing fuel efficiency by 8 percent annually for model years 2024–2025, and 10 percent annually for model year 2026. The final standards are estimated to save about 234 billion gallons of gas between model years 2030 to 2050.

State Regulations

The CARB is the lead agency for implementing climate change regulations in the State. Since its formation, the CARB has worked with the public, the business sector, and local governments to find solutions to California's air pollution problems. Key efforts by the State are described below.

Assembly Bill 1493 (2002)

In a response to the transportation sector's significant contribution to California's CO₂ emissions, AB 1493 was enacted on July 22, 2002. AB 1493 requires the CARB to set GHG emission standards for passenger vehicles and light duty trucks (and other vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial

personal transportation in the State) manufactured in 2009 and all subsequent model years. These standards (starting in model years 2009 to 2016) were approved by the CARB in 2004, but the needed waiver of CCAA Preemption was not granted by the USEPA until June 30, 2009. The CARB responded by amending its original regulation, now referred to as Low Emission Vehicle III, to take effect for model years starting in 2017 to 2025. The Trump administration revoked California's waiver in 2019; however, the Biden administration restored California's waiver in 2021.

Executive Order S-3-05 (2005)

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 on June 1, 2005, which proclaimed that California is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. To combat those concerns, the executive order established California's GHG emissions reduction targets, which established the following goals:

- GHG emissions should be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010;
- GHG emissions should be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020; and
- GHG emissions should be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

The Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) is required to coordinate efforts of various State agencies in order to collectively and efficiently reduce GHGs. A biannual progress report must be submitted to the Governor and State Legislature disclosing the progress made toward GHG emission reduction targets. In addition, another biannual report must be submitted illustrating the impacts of global warming on California's water supply, public health, agriculture, the coastline, and forestry, and report possible mitigation and adaptation plans to address these impacts.

The Secretary of CalEPA leads this Climate Action Team (CAT) made up of representatives from State agencies as well as numerous other boards and departments. The CAT members work to coordinate statewide efforts to implement global warming emission reduction programs and the State's Climate Adaptation Strategy. The CAT is also responsible for reporting on the progress made toward meeting the statewide GHG targets that were established in the executive order and further defined under AB 32, the "Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006." The first CAT Report to the Governor and the Legislature was released in March 2006, which it laid out 46 specific emission reduction strategies for reducing GHG emissions and reaching the targets established in the executive order. The most recent report was released in December 2020.

Assembly Bill 32 (2006), California Global Warming Solutions Act

California's major initiative for reducing GHG emissions is AB 32, passed by the State legislature on August 31, 2006. This effort aims at reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The CARB has established the level of GHG emissions in 1990 at 427 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂e. The emissions target of 427 MMT requires the reduction of 169 MMT from the State's projected business-as-usual 2020 emissions of 596 MMT. AB 32 requires the CARB to prepare a Scoping Plan that outlines the main State strategies for meeting the 2020 deadline and to reduce GHGs that contribute to global climate change. The Scoping Plan was approved by the CARB on December 11, 2008, and contains the main strategies California will implement to achieve the reduction of approximately 169 MMT CO₂e, or approximately 30 percent, from the State's projected 2020

emissions level of 596 MMT CO₂e under a business-as-usual scenario (this is a reduction of 42 MMT CO₂e, or almost 10 percent from 2002–2004 average emissions). The Scoping Plan also includes CARB-recommended GHG reductions for each emissions sector of the State’s GHG inventory. The Scoping Plan calls for the largest reductions in GHG emissions to be achieved by implementing the following measures and standards:

- Improved emissions standards for light-duty vehicles (estimated reductions of 31.7 MMT CO₂e);
- The Low-Carbon Fuel Standard (15.0 MMT CO₂e);
- Energy efficiency measures in buildings and appliances and the widespread development of combined heat and power systems (26.3 MMT CO₂e); and
- A renewable portfolio standard for electricity production (21.3 MMT CO₂e).

The CARB approved the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan on May 22, 2014. The First Update identifies opportunities to leverage existing and new funds to further drive GHG emission reductions through strategic planning and targeted low carbon investments. The First Update defines CARB climate change priorities until 2020, and also sets the groundwork to reach long-term goals set forth in EOs S-3-05 and B-16-2012. The Update highlights California’s progress toward meeting the “near-term” 2020 GHG emission reduction goals as defined in the initial Scoping Plan. It also evaluates how to align the State’s “longer-term” GHG reduction strategies with other State policy priorities for water, waste, natural resources, clean energy, transportation, and land use. CARB released a second update to the Scoping Plan, the 2017 Scoping Plan,³⁴ to reflect the 2030 target set by EO B-30-15 and codified by SB 32.

Most recently, the 2022 Scoping Plan³⁵ was approved in December 2022 and assesses progress towards achieving the SB 32 2030 target and lay out a path to achieve carbon neutrality no later than 2045. The 2022 Scoping Plan focuses on outcomes needed to achieve carbon neutrality by assessing paths for clean technology, energy deployment, natural and working lands, and others, and is designed to meet the State’s long-term climate objectives and support a range of economic, environmental, energy security, environmental justice, and public health priorities.

Senate Bill 97 (2007)

SB 97, signed by the Governor in August 2007 (Chapter 185, Statutes of 2007; Public Resources Code [PRC], Sections 21083.05 and 21097), acknowledges climate change is a prominent environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. This bill directed the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare, develop, and transmit to the California Resources Agency guidelines for mitigating GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, as required by CEQA.

The California Natural Resources Agency adopted the amendments to the *State CEQA Guidelines* in November 2018, which went into effect in December 2018. The amendments do not identify a

³⁴ CARB. 2017a. *California’s 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*. November.

³⁵ CARB. 2021. *2022 Scoping Plan Update*. May 10. Website: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-sp.pdf> (accessed April 2024).

threshold of significance for GHG emissions, nor do they prescribe assessment methodologies or specific mitigation measures. The amendments encourage lead agencies to consider many factors in performing a CEQA analysis, but preserve the discretion granted by CEQA to lead agencies in making their own determinations based on substantial evidence. The amendments also encourage public agencies to make use of programmatic mitigation plans and programs when they perform individual project analyses.

Senate Bill 375 (2008)

SB 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, which establishes mechanisms for the development of regional targets for reducing passenger vehicle GHG emissions, was adopted by the State on September 30, 2008. On September 23, 2010, the CARB adopted the vehicular GHG emissions reduction targets that had been developed in consultation with the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPOs); the targets require a 6 to 15 percent reduction by 2020 and between 13 to 19 percent reduction by 2035 for each MPO. SB 375 recognizes the importance of achieving significant GHG reductions by working with cities and counties to change land use patterns and improve transportation alternatives. Through the SB 375 process, MPOs such as the Fresno Council of Governments will work with local jurisdictions in the development of Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) designed to integrate development patterns and the transportation network in a way that reduces GHG emissions while meeting housing needs and other regional planning objectives. Pursuant to SB 375, the Los Angeles/Southern California reduction targets for per capita vehicular emissions were 8 percent by 2020 and are 19 percent by 2035 as shown in Table E.

**Table E: Senate Bill 375 Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Reduction Targets**

Metropolitan Planning Organization	By 2020 (percent)	By 2035 (percent)
San Francisco Bay Area	10	19
San Diego	15	19
Sacramento	7	19
Central Valley/San Joaquin	6–13	13–16
Los Angeles/Southern California	8	19

Source: California Air Resources Board (2018).

Executive Order B-30-15 (2015)

Governor Jerry Brown signed EO B-30-15 on April 29, 2015, which added the immediate target of:

- GHG emissions should be reduced to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

All State agencies with jurisdiction over sources of GHG emissions were directed to implement measures to achieve reductions of GHG emissions to meet the 2030 and 2050 targets. CARB was directed to update the AB 32 Scoping Plan to reflect the 2030 target, and therefore, is moving forward with the update process. The mid-term target is critical to help frame the suite of policy measures, regulations, planning efforts, and investments in clean technologies and infrastructure needed to continue reducing emissions.

Senate Bill 350 (2015) Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act

SB 350, signed by Governor Jerry Brown on October 7, 2015, updates and enhances AB 32 by introducing the following set of objectives in clean energy, clean air, and pollution reduction for 2030:

- Raise California's renewable portfolio standard from 33 percent to 50 percent; and
- Increasing energy efficiency in buildings by 50 percent by the year 2030.

The 50 percent renewable energy standard will be implemented by the CPUC for the private utilities and by the CEC for municipal utilities. Each utility must submit a procurement plan showing it will purchase clean energy to displace other non-renewable resources. The 50 percent increase in energy efficiency in buildings must be achieved through the use of existing energy efficiency retrofit funding and regulatory tools already available to state energy agencies under existing law. The addition made by this legislation requires State energy agencies to plan for and implement those programs in a manner that achieves the energy efficiency target.

Senate Bill 32, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2016, and Assembly Bill 197

In summer 2016 the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, SB 32, and AB 197. SB 32 affirms the importance of addressing climate change by codifying into statute the GHG emissions reductions target of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 contained in Governor Brown's April 2015 EO B-30-15. SB 32 builds on AB 32 and keeps us on the path toward achieving the State's 2050 objective of reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels, consistent with an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) analysis of the emissions trajectory that would stabilize atmospheric GHG concentrations at 450 parts per million CO₂e and reduce the likelihood of catastrophic impacts from climate change.

The companion bill to SB 32, AB 197, provides additional direction to CARB related to the adoption of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. Additional direction in AB 197 meant to provide easier public access to air emissions data that are collected by CARB was posted in December 2016.

Senate Bill 100

On September 10, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 100, which raises California's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirements to 60 percent by 2030, with interim targets, and 100 percent by 2045. The bill also establishes a State policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all State agencies by December 31, 2045. Under the bill, the State cannot increase carbon emissions elsewhere in the western grid or allow resource shuffling to achieve the 100 percent carbon-free electricity target.

Executive Order B-55-18

EO B-55-18, signed September 10, 2018, sets a goal "to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter." EO B-55-18 directs CARB to work with relevant State agencies to ensure future Scoping Plans identify and recommend measures to achieve the carbon neutrality goal. The goal of carbon

neutrality by 2045 is in addition to other statewide goals, meaning not only should emissions be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, but that, by no later than 2045, the remaining emissions be offset by equivalent net removals of CO₂e from the atmosphere, including through sequestration in forests, soils, and other natural landscapes.

Assembly Bill 1279

AB 1279 was signed in September of 2022, and codifies the State goals of achieving net carbon neutrality by 2045 and maintaining net negative GHG emissions thereafter. This bill also requires California to reduce statewide GHG emissions by 85 percent compared to 1990 levels by 2045 and directs CARB to work with relevant state agencies to achieve these goals.

Title 24, Part 11, Building Standards Code and CALGreen Code

In November 2008, the California Building Standards Commission established the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code), which sets performance standards for residential and non-residential development to reduce environmental impacts and encourage sustainable construction practices. The CALGreen Code addresses energy efficiency, water conservation, material conservation, planning and design, and overall environmental quality. The CALGreen Code is updated every 3 years and was most recently updated in 2022 to include new mandatory measures for residential as well as non-residential uses; the new measures took effect on January 1, 2023.

California Building Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6)

The California Building Standards Code, or Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) contains the regulations that govern the construction of buildings in California. Within the Building Standards Code, two parts pertain to the incorporation of both energy efficient and green building elements into land use development. Part 6 is California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-Residential Buildings. These standards were first adopted in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption and are updated on an approximately 3-year cycle to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficient technologies and methods. The current set of standards was adopted in 2022 and applies to projects seeking building permits on or after January 1, 2023. Energy efficient buildings require less electricity; therefore, increased energy efficiency reduces fossil fuel consumption and decreases GHG emissions.

Cap and Trade

The development of a cap-and-trade program was included as a key reduction measure of the CARB AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan. The cap-and-trade program will help put California on the path to meet its goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and ultimately achieving an 80 percent reduction from 1990 levels by 2050. The cap-and-trade emissions trading program developed by the CARB took effect on January 1, 2012, with enforceable compliance obligations beginning January 1, 2013. The cap-and-trade program aims to regulate GHG emissions from the largest producers in the State by setting a statewide firm limit, or cap, on allowable annual GHG emissions. The cap was set in 2013 at approximately 2 percent below the emissions forecast for 2020. In 2014, the cap declined approximately 2 percent. Beginning in 2015 and continuing through

2020, the cap has been declining approximately 3 percent annually. The CARB administered the first auction on November 14, 2012, with many of the qualified bidders representing corporations or organizations that produce large amounts of GHG emissions, including energy companies, agriculture and food industries, steel mills, cement companies, and universities. On January 1, 2015, compliance obligation began for distributors of transportation fuels, natural gas, and other fuels. The cap-and-trade program was initially slated to sunset in 2020 but the passage of SB 398 in 2017 extended the program through 2030.

Executive Order N-79-20

EO N-79-20, which was signed by the Governor on September 23, 2020, sets the following goals for the State: 100 percent of in-state sales of new passenger cars and trucks shall be zero-emission by 2035; 100 percent of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in the State shall be zero-emission by 2045 for all operations where feasible and by 2035 for drayage trucks; and 100 percent of off-road vehicles and equipment in the State shall be zero-emission by 2035, where feasible.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

In January 2007, EO S-01-07 established a Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS). This executive order calls for a statewide goal to be established to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020, and that an LCFS for transportation fuels be established for California. The LCFS applies to all refiners, blenders, producers, or importers ("Providers") of transportation fuels in California, including fuels used by off-road construction equipment. In June 2007, CARB adopted the LCFS under AB 32 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 38560.5, and, in April 2009, CARB approved the new rules and carbon intensity reference values with new regulatory requirements taking effect in January 2011. The standards require providers of transportation fuels to report on the mix of fuels they provide and demonstrate they meet the LCFS intensity standards annually. This is accomplished by ensuring that the number of "credits" earned by providing fuels with a lower carbon intensity than the established baseline (or obtained from another party) is equal to or greater than the "deficits" earned from selling higher intensity fuels. In response to certain court rulings, CARB re-adopted the LCFS regulation in September 2015, and the LCFS went into effect on January 1, 2016. In 2018, CARB approved amendments to the regulation to readjust carbon intensity benchmarks to meet California's 2030 GHG reductions targets under SB 32. These amendments include opportunities to promote zero emission vehicle (ZEV) adoption, carbon capture and sequestration, and advanced technologies for decarbonization of the transportation sector.

Advanced Clean Cars Program

In January 2012, CARB approved the Advanced Clean Cars program, which combines the control of GHG emissions and criteria air pollutants, as well as requirements for greater numbers of ZEVs, into a single package of regulatory standards for vehicle model years 2017 through 2025. The new regulations strengthen the GHG standard for 2017 models and beyond. This will be achieved through existing technologies, the use of stronger and lighter materials, and more efficient drivetrains and engines. The program's ZEVs regulation requires battery, fuel cell, and/or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles to account for up to 15 percent of California's new vehicle sales by 2025. The program also includes a clean fuels outlet regulation designed to support the commercialization of

zero-emission hydrogen fuel cell vehicles planned by vehicle manufacturers by 2015 by requiring increased numbers of hydrogen fueling stations throughout the State. The number of stations will grow as vehicle manufacturers sell more fuel cell vehicles. By 2025, when the rules will be fully implemented, the statewide fleet of new cars and light trucks will emit 40 percent fewer GHGs and 75 percent fewer smog-forming emissions than 2012 model year vehicles.

Executive Order B-48-18

In January 2018, Governor Brown signed EO B-48-18 requiring all State entities to work with the private sector to have at least 5 million ZEVs on the road by 2030, as well as install 200 hydrogen fueling stations and 250,000 electric vehicle charging stations by 2025. It specifies that 10,000 of the EV charging stations should be direct current fast chargers. This order also requires all State entities to continue to partner with local and regional governments to streamline the installation of ZEV infrastructure. The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development is required to publish a Plug-in Charging Station Design Guidebook and update the 2015 Hydrogen Station Permitting Guidebook to aid in these efforts. All State entities are required to participate in updating the 2016 Zero-Emissions Vehicle Action Plan to help expand private investment in ZEV infrastructure with a focus on serving low-income and disadvantaged communities. Additionally, all State entities are to support and recommend policies and actions to expand ZEV infrastructure at residential land uses, through the LCFS program, and recommend how to ensure affordability and accessibility for all drivers.

Regional Regulations

South Coast Air Quality Management District

In 2008, the SCAQMD formed a Working Group to identify GHG emissions thresholds for land use projects that could be used by local lead agencies in the Basin. The Working Group developed several different options that are contained in the SCAQMD 2008 draft guidance document titled, *Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans*,³⁶ that could be applied by lead agencies. On September 28, 2010, SCAQMD Working Group Meeting No. 15 provided further guidance, including a tiered approach for evaluating GHG emissions for development projects where the SCAQMD is not the lead agency. The SCAQMD has not presented a finalized version of these thresholds to the governing board.

The SCAQMD identifies the emissions level for which a project would not be expected to substantially conflict with any State legislation adopted to reduce statewide GHG emissions. As such, the utilization of a service population represents the rates of emissions needed to achieve a fair share of the State's mandated emissions reductions. Overall, the SCAQMD identifies a GHG efficiency level that, when applied statewide or to a defined geographic area, would meet the year 2020 and post-2020 emissions targets as required by AB 32 and SB 32. If projects are able to achieve targeted rates of emissions per the service population, the State will be able to accommodate expected population growth and achieve economic development objectives, while also abiding by AB 32's emissions target and future post-2020 targets.

³⁶ SCAQMD. 2008b. *Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans*.

Southern California Association of Governments

On April 4, 2024, SCAG adopted Connect SoCal 2024.³⁷ In general, the SCS outlines a development pattern for the region, which, when integrated with the transportation network and other transportation measures and policies, would reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) from automobiles and light-duty trucks and thereby reduce GHG emissions from these sources. For the SCAG region, CARB has set GHG reduction targets at 8 percent below 2005 per capita emissions levels by 2020, and 19 percent below 2005 per capita emissions levels by 2035. The 2024–2050 RTP/SCS lays out a strategy for the region to meet these targets. Overall, the SCS is meant to provide growth strategies that will achieve the regional GHG emissions reduction targets. Land use strategies to achieve the region’s targets include planning for new growth around high-quality transit areas and livable corridors, and creating neighborhood mobility areas to integrate land use and transportation and plan for more active lifestyles.³⁸ However, the SCS does not require that local General Plans, Specific Plans, or zoning be consistent with the SCS; SCAG is required to consider local land use controls when drafting the SCS.

The horizon year for Connect SoCal 2024 is 2050 and the plan projects that by 2050, 66 percent of new households and 54 percent of new jobs will be located in Priority Development Areas, either near transit or in walkable communities. The objectives of Connect SoCal 2024 are to create a region with: transit as a backbone of the transportation system; more Complete Streets where people and safety are prioritized; policies that encourage emerging technologies and mobility innovations that support rather than hamper regional goals; more housing, jobs, and mobility options closer together in Priority Development Areas to preserve natural lands and open spaces; more housing to address the existing housing need as defined by the RHNA; safe and fluid movement of goods, with a commitment to the broad deployment of zero- and near-zero emission technologies.

Local Regulations

City of Tustin

The City of Tustin has not prepared a Climate Action Plan. The air quality and energy policies from the City of Tustin General Plan, identified above, would also work to reduce GHG emissions.

³⁷ SCAG. 2024. op. cit.

³⁸ Ibid.

SETTING

This section provides the current SCAQMD attainment status, climate and air quality, ambient air quality monitoring results, and GHG emissions inventory.

ATTAINMENT STATUS

The CARB is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for all State standards. An *attainment* designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A *nonattainment* designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as defined in the criteria. An *unclassified* designation signifies that data do not support either an attainment or nonattainment status. The CCAA divides districts into moderate, serious, and severe air pollution categories, with increasingly stringent control requirements mandated for each category.

The USEPA designates areas for O₃, CO, and NO₂ as either does not meet the primary standards, or cannot be classified, or better than national standards. For SO₂, areas are designated as does not meet the primary standards, does not meet the secondary standards, cannot be classified, or better than national standards.

Table F provides a summary of the attainment status for the Basin with respect to NAAQS and CAAQS.

Table F: Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin

Pollutant	State	Federal
O ₃ 1 hour	Nonattainment	Extreme Nonattainment
O ₃ 8 hour	Nonattainment	Extreme Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment/Maintenance
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Serious Nonattainment
CO	Attainment	Attainment/Maintenance
NO ₂	Attainment	Attainment/Maintenance
SO ₂	N/A	Attainment/Unclassified
Lead	Attainment	Attainment ¹
All others	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment/Unclassified

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District (2018).

¹ Except in Los Angeles County.

CO = carbon monoxide

N/A = not applicable

NO₂ = nitrogen dioxide

O₃ = ozone

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size

SO₂ = sulfur dioxide

EXISTING CLIMATE AND AIR QUALITY

Air quality in the planning area is not only affected by various emission sources (e.g., mobile and industry), but also by atmospheric conditions (e.g., wind speed, wind direction, temperature, and rainfall). The combination of topography, low mixing height, abundant sunshine, and emissions from

the second-largest urban area in the United States gives the South Coast Air Basin some of the worst air pollution in the nation.

The annual average temperature varies little throughout the Basin, ranging from the low to middle 60s°F. With a more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas. The climatological station closest to the Modified Project area is the Tustin Irvine Ranch Station.³⁹ The monthly average maximum temperature recorded at this station ranged from 66.8°F in January to 85.2°F in August, with an annual average maximum of 75.4°F. The monthly average minimum temperature recorded at this station ranged from 40.2°F in January to 59.1°F in August, with an annual average minimum of 49.4°F. These levels are representative of the project area.

The majority of annual rainfall in the Basin occurs between November and March. Summer rainfall is minimal and is generally limited to scattered thundershowers in coastal regions and slightly heavier showers in the eastern portion of the Basin and along the coastal side of the mountains. Average monthly rainfall at the Tustin Irvine Ranch Station varied from 0.01 inch in July to 2.67 inches in February, with an annual total of 12.86 inches. Patterns in monthly and yearly rainfall totals are unpredictable due to fluctuations in the weather.

The Basin experiences a persistent temperature inversion (increasing temperature with increasing altitude) as a result of the Pacific high. This inversion limits the vertical dispersion of air contaminants, holding them relatively near the ground. As the sun warms the ground and the lower air layer, the temperature of the lower air layer approaches the temperature of the base of the inversion (upper) layer until the inversion layer finally breaks, allowing vertical mixing with the lower layer. This phenomenon is observed in mid-afternoon to late afternoon on hot summer days when the air appears to clear up suddenly. Winter inversions frequently break by midmorning.

Winds in the project area blow predominantly from the south-southwest, with relatively low velocities. Wind speeds in the project area average about 5 miles per hour (mph). Summer wind speeds average slightly higher than winter wind speeds. Low average wind speeds, together with a persistent temperature inversion, limit the vertical dispersion of air pollutants throughout the Basin. Strong, dry, north, or northeasterly winds, known as Santa Ana winds, occur during the fall and winter months, dispersing air contaminants. The Santa Ana conditions tend to last for several days at a time.

The combination of stagnant wind conditions and low inversions produces the greatest pollutant concentrations. On days of no inversion or high wind speeds, ambient air pollutant concentrations are the lowest. During periods of low inversions and low wind speeds, air pollutants generated in urbanized areas are transported predominantly on shore into Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. In the winter, the greatest pollution problems are CO and NO_x because of extremely low inversions and air stagnation during the night and early morning hours. In the summer, the longer daylight hours and brighter sunshine combine to cause a reaction between hydrocarbons and NO_x to form photochemical smog. Smog is a general term that is naturally occurring fog that has become mixed with smoke or pollution. In this context it is better described as a form of air pollution

³⁹ Western Regional Climate Center. n.d. Recent Climate in the West. Website: <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu>, (accessed April 2024).

produced by the photochemical reaction of sunlight with pollutants that have been released into the atmosphere, especially by automotive emissions.

AIR QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Air quality monitoring stations are located throughout the nation and are maintained by the local air pollution control district and State air quality regulating agencies. The SCAQMD, together with the CARB, maintains ambient air quality monitoring stations in the Basin. The air quality monitoring station closest to the Modified Project area is located at 1630 Pampas Lane in Anaheim.

Pollutant monitoring results for years 2020 to 2022 at the Anaheim ambient air quality monitoring station, shown in Table G, indicate that air quality in the area has generally been moderate. As indicated in the monitoring results, the federal PM₁₀ standard was not exceeded during the 3-year period. The State PM₁₀ standard was exceeded five times in 2020, once in 2021, and once in 2022. Similarly, the federal PM_{2.5} standard had 12 exceedances in 2020, 10 exceedances in 2021, and no exceedances in 2022. The State 1-hour ozone standard was exceeded six times in 2020, no times in 2021, and once in 2022. The State 8-hour ozone standard was exceeded 16 times in 2020, no times in 2021, and once in 2022. The federal 8-hour standard was exceeded 15 times in 2020, no times in 2021, and once in 2022. The CO and NO₂ standards were not exceeded in this area during the 3-year period. SO₂ data were not available from 2020 to 2022 at air quality monitoring stations in Orange County.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

An emissions inventory that identifies and quantifies the primary human-generated sources and sinks of GHGs is a well-recognized and useful tool for addressing climate change. This section summarizes the latest information on global, United States, and California GHG emission inventories.

Global Emissions

Worldwide emissions of GHGs in 2020 totaled 22.9 billion metric tons (MT) of CO₂e. Global estimates are based on country inventories developed as part of the programs of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁴⁰

United States Emissions

In 2021, the year for which the most recent data are available, the United States emitted about 5,586.0 million metric tons of CO₂e (MMT CO₂e) after accounting for sequestration from the land sector. Overall, emissions in 2021 increased by 6 percent since and were 17 percent lower than 2005 levels. The increase in total GHG emissions was driven by an increase in CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion.

⁴⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 2021. GHG Data from UNFCCC. Website: unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/greenhouse-gas-data/ghg-data-unfccc/ghg-data-from-unfccc (accessed April 2024).

Table G: Ambient Air Quality at the Anaheim Monitoring Station

Pollutant	Standard	2020	2021	2022
Carbon Monoxide (CO)				
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		2.3	2.1	2.4
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 20 ppm	0	0	0
	Federal: > 35 ppm	0	0	0
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)		1.7	1.5	1.4
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 9 ppm	0	0	0
	Federal: > 9 ppm	0	0	0
Ozone (O₃)				
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		0.142	0.089	0.102
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 0.09 ppm	6	0	1
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)		0.098	0.068	0.077
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 0.07 ppm	16	0	1
	Federal: > 0.07 ppm	15	0	1
Coarse Particulates (PM₁₀)				
Maximum 24-hour concentration (µg/m ³)		74.8	63.6	67.0
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 50 µg/m ³	5	1	1
	Federal: > 150 µg/m ³	0	0	0
Annual arithmetic average concentration (µg/m ³)		30.8	23.4	20.9
Exceeded for the year:	State: > 20 µg/m ³	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Federal: > 50 µg/m ³	No	No	No
Fine Particulates (PM_{2.5})				
Maximum 24-hour concentration (µg/m ³)		64.8	54.4	33.1
Number of days exceeded:	Federal: > 35 µg/m ³	12	10	0
Annual arithmetic average concentration (µg/m ³)		12.4	11.6	9.9
Exceeded for the year:	State: > 12 µg/m ³	Yes	No	No
	Federal: > 12 µg/m ^{3a}	No	No	No
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)				
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		0.071	0.067	0.053
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 0.250 ppm	0	0	0
Annual arithmetic average concentration (ppm)		0.013	0.012	0.012
Exceeded for the year:	Federal: > 0.053 ppm	No	No	No
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)				
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		ND	ND	ND
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 0.25 ppm	ND	ND	ND
Maximum 24-hour concentration (ppm)		ND	ND	ND
Number of days exceeded:	State: > 0.04 ppm	ND	ND	ND
	Federal: > 0.14 ppm	ND	ND	ND
Annual arithmetic average concentration (ppm)		ND	ND	ND
Exceeded for the year:	Federal: > 0.030 ppm	ND	ND	ND

Sources: CARB (2023) and USEPA (2023).

^a On February 7, 2024, the federal annual PM_{2.5} standard was revised from 12.0 µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³. However, since the data presented in Table G is through 2022, it uses the 12.0 µg/m³ standard that was in effect through 2022.

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

CARB = California Air Resources Board

ND = No data. There were insufficient (or no) data to determine the value.

ppm = parts per million

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

In 2021, CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion increased by 7 percent relative to the previous year. This increase in fossil fuel consumption emissions was due primarily to economic activity rebounding after the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the five major sectors—residential and commercial, agricultural, industry, transportation, and electricity generation—transportation accounted for the highest amount of GHG emissions in 2021 (approximately 28 percent), with electricity generation second at 25 percent and emissions from industry third at 23 percent.⁴¹

State of California Emissions

The State emitted approximately 381.3 MMT CO₂e emissions in 2021, 12.1 MMT CO₂e higher than 2020 levels and 49.7 MMT CO₂e below the 2020 GHG limit of 431 MMT CO₂e.⁴² CARB estimates that transportation was the source of approximately 38 percent of the State's GHG emissions in 2021. The next largest sources included industrial sources at approximately 19 percent and electricity generation at 16 percent. The remaining sources of GHG emissions were commercial and residential activities at 10 percent, agriculture at 8 percent, high GWP at 6 percent, and waste at 2 percent.⁴³

⁴¹ USEPA. 2023. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2021. Website: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-04/US-GHG-Inventory-2023-Main-Text.pdf> (accessed April 2024).

⁴² CARB. 2023. *California Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2000 to 2021, Trends of Emissions and Other Indicators Report*. Website: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/2000_2021_ghg_inventory_trends.pdf (accessed April 2024).

⁴³ Ibid.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to estimate air quality, energy use, and GHG impacts is described below. This analysis evaluates the Modified Project and compares the potential impacts to impacts associated with the Approved Project as described below.

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Construction activities can generate a substantial amount of air pollution. Construction activities are considered temporary; however, short-term impacts can contribute to exceedances of air quality standards. Construction activities include demolition, site preparation, earthmoving, and general construction. The emissions generated from these common construction activities include fugitive dust from soil disturbance, fuel combustion from mobile heavy-duty diesel and gasoline powered equipment, portable auxiliary equipment, and worker commute trips.

The California Emissions Estimator Model version 2022.1 (CalEEMod) computer program was used to calculate emissions from on-site construction equipment and emissions from worker and vehicle trips to the Modified Project area. Two CalEEMod runs were prepared for the proposed project, one evaluating the Modified Project and one evaluating the Approved Project.

Although no development is proposed as part of the project, for analysis purposes, the project buildout year is assumed to be 2045 for both the Approved Project and the Modified Project. Additionally, this analysis assumes that project construction activities associated with both the Approved Project and the Modified Project could occur anytime beginning January 2025. Construction activities would include site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coatings. This analysis also assumes that the Approved Project and Modified Project would comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 measures, consistent with Mitigation Measure (MM) AQ-1 from the 2017 Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for the Tustin Legacy Specific Plan (2017 SEIR). In addition, this analysis assumes the use of Tier 4 construction equipment consistent with 2017 SEIR MM AQ-5, which was also included in CalEEMod. All other construction details are not yet known; therefore, default assumptions (e.g., construction worker and truck trips and fleet activities) from CalEEMod were used.

OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

The air quality analysis includes estimating emissions associated with long-term operation of the proposed project. Consistent with the SCAQMD guidance for estimating emissions associated with land use development projects, the CalEEMod computer program was used to calculate the long-term operational emissions associated with the project. As identified above, two CalEEMod runs were prepared for the proposed project, one evaluating the Modified Project and one evaluating the Approved Project.

As identified in Table A of the Project Description, the Approved Project includes 4,486 multi-family residential units, 550 hotel rooms, 95,200 sq ft of neighborhood commercial uses, 1,568,090 sq ft of community commercial uses, 420,000 sq ft of office uses, 404 continuing care/senior housing units, a high school with 1,784 students, 91 acres of passive park space, and 45 acres of active park space.

The analysis was conducted using land use codes *Apartments Mid Rise, Hotel, Strip Mall, Regional Shopping Center, General Office Building, Retirement Community, High School, and City Park*. Trip generation rates used in CalEEMod for the Approved Project were based on the trip generation rate of 100,611 ADT.

The analysis of the Modified Project included 809 single-family residential units, 8,647 multi-family housing units, 241 hotel rooms, 1,085,190 sq ft of community commercial uses, 1,620,700 sq ft of office uses, 791 continuing care/senior housing units, a high school with 1,784 students, 91 acres of passive park space, and 45 acres of active park space. The analysis was conducted using land use codes *Single Family Housing, Apartments Mid Rise, Hotel, Regional Shopping Center, General Office Building, Retirement Community, High School, and City Park* assuming a total trip generation of 116,289 ADT. This analysis also assumes that buildout associated with the Modified Project would not include any woodburning hearths or wood stoves. Where project-specific data were not available, default assumptions (e.g., energy usage, water usage, and solid waste generation) from CalEEMod were used to estimate project emissions.

ENERGY USE

The analysis of electricity/natural gas usage is based on the CalEEMod modeling conducted by LSA, which quantifies energy use for project operations. Fuel consumption (diesel fuel and gasoline) from vehicle trips during operation was conservatively estimated for the year 2024 of the proposed project based on trip estimates from the CalEEMod model and fuel efficiencies from the CARB Emission FACTor Model (EMFAC2021) model. Estimates of fuel consumption (diesel fuel and gasoline) from construction trucks and construction worker vehicles were based on trip estimates from the CalEEMod model and fuel efficiencies from the CARB EMFAC2021 model.

The analysis focuses on the three sources of energy that are relevant to the proposed project: electricity, the equipment fuel necessary for project construction, and vehicle fuel necessary for project operations. For the purposes of this analysis, the amount of electricity, construction fuel, and fuel use from operations are quantified and compared to that consumed in Orange County. The electricity use of the proposed project is analyzed as a whole on an annual basis. Electricity use was estimated for the project using default energy intensities by land use type in CalEEMod.

GREENHOUSE GAS ANALYSIS

Recognizing that the field of global climate change analysis is rapidly evolving, the approaches advocated most recently indicate that for determining a project's contribution to GHG emissions, lead agencies should calculate, or estimate, emissions from vehicular traffic, energy consumption, water conveyance and treatment, waste generation, construction activities, and any other significant source of emissions within the project area. The CalEEMod results were used to quantify GHG emissions generated by the Approved Project and Modified Project.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *State CEQA Guidelines* indicate that a project would normally have a significant adverse air quality impact if project-generated pollutant emissions would:

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

The *State CEQA Guidelines* indicate that a project would normally have a significant adverse energy impact if the project would:

- Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation; or
- Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

The *State CEQA Guidelines* indicate that a project would normally have a significant adverse greenhouse gas emission impact if the project would:

- Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or
- Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reduction the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Certain air districts (e.g., SCAQMD) have created guidelines and requirements to conduct air quality analysis. The SCAQMD's current guidelines, its *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* with associated updates, were followed in this assessment of air quality and GHG impacts for the proposed project.

CRITERIA POLLUTANT THRESHOLDS

SCAQMD has established daily emissions thresholds for construction and operation of a proposed project in the South Coast Air Basin. The emissions thresholds were established based on the attainment status of the Basin with regard to air quality standards for specific criteria pollutants. Because the concentration standards were set at a level that protects public health with an adequate margin of safety, these emissions thresholds are regarded as conservative and would overstate an individual project's contribution to health risks.

Table H lists the CEQA significance thresholds for construction and operational emissions established for the Basin. Projects in the Basin with construction- or operation-related emissions that exceed any of their respective emission thresholds would be considered significant under SCAQMD guidelines. These thresholds, which SCAQMD developed and that apply throughout the Basin, apply as both project and cumulative thresholds. If a project exceeds these standards, it is considered to have a project-specific and cumulative impact.

Table H: Regional Thresholds for Construction and Operational Emissions

Emissions Source	Pollutant Emissions Threshold (lbs/day)					
	VOCs	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO _x
Construction	75	100	550	150	55	150
Operations	55	55	550	150	55	150

Source: SCAQMD. Air Quality Significance Thresholds. Website: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf> (accessed April 2024).

CO = carbon monoxide

lbs/day = pounds per day

NO_x = nitrogen oxides

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size

SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District

SO_x = sulfur oxides

VOCs = volatile organic compounds

LOCAL MICROSCALE CONCENTRATION STANDARDS

The significance of localized project impacts under CEQA depends on whether ambient CO levels in the vicinity of the project are above or below State and federal CO standards. Because ambient CO levels are below the standards throughout the Basin, a project would be considered to have a significant CO impact if project emissions result in an exceedance of one or more of the 1-hour or 8-hour standards. The following are applicable local emission concentration standards for CO:

- California State 1-hour CO standard of 20 parts per million (ppm)
- California State 8-hour CO standard of 9 ppm

GREENHOUSE GAS THRESHOLD

To provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining significance for GHG emissions in their CEQA documents, SCAQMD convened a GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group (Working Group). Based on the last Working Group meeting held in September 2010 (Meeting No. 15), SCAQMD proposed to adopt a tiered approach for evaluating GHG emissions for development projects where SCAQMD is not the lead agency:

- **Tier 1. Exemptions:** If a project is exempt from CEQA, project-level and cumulative GHG emissions are less than significant.
- **Tier 2. Consistency with a locally adopted GHG Reduction Plan:** If the project complies with a GHG emissions reduction plan or mitigation program that avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions in the project's geographic area (i.e., city or county), project-level and cumulative GHG emissions are less than significant.

- **Tier 3. Numerical Screening Threshold:** If GHG emissions are less than the numerical screening-level threshold, project-level and cumulative GHG emissions are less than significant.

For projects that are not exempt or where no qualifying GHG reduction plans are directly applicable, SCAQMD requires an assessment of GHG emissions. The 10,000 MT of CO₂e per year (MT CO₂e/yr) 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 MT CO₂e/yr), commercial projects (1,400 MT CO₂e/yr), and mixed-use projects (3,000 MT CO₂e/yr). Under Option 2, a single numerical screening-level threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e/yr would be used for all non-industrial projects.

- **Tier 4. Performance Standards:** If emissions exceed the numerical screening threshold, a more detailed review of the project's GHG emissions is warranted. SCAQMD has proposed an efficiency target for projects that exceed the bright-line threshold. The current recommended approach is per capita efficiency targets. SCAQMD is not recommending use of a percent emissions reduction target. Instead, SCAQMD proposes a 2020 efficiency target of 4.8 MT CO₂e/yr per service population (for project-level analyses and 6.6 MT CO₂e/yr per service population for plan-level projects (e.g., program-level projects such as general plans). The GHG efficiency metric divides annualized GHG emissions by the service population, which is the sum of residents and employees, per the following equation:

$$\text{Rate of Emission: GHG Emissions (MT CO}_2\text{e/yr)} \div \text{Service Population}$$

The efficiency evaluation consists of comparing the project's efficiency metric to efficiency targets. Efficiency targets represent the maximum quantity of emissions each resident and employee in the State of California could emit in various years based on emissions levels necessary to achieve the statewide GHG emissions reduction goals. A project that results in a lower rate of emissions would be more efficient than a project with a higher rate of emissions, based on the same service population. The metric considers GHG reduction measures integrated into a project's design and operation (or through mitigation). The per capita efficiency targets are based on the AB 32 GHG reduction target and 2020 GHG emissions inventory prepared for the CARB's 2008 Scoping Plan.

Relative to the 2035 target date, this target date was selected to be consistent with the GHG reduction target date of SB 375. Overall, GHG reductions by the SB 375 target date of 2035 would be approximately 40 percent. This 40 percent reduction was applied to the 2020 targets, resulting in an efficiency threshold for plans of 4.1 MT CO₂e/yr and an efficiency threshold at the project level of 3.0 MT CO₂e/yr.

For the purpose of this analysis, the proposed project will be compared to the SCAQMD screening-level Tier 3 Numerical Screening Threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e/yr for all land use type projects. Because it is not yet known whether full buildout allowed under the TLSP would occur, this analysis does not compare the project's emissions to the service population threshold. In addition, the proposed project is also evaluated for compliance with the 2022 Scoping Plan and the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS.

IMPACTS ANALYSIS

This section identifies the air quality, energy, and GHG emissions impacts associated with implementation of the proposed project.

AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

Air pollutant emissions associated with the project would occur over the short term from construction activities and over the long term from operational activities associated with the proposed land uses.

Consistency with Applicable Air Quality Plans

A consistency determination plays an essential role in local agency project review by linking local planning and unique individual projects to the air quality plans. A consistency determination fulfills the CEQA goal of fully informing local agency decision-makers of the environmental costs of the project under consideration at a stage early enough to ensure that air quality concerns are addressed. Only new or amended General Plan elements, Specific Plans, and significantly unique projects need to undergo a consistency review due to the air quality plan strategy being based on projections from local General Plans.

Consistency with the 2022 AQMP would be achieved if the project is consistent with the goals, objectives, and assumptions in this plan to achieve the federal and State air quality standards. Per SCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, there are two main indicators of a project's consistency with the AQMP:

- **Indicator 1:** Whether the project would result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of the ambient air quality standards or emission reductions in the AQMP.
- **Indicator 2:** Whether the project would exceed the assumptions in the AQMP. The AQMP strategy is, in part, based on projections from local general plans.

Indicator 1: As demonstrated below, the proposed project would result in significant and unavoidable long-term operational pollutant emissions. As such, the proposed project would not be consistent with Indicator 1.

Indicator 2: The *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* indicates that consistency with AQMP growth assumptions must be analyzed for new or amended General Plan elements, Specific Plans, and significant projects. Significant projects include airports, electrical generating facilities, petroleum and gas refineries, designation of oil drilling districts, water ports, solid waste disposal sites, and offshore drilling facilities.

The proposed project involves a Specific Plan Amendment to amend the TLSP to increase the allowed residential capacity, consistent with the 2021–2029 Housing Element Update. As discussed in the Project Description, the proposed upzoning would add a total of 855 additional residential

units to the existing residential capacity of the Modified Project area. The Housing Element Update also included 1,356 buffer units that are intended to make up for any potential units that are not developed on the other Housing Element Update sites. Therefore, a total of 2,211 units have been incorporated into the residential caps of the TLSP Neighborhoods D North, D South, and G. The provision for density bonus pursuant to the Surplus Land Act is applicable to the TLSP area, and therefore, the application of density bonus has been analyzed through the addition of 2,759 units. Together, the Housing Element Update RHNA units, buffer units, and density bonus; units total an additional 4,970 units. The proposed project would not directly result in physical development but upon approval of the Modified Project, the Modified Project area could accommodate 4,970 additional units. As such, this analysis evaluates whether the project would exceed the 2022 AQMP's assumptions.

With respect to determining the proposed project's consistency with AQMP growth assumptions, the projections in the AQMP for achieving air quality goals are based on assumptions in SCAG's 2024–2050 RTP/SCS regarding population, housing, and growth trends. According to SCAG's 2024–2050 RTP/SCS, in 2019, the City's population was 80,400 residents and the City had 27,000 households and 51,700 jobs. Households are forecast to increase by approximately 6,800 households by 2035 and 7,000 households by 2050 and employment are forecast to increase by approximately 14,600 jobs by 2035 and 19,600 jobs by 2050.⁴⁴

The City's 2021–2029 Housing Element identifies several adequate sites that are able to accommodate the development of up to additional housing units for the City to meet its estimated housing growth needs identified in the SCAG's RHNA allocation. As identified above, the proposed project would accommodate up to 4,970 additional units to help the City meet its RHNA allocation.

The development of 4,970 housing units would result in approximately 14,314 additional residents based on the estimated 2.88 persons per household⁴⁵ in Tustin. Future development implemented in accordance with the proposed Specific Plan Amendment would accommodate planned regional housing growth included in the SCAG RHNA and would be required to adhere to the General Plan. Therefore, since the purpose of the proposed project is to accommodate planned regional housing growth included in the SCAG RHNA, the proposed project would not exceed the growth assumptions in the SCAG's 2024–2050 RTP/SCS or the AQMP.

In addition, the proposed project would not include airports, electrical generating facilities, petroleum and gas refineries, designation of oil drilling districts, water ports, solid waste disposal sites, and offshore drilling facilities; therefore, it is unlikely that the proposed project would interfere with SCAQMD's goals for improving air quality in the region. The proposed project would not conflict with the 2022 AQMP and, as such, would not jeopardize attainment of the CAAQS and

⁴⁴ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2024. *Connect SoCal 2024 Demographics & Growth Forecast*. Website: <https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/23-2987-tr-demographics-growth-forecast-final-040424.pdf?1712261839> (accessed May 2024).

⁴⁵ State of California, Department of Finance. 2023. *E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change*. May.

NAAQS in the area under the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. The proposed project is therefore considered consistent with Indicator 2.

Summary: Based on the discussion above, the proposed project would have the potential to conflict or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans under Indicator 1 because the proposed project would result in significant and unavoidable long-term operational pollutant emissions. As discussed below, although there is no feasible mitigation to reduce operational pollutant emissions to a less than significant level, SEIR MM AQ-3, SEIR MM AQ-4, and MM AQ-7 would require future projects to conduct a project-specific air quality assessment and implement all feasible measures to reduce operational impacts. However, impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Criteria Pollutant Analysis

The Basin is designated as non-attainment for O₃ and PM_{2.5} for federal standards and non-attainment for O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} for State standards. The SCAQMD's nonattainment status is attributed to the region's development history. Past, present, and future development projects contribute to the region's adverse air quality impacts on a cumulative basis. By its very nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. No single project is sufficient in size to, by itself, result in nonattainment of AAQS. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. If a project's contribution to the cumulative impact is considerable, then the project's impact on air quality would be considered significant.

In developing thresholds of significance for air pollutants, the SCAQMD considered the emission levels for which a project's individual emissions would be cumulatively considerable. If a project exceeds the identified significance thresholds, its emissions would be cumulatively considerable, resulting in significant adverse air quality impacts to the region's existing air quality conditions. Therefore, additional analysis to assess cumulative impacts is unnecessary. The following analysis assesses the potential project-level construction- and operation-related air quality impacts.

Construction Emissions

It is important to note that the proposed project would not, in and of itself entitle, propose, or otherwise require the construction of new development. The proposed project includes a Specific Plan Amendment to increase the allowed residential capacity for the future development of residential units within the Modified Project areas, Neighborhood D South, Neighborhood D North, and Neighborhood G, consistent with the approved 2021–2029 Housing Element of the City of Tustin General Plan.

Construction activities associated with the residential and nonresidential development capacity associated with buildout of the TLSP would be through the buildout year 2045, which would cause short-term emissions of criteria air pollutants. The primary source of emissions is the operation of construction equipment. Before development can take place, a project will be required to be analyzed for conformance with the General Plan, TLSP, zoning requirements, and other applicable local and State requirements; comply with the requirements of CEQA; and obtain all necessary clearances and permits.

Construction activities would include site preparation, grading, building construction, architectural coating, and paving activities. Construction-related effects on air quality are typically greatest during the grading phase due to the disturbance of soils. If not properly controlled, these activities would temporarily generate particulate emissions. Sources of fugitive dust would include disturbed soils at construction sites. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving construction sites would deposit dirt and mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. PM₁₀ emissions would vary from day to day, depending on the nature and magnitude of construction activity and local weather conditions. PM₁₀ emissions would depend on soil moisture, silt content of soil, wind speed, and the amount of operating equipment. Larger dust particles would settle near the source, whereas fine particles would be dispersed over greater distances from the construction site.

Water or other soil stabilizers can be used to control dust, resulting in emission reductions of 50 percent or more. The SCAQMD has established Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which would require the contractor to implement measures that would reduce the amount of particulate matter generated during the construction period.

In addition to dust-related PM₁₀ emissions, heavy trucks and construction equipment powered by gasoline and diesel engines would generate CO, SO₂, NO_x, VOCs and some soot particulate (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in exhaust emissions. If construction activities were to increase traffic congestion in the area, CO and other emissions from traffic would increase slightly while those vehicles idle in traffic. These emissions would be temporary in nature and limited to the immediate area surrounding the construction site.

Construction emissions were estimated for development envisioned under the Approved Project and Modified Project using CalEEMod. As described in the Methodology section above, information regarding a specific development project is not yet known; however, for the purposes of this analysis, future development envisioned under the TLSP would occur through the buildout year 2045. Additionally, this analysis assumes that construction activities could occur anytime beginning January 2025. Table I lists the tentative schedule, and Table J lists the potential construction equipment to be used during project construction under each phase of construction. Construction-related emissions are presented in Table K. CalEEMod output sheets are included in Appendix A.

Table I: Tentative Project Construction Schedule

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Start Date	Phase End Date	Number of Days/Week	Number of Days
1	Site Preparation	1/6/2025	8/15/2025	5	160
2	Grading	8/18/2025	3/26/2027	5	420
3	Building Construction	3/29/2027	5/1/2043	5	4200
4	Paving	5/4/2043	6/24/2044	5	300
5	Architectural Coating	12/22/20369	1/6/2046	5	2100

Source: Compiled by LSA assuming construction would start January 2025 and end January 2045 and assuming architectural coating would overlap with building construction activities (May 2024).

Table J: Diesel Construction Equipment Utilized by Construction Phase

Construction Phase	Off-Road Equipment Type	Off-Road Equipment Unit Amount	Hours Used per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8	367	0.4
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8	84	0.37
Grading	Excavators	2	8	36	0.38
	Graders	1	8	148	0.41
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.4
	Scrapers	2	8	423	0.48
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	84	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7	367	0.29
	Forklifts	3	8	82	0.2
	Generator Sets	1	8	14	0.74
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7	84	0.37
	Welders	1	8	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8	81	0.42
	Paving Equipment	2	8	89	0.36
	Rollers	2	8	36	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6	37	0.48

Source: Compiled by LSA using CalEEMod defaults (May 2024).
CalEEMod = California Emissions Estimator Model

Table K: Project Construction Emissions

Project Construction	Maximum Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOCs	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Approved Project						
Approved Project Peak Daily Emissions	38.0	43.7	188.0	0.2	55.0	13.4
SCAQMD Thresholds	75.0	100.0	550.0	150.0	150.0	55.0
Exceed?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Modified Project						
Modified Project Peak Daily Emissions	64.6	70.0	334.7	0.3	101.1	24.4
SCAQMD Thresholds	75.0	100.0	550.0	150.0	150.0	55.0
Exceeds?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Difference (Modified Project – Approved Project)	26.6	26.3	146.7	0.1	46.1	11.0

Source: Compiled by LSA (May 2024).

CO = carbon monoxide

lbs/day = pounds per day

NO_x = nitrogen oxides

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District

SO_x = sulfur oxides

VOCs = volatile organic compounds

As shown in Table K, construction emissions associated with future development as envisioned under the Modified Project would be higher than construction emissions associated with the Approved Project due to the increase in residential capacity. However, as demonstrated in Table K, construction emissions associated with the Modified Project would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds for VOCs, NO_x, CO, sulfur oxides (SO_x), PM_{2.5}, or PM₁₀ emissions.

In addition, the previously adopted 2017 SEIR mitigation measures would be required to be implemented with each development project under the proposed TLSP Amendment. This includes 2017 SEIR MM AQ-1 that requires consistency with SCAQMD rules 402 and 403, 2017 SEIR MM AQ-2 that requires the use of low VOC architectural coatings, and 2017 SEIR MM AQ-5 that requires use of Tier 4 construction equipment.

2017 SEIR MM AQ-1

During construction of the proposed project, the City, and/or developer and its contractors shall be required to comply with regional rules, which would assist in reducing short-term air pollutant emissions. SCAQMD Rule 402 requires that air pollutant emissions should not create a nuisance off-site. SCAQMD Rule 403 requires that fugitive dust be controlled with the best available control measures so the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. The City and its contractors shall use the measures presented in SCAQMD Rule 403 Tables 1, 2 and 3 (presented in Tables 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3 of the FEIS/EIR Addendum). This compliance measure shall be included in the contractor's specifications and verified on City projects by the Department of Public Works.

2017 SEIR MM AQ-2

Prior to issuance of grading permits, the project applicant shall use low VOC architectural coatings for all interior and exterior painting operations.

2017 SEIR MM AQ-5

Applicants for new development projects within the Tustin Legacy Specific Plan shall require the construction contractor to use equipment that meets the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Tier 4 emissions standards for off-road diesel-powered construction equipment with more than 50 horsepower during construction activities, unless it can be demonstrated to the City of Tustin that such equipment is not available.

Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 4 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine, as defined by the California Air Resources Board's regulations.

Prior to construction, the project engineer shall ensure that all demolition and grading plans clearly show the requirement for USEPA Tier 4 or higher emissions standards for construction equipment over 50 horsepower. During construction, the construction contractor shall maintain a list of all operating equipment in use on the construction site for verification by the City of Tustin. The construction equipment list shall state the makes, models, and numbers of construction equipment onsite. Equipment

shall be properly serviced and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Construction contractors shall also ensure that all nonessential idling of construction equipment is restricted to five minutes or less in compliance with California Air Resources Board's Rule 2449.

With implementation of 2017 SEIR MM AQ-1, 2017 SEIR MM AQ-2, and 2017 SEIR MM AQ-5, future construction of development projects envisioned under the Modified Project would not result in emissions that would result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project is in nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard.

Operational Air Quality Impacts

Operational activities associated with buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would result in long-term air pollutant emissions associated with mobile sources (e.g., vehicle trips), energy sources (e.g., natural gas), and area sources (e.g., architectural coatings and the use of landscape maintenance equipment). Before development can take place, a project will be required to be analyzed for conformance with the General Plan, TLSP, zoning requirements, and other applicable local and State requirements; comply with the requirements of CEQA; and obtain all necessary clearances and permits.

PM₁₀ emissions result from running exhaust, tire and brake wear, and the entrainment of dust into the atmosphere from vehicles traveling on paved roadways. Entrainment of PM₁₀ occurs when vehicle tires pulverize small rocks and pavement and the vehicle wakes generate airborne dust. The contribution of tire and brake wear is small compared to the other PM emission processes. Gasoline-powered engines have small rates of particulate matter emissions compared with diesel-powered vehicles. Buildout associated with the Approved Project would generate approximately 100,611 ADT while buildout associated with the Modified Project would generate approximately 116,289 ADT, resulting in an increase in 15,678 ADT.

Energy source emissions result from activities in buildings for which electricity and natural gas are used. The quantity of emissions is the product of usage intensity (i.e., the amount of natural gas) and the emission factor of the fuel source. Major sources of energy demand for the proposed project could include building mechanical systems, such as heating and air conditioning. The residential units would be constructed in compliance with the version of the Title 24 energy standards and the CALGreen Code in effect at the time building permit applications are submitted.

Typically, area source emissions consist of direct sources of air emissions located within the Modified Project area, including architectural coatings, consumer products, and the use of landscape maintenance equipment.

Long-term operation emissions associated with development consistent with the Approved Project and Modified Project were calculated using CalEEMod. Model results are shown in Table L below. CalEEMod output sheets are included in Appendix A.

Table L: Project Operational Emissions

Emission Type	Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOCs	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Approved Project						
Approved Project Mobile Sources	215.0	115.7	1,473.0	4.0	464.1	118.7
Approved Project Area Sources	228.1	68.9	416.3	0.5	5.9	5.8
Approved Project Energy Sources	1.3	22.4	12.9	0.1	1.8	1.8
Total Approved Project Emissions	444.4	207.1	1,902.2	4.6	471.7	126.3
SCAQMD Thresholds	55.0	55.0	550.0	150.0	150.0	55.0
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Modified Project						
Modified Project Mobile Sources	217.5	120.0	1,551.9	4.2	497.6	127.3
Modified Project Area Sources	391.9	144.5	776.9	1.0	12.2	12.1
Modified Project Energy Sources	2.9	50.0	27.4	0.3	4.0	4.0
Total Modified Project Emissions	612.3	314.5	2,356.1	5.5	513.8	143.3
SCAQMD Thresholds	55.0	55.0	550.0	150.0	150.0	55.0
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Increase in Emissions (Modified Project – Approved Project)	167.9	107.4	453.9	0.9	42.1	17.0

Source: Compiled by LSA (May 2024).

CO = carbon monoxide

lbs/day = pounds per day

NO_x = nitrogen oxides

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District

SO_x = sulfur oxides

VOCs = volatile organic compounds

The results shown in Table L indicate that operation-related emissions associated with future development as envisioned under the Modified Project would be higher than emissions associated with the Approved Project due to the increase in residential capacity. The results shown in Table L indicate that emissions associated with future development envisioned under the Modified Project would not exceed the significance criteria for SO_x; however, emissions of VOCs, NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} would exceed SCAQMD thresholds.

The exact timing of implementation and phasing for future development envisioned under the TLSP may vary based on a number of factors, including market and economic demands, as well as physical constraints or timing of infrastructure improvements. As such, it is possible that construction activities would still be underway while parts of the project become operational. Since the project is a programmatic level document and the timing of projects that would be developed under the TLSP are unknown at this time, the precise combination of emissions that would occur is unknown. However, since operational emissions associated with buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would exceed SCAQMD thresholds, it is assumed that combined emissions would also exceed the significance threshold established by the SCAQMD for daily project emissions.

The previously adopted 2017 SEIR mitigation measures would be required to be implemented with each development project under the proposed TLSP Amendment. In the previously adopted measures includes the following:

2017 SEIR MM AQ-3

Prior to the issuance of development permits for new non-residential projects with 100 or more employees, and expanded projects where additional square footage would result in a total of 100 or more employees, the City of Tustin and the City of Irvine, as applicable, shall impose a mix of TDM measures which, upon estimation, would result in an average vehicle ridership of at least 1.5, for each development with characteristics that would be reasonably conducive to successful implementation of such TDM measures. These TDM measures may include one or more of the following, as determined appropriate and feasible by each city on a case-by-case basis:

- Establish preferential parking for carpool vehicles.
- Provide bicycle parking facilities.
- Provide shower and locker facilities.
- Provide carpool and vanpool loading areas.
- Incorporate bus stop improvements into facility design.
- Implement shuttles to shopping, eating, recreation, and/or parking and transit facilities.
- Construct remote parking facilities.
- Provide pedestrian circulation linkages.
- Construct pedestrian grade separations.
- Establish carpool and vanpool programs.
- Provide cash allowances, passes, and other public transit and purchase incentives.
- Establish parking fees for single occupancy vehicles.
- Provide parking subsidies for rideshare vehicles.
- Institute a computerized commuter rideshare matching system.
- Provide a guaranteed ride-home program for ridesharing.
- Establish alternative work week, flex-time, and compressed work week schedules.

- Establish telecommuting or work-at-home programs. Provide additional vacation and compensatory leave incentives.
- Provide on-site lunch rooms/cafeterias and commercial service such as banks, restaurants, and small retail.
- Provide on-site day care facilities.
- Establish an employee transportation coordinator(s).

2017 SEIR MM AQ-4

If not required under each individual development's TDM plan, the City of Tustin and the City of Irvine, as applicable, shall implement the following measures, as determined appropriate or feasible by each city on a case by case basis:

- Reschedule truck deliveries and pickups for off peak hours.
- Implement lunch shuttle service from a worksite(s) to food establishments.
- Implement compressed work week schedules where weekly work hours are compressed into fewer than five days, such as 9/80, 4/40, or 3/36.
- Provide on site child care and after school facilities or contribute to off site developments within walking distance.
- Provide on site employee services such as cafeterias, banks, etc.
- Implement a pricing structure for single occupancy employee parking, and/or provide discounts to ride sharers.
- Construct off site pedestrian facility improvements such as overpasses and wider sidewalks.
- Include retail services within or adjacent to residential subdivisions.
- Provide shuttles to major rail transit centers or multi modal stations.
- Contribute to regional transit systems (e.g., right of way, capital improvements, etc.).
- Synchronize traffic lights on streets impacted by development.

- Construct, contribute, or dedicate land for the provision of off site bicycle trails linking the facility to designated bicycle commuting routes.
- Include residential units within a commercial development.
- Provide off site bicycle facility improvements, such as bicycle trails linking the facility to designated bicycle commuting routes, or on site improvements, such as bicycle paths.
- Include bicycle parking facilities such as bicycle lockers.
- Include showers for bicycling and pedestrian employees' use.
- Construct on site pedestrian facility improvements, such as building access, which is physically separated from street and parking lot traffic, and walk paths.

In addition to 2017 SEIR MM AQ-3 and 2017 SEIR MM AQ-4, MM AQ-7 would require the implementation of all feasible measures to reduce operational impacts associated with future residential development envisioned under the Modified Project.

MM AQ-7

Prior to issuance of building permits, the City of Tustin shall identify project design details and specifications, where feasible, to document implementation and compliance with the following emission reduction measures. Implementation of the following measures, where applicable, are considered to be applicable, feasible, and effective in reducing criteria pollutant emissions generated by the project:

- Exceed Title 24 standards by 20 percent.
- Install programmable thermostat timers and smart meters.
- Install energy efficient appliances and high-efficiency electric hot water heaters.
- Incorporate design features (e.g., pollution prevention, pollution reduction, barriers, landscaping, ventilation systems, or other measures) at the proposed residential uses to minimize the potential impacts of air pollution on sensitive receptors.
- Incorporate fuel-efficient heating equipment and other appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces, boiler units, and low or zero-emitting architectural coatings. Utilize only Energy Star heating, cooling, and lighting devices, and appliances.

- Utilize energy-efficient design features, including appropriate site orientation, use of lighter color roofing and building materials, and use of deciduous shade trees and windbreak trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling.
- Provide bicycle parking/storage facilities on site. Bicycle parking facilities should be near destination points and easy to find. At least one bicycle parking space for every 20 vehicle parking spaces should be provided.
- Provide building access and paths which are physically separated from street parking lot traffic and that eliminate physical barriers such as walls, berms, landscaping and slopes that impede the use of pedestrians, bicycle facilities, or public transportation vehicles.
- Link culs-de-sac and dead-end streets to encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel.
- Provide traffic reduction modifications to Project roads, such as: narrower streets, speed platforms, bulb-outs, and intersection modifications designed to reduce vehicle speeds and to encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel.
- Provide preferential parking spaces near the entrance of buildings for those who carpool/vanpool/rideshare and provide signage.
- Install 240-volt electrical outlets or Level 3 chargers in parking lots and garages that would enable charging of electric vehicles.
- Maximize the planting of trees in landscaping and parking lots.
- Install outdoor electrical outlets to promote the use of electric lawn mowers and leaf blowers.

While these mitigation measures would reduce criteria air pollutant emissions generated during operational activities associated with future development envisioned under the proposed TLSP Amendment, there is currently not enough information to quantify emissions of specific development that may take place under the TLSP. Without quantification to guarantee a less than significant finding, future development projects may still exceed the SCAQMD regional significance thresholds. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would result in a significant impact related to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Basin is in nonattainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard. Impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Long-Term Microscale (CO Hot Spot) Analysis

Vehicular trips associated with the proposed project would contribute to congestion at intersections and along roadway segments in the project vicinity. Localized air quality impacts would occur when emissions from vehicular traffic increase as a result of the proposed project. The primary mobile-source pollutant of local concern is CO, a direct function of vehicle idling time and, thus, of traffic flow conditions. CO transport is extremely limited; under normal meteorological conditions, CO disperses rapidly with distance from the source. However, under certain extreme meteorological conditions, CO concentrations near a congested roadway or intersection may reach unhealthful levels, affecting local sensitive receptors (e.g., residents, schoolchildren, the elderly, and hospital patients). Typically, high CO concentrations are associated with roadways or intersections operating at unacceptable levels of service or with extremely high traffic volumes. In areas with high ambient background CO concentrations, modeling is recommended to determine a project's effect on local CO levels.

An assessment of project-related impacts on localized ambient air quality requires that future ambient air quality levels be projected. Existing CO concentrations in the immediate project vicinity are not available. Ambient CO levels monitored at the Anaheim monitoring station, the closest station to the City of Tustin, showed a highest recorded 1-hour concentration of 2.4 ppm (the State standard is 20 ppm) and a highest 8-hour concentration of 1.7 ppm (the State standard is 9 ppm) during the past 3 years (Table G). The highest CO concentrations would normally occur during peak traffic hours; hence, CO impacts calculated under peak traffic conditions represent a worst-case analysis.

Buildout associated with the Approved Project would generate approximately 100,611 ADT, including 5,118 AM peak hour trips and 338 PM peak hour trips while buildout associated with the Modified Project would generate approximately 116,289 ADT, including 8,370 AM peak hour trips and 11,123 PM peak hour trips. As such, the Modified Project would result in an increase in 15,678 ADT, including 3,251 AM peak hour trips and 1,777 PM peak hour trips. The proposed project would not result in any operational deficiencies to the surrounding roadway system. The evaluation of the study area intersections shows that the addition of traffic associated with new development allowed under the Modified Project is not expected to create significant level of service changes under buildout conditions. Therefore, project traffic would not create any significant adverse impacts to nearby intersections.

Therefore, given the extremely low level of CO concentrations in the City, and lack of traffic impacts at any intersections, project-related vehicles are not expected to contribute significantly or result in the CO concentrations exceeding the State or federal CO standards.

Health Risk on Nearby Sensitive Receptors

As discussed previously, the proposed project would not, in and of itself entitle, propose, or otherwise require the construction of new development. The proposed project includes a Specific Plan Amendment to increase the allowed residential capacity for the future development of residential units within the Modified Project areas, Neighborhood D South, Neighborhood D North, and Neighborhood G, consistent with the approved 2021–2029 Housing Element of the City of Tustin General Plan.

The SCAQMD recommends the evaluation of localized air quality impacts to sensitive receptors such as residential land uses in the immediate vicinity of the opportunity sites as a result of construction and operational activities. The thresholds are based on standards established by the SCAQMD in its Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) Methodology⁴⁶ and are measured against construction and operational emissions that occur on a specific project site. These emissions are primarily generated from heavy-duty construction equipment and grading and trenching activities. However, the LSTs are applicable to projects at the project-specific level and are not applicable to programmatic documents, such as the proposed project. Construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed project, would however, have the potential to cause or contribute to localized air quality impacts to nearby residential land uses. Localized construction impacts of future residential development could potentially exceed the LSTs, particularly for construction of areas larger than 5 acres or areas with more intense construction activities. To address this, regulatory measures (e.g., SCAQMD Rule 201 for a permit to operate, Rule 403 for fugitive dust control, Rule 1113 for architectural coatings, Rule 1403 for new source review, and CARB's Airborne Toxic Control Measures) are currently in place, and mitigation would be imposed at the project level, which may include use of special equipment.

Although LSTs are applicable to projects at the project-specific level and are not applicable to programmatic documents, such as the proposed project, this analysis conservatively evaluates localized construction emissions associated with development consistent with the proposed project based on the SCAQMD's LST Methodology. LSTs are based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant within the project Source Receptor Area (SRA) and the distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. For the proposed project, the appropriate SRA for the LST is the nearby Central Orange County (SRA 17). SCAQMD provides LST screening tables for 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500-meter source-receptor distances. Although the closest existing sensitive receptors are located approximately 140 feet from the project area boundary; this analysis conservatively assumes the SCAQMD's minimum distance of 25 meters to account for future sensitive receptors that may be constructed within 25 meters. It is also assumed that the maximum daily disturbed acreage during construction would be 5 acres. The results of the analysis are shown in Table M below.

Table M: Project Localized Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

Source	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
On-Site Project Construction Emissions	19.4	35.3	7.8	4.0
Localized Significance Threshold	183.0	1,253.0	13.0	7.0
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Source: Compiled by LSA (May 2024).

CO= carbon monoxide

lbs/day = pounds per day

NO_x= nitrogen oxides

PM_{2.5}= particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size

PM₁₀= particulate matter less than 10 microns in size

The results of the LST analysis, summarized in Table M, indicates that the project would not result in an exceedance of the SCAQMD LSTs during project construction. In addition, the previously adopted 2017 SEIR mitigation measures would be required to be implemented with each development

⁴⁶ SCAQMD. 2021. Localized Significance Thresholds. Website: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/localized-significance-thresholds> (accessed April 2024).

project under the proposed TLSP Amendment. Implementation of 2017 MM AQ-6 requires a project-specific assessment of potential project-related localized quality impacts and implementation of feasible mitigation measures to reduce emissions.

2017 SEIR MM AQ-6

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the applicants for individual new developments shall evaluate localized construction-related air quality impacts. Localized construction emissions shall be evaluated to the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Localized Significance Thresholds for construction. Applicable mitigation measures to reduce potential localized construction-related air quality impacts shall be included in the evaluation, as necessary, to minimize impacts to the extent feasible and shall be implemented. The evaluation shall be submitted to the City of Tustin for review. In addition, all recommended mitigation measures shall be noted on all construction plans submitted to the City of Tustin Building and Public Works Department for verification.

It should be noted that the amount of emissions from a project does not necessarily correspond to the concentrations of air pollutants. A dispersion modeling analysis would be necessary to calculate health risk from project implementation. However, since it is not possible to translate the amount of an unknown future specific project's emissions to a particular concentration, it is not possible to calculate the risk factor for a particular health effect at the time of this analysis.

Known health effects related to ozone include worsening of bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema and a decrease in lung function. Particulate matter can also lead to a variety of health effects in people. These include premature death of people with heart or lung disease, heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, decreased lung function, and increased respiratory symptoms. Regional emissions of criteria pollutants contribute to these known health effects. The SCAQMD is the primary agency responsible for ensuring the health and welfare of sensitive individuals and that they are not exposed to elevated concentrations of criteria pollutants in the Basin. To achieve the health-based standards established by the USEPA, the SCAQMD prepares an AQMP that details regional programs to attain the ambient air quality standards.

Although the analysis for the proposed project identifies that construction emissions associated with development envisioned as part of the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds for VOCs, NO_x, CO, SO_x, PM_{2.5}, or PM₁₀ emissions, it should be noted that not exceeding the SCAQMD's numeric regional mass daily thresholds does not necessarily correspond to a determination for health risk impacts to sensitive receptors. This is because the mass daily thresholds are in pounds per day emitted into the air, whereas health effects are determined based on the concentration of emissions in the air at a particular receptor (e.g., ppm by volume of air, or µg/m³ of air). State and federal ambient air quality standards were developed to protect the most susceptible population groups from adverse health effects and were established in terms of parts per million or micrograms per cubic meter for the applicable emissions.

However, the SCAQMD acknowledges that they have only been able to correlate potential health outcomes for very large emissions sources; specifically, 6,620 pounds per day (lbs/day) of NO_x, and

89,180 lbs/day of VOCs were expected to result in approximately 20 premature deaths per year and 89,947 school absences due to ozone.⁴⁷ As identified in Table K above, construction associated with the Modified Project would generate a maximum of 70.0 lbs/day of NO_x and 64.6 lbs/day of VOCs and as shown in Table L, operation of the proposed project would generate a maximum of 314.5 lbs/day of NO_x and 612.3 lbs/day of VOCs. Therefore, it is not expected that any future development associated with the proposed project would generate 6,620 lbs/day of NO_x or 89,180 lbs/day of VOC emissions. Therefore, emissions associated with the proposed project are not sufficiently high enough to correlate health effects on a Basin-wide level.

Current scientific, technological, and modeling limitations prevent the relation of expected adverse air quality impacts to likely health consequences. For this reason, this discussion explains why it is not feasible to provide such an analysis.

The proposed project includes a Specific Plan Amendment to increase the allowed residential capacity for the future development of residential units within the Modified Project areas, Neighborhood D South, Neighborhood D North, and Neighborhood G, consistent with the approved 2021–2029 Housing Element of the City of Tustin General Plan. As discussed above, once a specific development project is proposed, the project would be reviewed in accordance with CEQA and would require further evaluation at the project level to demonstrate whether emissions would exceed SCAQMD's LSTs and require project-specific mitigation.

In addition, the project would be required to comply with SCAQMD standard conditions, including Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) to control fugitive dust and Rule 1113 (Architectural Coatings) to control VOC emissions from paint. Furthermore, any necessary mitigation would be imposed at the project level once such future projects are proposed.

Asbestos

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) refers to the asbestos mineral as a natural component of soils or rocks, as opposed to asbestos in commercial products or other processing operations. Ultramafic rocks may contain asbestos or asbestos-like materials. Naturally occurring asbestos can be released from rocks or soils by routine human activities, such as construction, mining, agriculture, or natural weathering processes. If NOA is disturbed and fibers are released into the air it may become a health risk from inhalation. According to the California Geological Survey, no such rock has been identified in the project vicinity⁴⁸. When demolition is proposed during construction, the demolition of existing buildings may expose asbestos used in building materials. The proposed project would not include any demolition. Therefore, the potential risk for naturally occurring asbestos during project construction is small and would not be significant.

⁴⁷ Supreme Court of California. 2015. *Sierra Club, Revive the San Joaquin, and League of Women Voters of Fresno, Plaintiffs and Appellants, v. County of Fresno, Defendant and Despondent, and Friant Ranch, L.P., Real Part in Interest and Despondent*. April.

⁴⁸ California Geological Survey, n.d. Areas with Potential for Naturally Occurring Asbestos. Website: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=da4b648958844134adc25ff002dbea1c> (accessed April 2024).

Odors

During construction of future development envisioned under the proposed project, some odors may be present due to diesel exhaust. However, these odors would be temporary and limited to the construction period. The proposed project would not include any activities or operations that would generate objectionable odors and once operational, development envisioned under the proposed project would not be a source of odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) affecting a substantial number of people.

ENERGY IMPACTS

The following describes the potential impacts regarding energy resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project.

Energy Consumption

The proposed project would increase the demand for energy through day-to-day operations and fuel consumption associated with project construction. This section discusses energy use resulting from implementation of the proposed project and evaluates whether the proposed project would result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources or conflict with any applicable plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Construction Energy Use

Construction activities associated with the residential and nonresidential development capacity associated with buildout of the TLSP would be through the buildout year 2045, which would cause fuel consumption associated with construction activities. The primary source of emissions is the operation of construction equipment. Before development can take place, a project will be required to be analyzed for conformance with the General Plan, TLSP, zoning requirements, and other applicable local and State requirements; comply with the requirements of CEQA; and obtain all necessary clearances and permits.

Construction activities would include grading, site preparation, building construction, architectural coating, and paving activities. Construction activities require energy associated with the manufacture and transportation of building materials, grading activities, and building construction. Construction activities also typically require electricity to power construction-related equipment and do not involve the consumption of natural gas.

Transportation energy represents the largest energy use during construction and would be from the transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and construction worker vehicles that would use petroleum fuels (e.g., diesel fuel and/or gasoline). Therefore, the analysis of energy use during construction focuses on fuel consumption. Construction trucks and vendor trucks hauling materials to and from a site would be anticipated to use diesel fuel, whereas construction workers traveling to and from a site would be anticipated to use gasoline-powered vehicles. Fuel consumption from transportation uses depends on the type and number of trips, VMT, the fuel efficiency of the vehicles, and the travel mode.

Estimates of fuel consumption (diesel fuel and gasoline) from construction equipment, construction trucks, and construction worker vehicles were based on default construction equipment assumptions and trip estimates from CalEEMod and fuel efficiencies from EMFAC2021. Fuel consumption estimates are presented in Table N. CalEEMod output sheets are included in Appendix A, and detailed energy calculations are included in Appendix B.

Table N: Energy Consumption Estimates during Construction

Energy Type	Total Energy Consumption	Annual Energy Consumption
Approved Project		
Approved Project Diesel Fuel (total gallons)	11,271,055.1	563,552.8
Approved Project Gasoline (total gallons)	19,386,047.1	969,302.4
Modified Project		
Modified Project Diesel Fuel (total gallons)	14,444,946.8	722,247.3
Modified Project Gasoline (total gallons)	35,955,276.2	1,797,763.8
Increase in Energy Usage (Modified Project – Approved Project)		
Increase in Diesel Fuel (total gallons)	3,173,891.7	158,694.6
Increase in Gasoline (total gallons)	16,569,229.1	828,461.5

Source: Compiled by LSA (May 2024).

Note: The annual energy consumption was calculated by averaging the total energy consumption over the approximately 20-year buildout period.

As indicated in Table N, development envisioned under the Modified Project would consume approximately 722,247.3 gallons of diesel fuel per year and approximately 1,797,763.8 gallons of gasoline per year during construction, which is an increase of 158,694.6 gallons of diesel fuel per year and approximately 828,461.5 gallons of gasoline per year over the Approved Project. Based on fuel consumption obtained from EMFAC2021, approximately 1.2 billion gallons of gasoline and approximately 157.1 million gallons of diesel will be consumed from vehicle trips in Orange County in 2024. Therefore, the energy usage associated with buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would increase the annual construction generated fuel use in Orange County approximately by approximately 0.5 percent for diesel fuel usage and by 0.1 percent for gasoline fuel usage. As such, project construction would have a minimal effect on local and regional energy supplies. Furthermore, impacts related to energy use during construction would be temporary and relatively small in comparison to Orange County's overall use of the State's available energy resources. No unusual project characteristics would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy efficient than at comparable construction sites in the region or the State. In addition, construction activities are not anticipated to result in an inefficient use of energy as gasoline and diesel fuel would be supplied by construction contractors who would conserve the use of their supplies to minimize their costs on the project. The project would not cause or result in the need for additional energy facilities or an additional or expanded delivery system. For these reasons, fuel consumption during construction would not be inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary.

Operational Energy Use

Operational activities associated with the additional housing units and remaining commercial buildout capacity consistent with the buildout envisioned as part of the proposed project would result in energy demand associated with natural gas use, electricity consumption, and fuel used for vehicle trips. Energy consumption was estimated for the proposed project using default energy

intensities by land use type in CalEEMod. In addition, the proposed project would also result in energy usage associated with gasoline and diesel fuel consumed by project-related vehicle trips. Trip generation rates for the proposed project were based on the project's trip generation estimates. Buildout associated with the Approved Project would generate approximately 100,611 ADT while buildout associated with the Modified Project would generate approximately 116,289 ADT, resulting in an increase in 15,678 ADT. The amount of operational fuel use was estimated using CARB's EMFAC2021 model, which provided projections for typical daily fuel usage in Orange County.

Electricity, natural gas, and fuel usage estimates associated with the proposed project are shown in Table O.

Table O: Energy Consumption Estimates during Operation

Energy Type	Annual Energy Consumption
Approved Project	
Electricity Consumption (kWh/year)	45,612,144
Natural Gas Consumption (therms/year)	867,801
Gasoline (gallons/year)	2,505,724.1
Diesel Fuel (gallons/year)	263,739.9
Modified Project	
Electricity Consumption (kWh/year)	82,337,291
Natural Gas Consumption (therms/year)	1,946,109
Gasoline (gallons/year)	9,171,101.1
Diesel Fuel (gallons/year)	965,303.8
Increase in Energy Usage (Modified Project – Approved Project)	
Electricity Consumption (kWh/year)	36,725,147
Natural Gas Consumption (therms/year)	1,078,308
Gasoline (gallons/year)	6,665,377
Diesel Fuel (gallons/year)	701,564

Source: Compiled by LSA (May 2024).
kWh = kilowatt-hours

As shown in Table O, the estimated electricity demand associated with development consistent with the Modified Project is 82,337,291 kWh per year, which is an increase in 36,725,147 kWh per year over the Approved Project. Total electricity consumption in Orange County in 2022 was 20,244 GWh (20,243,721,856 kWh). Therefore, operation of the proposed project would increase the annual electricity consumption in Orange County by approximately 0.4 percent.

Additionally, as shown in Table O, the estimated natural gas demand associated with development consistent with the Modified Project is 1,946,109 therms per year, which is an increase in 1,078,308 therms per year over the Approved Project. Total natural gas consumption in Orange County in 2022 was 573 million therms (572,454,744 therms). Therefore, operation of the proposed project would increase the annual natural gas consumption in Orange County by approximately 0.3 percent.

Electrical and natural gas demand associated with future operations would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary in comparison to other similar developments in the region. Furthermore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. All future development would be required to adhere to all

federal, State, and local requirements for energy efficiency, including the latest Title 24 standards. Title 24 building energy efficiency standards establish minimum efficiency standards related to various building features, including appliances, water and space heating and cooling equipment, building insulation and roofing, and lighting, which would reduce energy usage.

Buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would also result in energy usage associated with gasoline and diesel fuel consumed by project-related vehicle trips. As shown in Table O, the increase in fuel use associated with the vehicle trips generated by the proposed project is estimated at approximately 9,171,101.1 gallons of gasoline and 965,303.8 gallons of diesel fuel per year, which is an increase in 6,665,377 gallons of gasoline and 701,564 gallons of diesel fuel per year over buildout associated with the Approved Project. Based on fuel consumption obtained from EMFAC2021, approximately 1.2 billion gallons of gasoline and approximately 157.1 million gallons of diesel will be consumed from vehicle trips in Orange County in 2024. Therefore, vehicle trips associated with the buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would increase the annual fuel use in Orange County by approximately 0.8 percent for gasoline fuel usage and approximately 0.6 percent for diesel fuel usage. Fuel consumption associated with vehicle trips generated by project operations would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary in comparison to other similar developments in the region.

Although future development, as envisioned under the Modified Project would result in an increase in demand for electricity, this increase would not require SCE to expand or construct infrastructure that could cause substantial environmental impacts because all of the opportunity sites are already served by utilities or directly adjacent to existing urban development. Similarly, natural gas infrastructure is not anticipated due to cumulative development. Transportation energy use would also increase; however, this transportation energy use would not represent a major amount of energy use when compared to the amount of existing development and to the total number of vehicle trips and VMT throughout Orange County and the region. As such, the buildout associated with the proposed project would not result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation.

Conflict with Renewable Energy or Energy Efficiency Plans

In 2002, the Legislature passed SB 1389, which required the CEC to develop an integrated energy plan every 2 years for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels for the Integrated Energy Policy Report. The plan calls for the State to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies a number of strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators in implementing incentive programs for ZEVs and their infrastructure needs, and encouragement of urban designs that reduce VMT and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

The CEC's *2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report* provide the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. As indicated above, energy usage associated with future development envisioned under the Modified Project during construction would be temporary in nature and would be relatively small in comparison to the overall use in the County. In addition,

energy usage associated with operation of the Modified Project would be relatively small in comparison to the overall use in Orange County, and the State's available energy resources. Therefore, energy impacts at the regional level would be negligible. Because California's energy conservation planning actions are conducted at a regional level, and because the proposed project's total impact on regional energy supplies would be minor, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct California's energy conservation plans as described in the CEC's Integrated Energy Policy Report. Additionally, as demonstrated above, the proposed project would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACTS

This section describes the potential GHG impacts associated with implementation the proposed project.

Generation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This section describes the proposed project's construction- and operational-related GHG emissions and contribution to global climate change. The SCAQMD has not addressed emission thresholds for construction in its *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*; however, the SCAQMD requires quantification and disclosure. Thus, an evaluation of the project's impacts related to the release of GHG emissions for both construction and operational phases of the project is described below.

Short-Term Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Construction activities associated with the construction of residential and nonresidential development capacity would cause short-term GHG emissions. Construction activities with the proposed project would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and builder supply vendor vehicles, each of which typically use fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Furthermore, CH₄ is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change.

As indicated above, the SCAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. However, lead agencies are required to quantify and disclose GHG emissions that would occur during construction. The SCAQMD then requires the construction GHG emissions to be amortized over the life of the project, defined by the SCAQMD as 30 years⁴⁹, added to the operational emissions, and compared to the applicable interim GHG significance threshold tier.

Using CalEEMod, it is estimated that development envisioned under the Approved Project would generate approximately 114,287.0 MT CO₂e during construction of the project. When annualized over the 30-year life of the project, annual emissions would be 3,809.6 MT CO₂e.

⁴⁹ The SCAQMD has identified the average operational lifespan of buildings to be 30 years. Website: [http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-\(ghg\)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/ghgattachmente.pdf](http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/ghgattachmente.pdf) (accessed April 2024).

Additionally, it is estimated that development envisioned under the Modified Project would generate approximately 201,303.0 MT CO₂e during construction of the project. When annualized over the 30-year life of the project, annual emissions would be 6,710.0 MT CO₂e.

Long-Term Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Operational activities associated with the residential and nonresidential development capacity consistent with the buildout envisioned as part of the TLSP would result in long-term GHG emissions associated with mobile sources (e.g., vehicle trips), area sources (e.g., maintenance activities and landscaping), indirect emissions from sources associated with energy consumption, waste sources (land filling and waste disposal), and water sources (water supply and conveyance, treatment, and distribution). Mobile-source GHG emissions would include project-generated vehicle trips to and from the project. Area-source emissions would be associated with activities such as landscaping and maintenance within the Modified Project area. Energy source emissions would be generated at off-site utility providers because of increased electricity demand generated by the project. Waste source emissions generated by the proposed project include energy generated by land filling and other methods of disposal related to transporting and managing project-generated waste. In addition, water source emissions associated with the proposed project are generated by water supply and conveyance, water treatment, water distribution, and wastewater treatment.

Following guidance from the SCAQMD, GHG emissions were estimated for the Approved Project and Modified Project using CalEEMod. Table P shows the calculated GHG emissions.

Table P: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MT/yr)

Emissions Source	Operational Emissions (MT/yr)			
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Approved Project				
Approved Project Mobile Sources	55,046.0	2.4	2.4	55,820.0
Approved Project Area Sources	1,142.9	<0.1	<0.1	1,144.5
Approved Project Energy Sources	15,610.0	1.1	0.1	15,665.0
Approved Project Water Sources	790.2	13.2	0.3	1,213.4
Approved Project Waste Sources	641.7	64.1	0.0	2,245.2
Total Approved Project Emissions	73,230.0	80.8	2.8	76,088.1
Approved Project Amortized Construction Emissions				3,809.6
Total Approved Project Annual Emissions				79,897.7
SCAQMD Threshold				3,000
Exceed?				Yes
Modified Project				
Modified Project Mobile Sources	68,399.0	2.9	2.9	69,330.0
Modified Project Area Sources	2,350.6	0.1	<0.1	2,353.7
Modified Project Energy Sources	30,192.0	2.1	0.2	30,296.0
Modified Project Water Sources	1,695.3	25.0	0.6	2,501.2
Modified Project Waste Sources	1,097.7	109.7	0.0	3,840.4
Modified Project Emissions	103,735	139.8	3.6	108,321.3
Modified Project Amortized Construction Emissions				6,710.1
Total Modified Project Annual Emissions				115,031.4
SCAQMD Threshold				3,000
Exceed?				Yes

Table P: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MT/yr)

Emissions Source	Operational Emissions (MT/yr)			
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Increase in Emissions (Modified Project – Approved Project)				35,133.7

Source: Compiled by LSA (May 2024).

CH₄ = methane

CO₂ = carbon dioxide

CO₂e = carbon dioxide equivalent

MT/yr = metric tons per year

N₂O = nitrous oxide

SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District

As discussed above, according to SCAQMD, a project would have less than significant GHG emissions if it would result in operational-related GHG emissions of less than 3,000 MT CO₂e/yr. Based on the analysis results, the Modified Project would result in approximately 115,031.4 MT CO₂e/yr, an increase of approximately 35,133.7 MT CO₂e/yr over the Approved Project, which would exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e/yr.

However, before development can occur, once a specific development project is proposed, it would be required to be analyzed for conformance with the General Plan, TLSP, zoning requirements, and other applicable local and State requirements; comply with the requirements of CEQA; and obtain all necessary clearances and permits. As demonstrated above, the likely scale and extent of buildout associated with future projects envisioned under the Modified Project would likely exceed the SCAQMD thresholds.

The previously adopted 2017 SEIR mitigation measures would be required to be implemented with each development project under the proposed TLSP Amendment. As listed previously in the Air Quality discussion, this includes 2017 SEIR MM AQ-3, 2017 SEIR MM AQ-4, and MM AQ-7. While these mitigation measures would reduce GHG emissions generated during operational activities associated with future development envisioned under the proposed TLSP Amendment, emissions would continue to exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e/yr, and impacts would continue to be significant and unavoidable.

Consistency with Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plans

An evaluation of the proposed project's consistency with the 2022 Scoping Plan and the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS is provided below.

2022 Scoping Plan

The following discussion evaluates the proposed project according to the goals of the 2022 Scoping Plan, EO B-30-15, AB 1279, SB 32, and AB 197.

EO B-30-15 added the immediate target of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. CARB released a second update to the Scoping Plan, the 2017 Scoping Plan, to reflect the 2030 target set by EO B-30-15 and codified by SB 32. SB 32 affirms the importance of addressing climate change by codifying into statute the GHG emissions reductions target of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 contained in EO B-30-15. SB 32 builds on AB 32 and keeps us on the path toward achieving the State's 2050 objective of reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

The companion bill to SB 32, AB 197, provides additional direction to the CARB related to the adoption of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. Additional direction in AB 197 intended to provide easier public access to air emissions data that are collected by CARB was posted in December 2016. AB 1279 establishes State policy to achieve net zero GHG emissions no later than 2045 and for Statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions to be reduced to at least 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045.

In addition, the 2022 Scoping Plan assesses progress toward the statutory 2030 target, while laying out a path to achieving carbon neutrality no later than 2045. The 2022 Scoping Plan focuses on outcomes needed to achieve carbon neutrality by assessing paths for clean technology, energy deployment, natural and working lands, and others, and is designed to meet the State's long-term climate objectives and support a range of economic, environmental, energy security, environmental justice, and public health priorities.

The 2022 Scoping Plan focuses on building clean energy production and distribution infrastructure for a carbon-neutral future, including transitioning existing energy production and transmission infrastructure to produce zero-carbon electricity and hydrogen, and utilizing biogas resulting from wildfire management or landfill and dairy operations, among other substitutes. The 2022 Scoping Plan states that in almost all sectors, electrification will play an important role. The 2022 Scoping Plan evaluates clean energy and technology options and the transition away from fossil fuels, including adding four times the solar and wind capacity by 2045 and about 1,700 times the amount of current hydrogen supply. As discussed in the 2022 Scoping Plan, EO N-79-20 requires that all new passenger vehicles sold in California will be zero-emission by 2035, and all other fleets will have transitioned to zero-emission as fully possible by 2045, which will reduce the percentage of fossil fuel combustion vehicles.

Energy efficient measures are intended to maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards, pursue additional efficiency efforts including new technologies and new policy and implementation mechanisms, and pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California. In addition, these measures are designed to expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings. As identified above, buildout of the proposed project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 and CALGreen Code standards regarding water efficiency and energy conservation requirements. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with applicable energy measures.

Water conservation and efficiency measures are intended to continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water. Increasing the efficiency of water transport and reducing water use would reduce GHG emissions. As noted above, buildout associated with the proposed project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 and CALGreen Code standards, which include a variety of different measures, including reduction of wastewater and water use. In addition, the project would be required to comply with the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any of the water conservation and efficiency measures.

The goal of transportation and motor vehicle measures is to develop regional GHG emissions reduction targets for passenger vehicles. Specific regional emission targets for transportation

emissions would not directly apply to the proposed project. The second phase of Pavley standards will reduce GHG emissions from new cars by 34 percent from 2016 levels by 2025, resulting in a 3 percent decrease in average vehicle emissions for all vehicles by 2020. Vehicles traveling to the Modified Project area would comply with the Pavley II (LEV III) Advanced Clean Cars Program. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the identified transportation and motor vehicle measures.

2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

SCAG’s 2024–2050 RTP/SCS identifies that land use strategies that focus on new housing and job growth in areas served by high quality transit and other opportunity areas would be consistent with a land use development pattern that supports and complements the proposed transportation network. The core vision in the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS is to better manage the existing transportation system through design management strategies, integrate land use decisions and technological advancements, create complete streets that are safe to all roadway users, preserve the transportation system, and expand transit and foster development in transit oriented communities. The 2024–2050 RTP/SCS contains transportation projects to help more efficiently distribute population, housing, and employment growth, as well as forecast development that is generally consistent with regional-level general plan data. The forecasted development pattern, when integrated with the financially constrained transportation investments identified in the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS, would reach the GHG emissions reduction target set by CARB, including the regional target of reducing GHG emissions from autos and light-duty trucks by 19 percent by 2035 (compared to 2005 levels). The 2024–2050 RTP/SCS does not require that local General Plans, Specific Plans, or zoning be consistent with the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS but provides incentives for consistency for governments and developers.

The objectives of the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS are to create a region with: transit as a backbone of the transportation system; more Complete Streets where people and safety are prioritized; policies that encourage emerging technologies and mobility innovations that support rather than hamper regional goals; more housing, jobs, and mobility options closer together in Priority Development Areas to preserve natural lands and open spaces; more housing to address the existing housing need as defined by the RHNA; safe and fluid movement of goods, with a commitment to the broad deployment of zero- and near-zero emission technologies.

With respect to determining the proposed project’s consistency with AQMP growth assumptions, the projections in the AQMP for achieving air quality goals are based on assumptions in SCAG’s 2024–2050 RTP/SCS regarding population, housing, and growth trends. According to SCAG’s 2024–2050 RTP/SCS, in 2019, the City’s population was 80,400 residents and the City had 27,000 households and 51,700 jobs. Households are forecast to increase by approximately 6,800 households by 2035 and 7,000 households by 2050 and employment are forecast to increase by approximately 14,600 jobs by 2035 and 19,600 jobs by 2050.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ SCAG. 2024. *Connect SoCal 2024 Demographics & Growth Forecast*. Website: <https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/23-2987-tr-demographics-growth-forecast-final-040424.pdf?1712261839> (accessed May 2024).

The proposed project includes a Specific Plan Amendment to amend the TLSP to increase the allowed residential capacity, consistent with the 2021–2029 Housing Element Update. As discussed in the Project Description, the proposed project would not directly result in physical development but upon approval of the Modified Project, the Modified Project area could accommodate 4,970 additional units to help the City meet its RHNA allocation.

The development of 4,970 housing units would result in approximately 14,314 additional residents based on the estimated 2.88 persons per household⁵¹ in Tustin. Future development implemented in accordance with the proposed Specific Plan Amendment would accommodate planned regional housing growth included in the SCAG RHNA and would be required to adhere to the General Plan. Therefore, since the purpose of the proposed project is to accommodate planned regional housing growth included in the SCAG RHNA, the proposed project would not exceed the growth assumptions in the SCAG's 2024–2050 RTP/SCS. Based on the nature of the proposed project, it is anticipated that implementation of the proposed project would not interfere with SCAG's ability to implement the regional strategies outlined in the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS.

Implementing SCAG's 2024–2050 RTP/SCS will greatly reduce the regional GHG emissions from transportation, helping to achieve statewide emissions reduction targets. The proposed project would not interfere with SCAG's ability to achieve the region's GHG reduction target of 19 percent below 2005 per capita emissions levels by 2035. As identified above, the proposed project would help the City meet its RHNA allocation, which is consistent with SCAG's objectives to provide more housing in Priority Development Areas to preserve natural lands and open spaces and to address the existing housing need as defined by the RHNA. As such, the proposed project would be consistent with SCAG's 2024–2050 RTP/SCS.

Although the proposed project would be consistent with the identified measures and goals from the 2022 Scoping Plan and 2024–2050 RTP/SCS, the proposed project would result in a significant and unavoidable impact for GHG emissions based on SCAQMD thresholds. As such, the proposed project would not comply with existing State regulations adopted to achieve the overall GHG emissions reduction goals identified in the 2022 Scoping Plan, EO B-30-15, and AB 197 and would not be consistent with applicable State plans and programs designed to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section presents information regarding potential cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project. As defined in the *State CEQA Guidelines*, cumulative impacts are the incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects within the cumulative impact area. Below is a list of cumulative projects; however, because of the lack of available emissions data for the cumulative projects, cumulative

⁵¹ State of California, Department of Finance. 2023. *E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change*. May.

emissions were not evaluated quantitatively. Table Q lists the cumulative projects and provides a brief description and the distances from the TLSP area.

Cumulative Air Quality Impacts

The cumulative impact area for air quality related to the proposed project is the South Coast Air Basin. Each project in the Basin is required to comply with SCAQMD rules and regulations and is subject to independent review. Future development that may take place with implementation of the project would contribute criteria pollutants to the area during project construction and operation.

The Basin is currently designated as a nonattainment area for the federal O₃ standard and PM_{2.5} standard and as a nonattainment area for the State O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} standard. Thus, the Basin has not met the federal and State standards for these air pollutants. As identified above, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. If a project's contribution to the cumulative impact is considerable, then the project's impact on air quality would be considered significant. If a project exceeds the identified significance thresholds, its emissions would be cumulatively considerable, resulting in significant adverse air quality impacts to the region's existing air quality conditions.

Table Q: Cumulative Projects List

Project	Project Address	Project Description	Distance from the TLSP Area
City of Santa Ana Projects			
Warner/Redhill (The Bowery)	2300 Red Hill Avenue, Santa Ana, CA	Demolition of three industrial buildings (approximately 154,096 sq ft) and construction of a mixed-use development with 1,100 multi-family residential units and approximately 80,000 sq ft of commercial space.	140 feet
PacifiCenter New Building	1700 St. Andrew Place, Santa Ana, CA	Demolition of an office building (approximately 171,330 sq ft) and construction of three separate industrial buildings totaling 161,500 sq ft and comprising of a combination of warehouse, manufacturing, and office uses.	3,920 feet
Bristol Office Plaza New Building	1400 St. Gertrude Place, Santa Ana, CA	Construction of a new single-story commercial building totaling 7,000 sq ft, surface parking, and landscape/open space area. The commercial building would be used for professional/medical offices and include a pharmacy.	13,790 feet
Anchor Stone Christian Church	2938 Daimler Street, Santa Ana, CA	Convert existing 3,843 sq ft of office space to a church.	2,515 feet
Park 55 Development	1221 Dyer Road, Santa Ana, CA	Demolish two industrial buildings (approximately 157,000 sq ft) and construct 3 new industrial buildings. Building one would be 69,300 sq ft, building two would be 47,300 sq ft, and building three would be 59,400 sq ft.	4,215 feet
City of Tustin Projects			
Tustin Marketplace	2961 El Camino Real, Tustin, CA 92782	A total of 900 additional dwelling units.	5,580 feet

Table Q: Cumulative Projects List

Project	Project Address	Project Description	Distance from the TLSP Area
Housing Overlay Zone			
The Landing at Tustin Legacy	Portion of Neighborhood D South Tustin, CA	114 three-story detached homes, 117 three-story triplex townhomes, and 176 stacked flats and townhomes.	Within TLSP area
ATEP - Goddard Preschool	1629 Victory Road, Tustin, CA	New construction of 14,689 sq ft preschool (26 staff, 220 kids).	Within TLSP area
ATEP - Saddleback Buildings	1634 Valencia Avenue, Tustin, CA	Two new educational buildings: 20,950 sq ft culinary arts and 36,700 sq ft auto tech.	Within TLSP area
ATEP - Advantech NA Campus	Red Hill Avenue and Victory Road, Tustin, CA	New 6-story, 108,942 sq ft headquarters office building and 2-story, 78,837 sq ft warehouse facility on an approximately 10-acre property.	Within TLSP area
ATEP - Legacy Medical Plaza	Red Hill Avenue and Victory Road, Tustin, CA	Two-story medical office building of approximately 50,000 sq ft.	Within TLSP area
The Hill Mixed Use Project	13751 and 13841 Red Hill Avenue, Tustin, CA	New mixed-use project, including 137 residential rental units and 7,000 sq ft of retail space.	8,340 feet
Farmers and Merchants Bank	13612 Newport Avenue, Tustin, CA	Demolition of an existing 5,485 sq ft restaurant to construct a new 6,315 sq ft bank.	10,700 feet
City Ventures	14042 Newport Avenue, Tustin, CA	New construction of 42 residential units (including 7 live/work) on a vacant parcel.	8,795 feet
Warner Corporate Plaza	1371 Warner Avenue, Tustin, CA	Extensive renovation of existing 11-building business park, and includes approximately 19,000 sq ft of additions to office buildings and various site improvements.	545 feet
Centurion Plaza Redevelopment	15661 Red Hill Avenue, Tustin, CA	Redevelopment of site with two new industrial warehouse buildings (142,690 sq ft total).	140 feet
New industrial buildings	1100 Valencia and 1101 Bell, Tustin, CA	Redevelopment of site with two new industrial buildings (133,940 sq ft and 177,830 sq ft).	2,235 feet
Panatoni 2 Industrial Building	14321 and 14351 Myford, Tustin, CA	Redevelopment of site with new 148,437 sq ft industrial building.	2,500 feet
Conceptual Industrial Redevelopment	14511 Myford, Tustin, CA	Addition to existing industrial warehouse (43,579 sq ft existing, 103,480 sq ft proposed).	2,015 feet
City of Irvine Projects			
184-unit apartment building	2602 McGaw Avenue, Irvine, CA	Project is 75-foot tall, 7-story residential building comprised of 5 levels of residential units on top of 2 levels of above-ground parking structure, including 24,430 sq ft single-story office/warehouse building (7,932 sq ft of office and 16,498 sq ft of industrial) would be demolished to allow for the residential development.	4,090 feet
New childcare facility associated with Westcliff University	2941 Alton Parkway, Irvine, CA	The project would include a new childcare facility associated with Westcliff University, including a 3,441 sq ft athletics office, 4,634 sq ft athletics therapy, and 14,292 sq ft preschool, totaling 22,367 sq ft.	2,695 feet

Table Q: Cumulative Projects List

Project	Project Address	Project Description	Distance from the TLSP Area
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Source: EPD Solutions, Inc. (February 2024).

Air pollution is inherently a cumulative type of impact measured across an air basin. The Air Quality Impacts section above includes an analysis of the project's contribution to cumulative air impacts. As demonstrated above, construction emissions associated with buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds for VOCs, NO_x, CO, SO_x, PM_{2.5}, or PM₁₀ emissions. However, as discussed above, operational emissions associated with the future development of the Modified Project would exceed the SCAQMD LSTs for PM₁₀ during operational activities. Implementation of 2017 SEIR MM AQ-3, 2017 SEIR MM AQ-4, and MM AQ-7 would reduce criteria air pollutant emissions generated during operational activities associated with future development envisioned under the proposed TLSP Amendment. However, there is currently not enough information to quantify emissions of specific development that may take place under the TLSP. Without quantification to guarantee a less than significant finding, future development projects may still exceed the SCAQMD regional significance thresholds. Therefore, air quality emissions associated with future development that may occur under the proposed project would result in cumulatively considerable impact.

Cumulative Energy Impacts

The geographic area for cumulative analysis of electricity is that of the SCE service area, while the geographic area for cumulative analysis of natural gas service is that of the SoCalGas service area. Buildout associated with the residential and nonresidential development capacity associated with the TLSP would result in an increased services demand in electricity and natural gas. Although the proposed project would result in an increase in demand for electricity, this increase would not require SCE to expand or construct infrastructure that could cause substantial environmental impacts. As discussed previously, total electricity consumption in the SCE service area in 2022 was 85,870 GWh. By 2030, consumption is anticipated to increase by 12,000 GWh for the low-demand scenario and by 22,000 GWh for the high-demand scenario.⁵² While this forecast represents a large increase in electricity consumption, the proposed project's share of cumulative consumption would be negligible. The proposed project, in combination with cumulative development, is well within SCE's system-wide net annual increase in electricity supplies over the 2018 to 2030 period, and there are sufficient planned electricity supplies in the region for estimated net increases in energy demands.

Similarly, additional natural gas infrastructure is not anticipated due to cumulative development. Total natural gas consumption in the SoCalGas service area in 2022 was 5,026 million therms. Between 2018 and 2030, total natural gas consumption in the SoCalGas service area is forecast to

⁵² CEC. 2018. *California Energy Demand, 2018–2030 Revised Forecast*. Publication Number: CEC-200-2018-002-CMF. February. Website: <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=223244> (accessed April 2024).

remain steady for the low- and mid-demand scenarios and to increase by approximately 650 million therms in the high-demand scenario due to intense energy efficiency efforts.⁵³ The proposed project's share of cumulative consumption of natural gas in the SoCalGas service area would be negligible. It is anticipated that SoCalGas would be able to meet the natural gas demand of cumulative development without additional facilities. In addition, both SCE and SoCalGas demand forecasts include the growth contemplated by the proposed project and the other cumulative development within their respective service areas. Increased energy efficiency to comply with building energy efficiency standards would reduce energy consumption on a per-square-foot basis. Furthermore, utility companies are required to increase their renewable energy sources to meet the Renewable Portfolio Standards mandate of 60 percent renewable supplies by 2030. SCE and SoCalGas plan to continue to provide reliable service to their customers and upgrade their distribution systems as necessary to meet future demand.

Transportation energy use would also increase; however, this transportation energy use would not represent a major amount of energy use compared to the amount of existing development and to the total number of vehicle trips and VMT throughout Orange County and the region. The proposed project and cumulative development are required to comply with various federal and State government legislation to improve energy efficiency in buildings, equipment, and appliances, and reduce VMT.

As such, the proposed project would not result in an inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to impacts related to the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy would not be cumulatively considerable.

Cumulative Greenhouse Gas Impacts

GHG impacts are by their nature cumulative impacts. Localized impacts of climate change are the result of the cumulative impact of global emissions. The combined benefits of reductions achieved by all levels of government help to slow or reverse the growth in GHG emissions. In the absence of comprehensive international agreements on appropriate levels of reductions achieved by each country, another measure of cumulative contribution is required. This serves to define the State's share of the reductions regardless of the activities or lack of activities of other areas of the U.S. or the world. Therefore, a cumulative threshold based on consistency with State targets and actions to reduce GHGs is an appropriate standard of comparison for significance determinations.

As previously stated, GHG emissions associated with the buildout under the Modified Project would exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e/yr. Since GHGs are a global issue, it is unlikely that the project would generate enough GHG emissions to influence GHG emissions on its own; however, because project-related CO₂e emissions would exceed the SCAQMD's threshold, the proposed project would have a significant contribution to cumulatively considerable GHG emissions impacts.

⁵³ Ibid.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis presented above, construction associated with buildout envisioned under the Modified Project would not result in the generation of criteria air pollutants that would exceed SCAQMD thresholds of significance. Compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 would further reduce construction dust impacts. As demonstrated above, even with implementation of SEIR MM AQ-3, SEIR MM AQ-4, and MM AQ-7, operation-related air quality impacts associated with the Modified Project would exceed SCAQMD thresholds of significance, resulting in significant and unavoidable impacts. The proposed project is not expected to produce significant emissions that would affect nearby sensitive receptors and would also not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) affecting a substantial number of people. In addition, the proposed project would not result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation and would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Operation of the proposed project would generate GHG emissions that would have a significant effect on the environment and would therefore not be consistent with the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS or the goals of the 2022 Scoping Plan.

APPENDIX A

CALEEMOD OUTPUT SHEETS

Tustin Legacy Specific Plan - Modified Project 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	Tustin Legacy Specific Plan - Modified Project
Construction Start Date	1/6/2025
Operational Year	2045
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Plan/community
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	19.6
Location	33.71064826138891, -117.82125522627334
County	Orange
City	Tustin
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	6824
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.23

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
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Single Family Housing	809	Dwelling Unit	263	1,577,550	9,475,701	—	2,411	—
Apartments Mid Rise	8,647	Dwelling Unit	228	8,301,120	0.00	—	25,768	—
Hotel	241	Room	8.03	72,000	0.00	—	—	—
Regional Shopping Center	1,085	1000sqft	24.9	1,085,190	0.00	—	—	—
General Office Building	1,621	1000sqft	37.2	1,620,700	0.00	—	—	—
Retirement Community	791	Dwelling Unit	158	471,000	0.00	—	2,357	—
High School	1,784	Student	5.43	236,667	0.00	0.00	—	—
City Park	136	Acre	136	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.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	64.3	67.8	335	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	114,098	114,098	3.23	8.04	116,897
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	64.6	70.0	298	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	110,568	110,568	3.37	8.04	113,055

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	45.7	48.7	209	0.21	0.28	71.2	71.5	0.27	17.0	17.3	—	78,338	78,338	2.41	5.76	80,203
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.34	8.89	38.2	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.1	0.05	3.10	3.15	—	12,970	12,970	0.40	0.95	13,279

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.87	19.5	36.2	0.06	0.18	7.83	7.93	0.18	3.98	4.08	—	6,789	6,789	0.27	0.06	6,815
2026	0.86	19.5	36.1	0.06	0.18	3.78	3.96	0.18	1.47	1.65	—	6,785	6,785	0.27	0.06	6,811
2027	23.4	67.8	335	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	114,098	114,098	3.23	8.04	116,897
2028	22.6	63.7	317	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	111,909	111,909	3.15	5.69	113,972
2029	21.9	61.8	300	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	109,712	109,712	3.15	5.69	111,743
2030	21.0	58.0	285	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	107,515	107,515	2.71	5.42	109,424
2031	20.0	56.5	270	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	105,314	105,314	2.67	5.42	107,195
2032	19.2	52.7	258	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	103,142	103,142	2.67	5.14	104,916
2033	18.5	51.4	246	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	101,104	101,104	2.40	5.14	102,848
2034	17.8	50.2	237	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	99,219	99,219	2.19	4.87	100,856
2035	17.9	48.8	228	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	97,459	97,459	2.19	4.87	99,077
2036	17.3	47.8	219	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	95,739	95,739	2.19	4.60	97,260
2037	64.3	47.2	250	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	107,410	107,410	2.33	4.71	108,965
2038	63.4	46.2	243	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	105,725	105,725	2.03	4.44	107,177
2039	59.7	45.6	238	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	104,507	104,507	2.03	4.44	105,946

2040	59.5	45.0	231	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	103,421	103,421	1.81	4.44	104,844
2041	58.4	44.3	228	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	102,463	102,463	1.78	4.22	103,813
2042	58.2	43.9	224	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	101,613	101,613	1.78	3.95	102,875
2043	57.8	43.6	220	0.30	0.39	100	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	100,868	100,868	1.78	3.95	102,124
2044	46.5	9.76	43.6	0.02	0.12	15.2	15.3	0.11	3.56	3.67	—	14,256	14,256	0.17	0.09	14,289
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.87	19.5	36.1	0.06	0.18	7.83	7.93	0.18	3.98	4.08	—	6,780	6,780	0.27	0.06	6,805
2026	0.86	19.5	36.0	0.06	0.18	3.78	3.96	0.18	1.47	1.65	—	6,776	6,776	0.27	0.06	6,801
2027	23.2	70.0	298	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	110,568	110,568	3.37	8.04	113,055
2028	22.5	68.1	282	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	108,447	108,447	3.37	8.04	110,934
2029	21.5	64.0	267	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	106,313	106,313	3.15	8.04	108,794
2030	20.8	62.2	254	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	104,174	104,174	2.88	5.42	105,866
2031	19.7	58.4	241	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	102,030	102,030	2.85	5.42	103,720
2032	19.2	56.9	231	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	99,907	99,907	2.67	5.14	101,511
2033	18.5	55.5	221	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	97,913	97,913	2.40	5.14	99,510
2034	18.0	51.9	211	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	96,066	96,066	2.36	4.87	97,580
2035	17.4	50.7	204	0.29	0.36	85.7	86.0	0.35	20.5	20.9	—	94,341	94,341	2.36	4.87	95,855
2036	64.6	52.9	231	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	105,247	105,247	2.33	4.71	106,712
2037	64.2	51.7	224	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	103,732	103,732	2.30	4.71	105,196
2038	60.5	50.8	216	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	102,090	102,090	2.03	4.44	103,465
2039	59.7	47.1	211	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	100,894	100,894	2.03	4.44	102,269
2040	59.2	46.7	207	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	99,828	99,828	2.03	4.44	101,202
2041	58.6	46.1	203	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	98,889	98,889	1.99	4.44	100,263
2042	58.2	45.5	199	0.30	0.39	101	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	98,057	98,057	1.99	4.17	99,349
2043	57.7	45.1	195	0.30	0.39	100	101	0.38	24.0	24.4	—	97,323	97,323	1.78	4.17	98,610
2044	46.5	9.83	39.3	0.02	0.12	15.2	15.3	0.11	3.56	3.67	—	13,655	13,655	0.17	0.12	13,696

2045	46.1	2.58	28.4	< 0.005	0.03	15.1	15.1	0.03	3.53	3.56	—	12,001	12,001	0.11	0.11	12,036
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.54	11.7	22.3	0.04	0.09	4.44	4.53	0.09	2.13	2.23	—	4,197	4,197	0.17	0.04	4,212
2026	0.62	13.9	25.8	0.04	0.13	2.70	2.83	0.13	1.05	1.18	—	4,842	4,842	0.19	0.04	4,860
2027	12.8	42.6	174	0.17	0.23	46.6	46.9	0.22	11.3	11.5	—	61,792	61,792	1.88	4.38	63,221
2028	16.2	48.7	209	0.21	0.26	60.6	60.8	0.25	14.5	14.8	—	78,338	78,338	2.41	5.76	80,203
2029	15.3	45.6	198	0.21	0.26	60.4	60.7	0.25	14.5	14.7	—	76,587	76,587	2.25	5.74	78,434
2030	14.9	44.5	188	0.21	0.26	60.4	60.7	0.25	14.5	14.7	—	75,048	75,048	2.06	3.87	76,323
2031	14.1	41.8	178	0.21	0.26	60.4	60.7	0.25	14.5	14.7	—	73,504	73,504	2.03	3.87	74,770
2032	13.7	40.7	171	0.21	0.26	60.6	60.8	0.25	14.5	14.8	—	72,177	72,177	1.91	3.68	73,376
2033	13.2	39.5	163	0.21	0.26	60.4	60.7	0.25	14.5	14.7	—	70,547	70,547	1.71	3.67	71,731
2034	12.7	36.8	156	0.21	0.26	60.4	60.7	0.25	14.5	14.7	—	69,220	69,220	1.69	3.48	70,340
2035	12.5	36.1	150	0.21	0.26	60.4	60.7	0.25	14.5	14.7	—	67,979	67,979	1.69	3.48	69,093
2036	13.3	35.4	146	0.21	0.26	60.9	61.1	0.25	14.6	14.8	—	67,202	67,202	1.57	3.30	68,253
2037	45.7	36.8	165	0.21	0.28	71.0	71.3	0.27	16.9	17.2	—	74,795	74,795	1.64	3.36	75,867
2038	43.2	36.0	161	0.21	0.28	71.0	71.3	0.27	16.9	17.2	—	73,613	73,613	1.45	3.17	74,618
2039	42.8	33.5	156	0.21	0.28	71.0	71.3	0.27	16.9	17.2	—	72,755	72,755	1.45	3.17	73,756
2040	42.3	33.3	153	0.21	0.28	71.2	71.5	0.27	17.0	17.3	—	72,188	72,188	1.45	3.18	73,189
2041	41.9	32.6	150	0.21	0.28	71.0	71.3	0.27	16.9	17.2	—	71,317	71,317	1.42	3.17	72,311
2042	41.6	32.3	147	0.21	0.28	71.0	71.3	0.27	16.9	17.2	—	70,718	70,718	1.42	2.98	71,652
2043	35.9	15.3	67.3	0.08	0.15	30.7	30.8	0.14	7.30	7.44	—	29,879	29,879	0.50	1.04	30,207
2044	33.2	4.33	25.0	0.01	0.05	10.7	10.8	0.05	2.51	2.55	—	9,293	9,293	0.10	0.08	9,321
2045	0.54	0.03	0.35	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.17	0.18	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	—	143	143	< 0.005	< 0.005	143
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.10	2.13	4.07	0.01	0.02	0.81	0.83	0.02	0.39	0.41	—	695	695	0.03	0.01	697
2026	0.11	2.54	4.70	0.01	0.02	0.49	0.52	0.02	0.19	0.21	—	802	802	0.03	0.01	805
2027	2.33	7.77	31.7	0.03	0.04	8.51	8.55	0.04	2.05	2.10	—	10,230	10,230	0.31	0.73	10,467

2028	2.96	8.89	38.2	0.04	0.05	11.1	11.1	0.05	2.65	2.69	—	12,970	12,970	0.40	0.95	13,279
2029	2.79	8.33	36.1	0.04	0.05	11.0	11.1	0.05	2.64	2.69	—	12,680	12,680	0.37	0.95	12,986
2030	2.72	8.13	34.4	0.04	0.05	11.0	11.1	0.05	2.64	2.69	—	12,425	12,425	0.34	0.64	12,636
2031	2.58	7.63	32.4	0.04	0.05	11.0	11.1	0.05	2.64	2.69	—	12,169	12,169	0.34	0.64	12,379
2032	2.49	7.42	31.2	0.04	0.05	11.1	11.1	0.05	2.65	2.69	—	11,950	11,950	0.32	0.61	12,148
2033	2.42	7.21	29.8	0.04	0.05	11.0	11.1	0.05	2.64	2.69	—	11,680	11,680	0.28	0.61	11,876
2034	2.32	6.72	28.5	0.04	0.05	11.0	11.1	0.05	2.64	2.69	—	11,460	11,460	0.28	0.58	11,646
2035	2.28	6.59	27.3	0.04	0.05	11.0	11.1	0.05	2.64	2.69	—	11,255	11,255	0.28	0.58	11,439
2036	2.43	6.47	26.7	0.04	0.05	11.1	11.2	0.05	2.66	2.71	—	11,126	11,126	0.26	0.55	11,300
2037	8.34	6.72	30.1	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.0	0.05	3.09	3.14	—	12,383	12,383	0.27	0.56	12,561
2038	7.89	6.57	29.4	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.0	0.05	3.09	3.14	—	12,187	12,187	0.24	0.52	12,354
2039	7.81	6.11	28.5	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.0	0.05	3.09	3.14	—	12,045	12,045	0.24	0.52	12,211
2040	7.72	6.08	28.0	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.1	0.05	3.10	3.15	—	11,952	11,952	0.24	0.53	12,117
2041	7.64	5.96	27.4	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.0	0.05	3.09	3.14	—	11,807	11,807	0.24	0.52	11,972
2042	7.59	5.90	26.9	0.04	0.05	13.0	13.0	0.05	3.09	3.14	—	11,708	11,708	0.24	0.49	11,863
2043	6.55	2.79	12.3	0.01	0.03	5.59	5.62	0.03	1.33	1.36	—	4,947	4,947	0.08	0.17	5,001
2044	6.06	0.79	4.56	< 0.005	0.01	1.95	1.96	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	1,539	1,539	0.02	0.01	1,543
2045	0.10	0.01	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	23.6	23.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	23.7

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	612	311	2,356	5.52	17.7	496	514	17.4	126	143	8,100	812,420	820,520	847	21.7	848,486
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	541	315	1,553	5.32	17.2	496	513	17.1	126	143	8,100	793,479	801,579	848	22.5	829,689
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	579	183	1,996	4.45	6.61	481	488	6.43	122	128	8,100	618,465	626,564	844	22.0	654,467
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	106	33.4	364	0.81	1.21	87.8	89.0	1.17	22.3	23.4	1,341	102,394	103,735	140	3.64	108,355

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	217	110	1,552	4.25	1.52	496	498	1.42	126	127	—	432,845	432,845	16.9	16.7	438,343
Area	392	151	777	0.96	12.2	—	12.2	12.1	—	12.1	0.00	188,442	188,442	3.72	0.39	188,650
Energy	2.87	50.0	27.4	0.31	3.97	—	3.97	3.97	—	3.97	—	182,363	182,363	13.0	1.02	182,991
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470	8,770	10,240	151	3.65	15,107
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,630	0.00	6,630	663	0.00	23,196
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Total	612	311	2,356	5.52	17.7	496	514	17.4	126	143	8,100	812,420	820,520	847	21.7	848,486
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	218	120	1,465	4.08	1.53	496	498	1.42	126	127	—	415,998	415,998	17.6	17.5	421,646
Area	320	144	61.5	0.92	11.7	—	11.7	11.7	—	11.7	0.00	186,349	186,349	3.64	0.37	186,549
Energy	2.87	50.0	27.4	0.31	3.97	—	3.97	3.97	—	3.97	—	182,363	182,363	13.0	1.02	182,991
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470	8,770	10,240	151	3.65	15,107
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,630	0.00	6,630	663	0.00	23,196

Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Total	541	315	1,553	5.32	17.2	496	513	17.1	126	143	8,100	793,479	801,579	848	22.5	829,689
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	215	119	1,474	4.05	1.50	481	482	1.40	122	123	—	413,134	413,134	17.3	17.3	418,757
Area	361	14.3	494	0.09	1.14	—	1.14	1.06	—	1.06	0.00	14,197	14,197	0.31	0.04	14,216
Energy	2.87	50.0	27.4	0.31	3.97	—	3.97	3.97	—	3.97	—	182,363	182,363	13.0	1.02	182,991
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470	8,770	10,240	151	3.65	15,107
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,630	0.00	6,630	663	0.00	23,196
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Total	579	183	1,996	4.45	6.61	481	488	6.43	122	128	8,100	618,465	626,564	844	22.0	654,467
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	39.2	21.7	269	0.74	0.27	87.8	88.0	0.26	22.3	22.5	—	68,399	68,399	2.87	2.86	69,330
Area	65.9	2.61	90.2	0.02	0.21	—	0.21	0.19	—	0.19	0.00	2,351	2,351	0.05	0.01	2,354
Energy	0.52	9.13	4.99	0.06	0.72	—	0.72	0.72	—	0.72	—	30,192	30,192	2.15	0.17	30,296
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	1,452	1,695	25.0	0.60	2,501
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,098	0.00	1,098	110	0.00	3,840
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.0
Total	106	33.4	364	0.81	1.21	87.8	89.0	1.17	22.3	23.4	1,341	102,394	103,735	140	3.64	108,355

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2025) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.64	14.7	28.3	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,295	5,295	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.64	14.7	28.3	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,295	5,295	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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.28	6.46	12.4	0.02	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	2,321	2,321	0.09	0.02	2,329
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.36	3.36	—	1.73	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	1.18	2.26	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	384	384	0.02	< 0.005	386
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—

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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	166	166	< 0.005	0.01	169
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	158	158	< 0.005	0.01	160
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	70.4	70.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	71.4
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.7	11.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	11.8
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
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

3.3. Grading (2025) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,622
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,622
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	5.17	9.41	0.02	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,756	1,756	0.07	0.01	1,762
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.96	0.96	—	0.38	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.94	1.72	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	291	291	0.01	< 0.005	292
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.17	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.05	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	190	190	< 0.005	0.01	193
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	181	181	< 0.005	0.01	183
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	48.9	48.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	49.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.09	8.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.20
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
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

3.5. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.57	13.9	25.2	0.04	0.13	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	4,713	4,713	0.19	0.04	4,729
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.56	2.56	—	1.02	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	2.53	4.61	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	780	780	0.03	0.01	783
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	187	187	< 0.005	0.01	189
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	178	178	< 0.005	0.01	180
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	129	129	< 0.005	0.01	130
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	21.3	21.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	21.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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

3.7. Grading (2027) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,598	6,598	0.27	0.05	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	3.23	5.88	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	1,098	1,098	0.04	0.01	1,101
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.60	—	0.24	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.59	1.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	182
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.11	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	175	175	< 0.005	0.01	177
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	29.5	29.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	29.9
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.88	4.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.94
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
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

3.9. Building Construction (2027) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	4.75	7.78	0.01	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,304	1,304	0.05	0.01	1,309
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.87	1.42	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	216	216	0.01	< 0.005	217
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	22.1	18.6	299	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	74,153	74,153	1.07	2.88	75,274
Vendor	0.94	40.5	21.1	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	37,548	37,548	2.06	5.13	39,218
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	22.0	19.1	262	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	70,597	70,597	1.25	2.88	71,494
Vendor	0.90	42.2	21.6	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	37,573	37,573	2.02	5.13	39,156
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.9	11.6	148	0.00	0.00	40.5	40.5	0.00	9.48	9.48	—	38,928	38,928	0.68	1.57	39,468
Vendor	0.51	23.0	11.6	0.15	0.15	5.56	5.71	0.15	1.54	1.69	—	20,433	20,433	1.10	2.79	21,314

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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.18	2.11	27.0	0.00	0.00	7.38	7.38	0.00	1.73	1.73	—	6,445	6,445	0.11	0.26	6,534
Vendor	0.09	4.20	2.11	0.03	0.03	1.02	1.04	0.03	0.28	0.31	—	3,383	3,383	0.18	0.46	3,529
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

3.11. Building Construction (2028) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	21.4	16.0	282	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	72,830	72,830	1.07	0.53	73,225
Vendor	0.90	38.9	20.4	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	36,682	36,682	1.99	5.13	38,341
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	21.2	18.7	247	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	69,341	69,341	1.25	2.88	70,237
Vendor	0.90	40.6	21.0	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	36,708	36,708	2.02	5.13	38,291
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	15.3	13.4	184	0.00	0.00	53.3	53.3	0.00	12.5	12.5	—	50,339	50,339	0.89	2.07	51,042
Vendor	0.67	29.0	14.8	0.19	0.19	7.32	7.52	0.19	2.03	2.22	—	26,281	26,281	1.45	3.68	27,438
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.80	2.45	33.6	0.00	0.00	9.72	9.72	0.00	2.28	2.28	—	8,334	8,334	0.15	0.34	8,451
Vendor	0.12	5.30	2.70	0.04	0.04	1.34	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.41	—	4,351	4,351	0.24	0.61	4,543
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

3.13. Building Construction (2029) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	20.7	15.8	266	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	71,600	71,600	1.07	0.53	71,972
Vendor	0.90	37.3	19.8	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	35,715	35,715	1.99	5.13	37,366
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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	20.3	16.2	232	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	68,173	68,173	1.07	2.88	69,064
Vendor	0.87	39.0	20.3	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	35,743	35,743	1.99	5.13	37,324
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	14.4	11.6	173	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	49,356	49,356	0.76	2.06	50,046
Vendor	0.64	27.8	14.3	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	25,519	25,519	1.42	3.67	26,670
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.63	2.11	31.6	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	8,171	8,171	0.13	0.34	8,286
Vendor	0.12	5.08	2.61	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	4,225	4,225	0.24	0.61	4,415
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

3.15. Building Construction (2030) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	19.8	13.3	251	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	70,453	70,453	0.89	0.53	70,799
Vendor	0.90	36.0	19.2	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	34,665	34,665	1.72	4.86	36,220
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	19.6	16.0	220	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	67,084	67,084	1.07	0.53	67,274
Vendor	0.87	37.4	19.6	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	34,694	34,694	1.72	4.86	36,187
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	14.0	11.4	164	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	48,567	48,567	0.76	0.38	48,750
Vendor	0.64	26.9	13.8	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	24,770	24,770	1.23	3.47	25,855

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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.56	2.09	30.0	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	8,041	8,041	0.13	0.06	8,071
Vendor	0.12	4.90	2.53	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	4,101	4,101	0.20	0.57	4,281
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

3.17. Building Construction (2031) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	18.7	13.1	237	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	69,404	69,404	0.89	0.53	69,730
Vendor	0.90	34.7	18.5	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	33,513	33,513	1.68	4.86	35,059
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	18.6	13.5	208	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	66,091	66,091	1.07	0.53	66,280
Vendor	0.87	36.1	19.0	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	33,542	33,542	1.68	4.86	35,035
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	13.3	9.64	154	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	47,845	47,845	0.76	0.38	48,023
Vendor	0.64	25.9	13.4	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	23,947	23,947	1.20	3.47	25,029
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.42	1.76	28.1	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,921	7,921	0.13	0.06	7,951
Vendor	0.12	4.73	2.45	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,965	3,965	0.20	0.57	4,144
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

3.19. Building Construction (2032) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	18.0	10.6	226	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	68,400	68,400	0.89	0.53	68,708
Vendor	0.90	33.4	17.9	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	32,346	32,346	1.68	4.59	33,803
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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	18.0	13.3	198	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	65,135	65,135	0.89	0.53	65,319
Vendor	0.87	34.8	18.4	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	32,376	32,376	1.68	4.59	33,787
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	12.8	9.54	148	0.00	0.00	53.3	53.3	0.00	12.5	12.5	—	47,283	47,283	0.64	0.38	47,452
Vendor	0.65	24.9	13.0	0.19	0.19	7.32	7.52	0.19	2.03	2.22	—	23,177	23,177	1.20	3.29	24,201
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.33	1.74	26.9	0.00	0.00	9.72	9.72	0.00	2.28	2.28	—	7,828	7,828	0.11	0.06	7,856
Vendor	0.12	4.54	2.37	0.04	0.04	1.34	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.41	—	3,837	3,837	0.20	0.54	4,007
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

3.21. Building Construction (2033) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	17.3	10.6	214	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	67,545	67,545	0.89	0.53	67,837
Vendor	0.90	32.1	17.3	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	31,163	31,163	1.41	4.59	32,606
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	17.3	13.1	188	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	64,324	64,324	0.89	0.53	64,508
Vendor	0.87	33.6	17.8	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	31,193	31,193	1.41	4.59	32,597
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	12.4	9.39	140	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	46,567	46,567	0.64	0.38	46,730
Vendor	0.64	23.9	12.5	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	22,268	22,268	1.01	3.28	23,283

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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.26	1.71	25.6	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,710	7,710	0.11	0.06	7,737
Vendor	0.12	4.36	2.28	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,687	3,687	0.17	0.54	3,855
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

3.23. Building Construction (2034) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	16.6	10.4	206	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	66,778	66,778	0.71	0.53	67,051
Vendor	0.90	31.0	17.0	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	30,044	30,044	1.38	4.32	31,400
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	16.8	10.8	179	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	63,594	63,594	0.89	0.53	63,778
Vendor	0.87	32.3	17.5	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	30,075	30,075	1.38	4.32	31,397
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.9	7.58	134	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	46,039	46,039	0.64	0.38	46,198
Vendor	0.64	23.0	12.3	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	21,469	21,469	0.98	3.08	22,424
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.16	1.38	24.4	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,622	7,622	0.11	0.06	7,649
Vendor	0.12	4.19	2.24	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,554	3,554	0.16	0.51	3,713
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

3.25. Building Construction (2035) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	16.6	10.3	197	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	66,098	66,098	0.71	0.53	66,358
Vendor	0.94	29.8	16.4	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	28,964	28,964	1.38	4.32	30,314
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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	16.2	10.6	173	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	62,948	62,948	0.89	0.53	63,132
Vendor	0.87	31.3	16.8	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	28,996	28,996	1.38	4.32	30,318
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.6	7.58	128	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	45,569	45,569	0.64	0.38	45,724
Vendor	0.64	22.3	11.9	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	20,698	20,698	0.98	3.08	21,651
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.12	1.38	23.3	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,545	7,545	0.11	0.06	7,570
Vendor	0.12	4.07	2.16	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,427	3,427	0.16	0.51	3,585
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

3.27. Building Construction (2036) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	16.1	10.3	188	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	65,419	65,419	0.71	0.53	65,667
Vendor	0.90	28.8	16.1	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	27,923	27,923	1.38	4.05	29,187
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	16.1	10.6	166	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	62,302	62,302	0.71	0.53	62,481
Vendor	0.87	30.3	16.5	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	27,955	27,955	1.38	4.05	29,196
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.5	7.47	123	0.00	0.00	53.3	53.3	0.00	12.5	12.5	—	45,226	45,226	0.51	0.38	45,375
Vendor	0.65	21.6	11.7	0.19	0.19	7.32	7.52	0.19	2.03	2.22	—	20,009	20,009	0.99	2.90	20,905

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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.10	1.36	22.5	0.00	0.00	9.72	9.72	0.00	2.28	2.28	—	7,488	7,488	0.08	0.06	7,512
Vendor	0.12	3.95	2.13	0.04	0.04	1.34	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.41	—	3,313	3,313	0.16	0.48	3,461
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

3.29. Building Construction (2037) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	15.7	7.73	183	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	64,890	64,890	0.71	0.53	65,127
Vendor	0.90	28.1	15.8	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	27,012	27,012	1.38	4.05	28,273
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	15.7	10.4	160	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	61,798	61,798	0.71	0.53	61,977
Vendor	0.83	29.4	16.2	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	27,045	27,045	1.34	4.05	28,285
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.1	7.45	119	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	44,736	44,736	0.51	0.38	44,881
Vendor	0.62	20.9	11.4	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	19,304	19,304	0.96	2.89	20,196
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.03	1.36	21.7	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,407	7,407	0.08	0.06	7,431
Vendor	0.11	3.81	2.09	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,196	3,196	0.16	0.48	3,344
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

3.31. Building Construction (2038) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	15.0	7.73	177	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	64,235	64,235	0.71	0.53	64,464
Vendor	0.90	27.2	15.2	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	26,113	26,113	1.07	3.78	27,281
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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	12.7	10.4	154	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	61,178	61,178	0.71	0.53	61,356
Vendor	0.83	28.4	15.6	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	26,146	26,146	1.07	3.78	27,298
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	9.04	7.33	116	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	44,286	44,286	0.51	0.38	44,429
Vendor	0.62	20.2	11.0	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	18,662	18,662	0.76	2.70	19,490
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.65	1.34	21.2	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,332	7,332	0.08	0.06	7,356
Vendor	0.11	3.69	2.01	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,090	3,090	0.13	0.45	3,227
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

3.33. Building Construction (2039) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.9	7.73	174	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	63,833	63,833	0.71	0.53	64,054
Vendor	0.90	26.5	14.9	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	25,377	25,377	1.07	3.78	26,543
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.9	7.91	151	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	60,794	60,794	0.71	0.53	60,972
Vendor	0.83	27.8	15.3	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	25,411	25,411	1.07	3.78	26,563
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.65	5.65	112	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	44,009	44,009	0.51	0.38	44,149
Vendor	0.62	19.7	10.8	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	18,137	18,137	0.76	2.70	18,964

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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.58	1.03	20.4	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,286	7,286	0.08	0.06	7,309
Vendor	0.11	3.60	1.97	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	3,003	3,003	0.13	0.45	3,140
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

3.35. Building Construction (2040) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.8	7.55	168	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	63,481	63,481	0.53	0.53	63,691
Vendor	0.90	26.1	14.6	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	24,713	24,713	1.07	3.78	25,876
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.6	7.91	147	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	60,458	60,458	0.71	0.53	60,637
Vendor	0.83	27.4	15.0	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	24,747	24,747	1.07	3.78	25,899
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.17	5.66	110	0.00	0.00	53.3	53.3	0.00	12.5	12.5	—	43,888	43,888	0.51	0.38	44,026
Vendor	0.62	19.5	10.6	0.19	0.19	7.32	7.52	0.19	2.03	2.22	—	17,711	17,711	0.77	2.70	18,539
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.49	1.03	20.1	0.00	0.00	9.72	9.72	0.00	2.28	2.28	—	7,266	7,266	0.08	0.06	7,289
Vendor	0.11	3.56	1.94	0.04	0.04	1.34	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.41	—	2,932	2,932	0.13	0.45	3,069
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

3.37. Building Construction (2041) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.9	7.55	165	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	63,177	63,177	0.53	0.36	63,329
Vendor	0.90	25.4	14.6	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	24,120	24,120	1.03	3.78	25,279
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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.0	7.91	144	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	60,171	60,171	0.71	0.53	60,349
Vendor	0.83	26.8	15.0	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	24,154	24,154	1.03	3.78	25,305
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	7.89	5.52	107	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	43,559	43,559	0.51	0.38	43,695
Vendor	0.62	19.0	10.6	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	17,239	17,239	0.74	2.70	18,063
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.44	1.01	19.6	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,212	7,212	0.08	0.06	7,234
Vendor	0.11	3.47	1.93	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	2,854	2,854	0.12	0.45	2,991
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

3.39. Building Construction (2042) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.7	7.55	162	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	62,910	62,910	0.53	0.36	63,057
Vendor	0.90	25.1	14.3	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	23,591	23,591	1.03	3.50	24,668
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.7	7.73	141	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	59,917	59,917	0.71	0.53	60,095
Vendor	0.83	26.4	14.7	0.27	0.27	10.3	10.6	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	23,626	23,626	1.03	3.50	24,696
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	7.64	5.52	105	0.00	0.00	53.1	53.1	0.00	12.4	12.4	—	43,374	43,374	0.51	0.38	43,509
Vendor	0.62	18.7	10.4	0.19	0.19	7.30	7.50	0.19	2.02	2.21	—	16,861	16,861	0.74	2.50	17,628

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.39	1.01	19.2	0.00	0.00	9.69	9.69	0.00	2.27	2.27	—	7,181	7,181	0.08	0.06	7,203
Vendor	0.11	3.42	1.89	0.04	0.04	1.33	1.37	0.04	0.37	0.40	—	2,792	2,792	0.12	0.41	2,918
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

3.41. Building Construction (2043) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	2.07	3.39	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	568	568	0.02	< 0.005	569
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.38	0.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	94.0	94.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	94.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.3	7.55	159	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	62,676	62,676	0.53	0.36	62,818
Vendor	0.90	24.7	14.0	0.27	0.27	10.1	10.3	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	23,127	23,127	1.03	3.50	24,203
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.3	7.73	138	0.00	0.00	75.3	75.3	0.00	17.7	17.7	—	59,692	59,692	0.53	0.53	59,866
Vendor	0.83	26.0	14.4	0.27	0.27	10.1	10.3	0.27	2.85	3.13	—	23,162	23,162	1.03	3.50	24,233
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.45	1.83	34.1	0.00	0.00	17.6	17.6	0.00	4.12	4.12	—	14,325	14,325	0.13	0.13	14,368
Vendor	0.21	6.12	3.36	0.06	0.06	2.36	2.42	0.06	0.67	0.73	—	5,480	5,480	0.24	0.83	5,734
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.45	0.33	6.23	0.00	0.00	3.21	3.21	0.00	0.75	0.75	—	2,372	2,372	0.02	0.02	2,379
Vendor	0.04	1.12	0.61	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.44	0.01	0.12	0.13	—	907	907	0.04	0.14	949
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

3.43. Paving (2043) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	3.41	5.02	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	715	715	0.03	0.01	718
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.62	0.92	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	118	118	< 0.005	< 0.005	119
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	116	116	< 0.005	< 0.005	117
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	111	111	< 0.005	< 0.005	111
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	53.2	53.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	53.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.80	8.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.83
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
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

3.45. Paving (2044) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	2.48	3.65	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	520	520	0.02	< 0.005	522
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.45	0.67	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	86.1	86.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	86.4
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	116	116	< 0.005	< 0.005	116
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

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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	110	110	< 0.005	< 0.005	111
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	38.5	38.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	38.7
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.38	6.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.40
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
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

3.47. Architectural Coating (2036) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134

Architectu ral	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.61	2.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.62
Architectu ral Coatings	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.43	0.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.43
Architectu ral Coatings	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	3.21	2.12	33.3	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,460	12,460	0.14	0.11	12,496
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.06	0.04	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.07	0.07	—	247	247	< 0.005	< 0.005	248
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	40.9	40.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	41.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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

3.49. Architectural Coating (2037) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7
Architectural Coatings	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	3.14	1.55	36.5	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,978	12,978	0.14	0.11	13,025
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	3.14	2.09	32.0	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,360	12,360	0.14	0.11	12,395
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.22	1.49	23.7	0.00	0.00	10.6	10.6	0.00	2.49	2.49	—	8,947	8,947	0.10	0.08	8,976

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.41	0.27	4.33	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.45	0.45	—	1,481	1,481	0.02	0.01	1,486
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
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

3.51. Architectural Coating (2038) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7
Architectural Coatings	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	3.00	1.55	35.3	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,847	12,847	0.14	0.11	12,893
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.53	2.09	30.8	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,236	12,236	0.14	0.11	12,271
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.81	1.47	23.2	0.00	0.00	10.6	10.6	0.00	2.49	2.49	—	8,857	8,857	0.10	0.08	8,886

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.33	0.27	4.24	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.45	0.45	—	1,466	1,466	0.02	0.01	1,471
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
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

3.53. Architectural Coating (2039) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7
Architectural Coatings	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.39	1.55	34.7	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,767	12,767	0.14	0.11	12,811
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.39	1.58	30.1	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,159	12,159	0.14	0.11	12,194
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.73	1.13	22.4	0.00	0.00	10.6	10.6	0.00	2.49	2.49	—	8,802	8,802	0.10	0.08	8,830

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.32	0.21	4.08	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.45	0.45	—	1,457	1,457	0.02	0.01	1,462
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
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

3.55. Architectural Coating (2040) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.77	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.6	95.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	96.0
Architectural Coatings	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.9
Architectural Coatings	5.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.35	1.51	33.6	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,696	12,696	0.11	0.11	12,738
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.32	1.58	29.4	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,092	12,092	0.14	0.11	12,127
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.63	1.13	22.0	0.00	0.00	10.7	10.7	0.00	2.50	2.50	—	8,778	8,778	0.10	0.08	8,805

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.30	0.21	4.01	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.46	0.46	—	1,453	1,453	0.02	0.01	1,458
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
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

3.57. Architectural Coating (2041) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7
Architectural Coatings	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.17	1.51	33.0	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,635	12,635	0.11	0.07	12,666
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.21	1.58	28.8	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,034	12,034	0.14	0.11	12,070
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.58	1.10	21.5	0.00	0.00	10.6	10.6	0.00	2.49	2.49	—	8,712	8,712	0.10	0.08	8,739

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.29	0.20	3.91	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.45	0.45	—	1,442	1,442	0.02	0.01	1,447
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
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

3.59. Architectural Coating (2042) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7
Architectural Coatings	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.14	1.51	32.4	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,582	12,582	0.11	0.07	12,611
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.14	1.55	28.2	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	11,983	11,983	0.14	0.11	12,019
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.53	1.10	21.0	0.00	0.00	10.6	10.6	0.00	2.49	2.49	—	8,675	8,675	0.10	0.08	8,702

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.28	0.20	3.83	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.45	0.45	—	1,436	1,436	0.02	0.01	1,441
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
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

3.61. Architectural Coating (2043) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7
Architectural Coatings	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.07	1.51	31.8	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,535	12,535	0.11	0.07	12,564
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.07	1.55	27.6	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	11,938	11,938	0.11	0.11	11,973
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.48	1.10	20.6	0.00	0.00	10.6	10.6	0.00	2.49	2.49	—	8,642	8,642	0.08	0.08	8,669

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.27	0.20	3.76	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.45	0.45	—	1,431	1,431	0.01	0.01	1,435
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
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

3.63. Architectural Coating (2044) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.77	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.6	95.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	96.0
Architectural Coatings	31.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.9
Architectural Coatings	5.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.03	1.47	31.7	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	12,496	12,496	0.11	0.07	12,523
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	2.03	1.55	27.5	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	11,901	11,901	0.11	0.11	11,935
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.45	1.08	20.6	0.00	0.00	10.7	10.7	0.00	2.50	2.50	—	8,639	8,639	0.08	0.08	8,665

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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.27	0.20	3.76	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.46	0.46	—	1,430	1,430	0.01	0.01	1,435
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
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

3.65. Architectural Coating (2045) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	44.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.57	1.57	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.57
Architectu ral Coatings	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 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	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.96	1.51	27.4	0.00	0.00	15.1	15.1	0.00	3.53	3.53	—	11,867	11,867	0.11	0.11	11,902
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	141	141	< 0.005	< 0.005	142
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	23.4	23.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	23.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	14.3	7.35	104	0.29	0.10	33.6	33.7	0.10	8.52	8.62	—	29,273	29,273	1.13	1.12	29,641
Apartment s Mid Rise	73.8	37.8	537	1.48	0.53	173	173	0.49	43.8	44.3	—	150,635	150,635	5.79	5.75	152,529
Hotel	3.84	2.21	33.4	0.10	0.03	11.5	11.5	0.03	2.91	2.95	—	9,919	9,919	0.34	0.35	10,033
Regional Shopping Center	71.4	32.1	416	1.05	0.39	120	121	0.37	30.6	30.9	—	106,795	106,795	4.96	4.66	108,334
General Office Building	35.1	20.1	305	0.89	0.31	105	105	0.29	26.6	26.9	—	90,497	90,497	3.06	3.17	91,539
Retiremen t Communit y	6.41	3.28	46.6	0.13	0.05	15.0	15.1	0.04	3.81	3.85	—	13,082	13,082	0.50	0.50	13,246
High School	6.91	3.96	60.1	0.18	0.06	20.7	20.7	0.06	5.24	5.30	—	17,828	17,828	0.60	0.62	18,033
City Park	5.74	3.29	49.9	0.15	0.05	17.2	17.2	0.05	4.35	4.40	—	14,817	14,817	0.50	0.52	14,987
Total	217	110	1,552	4.25	1.52	496	498	1.42	126	127	—	432,845	432,845	16.9	16.7	438,343

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	14.4	8.01	98.2	0.28	0.10	33.6	33.7	0.10	8.52	8.62	—	28,132	28,132	1.17	1.17	28,510
Apartment s Mid Rise	74.0	41.2	505	1.42	0.53	173	173	0.49	43.8	44.3	—	144,763	144,763	6.03	6.02	146,708
Hotel	3.85	2.40	31.0	0.09	0.03	11.5	11.5	0.03	2.91	2.95	—	9,528	9,528	0.35	0.36	9,644
Regional Shopping Center	71.6	35.0	402	1.01	0.39	120	121	0.37	30.6	30.9	—	102,721	102,721	5.22	4.89	104,309
General Office Building	35.1	21.9	282	0.85	0.31	105	105	0.29	26.6	26.9	—	86,926	86,926	3.16	3.31	87,993
Retiremen t Communit y	6.43	3.58	43.9	0.12	0.05	15.0	15.1	0.04	3.81	3.85	—	12,572	12,572	0.52	0.52	12,741
High School	6.92	4.32	55.6	0.17	0.06	20.7	20.7	0.06	5.24	5.30	—	17,124	17,124	0.62	0.65	17,335
City Park	5.75	3.59	46.2	0.14	0.05	17.2	17.2	0.05	4.35	4.40	—	14,232	14,232	0.52	0.54	14,407
Total	218	120	1,465	4.08	1.53	496	498	1.42	126	127	—	415,998	415,998	17.6	17.5	421,646
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	2.60	1.46	18.3	0.05	0.02	6.05	6.07	0.02	1.54	1.55	—	4,708	4,708	0.19	0.19	4,771
Apartment s Mid Rise	13.4	7.53	94.1	0.26	0.10	31.1	31.2	0.09	7.90	7.99	—	24,229	24,229	0.99	1.00	24,553
Hotel	0.70	0.44	5.79	0.02	0.01	2.07	2.08	0.01	0.53	0.53	—	1,595	1,595	0.06	0.06	1,614
Regional Shopping Center	12.8	6.15	70.9	0.17	0.07	20.1	20.1	0.06	5.09	5.16	—	15,963	15,963	0.83	0.77	16,217

General Office Building	6.34	4.02	52.8	0.16	0.06	18.9	18.9	0.05	4.79	4.85	—	14,551	14,551	0.52	0.55	14,729
Retirement Community	1.16	0.65	8.17	0.02	0.01	2.71	2.71	0.01	0.69	0.69	—	2,104	2,104	0.09	0.09	2,132
High School	1.25	0.79	10.4	0.03	0.01	3.72	3.73	0.01	0.94	0.95	—	2,866	2,866	0.10	0.11	2,902
City Park	1.04	0.66	8.64	0.03	0.01	3.09	3.10	0.01	0.78	0.79	—	2,382	2,382	0.09	0.09	2,412
Total	39.2	21.7	269	0.74	0.27	87.8	88.0	0.26	22.3	22.5	—	68,399	68,399	2.87	2.86	69,330

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,130	8,130	0.50	0.06	8,161
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,200	46,200	2.87	0.35	46,375
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,468	1,468	0.09	0.01	1,474
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,534	15,534	0.96	0.12	15,593
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,094	42,094	2.61	0.32	42,254

Retiremen Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,421	4,421	0.27	0.03	4,438
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	2,157	0.13	0.02	2,166
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,006	120,006	7.44	0.90	120,461
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,130	8,130	0.50	0.06	8,161
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,200	46,200	2.87	0.35	46,375
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,468	1,468	0.09	0.01	1,474
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,534	15,534	0.96	0.12	15,593
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,094	42,094	2.61	0.32	42,254
Retiremen t Communit y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,421	4,421	0.27	0.03	4,438
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	2,157	0.13	0.02	2,166
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,006	120,006	7.44	0.90	120,461
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,346	1,346	0.08	0.01	1,351

Apartment Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,649	7,649	0.47	0.06	7,678
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	243	0.02	< 0.005	244
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,572	2,572	0.16	0.02	2,582
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,969	6,969	0.43	0.05	6,996
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	732	732	0.05	0.01	735
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	357	0.02	< 0.005	359
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,868	19,868	1.23	0.15	19,944

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.46	7.83	3.33	0.05	0.63	—	0.63	0.63	—	0.63	—	9,939	9,939	0.88	0.02	9,967
Apartment s Mid Rise	1.42	24.2	10.3	0.15	1.96	—	1.96	1.96	—	1.96	—	30,780	30,780	2.72	0.06	30,865
Hotel	0.03	0.56	0.47	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	666	666	0.06	< 0.005	668
Regional Shopping Center	0.10	1.75	1.47	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	2,082	2,082	0.18	< 0.005	2,088

General Office Building	0.61	11.0	9.27	0.07	0.84	—	0.84	0.84	—	0.84	—	13,165	13,165	1.17	0.02	13,202
Retirement Community	0.19	3.26	1.39	0.02	0.26	—	0.26	0.26	—	0.26	—	4,134	4,134	0.37	0.01	4,145
High School	0.07	1.33	1.12	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1,591	1,591	0.14	< 0.005	1,596
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2.87	50.0	27.4	0.31	3.97	—	3.97	3.97	—	3.97	—	62,357	62,357	5.52	0.12	62,530
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.46	7.83	3.33	0.05	0.63	—	0.63	0.63	—	0.63	—	9,939	9,939	0.88	0.02	9,967
Apartments Mid Rise	1.42	24.2	10.3	0.15	1.96	—	1.96	1.96	—	1.96	—	30,780	30,780	2.72	0.06	30,865
Hotel	0.03	0.56	0.47	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	666	666	0.06	< 0.005	668
Regional Shopping Center	0.10	1.75	1.47	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	2,082	2,082	0.18	< 0.005	2,088
General Office Building	0.61	11.0	9.27	0.07	0.84	—	0.84	0.84	—	0.84	—	13,165	13,165	1.17	0.02	13,202
Retirement Community	0.19	3.26	1.39	0.02	0.26	—	0.26	0.26	—	0.26	—	4,134	4,134	0.37	0.01	4,145
High School	0.07	1.33	1.12	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1,591	1,591	0.14	< 0.005	1,596
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2.87	50.0	27.4	0.31	3.97	—	3.97	3.97	—	3.97	—	62,357	62,357	5.52	0.12	62,530

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.08	1.43	0.61	0.01	0.12	—	0.12	0.12	—	0.12	—	1,646	1,646	0.15	< 0.005	1,650
Apartment s Mid Rise	0.26	4.43	1.88	0.03	0.36	—	0.36	0.36	—	0.36	—	5,096	5,096	0.45	0.01	5,110
Hotel	0.01	0.10	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	110	110	0.01	< 0.005	111
Regional Shopping Center	0.02	0.32	0.27	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	345	345	0.03	< 0.005	346
General Office Building	0.11	2.01	1.69	0.01	0.15	—	0.15	0.15	—	0.15	—	2,180	2,180	0.19	< 0.005	2,186
Retirement Community	0.03	0.59	0.25	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	684	684	0.06	< 0.005	686
High School	0.01	0.24	0.20	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	263	263	0.02	< 0.005	264
City Park	0.00	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	0.52	9.13	4.99	0.06	0.72	—	0.72	0.72	—	0.72	—	10,324	10,324	0.91	0.02	10,353

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

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

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	8.45	144	61.5	0.92	11.7	—	11.7	11.7	—	11.7	0.00	186,349	186,349	3.64	0.37	186,549

Consumer Products	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	72.0	6.47	715	0.03	0.49	—	0.49	0.37	—	0.37	—	2,093	2,093	0.09	0.02	2,101
Total	392	151	777	0.96	12.2	—	12.2	12.1	—	12.1	0.00	188,442	188,442	3.72	0.39	188,650
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	8.45	144	61.5	0.92	11.7	—	11.7	11.7	—	11.7	0.00	186,349	186,349	3.64	0.37	186,549
Consumer Products	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	320	144	61.5	0.92	11.7	—	11.7	11.7	—	11.7	0.00	186,349	186,349	3.64	0.37	186,549
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.11	1.81	0.77	0.01	0.15	—	0.15	0.15	—	0.15	0.00	2,113	2,113	0.04	< 0.005	2,115
Consumer Products	52.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	4.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	9.01	0.81	89.4	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	237	237	0.01	< 0.005	238
Total	65.9	2.61	90.2	0.02	0.21	—	0.21	0.19	—	0.19	0.00	2,351	2,351	0.05	0.01	2,354

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.2	1,462	1,520	6.06	0.15	1,717
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	622	3,219	3,841	64.0	1.54	5,899
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	60.7	72.4	1.20	0.03	111
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	798	952	15.8	0.38	1,461
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	2,858	3,410	56.8	1.37	5,236
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.9	295	351	5.85	0.14	540
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	78.0	93.0	1.55	0.04	143
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470	8,770	10,240	151	3.65	15,107
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.2	1,462	1,520	6.06	0.15	1,717
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	622	3,219	3,841	64.0	1.54	5,899
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	60.7	72.4	1.20	0.03	111
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	798	952	15.8	0.38	1,461
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	2,858	3,410	56.8	1.37	5,236
Retiremen t Communit y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56.9	295	351	5.85	0.14	540
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	78.0	93.0	1.55	0.04	143
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470	8,770	10,240	151	3.65	15,107
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.63	242	252	1.00	0.03	284
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	533	636	10.6	0.25	977
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.94	10.0	12.0	0.20	< 0.005	18.4
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.5	132	158	2.62	0.06	242
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.4	473	565	9.40	0.23	867

Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.42	48.8	58.2	0.97	0.02	89.3
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.49	12.9	15.4	0.26	0.01	23.7
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	1,452	1,695	25.0	0.60	2,501

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	0.00	345	34.5	0.00	1,206
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,446	0.00	3,446	344	0.00	12,057
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.1	0.00	71.1	7.11	0.00	249
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614	0.00	614	61.4	0.00	2,149
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812	0.00	812	81.2	0.00	2,842
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,160	0.00	1,160	116	0.00	4,058

High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	0.00	175	17.5	0.00	614
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.30	0.00	6.30	0.63	0.00	22.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,630	0.00	6,630	663	0.00	23,196
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	0.00	345	34.5	0.00	1,206
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,446	0.00	3,446	344	0.00	12,057
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.1	0.00	71.1	7.11	0.00	249
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614	0.00	614	61.4	0.00	2,149
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	812	0.00	812	81.2	0.00	2,842
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,160	0.00	1,160	116	0.00	4,058
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	0.00	175	17.5	0.00	614
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.30	0.00	6.30	0.63	0.00	22.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,630	0.00	6,630	663	0.00	23,196
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.1	0.00	57.1	5.70	0.00	200
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	571	0.00	571	57.0	0.00	1,996

Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	0.00	11.8	1.18	0.00	41.2
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	0.00	102	10.2	0.00	356
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	0.00	134	13.4	0.00	471
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	0.00	192	19.2	0.00	672
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	0.00	29.1	2.90	0.00	102
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	0.00	1.04	0.10	0.00	3.65
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,098	0.00	1,098	110	0.00	3,840

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3
Apartment's Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.5
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113

Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.21
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.94
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.98
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3
Apartment's Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.5
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.21
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.94
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.98
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91

City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.87
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.84
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.6
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.86
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.65
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.99
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.0

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequester ed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequester ed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	1/6/2025	8/15/2025	5.00	160	—
Grading	Grading	8/18/2025	3/26/2027	5.00	420	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	3/29/2027	5/1/2043	5.00	4,200	—

Paving	Paving	5/4/2043	6/24/2044	5.00	300	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/22/2036	1/6/2045	5.00	2,100	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	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	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	8,082	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	1,589	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	1,616	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	7.75	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	20,958,082	6,986,027	4,521,836	1,507,279	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	240	0.00	—
Grading	—	—	1,260	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.91

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Single Family Housing	8.91	0%
Apartments Mid Rise	—	0%
Hotel	0.00	0%
Regional Shopping Center	0.00	0%
General Office Building	0.00	0%
Retirement Community	—	0%
High School	0.00	0%
City Park	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2026	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2027	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2028	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2029	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2030	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2031	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2032	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2033	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2034	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2035	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2036	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

2037	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2038	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2039	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2040	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2041	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2042	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2043	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2044	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2045	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
Single Family Housing	7,629	7,629	7,629	2,784,538	47,546	47,546	47,546	17,354,177
Apartments Mid Rise	39,257	39,257	39,257	14,328,944	244,665	244,665	244,665	89,302,808
Hotel	1,926	1,926	1,926	702,840	16,266	16,266	16,266	5,936,988
Regional Shopping Center	40,163	40,163	40,163	14,659,452	152,569	170,559	170,559	57,563,736
General Office Building	17,568	17,568	17,568	6,412,462	148,403	148,403	148,403	54,166,933
Retirement Community	3,409	3,409	3,409	1,244,362	21,247	21,247	21,247	7,755,281
High School	3,461	3,461	3,461	1,263,250	29,235	29,235	29,235	10,670,847
City Park	2,876	2,876	2,876	1,049,886	24,297	24,297	24,297	8,868,529

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	688
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	40
No Fireplaces	81
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Apartments Mid Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	7350
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	432
No Fireplaces	865
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Retirement Community	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	672

Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	40
No Fireplaces	79
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
20958081.75	6,986,027	4,521,836	1,507,279	—

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)
Single Family Housing	5,578,172	532	0.0330	0.0040	31,013,295
Apartments Mid Rise	31,698,467	532	0.0330	0.0040	96,040,871
Hotel	1,007,547	532	0.0330	0.0040	2,078,762
Regional Shopping Center	10,658,049	532	0.0330	0.0040	6,496,972

General Office Building	28,881,338	532	0.0330	0.0040	41,079,020
Retirement Community	3,033,521	532	0.0330	0.0040	12,897,789
High School	1,480,197	532	0.0330	0.0040	4,965,248
City Park	0.00	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)
Single Family Housing	30,358,251	150,099,417
Apartments Mid Rise	324,484,296	0.00
Hotel	6,113,392	0.00
Regional Shopping Center	80,382,760	0.00
General Office Building	288,053,085	0.00
Retirement Community	29,682,789	0.00
High School	7,858,449	0.00
City Park	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	640	—
Apartments Mid Rise	6,394	—
Hotel	132	—
Regional Shopping Center	1,139	—
General Office Building	1,507	—

Retirement Community	2,152	—
High School	326	—
City Park	11.7	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Single Family Housing	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Single Family Housing	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00
Apartments Mid Rise	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Apartments Mid Rise	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00
Hotel	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.00
Hotel	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	1.80	4.00	4.00	18.0
Hotel	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0
Regional Shopping Center	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Regional Shopping Center	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00
General Office Building	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
General Office Building	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0

Retirement Community	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Retirement Community	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.22	0.60	0.00	1.00
High School	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
High School	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
High School	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	< 0.005	1.00	0.00	1.00
High School	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0
City Park	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
City Park	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
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5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Assuming the use of Tier 4 construction equipment consistent with 2017 SEIR MM AQ-5.
Operations: Vehicle Data	The Modified Project would generate approximately 116,289 average daily trips.

Operations: Hearths	The proposed project would not include any wood burning fireplaces or wood stoves.
Land Use	The Modified Project would include 809 single family residential units, 8,647 multi-family housing units, 241 hotel rooms (72,000 sq ft), 1,085,190 sq ft of community commercial uses, 1,620,700 sq ft of office uses, 791 continuing care/senior housing units (471,000 sq ft), a high school with 1,784 students, 91 acres of passive park space, and 45 acres of active park space. Using default lot acreages.
Construction: Construction Phases	The project buildout year is assumed to be 2045. Additionally, this analysis assumes that project construction activities could occur anytime beginning January 2025. The project would not include any demolition activities and architectural coating activities would overlap with building construction.

Tustin Legacy Specific Plan - Approved Project Custom Report

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4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Tustin Legacy Specific Plan - Approved Project
Construction Start Date	1/6/2025
Operational Year	2045
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Plan/community
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	19.6
Location	33.71064826138891, -117.82125522627334
County	Orange
City	Tustin
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	6824
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.23

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
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Apartments Mid Rise	4,486	Dwelling Unit	118	4,306,560	0.00	—	13,368	—
Hotel	550	Room	18.3	165,600	0.00	—	—	—
Strip Mall	95.2	1000sqft	2.19	95,200	0.00	—	—	—
Regional Shopping Center	1,568	1000sqft	36.0	1,568,090	0.00	—	—	—
General Office Building	420	1000sqft	9.64	420,000	0.00	—	—	—
Retirement Community	404	Dwelling Unit	80.8	1,000,000	0.00	—	1,204	—
High School	1,784	Student	5.43	236,667	0.00	0.00	—	—
City Park	136	Acre	136	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.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	37.8	42.4	188	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	64,339	64,339	1.88	4.58	65,928
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	38.0	43.7	168	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	62,437	62,437	1.95	4.58	63,855
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	26.9	30.5	118	0.13	0.20	38.7	38.9	0.19	9.25	9.45	—	44,230	44,230	1.40	3.28	45,291
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.91	5.56	21.6	0.02	0.04	7.07	7.11	0.04	1.69	1.72	—	7,323	7,323	0.23	0.54	7,499

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.87	19.5	36.2	0.06	0.18	7.83	7.93	0.18	3.98	4.08	—	6,789	6,789	0.27	0.06	6,815
2026	0.86	19.5	36.1	0.06	0.18	3.78	3.96	0.18	1.47	1.65	—	6,785	6,785	0.27	0.06	6,811
2027	12.8	42.4	188	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	64,339	64,339	1.88	4.58	65,928
2028	12.4	40.1	178	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	63,119	63,119	1.84	3.31	64,311
2029	12.0	39.1	169	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	61,890	61,890	1.84	3.31	63,065
2030	11.5	37.0	161	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	60,657	60,657	1.58	3.15	61,762
2031	10.9	36.1	153	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	59,418	59,418	1.56	3.15	60,506
2032	10.6	34.0	146	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	58,193	58,193	1.56	2.99	59,220
2033	10.2	33.2	140	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	57,040	57,040	1.40	2.99	58,050
2034	9.79	32.5	135	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	55,972	55,972	1.29	2.83	56,921
2035	9.81	31.7	130	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	54,974	54,974	1.29	2.83	55,912
2036	9.51	31.1	125	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	53,998	53,998	1.29	2.68	54,880
2037	37.8	31.3	143	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	60,309	60,309	1.37	2.73	61,209
2038	37.4	30.7	138	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	59,359	59,359	1.19	2.58	60,200
2039	35.4	30.3	136	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	58,669	58,669	1.19	2.58	59,502
2040	35.3	30.0	132	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	58,053	58,053	1.07	2.58	58,878
2041	34.7	29.6	130	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	57,509	57,509	1.05	2.46	58,294

2042	34.6	29.4	128	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	57,026	57,026	1.05	2.30	57,760
2043	34.3	29.2	126	0.18	0.28	54.6	54.9	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	56,604	56,604	1.05	2.30	57,334
2044	28.2	9.08	29.0	0.02	0.12	8.26	8.38	0.11	1.94	2.05	—	8,495	8,495	0.13	0.05	8,516
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.87	19.5	36.1	0.06	0.18	7.83	7.93	0.18	3.98	4.08	—	6,780	6,780	0.27	0.06	6,805
2026	0.86	19.5	36.0	0.06	0.18	3.78	3.96	0.18	1.47	1.65	—	6,776	6,776	0.27	0.06	6,801
2027	12.7	43.7	168	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	62,437	62,437	1.95	4.58	63,855
2028	12.3	42.6	160	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	61,254	61,254	1.95	4.58	62,671
2029	11.8	40.3	151	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	60,059	60,059	1.84	4.58	61,473
2030	11.4	39.3	144	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	58,858	58,858	1.68	3.15	59,843
2031	10.8	37.2	137	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	57,649	57,649	1.66	3.15	58,633
2032	10.5	36.3	132	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	56,451	56,451	1.56	2.99	57,385
2033	10.2	35.5	126	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	55,322	55,322	1.40	2.99	56,251
2034	9.87	33.5	121	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	54,274	54,274	1.38	2.83	55,155
2035	9.58	32.8	117	0.18	0.25	46.6	46.9	0.24	11.2	11.4	—	53,295	53,295	1.38	2.83	54,175
2036	38.0	34.4	133	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	59,187	59,187	1.37	2.73	60,037
2037	37.8	33.8	128	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	58,328	58,328	1.35	2.73	59,178
2038	35.8	33.2	124	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	57,401	57,401	1.19	2.58	58,200
2039	35.3	31.2	122	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	56,723	56,723	1.19	2.58	57,521
2040	35.1	31.0	119	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	56,117	56,117	1.19	2.58	56,916
2041	34.8	30.6	117	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	55,584	55,584	1.17	2.58	56,382
2042	34.5	30.2	115	0.18	0.28	54.8	55.0	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	55,111	55,111	1.17	2.42	55,861
2043	34.3	30.0	113	0.18	0.28	54.6	54.9	0.27	13.1	13.4	—	54,695	54,695	1.05	2.42	55,442
2044	28.2	9.12	26.6	0.02	0.12	8.26	8.38	0.11	1.94	2.05	—	8,169	8,169	0.13	0.07	8,194
2045	27.9	1.88	15.7	< 0.005	0.03	8.12	8.15	0.03	1.90	1.93	—	6,530	6,530	0.06	0.06	6,549
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2025	0.54	11.7	22.3	0.04	0.09	4.44	4.53	0.09	2.13	2.23	—	4,197	4,197	0.17	0.04	4,212
2026	0.62	13.9	25.8	0.04	0.13	2.70	2.83	0.13	1.05	1.18	—	4,842	4,842	0.19	0.04	4,860
2027	7.05	27.7	100	0.11	0.16	25.7	25.9	0.16	6.25	6.41	—	35,371	35,371	1.11	2.50	36,186
2028	8.89	30.5	118	0.13	0.18	33.0	33.2	0.17	7.91	8.08	—	44,230	44,230	1.40	3.28	45,291
2029	8.37	28.8	112	0.13	0.18	32.9	33.1	0.17	7.89	8.06	—	43,249	43,249	1.31	3.27	44,300
2030	8.16	28.1	107	0.13	0.18	32.9	33.1	0.17	7.89	8.06	—	42,385	42,385	1.20	2.25	43,124
2031	7.75	26.6	101	0.13	0.18	32.9	33.1	0.17	7.89	8.06	—	41,515	41,515	1.18	2.25	42,249
2032	7.50	26.0	97.4	0.13	0.18	33.0	33.2	0.17	7.91	8.08	—	40,765	40,765	1.12	2.14	41,462
2033	7.27	25.3	93.2	0.13	0.18	32.9	33.1	0.17	7.89	8.06	—	39,843	39,843	1.00	2.14	40,531
2034	7.00	23.8	89.6	0.13	0.18	32.9	33.1	0.17	7.89	8.06	—	39,091	39,091	0.99	2.02	39,741
2035	6.86	23.4	85.9	0.13	0.18	32.9	33.1	0.17	7.89	8.06	—	38,387	38,387	0.99	2.02	39,034
2036	7.37	23.0	84.0	0.13	0.18	33.2	33.3	0.17	7.95	8.12	—	37,939	37,939	0.92	1.92	38,550
2037	26.9	24.1	94.4	0.13	0.20	38.6	38.8	0.19	9.23	9.42	—	42,040	42,040	0.96	1.95	42,662
2038	25.6	23.6	92.5	0.13	0.20	38.6	38.8	0.19	9.23	9.42	—	41,373	41,373	0.85	1.84	41,956
2039	25.3	22.2	89.6	0.13	0.20	38.6	38.8	0.19	9.23	9.42	—	40,886	40,886	0.85	1.84	41,467
2040	25.1	22.1	88.2	0.13	0.20	38.7	38.9	0.19	9.25	9.45	—	40,564	40,564	0.85	1.84	41,144
2041	24.8	21.7	86.5	0.13	0.20	38.6	38.8	0.19	9.23	9.42	—	40,070	40,070	0.83	1.84	40,647
2042	24.7	21.5	84.9	0.13	0.20	38.6	38.8	0.19	9.23	9.42	—	39,729	39,729	0.83	1.73	40,271
2043	21.6	11.4	40.7	0.05	0.12	16.7	16.8	0.12	3.97	4.09	—	17,018	17,018	0.31	0.61	17,209
2044	20.1	3.84	15.5	0.01	0.05	5.79	5.84	0.05	1.36	1.40	—	5,311	5,311	0.07	0.05	5,327
2045	0.33	0.02	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	77.7	77.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	77.9
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.10	2.13	4.07	0.01	0.02	0.81	0.83	0.02	0.39	0.41	—	695	695	0.03	0.01	697
2026	0.11	2.54	4.70	0.01	0.02	0.49	0.52	0.02	0.19	0.21	—	802	802	0.03	0.01	805
2027	1.29	5.06	18.3	0.02	0.03	4.69	4.72	0.03	1.14	1.17	—	5,856	5,856	0.18	0.41	5,991
2028	1.62	5.56	21.6	0.02	0.03	6.02	6.05	0.03	1.44	1.48	—	7,323	7,323	0.23	0.54	7,499
2029	1.53	5.25	20.4	0.02	0.03	6.01	6.04	0.03	1.44	1.47	—	7,160	7,160	0.22	0.54	7,334

2030	1.49	5.13	19.5	0.02	0.03	6.01	6.04	0.03	1.44	1.47	—	7,017	7,017	0.20	0.37	7,140
2031	1.41	4.86	18.4	0.02	0.03	6.01	6.04	0.03	1.44	1.47	—	6,873	6,873	0.20	0.37	6,995
2032	1.37	4.74	17.8	0.02	0.03	6.02	6.05	0.03	1.44	1.48	—	6,749	6,749	0.19	0.36	6,865
2033	1.33	4.61	17.0	0.02	0.03	6.01	6.04	0.03	1.44	1.47	—	6,596	6,596	0.17	0.35	6,710
2034	1.28	4.34	16.3	0.02	0.03	6.01	6.04	0.03	1.44	1.47	—	6,472	6,472	0.16	0.34	6,580
2035	1.25	4.26	15.7	0.02	0.03	6.01	6.04	0.03	1.44	1.47	—	6,355	6,355	0.16	0.34	6,462
2036	1.34	4.20	15.3	0.02	0.03	6.05	6.08	0.03	1.45	1.48	—	6,281	6,281	0.15	0.32	6,382
2037	4.91	4.39	17.2	0.02	0.04	7.05	7.09	0.04	1.68	1.72	—	6,960	6,960	0.16	0.32	7,063
2038	4.67	4.30	16.9	0.02	0.04	7.05	7.09	0.04	1.68	1.72	—	6,850	6,850	0.14	0.30	6,946
2039	4.62	4.05	16.4	0.02	0.04	7.05	7.09	0.04	1.68	1.72	—	6,769	6,769	0.14	0.30	6,865
2040	4.58	4.03	16.1	0.02	0.04	7.07	7.11	0.04	1.69	1.72	—	6,716	6,716	0.14	0.31	6,812
2041	4.53	3.96	15.8	0.02	0.04	7.05	7.09	0.04	1.68	1.72	—	6,634	6,634	0.14	0.30	6,730
2042	4.50	3.93	15.5	0.02	0.04	7.05	7.09	0.04	1.68	1.72	—	6,578	6,578	0.14	0.29	6,667
2043	3.94	2.08	7.43	0.01	0.02	3.04	3.06	0.02	0.72	0.75	—	2,818	2,818	0.05	0.10	2,849
2044	3.66	0.70	2.83	< 0.005	0.01	1.06	1.07	0.01	0.25	0.26	—	879	879	0.01	0.01	882
2045	0.06	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.9	12.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.9

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	444	201	1,902	4.57	9.10	463	472	8.93	117	126	4,649	593,114	597,762	492	18.6	616,006
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	403	207	1,438	4.40	8.78	463	471	8.69	117	126	4,649	576,229	580,878	492	19.4	599,266

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	400	129	1,498	3.45	3.59	385	389	3.46	97.8	101	4,649	437,668	442,316	488	16.8	459,888
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	72.9	23.6	273	0.63	0.66	70.3	71.0	0.63	17.8	18.5	770	72,461	73,230	80.8	2.79	76,140

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	215	106	1,473	3.97	1.44	463	464	1.34	117	119	—	404,714	404,714	16.3	16.0	409,975
Area	228	72.4	416	0.46	5.89	—	5.89	5.81	—	5.81	0.00	90,114	90,114	1.79	0.19	90,214
Energy	1.28	22.4	12.9	0.14	1.77	—	1.77	1.77	—	1.77	—	94,285	94,285	6.58	0.55	94,614
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	4,000	4,773	79.5	1.91	7,329
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,876	0.00	3,876	387	0.00	13,561
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Total	444	201	1,902	4.57	9.10	463	472	8.93	117	126	4,649	593,114	597,762	492	18.6	616,006
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	216	116	1,396	3.82	1.44	463	464	1.34	117	119	—	389,016	389,016	17.0	16.7	394,425
Area	186	68.9	29.3	0.44	5.57	—	5.57	5.57	—	5.57	0.00	88,928	88,928	1.74	0.18	89,024
Energy	1.28	22.4	12.9	0.14	1.77	—	1.77	1.77	—	1.77	—	94,285	94,285	6.58	0.55	94,614
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	4,000	4,773	79.5	1.91	7,329
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,876	0.00	3,876	387	0.00	13,561
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312

Total	403	207	1,438	4.40	8.78	463	471	8.69	117	126	4,649	576,229	580,878	492	19.4	599,266
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	187	99.9	1,218	3.26	1.22	385	387	1.14	97.8	98.9	—	332,479	332,479	14.6	14.4	337,158
Area	211	7.10	267	0.04	0.60	—	0.60	0.55	—	0.55	0.00	6,903	6,903	0.15	0.02	6,913
Energy	1.28	22.4	12.9	0.14	1.77	—	1.77	1.77	—	1.77	—	94,285	94,285	6.58	0.55	94,614
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	4,000	4,773	79.5	1.91	7,329
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,876	0.00	3,876	387	0.00	13,561
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Total	400	129	1,498	3.45	3.59	385	389	3.46	97.8	101	4,649	437,668	442,316	488	16.8	459,888
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	34.2	18.2	222	0.60	0.22	70.3	70.6	0.21	17.8	18.1	—	55,046	55,046	2.42	2.38	55,820
Area	38.5	1.30	48.7	0.01	0.11	—	0.11	0.10	—	0.10	0.00	1,143	1,143	0.03	< 0.005	1,145
Energy	0.23	4.09	2.36	0.03	0.32	—	0.32	0.32	—	0.32	—	15,610	15,610	1.09	0.09	15,665
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	662	790	13.2	0.32	1,213
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	642	0.00	642	64.1	0.00	2,245
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.7
Total	72.9	23.6	273	0.63	0.66	70.3	71.0	0.63	17.8	18.5	770	72,461	73,230	80.8	2.79	76,140

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2025) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.64	14.7	28.3	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,295	5,295	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.64	14.7	28.3	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,295	5,295	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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.28	6.46	12.4	0.02	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	2,321	2,321	0.09	0.02	2,329
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.36	3.36	—	1.73	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	1.18	2.26	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	384	384	0.02	< 0.005	386
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61	—	0.32	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	166	166	< 0.005	0.01	169
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	158	158	< 0.005	0.01	160
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	70.4	70.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	71.4
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.7	11.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	11.8
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
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

3.3. Grading (2025) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,622
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,622
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	5.17	9.41	0.02	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,756	1,756	0.07	0.01	1,762
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.96	0.96	—	0.38	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.94	1.72	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	291	291	0.01	< 0.005	292
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.17	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.05	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	190	190	< 0.005	0.01	193
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	181	181	< 0.005	0.01	183
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	48.9	48.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	49.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.09	8.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.20
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
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

3.5. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,599	6,599	0.27	0.05	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.57	13.9	25.2	0.04	0.13	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	4,713	4,713	0.19	0.04	4,729
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.56	2.56	—	1.02	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	2.53	4.61	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	780	780	0.03	0.01	783
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	187	187	< 0.005	0.01	189
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	178	178	< 0.005	0.01	180
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	129	129	< 0.005	0.01	130
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	21.3	21.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	21.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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

3.7. Grading (2027) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.80	19.4	35.3	0.06	0.18	—	0.18	0.18	—	0.18	—	6,598	6,598	0.27	0.05	6,621
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.59	3.59	—	1.42	1.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	3.23	5.88	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	1,098	1,098	0.04	0.01	1,101
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.60	—	0.24	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.59	1.07	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	182
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.11	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	175	175	< 0.005	0.01	177

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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	29.5	29.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	29.9
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.88	4.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.94
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
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

3.9. Building Construction (2027) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	4.75	7.78	0.01	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	1,304	1,304	0.05	0.01	1,309
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.87	1.42	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	216	216	0.01	< 0.005	217
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.9	10.0	161	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	39,970	39,970	0.58	1.55	40,574
Vendor	0.55	23.7	12.3	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	21,972	21,972	1.20	3.00	22,949
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.8	10.3	141	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	38,053	38,053	0.67	1.55	38,536
Vendor	0.53	24.7	12.6	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	21,987	21,987	1.18	3.00	22,913
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.44	6.23	79.9	0.00	0.00	21.8	21.8	0.00	5.11	5.11	—	20,983	20,983	0.37	0.85	21,274
Vendor	0.30	13.5	6.78	0.09	0.09	3.25	3.34	0.09	0.90	0.99	—	11,957	11,957	0.64	1.63	12,472
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.17	1.14	14.6	0.00	0.00	3.98	3.98	0.00	0.93	0.93	—	3,474	3,474	0.06	0.14	3,522

Vendor	0.05	2.46	1.24	0.02	0.02	0.59	0.61	0.02	0.16	0.18	—	1,980	1,980	0.11	0.27	2,065
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

3.11. Building Construction (2028) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.5	8.64	152	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	39,257	39,257	0.58	0.29	39,470
Vendor	0.53	22.8	12.0	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	21,465	21,465	1.16	3.00	22,436
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.4	10.1	133	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	37,376	37,376	0.67	1.55	37,859
Vendor	0.53	23.8	12.3	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	21,481	21,481	1.18	3.00	22,407
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.27	7.23	99.3	0.00	0.00	28.7	28.7	0.00	6.72	6.72	—	27,134	27,134	0.48	1.11	27,513
Vendor	0.39	17.0	8.67	0.11	0.11	4.28	4.40	0.11	1.19	1.30	—	15,379	15,379	0.85	2.15	16,056
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.51	1.32	18.1	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.24	0.00	1.23	1.23	—	4,492	4,492	0.08	0.18	4,555
Vendor	0.07	3.10	1.58	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,546	2,546	0.14	0.36	2,658
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

3.13. Building Construction (2029) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.2	8.54	143	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	38,594	38,594	0.58	0.29	38,794
Vendor	0.53	21.8	11.6	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	20,900	20,900	1.16	3.00	21,866
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	11.0	8.74	125	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	36,746	36,746	0.58	1.55	37,227

Vendor	0.51	22.8	11.9	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	20,916	20,916	1.16	3.00	21,841
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	7.77	6.24	93.3	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	26,604	26,604	0.41	1.11	26,976
Vendor	0.38	16.3	8.37	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	14,933	14,933	0.83	2.15	15,606
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.42	1.14	17.0	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	4,405	4,405	0.07	0.18	4,466
Vendor	0.07	2.97	1.53	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,472	2,472	0.14	0.36	2,584
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

3.15. Building Construction (2030) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.7	7.18	136	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	37,975	37,975	0.48	0.29	38,162
Vendor	0.53	21.0	11.2	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	20,285	20,285	1.00	2.85	21,195
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.6	8.64	118	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	36,159	36,159	0.58	0.29	36,262
Vendor	0.51	21.9	11.5	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	20,302	20,302	1.00	2.85	21,176
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	7.56	6.17	88.5	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	26,178	26,178	0.41	0.21	26,277
Vendor	0.38	15.7	8.10	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	14,494	14,494	0.72	2.03	15,129
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.38	1.13	16.2	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	4,334	4,334	0.07	0.03	4,350

Vendor	0.07	2.87	1.48	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,400	2,400	0.12	0.34	2,505
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

3.17. Building Construction (2031) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.1	7.08	128	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	37,410	37,410	0.48	0.29	37,586
Vendor	0.53	20.3	10.8	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	19,611	19,611	0.98	2.85	20,516
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	10.0	7.28	112	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	35,624	35,624	0.58	0.29	35,726
Vendor	0.51	21.2	11.1	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	19,628	19,628	0.98	2.85	20,501
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	7.15	5.20	83.0	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	25,790	25,790	0.41	0.21	25,885
Vendor	0.38	15.2	7.85	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	14,013	14,013	0.70	2.03	14,646
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.30	0.95	15.1	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	4,270	4,270	0.07	0.03	4,286
Vendor	0.07	2.77	1.43	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,320	2,320	0.12	0.34	2,425
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

3.19. Building Construction (2032) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	9.72	5.72	122	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	36,869	36,869	0.48	0.29	37,035
Vendor	0.53	19.5	10.5	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	18,928	18,928	0.98	2.69	19,781
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	9.72	7.18	107	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	35,109	35,109	0.48	0.29	35,208

Vendor	0.51	20.4	10.8	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	18,945	18,945	0.98	2.69	19,771
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.89	5.14	79.5	0.00	0.00	28.7	28.7	0.00	6.72	6.72	—	25,487	25,487	0.34	0.21	25,578
Vendor	0.38	14.6	7.61	0.11	0.11	4.28	4.40	0.11	1.19	1.30	—	13,562	13,562	0.70	1.92	14,162
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.26	0.94	14.5	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.24	0.00	1.23	1.23	—	4,220	4,220	0.06	0.03	4,235
Vendor	0.07	2.66	1.39	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,245	2,245	0.12	0.32	2,345
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

3.21. Building Construction (2033) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	9.33	5.72	116	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	36,408	36,408	0.48	0.29	36,565
Vendor	0.53	18.8	10.1	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	18,235	18,235	0.83	2.69	19,080
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	9.33	7.08	102	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,672	34,672	0.48	0.29	34,771
Vendor	0.51	19.7	10.4	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	18,253	18,253	0.83	2.69	19,075
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.67	5.06	75.7	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	25,100	25,100	0.34	0.21	25,189
Vendor	0.38	14.0	7.32	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	13,031	13,031	0.59	1.92	13,624
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.22	0.92	13.8	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	4,156	4,156	0.06	0.03	4,170

Vendor	0.07	2.55	1.34	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,157	2,157	0.10	0.32	2,256
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

3.23. Building Construction (2034) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.95	5.63	111	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	35,995	35,995	0.38	0.29	36,142
Vendor	0.53	18.2	9.95	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	17,581	17,581	0.80	2.53	18,374
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	9.05	5.82	96.6	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,278	34,278	0.48	0.29	34,377
Vendor	0.51	18.9	10.2	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	17,599	17,599	0.80	2.53	18,373
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.39	4.09	72.2	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	24,816	24,816	0.34	0.21	24,902
Vendor	0.38	13.4	7.19	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	12,563	12,563	0.57	1.81	13,122
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.17	0.75	13.2	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	4,109	4,109	0.06	0.03	4,123
Vendor	0.07	2.45	1.31	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,080	2,080	0.10	0.30	2,172
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

3.25. Building Construction (2035) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.95	5.53	106	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	35,628	35,628	0.38	0.29	35,768
Vendor	0.55	17.4	9.61	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	16,949	16,949	0.80	2.53	17,739
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.76	5.72	93.0	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	33,930	33,930	0.48	0.29	34,029

Vendor	0.51	18.3	9.85	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	16,967	16,967	0.80	2.53	17,741
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.26	4.09	68.8	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	24,563	24,563	0.34	0.21	24,646
Vendor	0.38	13.0	6.94	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	12,112	12,112	0.57	1.81	12,669
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.14	0.75	12.5	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	4,067	4,067	0.06	0.03	4,080
Vendor	0.07	2.38	1.27	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	2,005	2,005	0.10	0.30	2,098
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

3.27. Building Construction (2036) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.66	5.53	102	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	35,262	35,262	0.38	0.29	35,396
Vendor	0.53	16.9	9.41	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	16,339	16,339	0.80	2.37	17,080
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.66	5.72	89.7	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	33,582	33,582	0.38	0.29	33,678
Vendor	0.51	17.8	9.67	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	16,358	16,358	0.80	2.37	17,085
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.20	4.03	66.5	0.00	0.00	28.7	28.7	0.00	6.72	6.72	—	24,378	24,378	0.28	0.21	24,458
Vendor	0.38	12.7	6.84	0.11	0.11	4.28	4.40	0.11	1.19	1.30	—	11,709	11,709	0.58	1.70	12,233
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.13	0.74	12.1	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.24	0.00	1.23	1.23	—	4,036	4,036	0.05	0.03	4,049

Vendor	0.07	2.31	1.25	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,939	1,939	0.10	0.28	2,025
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

3.29. Building Construction (2037) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.47	4.17	98.4	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,977	34,977	0.38	0.29	35,105
Vendor	0.53	16.5	9.23	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	15,807	15,807	0.80	2.37	16,544
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.47	5.63	86.3	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	33,310	33,310	0.38	0.29	33,406
Vendor	0.49	17.2	9.49	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	15,826	15,826	0.78	2.37	16,551
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.98	4.02	64.0	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	24,114	24,114	0.27	0.21	24,192
Vendor	0.36	12.2	6.69	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	11,296	11,296	0.56	1.69	11,818
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.09	0.73	11.7	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	3,992	3,992	0.05	0.03	4,005
Vendor	0.07	2.23	1.22	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,870	1,870	0.09	0.28	1,957
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

3.31. Building Construction (2038) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	8.09	4.17	95.3	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,624	34,624	0.38	0.29	34,747
Vendor	0.53	15.9	8.89	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	15,280	15,280	0.63	2.21	15,964
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.82	5.63	83.0	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	32,976	32,976	0.38	0.29	33,072

Vendor	0.49	16.6	9.16	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	15,300	15,300	0.63	2.21	15,974
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	4.87	3.95	62.6	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	23,871	23,871	0.27	0.21	23,948
Vendor	0.36	11.8	6.44	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	10,920	10,920	0.45	1.58	11,405
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.89	0.72	11.4	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	3,952	3,952	0.05	0.03	3,965
Vendor	0.07	2.16	1.17	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,808	1,808	0.07	0.26	1,888
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

3.33. Building Construction (2039) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.43	4.17	93.5	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,407	34,407	0.38	0.29	34,526
Vendor	0.53	15.5	8.73	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	14,850	14,850	0.63	2.21	15,532
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.43	4.26	81.2	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	32,769	32,769	0.38	0.29	32,865
Vendor	0.49	16.3	8.96	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	14,870	14,870	0.63	2.21	15,544
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	4.66	3.04	60.3	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	23,722	23,722	0.27	0.21	23,797
Vendor	0.36	11.5	6.32	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	10,613	10,613	0.45	1.58	11,097
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.85	0.56	11.0	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	3,927	3,927	0.05	0.03	3,940

Vendor	0.07	2.11	1.15	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,757	1,757	0.07	0.26	1,837
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

3.35. Building Construction (2040) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.26	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,717	1,717	0.07	0.01	1,723
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.87	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	284	284	0.01	< 0.005	285
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

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.34	4.07	90.5	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,217	34,217	0.29	0.29	34,331
Vendor	0.53	15.3	8.55	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	14,462	14,462	0.63	2.21	15,142
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	6.24	4.26	79.4	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	32,588	32,588	0.38	0.29	32,684
Vendor	0.49	16.0	8.78	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	14,481	14,481	0.63	2.21	15,156
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	4.40	3.05	59.2	0.00	0.00	28.7	28.7	0.00	6.72	6.72	—	23,656	23,656	0.28	0.21	23,731
Vendor	0.36	11.4	6.21	0.11	0.11	4.28	4.40	0.11	1.19	1.30	—	10,364	10,364	0.45	1.58	10,849
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.80	0.56	10.8	0.00	0.00	5.24	5.24	0.00	1.23	1.23	—	3,917	3,917	0.05	0.03	3,929
Vendor	0.07	2.08	1.13	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,716	1,716	0.07	0.26	1,796
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

3.37. Building Construction (2041) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.86	4.07	88.9	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	34,054	34,054	0.29	0.19	34,135
Vendor	0.53	14.9	8.53	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	14,114	14,114	0.60	2.21	14,793
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.95	4.26	77.6	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	32,433	32,433	0.38	0.29	32,529

Vendor	0.49	15.7	8.78	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	14,134	14,134	0.60	2.21	14,808
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	4.25	2.98	57.8	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	23,479	23,479	0.27	0.21	23,553
Vendor	0.36	11.1	6.18	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	10,087	10,087	0.43	1.58	10,570
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.78	0.54	10.6	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	3,887	3,887	0.05	0.03	3,899
Vendor	0.07	2.03	1.13	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,670	1,670	0.07	0.26	1,750
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

3.39. Building Construction (2042) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	6.24	10.2	0.02	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,712	1,712	0.07	0.01	1,718
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	1.14	1.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	283	283	0.01	< 0.005	284
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.76	4.07	87.3	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	33,909	33,909	0.29	0.19	33,989
Vendor	0.53	14.7	8.37	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	13,805	13,805	0.60	2.05	14,435
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.76	4.17	76.0	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	32,296	32,296	0.38	0.29	32,392
Vendor	0.49	15.4	8.60	0.16	0.16	6.05	6.21	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	13,825	13,825	0.60	2.05	14,451
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	4.12	2.98	56.6	0.00	0.00	28.6	28.6	0.00	6.71	6.71	—	23,380	23,380	0.27	0.21	23,452
Vendor	0.36	11.0	6.07	0.11	0.11	4.27	4.39	0.11	1.18	1.30	—	9,867	9,867	0.43	1.46	10,315
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.75	0.54	10.3	0.00	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.00	1.22	1.22	—	3,871	3,871	0.05	0.03	3,883

Vendor	0.07	2.00	1.11	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.80	0.02	0.22	0.24	—	1,634	1,634	0.07	0.24	1,708
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

3.41. Building Construction (2043) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	8.74	14.3	0.02	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	2,405
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	2.07	3.39	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	568	568	0.02	< 0.005	569
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.38	0.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	94.0	94.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	94.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.57	4.07	85.7	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	33,783	33,783	0.29	0.19	33,860
Vendor	0.53	14.5	8.21	0.16	0.16	5.89	6.05	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	13,533	13,533	0.60	2.05	14,163
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	5.57	4.17	74.4	0.00	0.00	40.6	40.6	0.00	9.52	9.52	—	32,175	32,175	0.29	0.29	32,269
Vendor	0.49	15.2	8.44	0.16	0.16	5.89	6.05	0.16	1.67	1.83	—	13,554	13,554	0.60	2.05	14,180
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.32	0.99	18.4	0.00	0.00	9.49	9.49	0.00	2.22	2.22	—	7,721	7,721	0.07	0.07	7,745
Vendor	0.13	3.58	1.97	0.04	0.04	1.38	1.42	0.04	0.39	0.43	—	3,207	3,207	0.14	0.49	3,355
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.24	0.18	3.36	0.00	0.00	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.41	0.41	—	1,278	1,278	0.01	0.01	1,282
Vendor	0.02	0.65	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.26	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	531	531	0.02	0.08	555
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

3.43. Paving (2043) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	3.41	5.02	0.01	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	715	715	0.03	0.01	718
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.62	0.92	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	118	118	< 0.005	< 0.005	119
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	116	116	< 0.005	< 0.005	117
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

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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	111	111	< 0.005	< 0.005	111
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	53.2	53.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	53.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.80	8.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.83
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
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

3.45. Paving (2044) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,511	1,511	0.06	0.01	1,516
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	2.48	3.65	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	520	520	0.02	< 0.005	522
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.45	0.67	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	86.1	86.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	86.4
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	116	116	< 0.005	< 0.005	116
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	110	110	< 0.005	< 0.005	111

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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	38.5	38.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	38.7
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.38	6.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.40
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
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

3.47. Architectural Coating (2036) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectural Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.61	2.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.62
Architectural Coatings	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.43	0.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.43
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.73	1.14	17.9	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,716	6,716	0.08	0.06	6,736
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.04	—	133	133	< 0.005	< 0.005	134
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	22.1	22.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	22.1

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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

3.49. Architectural Coating (2037) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7

Architectu ral Coatings	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectu ral Coatings	3.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.69	0.83	19.7	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,995	6,995	0.08	0.06	7,021
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.69	1.13	17.3	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,662	6,662	0.08	0.06	6,681
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.20	0.80	12.8	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,823	4,823	0.05	0.04	4,838
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.22	0.15	2.34	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.24	—	798	798	0.01	0.01	801
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
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

3.51. Architectural Coating (2038) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7

Architectu Coatings	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectu ral Coatings	3.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.62	0.83	19.1	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,925	6,925	0.08	0.06	6,949
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.36	1.13	16.6	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,595	6,595	0.08	0.06	6,614
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.97	0.79	12.5	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,774	4,774	0.05	0.04	4,790
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.18	0.14	2.28	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.24	—	790	790	0.01	0.01	793

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
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

3.53. Architectural Coating (2039) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7

Architectural Coatings	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectural Coatings	3.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.29	0.83	18.7	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,881	6,881	0.08	0.06	6,905
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.29	0.85	16.2	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,554	6,554	0.08	0.06	6,573
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.93	0.61	12.1	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,744	4,744	0.05	0.04	4,759
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.17	0.11	2.20	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.24	—	785	785	0.01	0.01	788
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
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

3.55. Architectural Coating (2040) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.77	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.6	95.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	96.0

Architectu Coatings	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.9
Architectu ral Coatings	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.27	0.81	18.1	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,843	6,843	0.06	0.06	6,866
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.25	0.85	15.9	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,518	6,518	0.08	0.06	6,537
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.88	0.61	11.8	0.00	0.00	5.74	5.74	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,731	4,731	0.06	0.04	4,746
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.16	0.11	2.16	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.25	0.25	—	783	783	0.01	0.01	786

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
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

3.57. Architectural Coating (2041) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7

Architectu ral Coatings	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectu ral Coatings	3.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.17	0.81	17.8	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,811	6,811	0.06	0.04	6,827
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.19	0.85	15.5	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,487	6,487	0.08	0.06	6,506
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.85	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,696	4,696	0.05	0.04	4,711
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.16	0.11	2.11	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.24	—	777	777	0.01	0.01	780
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
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

3.59. Architectural Coating (2042) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7

Architectu Coatings	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectu ral Coatings	3.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.15	0.81	17.5	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,782	6,782	0.06	0.04	6,798
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.15	0.83	15.2	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,459	6,459	0.08	0.06	6,478
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.82	0.60	11.3	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,676	4,676	0.05	0.04	4,690
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15	0.11	2.07	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.24	—	774	774	0.01	0.01	777

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
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

3.61. Architectural Coating (2043) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.76	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.4	95.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	95.7

Architectu ral Coatings	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.8
Architectu ral Coatings	3.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.11	0.81	17.1	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,757	6,757	0.06	0.04	6,772
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.11	0.83	14.9	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,435	6,435	0.06	0.06	6,454
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.80	0.60	11.1	0.00	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,658	4,658	0.04	0.04	4,672
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.15	0.11	2.03	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.24	—	771	771	0.01	0.01	774
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
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

3.63. Architectural Coating (2044) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.77	0.69	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	95.6	95.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	96.0

Architectu Coatings	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.8	15.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	15.9
Architectu ral Coatings	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.09	0.79	17.1	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,735	6,735	0.06	0.04	6,750
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
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
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.09	0.83	14.8	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,415	6,415	0.06	0.06	6,433
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.78	0.58	11.1	0.00	0.00	5.74	5.74	0.00	1.34	1.34	—	4,656	4,656	0.04	0.04	4,670
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
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.14	0.11	2.02	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.25	0.25	—	771	771	0.01	0.01	773

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
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

3.65. Architectural Coating (2045) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.96	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	134
Architectu ral Coatings	26.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.57	1.57	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.57
Architectu ral Coatings	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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 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

Architectu Coatings	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.06	0.81	14.8	0.00	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	1.90	1.90	—	6,397	6,397	0.06	0.06	6,415
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
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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	76.1	76.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	76.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.6	12.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	38.3	19.6	278	0.77	0.27	89.7	90.0	0.26	22.7	23.0	—	78,148	78,148	3.00	2.98	79,131
Hotel	8.77	5.03	76.3	0.22	0.08	26.2	26.3	0.07	6.65	6.72	—	22,637	22,637	0.77	0.79	22,897
Strip Mall	10.3	5.94	89.9	0.26	0.09	30.9	31.0	0.09	7.85	7.93	—	26,702	26,702	0.90	0.93	27,009
Regional Shopping Center	103	46.4	601	1.51	0.57	174	175	0.53	44.2	44.7	—	154,318	154,318	7.17	6.74	156,542
General Office Building	9.09	5.21	79.0	0.23	0.08	27.2	27.3	0.07	6.89	6.97	—	23,452	23,452	0.79	0.82	23,722
Retirement Community	32.7	16.8	238	0.66	0.23	76.7	76.9	0.22	19.4	19.7	—	66,813	66,813	2.57	2.55	67,653
High School	6.91	3.96	60.1	0.18	0.06	20.7	20.7	0.06	5.24	5.30	—	17,828	17,828	0.60	0.62	18,033
City Park	5.74	3.29	49.9	0.15	0.05	17.2	17.2	0.05	4.35	4.40	—	14,817	14,817	0.50	0.52	14,987
Total	215	106	1,473	3.97	1.44	463	464	1.34	117	119	—	404,714	404,714	16.3	16.0	409,975
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	38.4	21.4	262	0.74	0.27	89.7	90.0	0.26	22.7	23.0	—	75,102	75,102	3.13	3.12	76,111
Hotel	8.78	5.49	70.6	0.21	0.08	26.2	26.3	0.07	6.65	6.72	—	21,743	21,743	0.79	0.83	22,010
Strip Mall	10.4	6.47	83.3	0.25	0.09	30.9	31.0	0.09	7.85	7.93	—	25,648	25,648	0.93	0.98	25,963
Regional Shopping Center	103	50.5	581	1.46	0.57	174	175	0.53	44.2	44.7	—	148,430	148,430	7.55	7.06	150,725

General Office Building	9.10	5.69	73.2	0.22	0.08	27.2	27.3	0.07	6.89	6.97	—	22,527	22,527	0.82	0.86	22,803
Retirement Community	32.8	18.3	224	0.63	0.23	76.7	76.9	0.22	19.4	19.7	—	64,209	64,209	2.67	2.67	65,072
High School	6.92	4.32	55.6	0.17	0.06	20.7	20.7	0.06	5.24	5.30	—	17,124	17,124	0.62	0.65	17,335
City Park	5.75	3.59	46.2	0.14	0.05	17.2	17.2	0.05	4.35	4.40	—	14,232	14,232	0.52	0.54	14,407
Total	216	116	1,396	3.82	1.44	463	464	1.34	117	119	—	389,016	389,016	17.0	16.7	394,425
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	6.93	3.90	48.8	0.14	0.05	16.2	16.2	0.05	4.10	4.15	—	12,570	12,570	0.51	0.52	12,738
Hotel	1.59	1.01	13.2	0.04	0.01	4.73	4.74	0.01	1.20	1.21	—	3,640	3,640	0.13	0.14	3,684
Strip Mall	1.87	1.19	15.6	0.05	0.02	5.57	5.59	0.02	1.41	1.43	—	4,293	4,293	0.15	0.16	4,346
Regional Shopping Center	18.5	8.88	102	0.25	0.10	29.0	29.1	0.09	7.36	7.45	—	23,067	23,067	1.20	1.12	23,433
General Office Building	1.64	1.04	13.7	0.04	0.01	4.90	4.91	0.01	1.24	1.26	—	3,771	3,771	0.13	0.14	3,817
Retirement Community	1.35	0.76	9.54	0.03	0.01	3.16	3.17	0.01	0.80	0.81	—	2,456	2,456	0.10	0.10	2,489
High School	1.25	0.79	10.4	0.03	0.01	3.72	3.73	0.01	0.94	0.95	—	2,866	2,866	0.10	0.11	2,902
City Park	1.04	0.66	8.64	0.03	0.01	3.09	3.10	0.01	0.78	0.79	—	2,382	2,382	0.09	0.09	2,412
Total	34.2	18.2	222	0.60	0.22	70.3	70.6	0.21	17.8	18.1	—	55,046	55,046	2.42	2.38	55,820

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,968	23,968	1.49	0.18	24,059
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,378	3,378	0.21	0.03	3,390
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,363	1,363	0.08	0.01	1,368
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,446	22,446	1.39	0.17	22,532
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,909	10,909	0.68	0.08	10,950
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,258	2,258	0.14	0.02	2,267
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	2,157	0.13	0.02	2,166
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,479	66,479	4.12	0.50	66,731
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,968	23,968	1.49	0.18	24,059
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,378	3,378	0.21	0.03	3,390
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,363	1,363	0.08	0.01	1,368

Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,446	22,446	1.39	0.17	22,532
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,909	10,909	0.68	0.08	10,950
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,258	2,258	0.14	0.02	2,267
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	2,157	0.13	0.02	2,166
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,479	66,479	4.12	0.50	66,731
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,968	3,968	0.25	0.03	3,983
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559	559	0.03	< 0.005	561
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	226	0.01	< 0.005	226
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,716	3,716	0.23	0.03	3,730
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,806	1,806	0.11	0.01	1,813
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	374	0.02	< 0.005	375
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357	357	0.02	< 0.005	359
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,006	11,006	0.68	0.08	11,048

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	0.74	12.6	5.35	0.08	1.02	—	1.02	1.02	—	1.02	—	15,968	15,968	1.41	0.03	16,013
Hotel	0.07	1.28	1.08	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1,532	1,532	0.14	< 0.005	1,537
Strip Mall	0.01	0.15	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	183	183	0.02	< 0.005	183
Regional Shopping Center	0.14	2.52	2.12	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,009	3,009	0.27	0.01	3,017
General Office Building	0.16	2.86	2.40	0.02	0.22	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.22	—	3,412	3,412	0.30	0.01	3,421
Retirement Community	0.10	1.66	0.71	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	2,111	2,111	0.19	< 0.005	2,117
High School	0.07	1.33	1.12	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1,591	1,591	0.14	< 0.005	1,596
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.28	22.4	12.9	0.14	1.77	—	1.77	1.77	—	1.77	—	27,806	27,806	2.46	0.05	27,883
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	0.74	12.6	5.35	0.08	1.02	—	1.02	1.02	—	1.02	—	15,968	15,968	1.41	0.03	16,013
Hotel	0.07	1.28	1.08	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1,532	1,532	0.14	< 0.005	1,537
Strip Mall	0.01	0.15	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	183	183	0.02	< 0.005	183

Regional Shopping Center	0.14	2.52	2.12	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,009	3,009	0.27	0.01	3,017
General Office Building	0.16	2.86	2.40	0.02	0.22	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.22	—	3,412	3,412	0.30	0.01	3,421
Retirement Community	0.10	1.66	0.71	0.01	0.13	—	0.13	0.13	—	0.13	—	2,111	2,111	0.19	< 0.005	2,117
High School	0.07	1.33	1.12	0.01	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	1,591	1,591	0.14	< 0.005	1,596
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.28	22.4	12.9	0.14	1.77	—	1.77	1.77	—	1.77	—	27,806	27,806	2.46	0.05	27,883
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	0.13	2.30	0.98	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	2,644	2,644	0.23	< 0.005	2,651
Hotel	0.01	0.23	0.20	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	254	254	0.02	< 0.005	254
Strip Mall	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	30.2	30.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	30.3
Regional Shopping Center	0.03	0.46	0.39	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	498	498	0.04	< 0.005	500
General Office Building	0.03	0.52	0.44	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	565	565	0.05	< 0.005	566
Retirement Community	0.02	0.30	0.13	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	350	350	0.03	< 0.005	351
High School	0.01	0.24	0.20	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	263	263	0.02	< 0.005	264
City Park	0.00	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	0.23	4.09	2.36	0.03	0.32	—	0.32	0.32	—	0.32	—	4,604	4,604	0.41	0.01	4,616

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

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

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	4.03	68.9	29.3	0.44	5.57	—	5.57	5.57	—	5.57	0.00	88,928	88,928	1.74	0.18	89,024
Consumer Products	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	41.9	3.47	387	0.02	0.32	—	0.32	0.24	—	0.24	—	1,186	1,186	0.05	0.01	1,190
Total	228	72.4	416	0.46	5.89	—	5.89	5.81	—	5.81	0.00	90,114	90,114	1.79	0.19	90,214
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	4.03	68.9	29.3	0.44	5.57	—	5.57	5.57	—	5.57	0.00	88,928	88,928	1.74	0.18	89,024
Consumer Products	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	186	68.9	29.3	0.44	5.57	—	5.57	5.57	—	5.57	0.00	88,928	88,928	1.74	0.18	89,024
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.05	0.86	0.37	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	0.00	1,008	1,008	0.02	< 0.005	1,010

Consumer Products	30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	2.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	5.23	0.43	48.4	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.03	—	135	135	0.01	< 0.005	135
Total	38.5	1.30	48.7	0.01	0.11	—	0.11	0.10	—	0.10	0.00	1,143	1,143	0.03	< 0.005	1,145

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	1,670	1,993	33.2	0.80	3,060
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.7	138	165	2.75	0.07	254
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	70.0	83.5	1.39	0.03	128
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	1,152	1,375	22.9	0.55	2,112
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	741	884	14.7	0.35	1,357
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	150	179	2.99	0.07	276

High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	78.0	93.0	1.55	0.04	143
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	4,000	4,773	79.5	1.91	7,329
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	1,670	1,993	33.2	0.80	3,060
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.7	138	165	2.75	0.07	254
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	70.0	83.5	1.39	0.03	128
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	1,152	1,375	22.9	0.55	2,112
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	741	884	14.7	0.35	1,357
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	150	179	2.99	0.07	276
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	78.0	93.0	1.55	0.04	143
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	4,000	4,773	79.5	1.91	7,329
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.4	277	330	5.49	0.13	507
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.43	22.9	27.3	0.46	0.01	42.0
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.24	11.6	13.8	0.23	0.01	21.2

Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.8	191	228	3.79	0.09	350
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	123	146	2.44	0.06	225
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.81	24.9	29.7	0.49	0.01	45.6
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.49	12.9	15.4	0.26	0.01	23.7
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	662	790	13.2	0.32	1,213

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,788	0.00	1,788	179	0.00	6,255
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	0.00	162	16.2	0.00	568
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.9	0.00	53.9	5.38	0.00	188
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	887	0.00	887	88.7	0.00	3,105

General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	0.00	211	21.0	0.00	737
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	0.00	593	59.2	0.00	2,073
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	0.00	175	17.5	0.00	614
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.30	0.00	6.30	0.63	0.00	22.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,876	0.00	3,876	387	0.00	13,561
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment's Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,788	0.00	1,788	179	0.00	6,255
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	0.00	162	16.2	0.00	568
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.9	0.00	53.9	5.38	0.00	188
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	887	0.00	887	88.7	0.00	3,105
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	0.00	211	21.0	0.00	737
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	0.00	593	59.2	0.00	2,073
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	0.00	175	17.5	0.00	614
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.30	0.00	6.30	0.63	0.00	22.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,876	0.00	3,876	387	0.00	13,561
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Apartment Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	0.00	296	29.6	0.00	1,036
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.9	0.00	26.9	2.69	0.00	94.0
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.92	0.00	8.92	0.89	0.00	31.2
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	0.00	147	14.7	0.00	514
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.9	0.00	34.9	3.48	0.00	122
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.1	0.00	98.1	9.80	0.00	343
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	0.00	29.1	2.90	0.00	102
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.04	0.00	1.04	0.10	0.00	3.65
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	642	0.00	642	64.1	0.00	2,245

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.59

Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.53
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartments Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.8
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.59
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.53
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.02
Retirement Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apartment s Mid Rise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.11
Hotel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.9
Strip Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10
Regional Shopping Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
General Office Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17
Retiremen t Communit y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.10
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.7

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)

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	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	1/6/2025	8/15/2025	5.00	160	—
Grading	Grading	8/18/2025	3/26/2027	5.00	420	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	3/29/2027	5/1/2043	5.00	4,200	—
Paving	Paving	5/4/2043	6/24/2044	5.00	300	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/22/2036	1/6/2045	5.00	2,100	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	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
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Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	4,356	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	930	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	7.75	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	871	13.2	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	7.75	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	10,745,784	3,581,928	3,728,336	1,242,779	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	240	0.00	—
Grading	—	—	1,260	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
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Apartments Mid Rise	—	0%
Hotel	0.00	0%
Strip Mall	0.00	0%
Regional Shopping Center	0.00	0%
General Office Building	0.00	0%
Retirement Community	—	0%
High School	0.00	0%
City Park	0.00	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2026	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2027	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2028	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2029	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2030	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2031	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2032	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2033	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2034	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2035	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2036	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2037	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2038	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2039	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

2040	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2041	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2042	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2043	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2044	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2045	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
Apartments Mid Rise	20,366	20,366	20,366	7,433,751	126,931	126,931	126,931	46,329,640
Hotel	4,395	4,395	4,395	1,603,993	37,121	37,121	37,121	13,549,142
Strip Mall	5,184	5,184	5,184	1,892,029	43,787	43,787	43,787	15,982,222
Regional Shopping Center	58,035	58,035	58,035	21,182,779	220,461	246,456	246,456	83,179,092
General Office Building	4,553	4,553	4,553	1,661,772	38,458	38,458	38,458	14,037,213
Retirement Community	1,741	1,741	17,412	1,452,692	10,852	10,852	108,520	9,053,664
High School	3,461	3,461	3,461	1,263,250	29,235	29,235	29,235	10,670,847
City Park	2,876	2,876	2,876	1,049,886	24,297	24,297	24,297	8,868,529

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
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Apartments Mid Rise	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	3813
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	224
No Fireplaces	449
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0
Retirement Community	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	343
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	20
No Fireplaces	40
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
10745784	3,581,928	3,728,336	1,242,779	—

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)
Apartments Mid Rise	16,444,932	532	0.0330	0.0040	49,825,297
Hotel	2,317,357	532	0.0330	0.0040	4,781,154
Strip Mall	934,994	532	0.0330	0.0040	569,957
Regional Shopping Center	15,400,786	532	0.0330	0.0040	9,388,067
General Office Building	7,484,520	532	0.0330	0.0040	10,645,516
Retirement Community	1,549,358	532	0.0330	0.0040	6,587,493
High School	1,480,197	532	0.0330	0.0040	4,965,248
City Park	0.00	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)
Apartments Mid Rise	168,340,066	0.00
Hotel	13,951,724	0.00
Strip Mall	7,051,704	0.00
Regional Shopping Center	116,152,380	0.00
General Office Building	74,648,174	0.00

Retirement Community	15,160,363	0.00
High School	7,858,449	0.00
City Park	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Apartments Mid Rise	3,317	—
Hotel	301	—
Strip Mall	100.0	—
Regional Shopping Center	1,646	—
General Office Building	391	—
Retirement Community	1,099	—
High School	326	—
City Park	11.7	—

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
Apartments Mid Rise	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Apartments Mid Rise	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00
Hotel	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.00

Hotel	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	1.80	4.00	4.00	18.0
Hotel	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0
Strip Mall	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Strip Mall	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00
Strip Mall	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0
Regional Shopping Center	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Regional Shopping Center	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00
General Office Building	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
General Office Building	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Retirement Community	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Retirement Community	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.22	0.60	0.00	1.00
High School	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
High School	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
High School	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	< 0.005	1.00	0.00	1.00
High School	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0

City Park	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
City Park	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
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5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
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5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Assuming the use of Tier 4 construction equipment consistent with 2017 SEIR MM AQ-5.
Operations: Vehicle Data	The Approved Project would generate approximately 100,611 average daily trips.
Operations: Hearths	Assuming that the Approved Uses would not include any wood burning fireplaces or wood stoves.
Land Use	The Approved Uses include 4,486 multi-family residential units, 550 hotel rooms (165,600 sq ft), 95,200 sq ft of neighborhood commercial uses, 1,568,090 sq ft of community commercial uses, 420,000 sq ft of office uses, 404 continuing care/senior housing units (1,000,000 sq ft), a high school with 1,784 students, 91 acres of passive park space, and 45 acres of active park space. Using CalEEMod defaults for lot acreages.
Construction: Construction Phases	The project buildout year is assumed to be 2045. Additionally, this analysis assumes that project construction activities could occur anytime beginning January 2025. The project would not include any demolition activities and architectural coating activities would overlap with building construction.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED ENERGY CALCULATIONS

Construction Off-Road Equipment - Modified Project										
Phase	Off-Road Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hour/Day	Total Usage Days	Total Usage Hours/Equipment	Horsepower	Load Factor	Total Usage Hours/ Equipment	Horsepower-Hour	Fuel Usage (gallons)
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8	160	3840	367	0.4	3840	563712	28862.0544
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8	160	5120	84	0.37	5120	159129.6	8147.43552
Grading	Excavators	2	8	420	6720	36	0.38	6720	91929.6	4706.79552
	Graders	1	8	420	3360	148	0.41	3360	203884.8	10438.90176
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	420	3360	367	0.4	3360	493248	25254.2976
	Scrapers	2	8	420	6720	423	0.48	6720	1364428.8	69858.75456
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	420	6720	84	0.37	6720	208857.6	10693.50912
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7	4200	29400	367	0.29	29400	3129042	160206.9504
	Forklifts	3	8	4200	100800	82	0.2	100800	1653120	84639.744
	Generator Sets	1	8	4200	33600	14	0.74	33600	348096	17822.5152
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7	4200	88200	84	0.37	88200	2741256	140352.3072
	Welders	1	8	4200	33600	46	0.45	33600	695520	35610.624
Paving	Pavers	2	8	300	4800	81	0.42	4800	163296	8360.7552
	Paving Equipment	2	8	300	4800	89	0.36	4800	153792	7874.1504
	Rollers	2	8	300	4800	36	0.38	4800	65664	3361.9968
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6	2100	12600	37	0.48	12600	223776	11457.3312
									Total	627648.1229

Diesel

Construction Truck and Construction Worker Vehicle Fuel Efficiency				
Vehicle Type	Vehicle Class	EMFAC 2021 Outputs		Fuel Efficiency (miles/gallon)
		Fuel Consumption (1,000 gallons/day)	VMT (miles/day)	
Construction Truck	MHDT	129.3	1,155,908.7	8.9
	HHDT	202.3	1,220,548.3	6.0
	HHDT/MHDT	-	-	7.5
Construction Worker Vehicle	LDA	1408.4	42,285,386.1	30.0
	LDT1	139.0	3,495,530.4	25.2
	LDT2	872.9	21,321,177.5	24.4
	Worker Mix	-	-	27.4

Notes:

¹ For construction trucks assumes 50 percent HHDT and 50 percent MHDT vehicles, consistent with assumptions in CalEEMod for hauling trucks. For construction worker vehicles assumes 50 percent LDA, 25 percent LDT1, and 25 percent LDT2 vehicles, consistent with assumptions in CalEEMod for worker vehicles.

² EMFAC2021 was run for Orange County for the construction year 2024. Data was aggregated over all vehicle model years and speed bins.

³ The fuel efficiency was calculated by dividing the VMT (miles/day) by the fuel consumption (gallons/day).

Construction Vehicle Fuel Use - Diesel Vehicles - Modified Project						
Phase	Trip Type	Total Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total VMT	Diesel Fuel Efficiency (miles/gallon)	Fuel Usage (gallons/year)
Building Construction	Vendor	13,347,600.0	7.8	103,443,900.0	7.5	13,817,298.7
					Total	13,817,298.7

Diesel

¹ Assumes 100 percent HHDT vehicles for haul trucks and 50 percent HHDT/50 percent MHDT vehicles for MHDT, consistent with assumptions in CalEEMod.

² EMFAC2021 was run for Orange County for the construction year 2024. Data was aggregated over all vehicle model years and speed bins.

³ The fuel efficiency was calculated by dividing the VMT (miles/day) by the fuel consumption (gallons/day).

Construction Worker Vehicle Fuel Use - Gasoline Vehicles - Modified Project							
Phase	Total One-Way Trips/Day	Total Days	Total Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total VMT	Gasoline Fuel Efficiency (miles/gallon)	Fuel Usage (gallons/year)
Site Preparation	18	160	5,760	13.19	75,974	27.4	2,772.2
Grading	20	420	16,800	13.19	221,592	27.4	8,085.5
Building Construction	8082	4,200	67,888,800	13.19	895,453,272	27.4	32,673,541.4
Paving	15	300	9,000	13.19	118,710	27.4	4,331.5
Architectural Coating	1616	2,100	6,787,200	13.19	89,523,168	27.4	3,266,545.6
						Total	35,955,276.2

Gas

Total Construction Gasoline Usage	35,955,276.2
Total Construction Diesel Usage	14,444,946.8

Modified Project Operational Trips			
Vehicle Class	CalEEMod	Total Project Trips	Total Trips per Vehicle Class
LDA	47.50%	116,289	55,237.3
LDT1	3.32%	116,289	3,860.8
LDT2	24.84%	116,289	28,886.2
MDV	14.91%	116,289	17,338.7
LHD1	3.12%	116,289	3,628.2
LHD2	0.89%	116,289	1,035.0
MHD	1.74%	116,289	2,023.4
HHD	0.77%	116,289	895.4
OBUS	0.06%	116,289	69.8
UBUS	0.05%	116,289	58.1
MCY	2.46%	116,289	2,860.7
SBUS	0.09%	116,289	104.7
MH	0.27%	116,289	314.0

Modified Project Operational Trips – Fuel Efficiency					
Fuel	Vehicle Class	EMFAC2021 Outputs ¹			
		Fleet Mix (%) ²	Fuel Consumption (1,000 gallons/day)	VMT (miles/day)	Fuel Efficiency ³ (miles/gallon)
Gas	LDA	52%	1408.4	42,285,386.1	30.0
	LDT1	4%	139.0	3,495,530.4	25.2
	LDT2	26%	872.9	21,321,177.5	24.4
	MDV	15%	635.4	12,620,485.4	19.9
	LHD1	2%	118.3	1,661,882.0	14.0
	MCY	0%	7.6	321,576.6	42.2
	MH	0%	12.0	58,495.6	4.9
	Fleet Mix	–	–	–	26.5
Diesel	LHD2	14%	22.4	391,527.7	17.5
	MHDT	42%	129.3	1,155,908.7	8.9
	HHDT	44%	202.3	1,220,548.3	6.0
	Fleet Mix	–	–	–	8.9

Notes:

¹ EMFAC2021 was run for Orange County for the year 2024. Data was aggregated over all vehicle model years and speed bins.

² Fleet mix is based on assumptions made in CalEEMod for the proposed project.

³ The fuel efficiency was calculated by dividing the VMT (miles/day) by the fuel consumption (gallons/day).

15.5
1.1
6.4
3.1
0.3
0.2
0.0
26.5
2.5
3.7
2.7
8.9

Modified Project Operational Trips – Fuel Usage						
Land Use	Total Annual VMT2 (miles/year)	Fuel Type	Portion of Fleet3 (%)	VMT by Fuel Type (miles/year)	Fleet Mix Efficiency4 (miles/gallon)	Fuel Usage (gallons/ year)
Single Family Housing	17,354,177.00	Gas	96.6%	16,757,193.3	26.5	632,530.6
		Diesel	3.4%	590,042.0	8.9	66,577.0
Apartments Mid Rise	89,302,808.00	Gas	96.6%	86,230,791.4	26.5	3,254,937.5
		Diesel	3.4%	3,036,295.5	8.9	342,598.3
Hotel	5,936,988.00	Gas	96.6%	5,732,755.6	26.5	216,393.2
		Diesel	3.4%	201,857.6	8.9	22,776.5
Regional Shopping Center	57,563,736.00	Gas	96.6%	55,583,543.5	26.5	2,098,101.6
		Diesel	3.4%	1,957,167.0	8.9	220,835.6
General Office Building	54,166,933.00	Gas	96.6%	52,303,590.5	26.5	1,974,293.8
		Diesel	3.4%	1,841,675.7	8.9	207,804.2
Retirement Community	7,755,281.00	Gas	96.6%	7,488,499.3	26.5	282,667.0
		Diesel	3.4%	263,679.6	8.9	29,752.1
High School	10,670,847.00	Gas	96.6%	10,303,769.9	26.5	388,934.5
		Diesel	3.4%	362,808.8	8.9	40,937.3
City Park	8,868,529.00	Gas	96.6%	8,563,451.6	26.5	323,243.0
		Diesel	3.4%	301,530.0	8.9	34,022.9
					Total Gasoline/year	9,171,101.1
					Total Diesel/year	965,303.8

Notes:

¹ Calculated for year 2024 only. Future years will likely use less fuel due to more efficient cars.

² Total VMT is based on project’s trip generation and trip lengths.

³ Fleet distribution is based on EMFAC2021 output and CalEEMod assumptions.

⁴ Fuel efficiency is based on fuel consumption and VMT data from EMFAC2021 for Orange County and total VMT.

Modified Project Electricity Usage	
Electricity by Land Use	kWh/year
Single Family Housing	5,578,172
Apartments Mid Rise	31,698,467
Hotel	1,007,547
Regional Shopping Center	10,658,049
General Office Building	28,881,338
Retirement Community	3,033,521
Hotel	1,480,197
City Park	0
Total	82,337,291

Modified Project Natural Gas Usage			
Natural Gas by Land Use	kBTU/year	BTU/year	therms/year
Single Family Housing	31,013,295	31,013,295,000	310,195
Apartments Mid Rise	96,040,871	96,040,871,000	960,601
Hotel	2,078,762	2,078,762,000	20,792
Regional Shopping Center	6,496,972	6,496,972,000	64,983
General Office Building	41,079,020	41,079,020,000	410,872
Retirement Community	12,897,789	12,897,789,000	129,004
Hotel	4,965,298	4,965,298,000	49,663
City Park	-	-	-
Total	194,572,007	194,572,007,000	1,946,109

Construction Off-Road Equipment - Approved Project										
Phase	Off-Road Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hour/Day	Total Usage Days	Total Usage Hours/Equipment	Horsepower	Load Factor	Total Usage Hours/ Equipment	Horsepower-Hour	Fuel Usage (gallons)
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8	160	3840	367	0.4	3840	563712	28862.0544
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8	160	5120	84	0.37	5120	159129.6	8147.43552
Grading	Excavators	2	8	420	6720	36	0.38	6720	91929.6	4706.79552
	Graders	1	8	420	3360	148	0.41	3360	203884.8	10438.90176
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	420	3360	367	0.4	3360	493248	25254.2976
	Scrapers	2	8	420	6720	423	0.48	6720	1364428.8	69858.75456
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	420	6720	84	0.37	6720	208857.6	10693.50912
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7	4200	29400	367	0.29	29400	3129042	160206.9504
	Forklifts	3	8	4200	100800	82	0.2	100800	1653120	84639.744
	Generator Sets	1	8	4200	33600	14	0.74	33600	348096	17822.5152
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7	4200	88200	84	0.37	88200	2741256	140352.3072
	Welders	1	8	4200	33600	46	0.45	33600	695520	35610.624
Paving	Pavers	2	8	300	4800	81	0.42	4800	163296	8360.7552
	Paving Equipment	2	8	300	4800	89	0.36	4800	153792	7874.1504
	Rollers	2	8	300	4800	36	0.38	4800	65664	3361.9968
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6	2100	12600	37	0.48	12600	223776	11457.3312
									Total	627648.1229

Diesel

Construction Truck and Construction Worker Vehicle Fuel Efficiency				
Vehicle Type	Vehicle Class	EMFAC 2021 Outputs		Fuel Efficiency (miles/gallon)
		Fuel Consumption (1,000 gallons/day)	VMT (miles/day)	
Construction Truck	MHDT	129.3	1,155,908.7	8.9
	HHDT	202.3	1,220,548.3	6.0
	HHDT/MHDT	-	-	7.5
Construction Worker Vehicle	LDA	1408.4	42,285,386.1	30.0
	LDT1	139.0	3,495,530.4	25.2
	LDT2	872.9	21,321,177.5	24.4
	Worker Mix	-	-	27.4

Notes:

¹ For construction trucks assumes 50 percent HHDT and 50 percent MHDT vehicles, consistent with assumptions in CalEEMod for hauling trucks. For construction worker vehicles assumes 50 percent LDA, 25 percent LDT1, and 25 percent LDT2 vehicles, consistent with assumptions in CalEEMod for worker vehicles.

² EMFAC2021 was run for Orange County for the construction year 2024. Data was aggregated over all vehicle model years and speed bins.

³ The fuel efficiency was calculated by dividing the VMT (miles/day) by the fuel consumption (gallons/day).

Construction Vehicle Fuel Use - Diesel Vehicles - Approved Project						
Phase	Trip Type	Total Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total VMT	Diesel Fuel Efficiency (miles/gallon)	Fuel Usage (gallons/year)
Building Construction	Vendor	7,812,000.0	10.2	79,682,400.0	7.5	10,643,406.9
					Total	10,643,406.9

Diesel

¹ Assumes 100 percent HHDT vehicles for haul trucks and 50 percent HHDT/50 percent MHDT vehicles for MHDT, consistent with assumptions in CalEEMod.

² EMFAC2021 was run for Orange County for the construction year 2024. Data was aggregated over all vehicle model years and speed bins.

³ The fuel efficiency was calculated by dividing the VMT (miles/day) by the fuel consumption (gallons/day).

Construction Worker Vehicle Fuel Use - Gasoline Vehicles - Approved Project							
Phase	Total One-Way Trips/Day	Total Days	Total Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total VMT	Gasoline Fuel Efficiency (miles/gallon)	Fuel Usage (gallons/year)
Site Preparation	18	160	5,760	13.19	75,974	27.4	2,772.2
Grading	20	420	16,800	13.19	221,592	27.4	8,085.5
Building Construction	4356	4,200	36,590,400	13.19	482,627,376	27.4	17,610,238.4
Paving	15	300	9,000	13.19	118,710	27.4	4,331.5
Architectural Coating	871	2,100	3,658,200	13.19	48,251,658	27.4	1,760,619.6
						Total	19,386,047.1

Gas

Total Construction Gasoline Usage	19,386,047.1
Total Construction Diesel Usage	11,271,055.1

Approved Project Operational Trips			
Vehicle Class	CalEEMod	Total Project Trips	Total Trips per Vehicle Class
LDA	47.50%	100,611	47,790.2
LDT1	3.32%	100,611	3,340.3
LDT2	24.84%	100,611	24,991.8
MDV	14.91%	100,611	15,001.1
LHD1	3.12%	100,611	3,139.1
LHD2	0.89%	100,611	895.4
MHD	1.74%	100,611	1,750.6
HHD	0.77%	100,611	774.7
OBUS	0.06%	100,611	60.4
UBUS	0.05%	100,611	50.3
MCY	2.46%	100,611	2,475.0
SBUS	0.09%	100,611	90.5
MH	0.27%	100,611	271.6

Approved Project Operational Trips – Fuel Efficiency					
Fuel	Vehicle Class	EMFAC2021 Outputs1			
		Fleet Mix (%)2	Fuel Consumption (1,000 gallons/day)	VMT (miles/day)	Fuel Efficiency3 (miles/gallon)
Gas	LDA	52%	1408.4	42,285,386.1	30.0
	LDT1	4%	139.0	3,495,530.4	25.2
	LDT2	26%	872.9	21,321,177.5	24.4
	MDV	15%	635.4	12,620,485.4	19.9
	LHD1	2%	118.3	1,661,882.0	14.0
	MCY	0%	7.6	321,576.6	42.2
	MH	0%	12.0	58,495.6	4.9
	Fleet Mix	–	–	–	26.5
Diesel	LHD2	14%	22.4	391,527.7	17.5
	MHDT	42%	129.3	1,155,908.7	8.9
	HHDT	44%	202.3	1,220,548.3	6.0
	Fleet Mix	–	–	–	8.9

Notes:

¹ EMFAC2021 was run for Orange County for the year 2024. Data was aggregated over all vehicle model years and speed bins.

² Fleet mix is based on assumptions made in CalEEMod for the proposed project.

³ The fuel efficiency was calculated by dividing the VMT (miles/day) by the fuel consumption (gallons/day).

15.5
1.1
6.4
3.1
0.3
0.2
0.0
26.5
2.5
3.7
2.7
8.9

Approved Project Operational Trips – Fuel Usage						
Land Use	Total Annual VMT2 (miles/year)	Fuel Type	Portion of Fleet3 (%)	VMT by Fuel Type (miles/year)	Fleet Mix Efficiency4 (miles/gallon)	Fuel Usage (gallons/ year)
Apartments Mid Rise	46,329,640.00	Gas	96.6%	44,735,900.4	26.5	1,688,637.6
		Diesel	3.4%	1,575,207.8	8.9	177,737.5
Hotel	13,549,142.00	Gas	96.6%	13,083,051.5	26.5	493,843.5
		Diesel	3.4%	460,670.8	8.9	51,979.5
Strip Mall	15,982,222.00	Gas	96.6%	15,432,433.6	26.5	582,525.2
		Diesel	3.4%	543,395.5	8.9	61,313.7
Regional Shopping Center	83,179,092.00	Gas	96.6%	80,317,731.2	26.5	3,031,738.3
		Diesel	3.4%	2,828,089.1	8.9	319,105.5
General Office Building	14,037,213.00	Gas	96.6%	13,554,332.9	26.5	511,632.9
		Diesel	3.4%	477,265.2	8.9	53,851.9
Retirement Community	9,053,664.00	Gas	96.6%	8,742,218.0	26.5	329,990.9
		Diesel	3.4%	307,824.6	8.9	34,733.2
High School	10,670,847.00	Gas	96.6%	10,303,769.9	26.5	388,934.5
		Diesel	3.4%	362,808.8	8.9	40,937.3
City Park	8,868,529.00	Gas	96.6%	8,563,451.6	26.5	323,243.0
		Diesel	3.4%	301,530.0	8.9	34,022.9
					Total Gasoline/year	2,505,724.1
					Total Diesel/year	263,739.9

Notes:

¹ Calculated for year 2024 only. Future years will likely use less fuel due to more efficient cars.

² Total VMT is based on project’s trip generation and trip lengths.

³ Fleet distribution is based on EMFAC2021 output and CalEEMod assumptions.

⁴ Fuel efficiency is based on fuel consumption and VMT data from EMFAC2021 for Orange County and total VMT.

Approved Project Electricity Usage	
Electricity by Land Use	kWh/year
Apartments Mid Rise	16,444,932
Hotel	2,317,357
Strip Mall	934,994
Regional Shopping Center	15,400,786
General Office Building	7,484,520
Retirement Community	1,549,358
High School	1,480,197
City Park	0
Total	45,612,144

Approved Project Natural Gas Usage			
Natural Gas by Land Use	kBTU/year	BTU/year	therms/year
Apartments Mid Rise	49,825,297	49,825,297,000	498,353
Hotel	4,781,154	4,781,154,000	47,821
Strip Mall	569,957	569,957,000	5,701
Regional Shopping Center	9,388,067	9,388,067,000	93,899
General Office Building	10,645,516	10,645,516,000	106,476
Retirement Community	6,587,493	6,587,493,000	65,888
High School	4,965,248	4,965,248,000	49,662
City Park	-	-	-
Total	86,762,732	86,762,732,000	867,801