Patterson & Harvill Warehouse (PPT220026)

ENERGY ANALYSIS

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
(1)	Reference
AGSP	Airport Gateway Specific Plan
AQIA	*Patterson & Harvill Warehouse Air Quality Impact Analysis*
BACM	Best Available Control Measures
BTU	British Thermal Units
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
County	County of Riverside
CPEP	Clean Power and Electrification Pathway
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EMFAC	EMissions FACtor
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Final EIR	Renaissance Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
HHD	Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks
hp-hr-gal	Horsepower Hours Per Gallon
IEPR	Integrated Energy Policy Report
ISO	Independent Service Operator
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kBTU	Thousand-British Thermal Units
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LDA	Light Duty Auto
LDT1/LDT2	Light-Duty Trucks
LHD1/LHD2	Light-Heavy Duty Trucks
MDV	Medium Duty Trucks

MHD	Medium-Heavy Duty Trucks
MMcfd	Million Cubic Feet Per Day
mpg	Miles Per Gallon
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
Project	Patterson & Harvill Warehouse
PV	Photovoltaic
RSP	Renaissance Specific Plan
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
sf	Square Feet
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
U.S.	United States
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Patterson & Harvill Warehouse Energy Analysis* is summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 5 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* (*CEQA Guidelines*) (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for potential energy impacts under CEQA.

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Analysis	Report Section	Significance Findings	
		Unmitigated	Mitigated
Energy Impact #1: Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	5.0	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Energy Impact #2: Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	5.0	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*

ES.2 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

The Project would be required to comply with regulations imposed by the federal and state agencies that regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. Those that are directly and indirectly applicable to the Project and that would assist in the reduction of energy usage include:

- Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)
- The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21
- Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)
- State of California Energy Plan
- California Code Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards
- California Code Title 24, Part 11, California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)
- AB 1493 Pavley Regulations and Fuel Efficiency Standards
- California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 (SB 350)

Consistency with the above regulations is discussed in detail in section 5 of this report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the energy analysis prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Patterson & Harvill Warehouse Project (Project). The purpose of this report is to ensure that energy implication is considered by the County of Riverside (Lead Agency), as the lead agency, and to quantify anticipated energy usage associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project, determine if the usage amounts are efficient, typical, or wasteful for the land use type, and to emphasize avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The Patterson & Harvill Warehouse Project is located between Old Cajalco Road and Rider Street between Patterson Avenue and Harvill Avenue in the County of Riverside as shown on Exhibit 1-A. The 4.79-acre property is located between Patterson Avenue and Harvill Avenue, approximately 0.1-mile south of Cajalco Road. The Project site encompasses Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 317-160-037. The Project site occurs within Section 12, Township 4 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

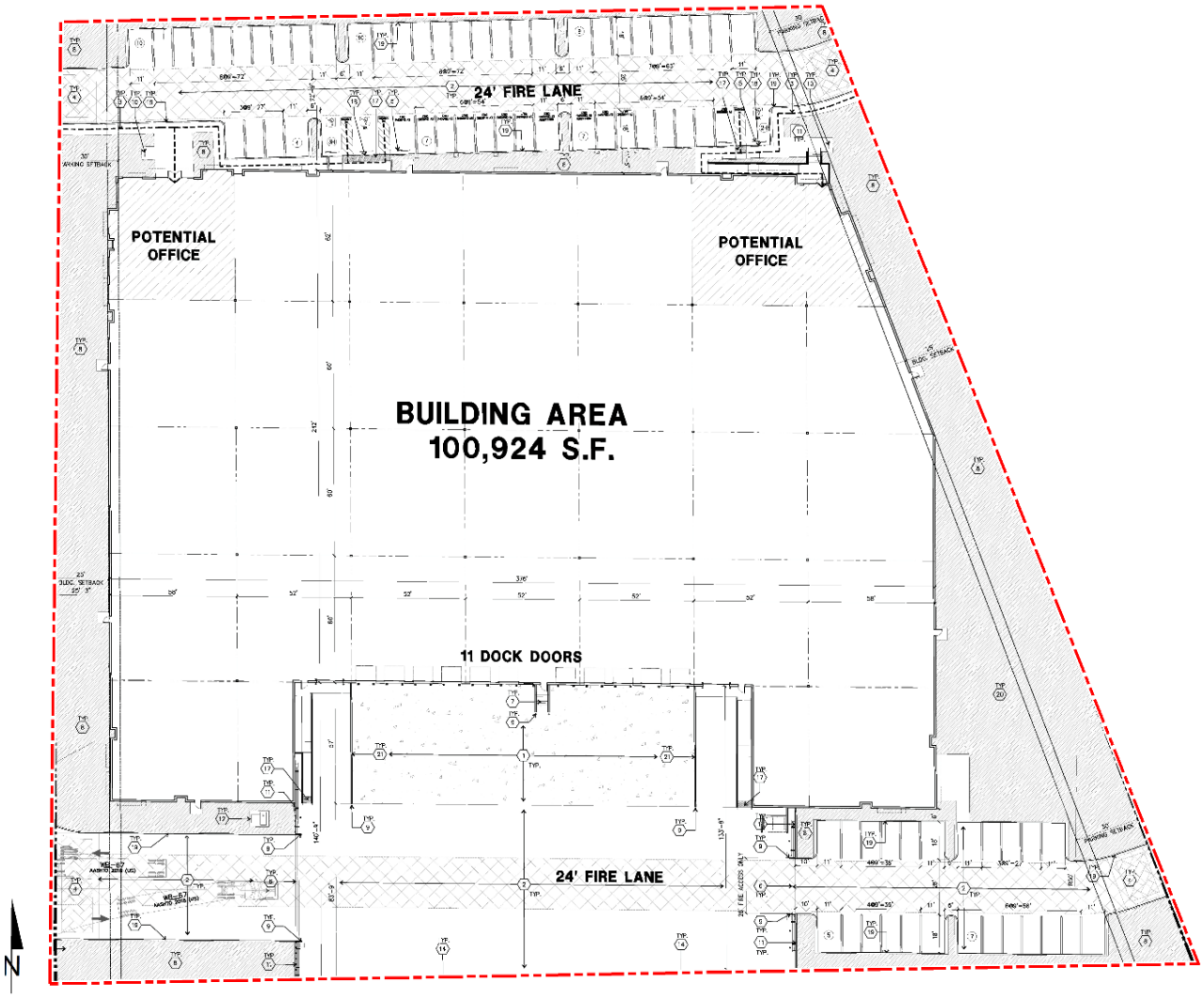
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B. The Project consists of an application for a Plot Plan (PPT 220026) to allow for development of the 4.79-acre Project site with a 100,924 square-foot (s.f.) warehouse building. The proposed 100,094 s.f. building would consist of 93,924 s.f. of warehouse space, a 3,500 s.f. office on the ground floor, and a 3,500 s.f. mezzanine level office on the second floor. For purposes of analysis, it is assumed that 20% of the building area (20,185 s.f.) could consist of high-cube (cold storage) warehouse use, with the remaining 80% of the building (80,739 s.f.) consisting of general warehousing. The proposed office spaces would occur at the northwest and/or northeast corner of the building, with the remaining portions of the building consisting of the proposed warehouse uses.

Truck docking doors are proposed along central portion of the southern building façade. Access to the truck court would be controlled by gates and an 8-foot-tall tubular steel fence would secure the truck court. A total of 76 parking spaces for passenger vehicles and vans would be accommodated on the site, with most of the proposed parking occurring in the northern portions of the site along with a parking area in the southeastern portion of the site. Access to the Project site is proposed from two driveways connecting with Patterson Avenue and two driveways connecting with Harvill Avenue. The southerly driveway connecting with Patterson Avenue would serve trucks, and trucks would be confined to the southern portion of the Project site. The other three driveways would serve passenger vehicles and emergency vehicles only. The Project design provides for 24-foot-wide fire access lanes along the northern and southern sides of the building. The Project also includes the widening of and improvements to Patterson Avenue and the installation of utility improvements in Patterson Avenue and Harvill Avenue.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP

EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section provides an overview of the existing energy conditions in the Project region.

2.1 OVERVIEW

The most recent data for California's estimated total energy consumption and natural gas consumption is from 2020, released by the United States (U.S.) Energy Information Administration's (EIA) California State Profile and Energy Estimates in 2021 and included (2):

- As of 2020, approximately 6,923 trillion British Thermal Unit (BTU) of energy was consumed
- As of 2020, approximately 524 million barrels of petroleum
- As of 2020, approximately 2,075 billion cubic feet of natural gas
- As of 2020, approximately 1 million short tons of coal

According to the EIA, in 2021 the U.S. petroleum consumption comprised about 77% of all transportation energy use, excluding fuel consumed for aviation and most marine vessels (3). In 2021, about 249,790 million gallons (or about 5.95 million barrels) of finished petroleum products were consumed in the U.S., an average of about 684 million gallons per day (or about 16 million barrels per day) (4). In 2021, California consumed approximately 12,157 million gallons in motor gasoline (33.31 million per day) and approximately 3,541 million gallons of diesel fuel (9.7 million per day) (5).

The most recent data provided by the EIA for energy use in California by demand sector is from 2020 and is reported as follows:

- Approximately 34.0% transportation
- Approximately 24.6% industrial
- Approximately 21.8% residential
- Approximately 19.6% commercial (6)

According to the EIA, California used approximately 247,250 gigawatt hours of electricity in 2021 (7). By sector in 2021, residential uses utilized 36.5% of the state's electricity, followed by 43.9% for commercial uses, 19.2% for industrial uses, and 0.3% for transportation. Electricity usage in California for differing land uses varies substantially by the type of uses in a building, type of construction materials used in a building, and the efficiency of all electricity-consuming devices within a building (7).

According to the EIA, California used approximately 200,871 million therms of natural gas in 2021 (8). In 2021 (the most recent year for which data is available), by sector, industrial uses utilized 33% of the state's natural gas, followed by 30% used as fuel in the electric power sector, 21% from residential, 11% from commercial, 1% from transportation uses and the remaining 3% was utilized for the operations, processing and production of natural gas itself (8). While the supply of natural gas in the United States and production in the lower 48 states has increased greatly since 2008, California produces little, and imports 90% of its supply of natural gas (8)In 2021, total

system electric generation for California was 277,764 gigawatt hours (GWh). California's massive electricity in-state generation system generated approximately 194,127 GWh which accounted for approximately 70% of the electricity it uses; the rest was imported from the Pacific Northwest (12%) and the U.S. Southwest (18%) (9). Natural gas is the main source for electricity generation at 50.19% of the total in-state electric generation system power as shown in Table 2-1.

An updated summary of, and context for energy consumption and energy demands within the State is presented in "U.S. Energy Information Administration, California State Profile and Energy Estimates, Quick Facts" excerpted below (10):

- In 2021, California was the seventh-largest producer of crude oil among the 50 states, and, as of January 2021, it ranked third in crude oil refining capacity.
- California is the largest consumer of jet fuel and second-largest consumer of motor gasoline among the 50 states and, the state accounted for 15% of the nation's jet fuel consumption and 10% of motor gasoline consumption in 2020.
- In 2019, California was the second-largest total energy consumer among the states, but its per capita energy consumption was less than in all other states except Rhode Island, due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs.
- In 2021, California was the nation's top producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass energy. The state was fourth in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation, down from second in 2019, in part because of drought and increased water demand.
- In 2021, California was the fourth-largest electricity producer in the nation, but the state was also the nation's second-largest consumer of electricity, and in 2020, it received about 30% of its electricity supply from generating facilities outside of California, including imports from Mexico.

As indicated below, California is one of the nation's leading energy-producing states, and California's per capita energy use is among the nation's most efficient. Given the nature of the Project, the remainder of this discussion will focus on the three sources of energy that are most relevant to the Project—namely, electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel for vehicle trips associated with the uses planned for the Project.

TABLE 2-1: TOTAL ELECRICITY SYSTEM POWER (CALIFORNIA 2021)

Fuel Type	California In-State Generation (GWh)	% of California In-State Generation	Northwest Imports (GWh)	Southwest Imports (GWh)	Total Imports (GWh)	% of Imports	Total California Energy Mix	Total California Power Mix
Coal	303	0.2%	181	7,788	7,969	9.5%	8,272	3.0%
Natural Gas	97,431	50.2%	45	7,880	7,925	9.5%	105,356	379.0%
Oil	37	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	37	0.0%
Other (Waste Heat/Petroleum Coke)	382	0.2%	68	15	83	0.1%	465	0.2%
Nuclear	16,477	8.5%	524	8,756	9,281	11.1%	25,758	9.3%
Large Hydro	12,036	6.2%	12,042	1,578	13,620	16.3%	25,656	9.2%
Unspecified	-	0.0%	8,156	10,731	18,887	22.6%	18,887	6.8%
Total Thermal and Non-Renewables	**126,666**	**65.2%**	**21,017**	**36,748**	**57,764**	**6910.0%**	**184,431**	**66.4%**
Biomass	5,381	2.8%	864	26	890	1.1%	6,271	2.3%
Geothermal	11,116	5.7%	192	1,906	2,098	2.5%	13,214	4.8%
Small Hydro	2,531	1.3%	304	1	304	0.4%	2,835	1.0%
Solar	33,260	17.1%	220	5,979	6,199	7.4%	39,458	14.2%
Wind	15,173	7.8%	9,976	6,405	16,381	19.6%	31,555	11.4%
Total Renewables	**67,461**	**34.8%**	**11,555**	**14,317**	**25,872**	**3090.0%**	**93,333**	**33.6%**
SYSTEM TOTALS	***194,127***	***100.0%***	***32,572***	***51,064***	***83,636***	***100.0%***	***277,764***	***100.0%***

Source: CECs 2021 Total System Electric Generation

2.2 ELECTRICITY

The usage associated with electricity use were calculated using CalEEMod Version 2022.1. The Southern California region's electricity reliability has been of concern for the past several years due to the planned retirement of aging facilities that depend upon once-through cooling technologies, as well as the June 2013 retirement of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (San Onofre). While the once-through cooling phase-out has been ongoing since the May 2010 adoption of the State Water Resources Control Board's once-through cooling policy, the retirement of San Onofre complicated the situation. California Independent Service Operator (ISO) studies revealed the extent to which the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and the San Diego Air Basin (SDAB) region were vulnerable to low-voltage and post-transient voltage instability concerns. A preliminary plan to address these issues was detailed in the 2013 Integrative Energy Policy Report (IEPR) after a collaborative process with other energy agencies, utilities, and air districts (11). Similarly, the subsequent 2022 IEPR's provides information and policy recommendations on advancing a clean, reliable, and affordable energy system.

California's electricity industry is an organization of traditional utilities, private generating companies, and state agencies, each with a variety of roles and responsibilities to ensure that electrical power is provided to consumers. The California ISO is a nonprofit public benefit corporation and is the impartial operator of the State's wholesale power grid and is charged with maintaining grid reliability, and to direct uninterrupted electrical energy supplies to California's homes and communities. While utilities still own transmission assets, the ISO routes electrical power along these assets, maximizing the use of the transmission system and its power generation resources. The ISO matches buyers and sellers of electricity to ensure that enough power is available to meet demand. To these ends, every five minutes the ISO forecasts electrical demands, accounts for operating reserves, and assigns the lowest cost power plant unit to meet demands while ensuring adequate system transmission capacities and capabilities (12).

Part of the ISO's charge is to plan and coordinate grid enhancements to ensure that electrical power is provided to California consumers. To this end, utilities file annual transmission expansion/modification plans to accommodate the State's growing electrical needs. The ISO reviews and either approves or denies the proposed additions. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, the ISO works with other areas in the western United States electrical grid to ensure that adequate power supplies are available to the State. In this manner, continuing reliable and affordable electrical power is assured to existing and new consumers throughout the State.

Electricity is currently provided to the Project site by Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE provides electric power to more than 15 million persons in 15 counties and in 180 incorporated cities, within a service area encompassing approximately 50,000 square miles. Based on SCE's 2021 Power Content Label Mix, SCE derives electricity from varied energy resources including: fossil fuels, hydroelectric generators, nuclear power plants, geothermal power plants, solar power generation, and wind farms. SCE also purchases from independent power producers and utilities, including out-of-state suppliers (13).

Table 2-2, SCE's specific proportional shares of electricity sources in 2021. As indicated in Table 2-2, the 2021 SCE Power Mix has renewable energy at 31.4% of the overall energy resources.

Geothermal resources are at 5.7%, wind power is at 10.2%, large hydroelectric sources are at 2.3%, solar energy is at 14.9%, and coal is at 0% (14).

TABLE 2-2: SCE 2021 POWER CONTENT MIX

Energy Resources	2020 SCE Power Mix
Eligible Renewable	**31.4%**
Biomass & Waste	0.1%
Geothermal	5.7%
Eligible Hydroelectric	0.5%
Solar	14.9%
Wind	10.2%
Coal	**0.0%**
Large Hydroelectric	**2.3%**
Natural Gas	**22.3%**
Nuclear	**9.2%**
Other	**0.2%**
Unspecified Sources of power*	34.6%
Total	**100%**

* "Unspecified sources of power" means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources

2.3 NATURAL GAS

The following summary of natural gas customers and volumes, supplies, delivery of supplies, storage, service options, and operations is excerpted from information provided by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

> *"The CPUC regulates natural gas utility service for approximately 10.8 million customers that receive natural gas from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Gas (SoCalGas), San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southwest Gas, and several smaller natural gas utilities. The CPUC also regulates independent storage operators: Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage and Gill Ranch Storage.*
>
> *California's natural gas utilities provide service to over 11 million gas meters. SoCalGas and PG&E provide service to about 5.9 million and 4.3 million customers, respectively, while SDG&E provides service to over 800, 000 customers. In 2018, California gas utilities forecasted that they would deliver about 4740 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) of gas to their customers, on average, under normal weather conditions.*
>
> *The overwhelming majority of natural gas utility customers in California are residential and small commercials customers, referred to as "core" customers. Larger volume gas customers, like electric generators and industrial customers, are called "noncore" customers. Although very small in number relative to core customers, noncore customers*

consume about 65% of the natural gas delivered by the state's natural gas utilities, while core customers consume about 35%.

A significant amount of gas (about 19%, or 1131 MMcfd, of the total forecasted California consumption in 2018) is also directly delivered to some California large volume consumers, without being transported over the regulated utility pipeline system. Those customers, referred to as "bypass" customers, take service directly from interstate pipelines or directly from California producers.

SDG&E and Southwest Gas' southern division are wholesale customers of SoCalGas, i.e., they receive deliveries of gas from SoCalGas and in turn deliver that gas to their own customers. (Southwest Gas also provides natural gas distribution service in the Lake Tahoe area.) Similarly, West Coast Gas, a small gas utility, is a wholesale customer of PG&E. Some other wholesale customers are municipalities like the cities of Palo Alto, Long Beach, and Vernon, which are not regulated by the CPUC.

Natural gas from out-of-state production basins is delivered into California via the interstate natural gas pipeline system. The major interstate pipelines that deliver out-of-state natural gas to California gas utilities are Gas Transmission Northwest Pipeline, Kern River Pipeline, Transwestern Pipeline, El Paso Pipeline, Ruby Pipeline, Mojave Pipeline, and Tuscarora. Another pipeline, the North Baja - Baja Norte Pipeline takes gas off the El Paso Pipeline at the California/Arizona border and delivers that gas through California into Mexico. While the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates the transportation of natural gas on the interstate pipelines, and authorizes rates for that service, the California Public Utilities Commission may participate in FERC regulatory proceedings to represent the interests of California natural gas consumers.

The gas transported to California gas utilities via the interstate pipelines, as well as some of the California-produced gas, is delivered into the PG&E and SoCalGas intrastate natural gas transmission pipelines systems (commonly referred to as California's "backbone" pipeline system). Natural gas on the utilities' backbone pipeline systems is then delivered to the local transmission and distribution pipeline systems, or to natural gas storage fields. Some large volume noncore customers take natural gas delivery directly off the high-pressure backbone and local transmission pipeline systems, while core customers and other noncore customers take delivery off the utilities' distribution pipeline systems. The state's natural gas utilities operate over 100,000 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines, and thousands more miles of service lines.

Bypass customers take most of their deliveries directly off the Kern/Mojave pipeline system, but they also take a significant amount of gas from California production.

PG&E and SoCalGas own and operate several natural gas storage fields that are located within their service territories in northern and southern California, respectively. These storage fields, and four independently owned storage utilities - Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage, and Gill Ranch Storage - help meet peak seasonal and daily natural gas demand and allow California natural gas customers to secure

natural gas supplies more efficiently. PG&E is a 25% owner of the Gill Ranch Storage field. These storage fields provide a significant amount of infrastructure capacity to help meet California's natural gas requirements, and without these storage fields, California would need much more pipeline capacity in order to meet peak gas requirements .

Prior to the late 1980s, California regulated utilities provided virtually all natural gas services to all their customers. Since then, the Commission has gradually restructured the California gas industry in order to give customers more options while assuring regulatory protections for those customers that wish to, or are required to, continue receiving utility-provided services.

The option to purchase natural gas from independent suppliers is one of the results of this restructuring process. Although the regulated utilities procure natural gas supplies for most core customers, core customers have the option to purchase natural gas from independent natural gas marketers, called "core transport agents" (CTA). Contact information for core transport agents can be found on the utilities' web sites. Noncore customers, on the other hand, make natural gas supply arrangements directly with producers or with marketers.

Another option resulting from the restructuring process occurred in 1993, when the Commission removed the utilities' storage service responsibility for noncore customers, along with the cost of this service from noncore customers' transportation rates. The Commission also encouraged the development of independent storage fields, and in subsequent years, all the independent storage fields in California were established. Noncore customers and marketers may now take storage service from the utility or from an independent storage provider (if available), and pay for that service, or may opt to take no storage service at all. For core customers, the Commission assures that the utility has adequate storage capacity set aside to meet core requirements, and core customers pay for that service.

In a 1997 decision, the Commission adopted PG&E's "Gas Accord", which unbundled PG&E's backbone transmission costs from noncore transportation rates. This decision gave customers and marketers the opportunity to obtain pipeline capacity rights on PG&E's backbone transmission pipeline system, if desired, and pay for that service at rates authorized by the Commission. The Gas Accord also required PG&E to set aside a certain amount of backbone transmission capacity in order to deliver gas to its core customers. Subsequent Commission decisions modified and extended the initial terms of the Gas Accord. The "Gas Accord" framework is still in place today for PG&E's backbone and storage rates and services and is now simply referred to as PG&E Gas Transmission and Storage (GT&S).

In a 2006 decision, the Commission adopted a similar gas transmission framework for Southern California, called the "firm access rights" system. SoCalGas and SDG&E implemented the firm access rights (FAR) system in 2008, and it is now referred to as the backbone transmission system (BTS) framework. As under the PG&E backbone transmission system, SoCalGas backbone transmission costs are unbundled from noncore

transportation rates. Noncore customers and marketers may obtain, and pay for, firm backbone transmission capacity at various receipt points on the SoCalGas system. A certain amount of backbone transmission capacity is obtained for core customers to assure meeting their requirements.

Many if not most noncore customers now use a marketer to provide for several of the services formerly provided by the utility. That is, a noncore customer may simply arrange for a marketer to procure its supplies, and obtain any needed storage and backbone transmission capacity, in order to assure that it will receive its needed deliveries of natural gas supplies. Core customers still mainly rely on the utilities for procurement service, but they have the option to take procurement service from a CTA. Backbone transmission and storage capacity is either set aside or obtained for core customers in amounts to assure very high levels of service.

In order properly operate their natural gas transmission pipeline and storage systems, PG&E and SoCalGas must balance the amount of gas received into the pipeline system and delivered to customers or to storage fields. Some of these utilities' storage capacity is dedicated to this service, and under most circumstances, customers do not need to precisely match their deliveries with their consumption. However, when too much or too little gas is expected to be delivered into the utilities' systems, relative to the amount being consumed, the utilities require customers to more precisely match up their deliveries with their consumption. And, if customers do not meet certain delivery requirements, they could face financial penalties. The utilities do not profit from these financial penalties - the amounts are then returned to customers as a whole. If the utilities find that they are unable to deliver all the gas that is expected to be consumed, they may even call for a curtailment of some gas deliveries. These curtailments are typically required for just the largest, noncore customers. It has been many years since there has been a significant curtailment of core customers in California." (15)

As indicated in the preceding discussions, natural gas is available from a variety of in-state and out-of-state sources and is provided throughout the state in response to market supply and demand. Complementing available natural gas resources, biogas may soon be available via existing delivery systems, thereby increasing the availability and reliability of resources in total. The CPUC oversees utility purchases and transmission of natural gas to ensure reliable and affordable natural gas deliveries to existing and new consumers throughout the State.

Based on information provided by the Project applicant, no natural gas would be used as a result of the Project, and as such use of natural gas is not considered in the analysis.

2.4 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY RESOURCES

The Project would generate additional vehicle trips with resulting consumption of energy resources, predominantly gasoline and diesel fuel. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) identified 36.2 million registered vehicles in California (16), and those vehicles consume an

estimated 17.2 billion gallons of fuel each year[1]. Gasoline (and other vehicle fuels) are commercially provided commodities and would be available to the Project patrons and employees via commercial outlets.

California's on-road transportation system includes 396,616 lane miles, more than 26.6 million passenger vehicles and light trucks, and almost 9.0 million medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (16). While gasoline consumption has been declining since 2008 it is still by far the dominant fuel. California is the second-largest consumer of petroleum products, after Texas, and accounts for 10% of the nation's total consumption. The state is the largest U.S. consumer of motor gasoline and jet fuel, and 85% of the petroleum consumed in California is used in the transportation sector (17).

California accounts for less than 1% of total U.S. natural gas reserves and production. As with crude oil, California's natural gas production has experienced a gradual decline since 1985. In 2019, about 37% of the natural gas delivered to consumers went to the state's industrial sector, and about 28% was delivered to the electric power sector. Natural gas fueled more than two-fifths of the state's utility-scale electricity generation in 2019. The residential sector, where two-thirds of California households use natural gas for home heating, accounted for 22% of natural gas deliveries. The commercial sector received 12% of the deliveries to end users and the transportation sector consumed the remaining 1% (17).

[1] Fuel consumptions estimated utilizing information from EMFAC2021.

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3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Federal and state agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. On the federal level, the United States Department of Transportation, the United States Department of Energy, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are three federal agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. On the state level, the CPUC and the CEC are two agencies with authority over different aspects of energy. Relevant federal and state energy-related laws and plans are summarized below.

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

3.1.1 INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1991 (ISTEA)

ISTEA promoted the development of inter-modal transportation systems to maximize mobility as well as address national and local interests in air quality and energy. ISTEA contained factors that Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) were to address in developing transportation plans and programs, including some energy-related factors. To meet the new ISTEA requirements, MPOs adopted explicit policies defining the social, economic, energy, and environmental values guiding transportation decisions.

3.1.2 THE TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (TEA-21)

TEA-21 was signed into law in 1998 and builds upon the initiatives established in the ISTEA legislation, discussed above. TEA-21 authorizes highway, highway safety, transit, and other efficient surface transportation programs. TEA-21 continues the program structure established for highways and transit under ISTEA, such as flexibility in the use of funds, emphasis on measures to improve the environment, and focus on a strong planning process as the foundation of good transportation decisions. TEA-21 also provides for investment in research and its application to maximize the performance of the transportation system through, for example, deployment of Intelligent Transportation Systems, to help improve operations and management of transportation systems and vehicle safety.

3.2 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

3.2.1 INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY REPORT (IEPR)

Senate Bill 1389 (Bowen, Chapter 568, Statutes of 2002) requires the CEC to prepare a biennial integrated energy policy report that assesses major energy trends and issues facing the state's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the state's economy; and protect public health and safety (Public Resources Code § 25301[a]). The CEC prepares these assessments and associated policy recommendations every two years, with updates in alternate years, as part of the Integrated Energy Policy Report.

The 2022 IEPR was adopted February 2023, and continues to work towards improving electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel energy use in California. The 2022 IEPR 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 reliability and controlling costs. Additionally, the 2022 IEPR 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 reliability and controlling costs (18).

3.2.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

The CEC is responsible for preparing the State Energy Plan, which identifies emerging trends related to energy supply, demand, conservation, public health and safety, and the maintenance of a healthy economy. The Plan calls for the state to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies several strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators and encouragement of urban designs that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

3.2.3 CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 6, ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

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

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

CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2022 California Green Building Code Standards that will be effective on January 1, 2023[2]. The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time plan check submittals are made (19).

3.2.4 AB 1493 PAVLEY REGULATIONS AND FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

California AB 1493, enacted on July 22, 2002, required CARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce GHGs emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. Under this legislation, CARB adopted regulations to reduce GHG emissions from non-commercial passenger vehicles (cars and light-duty trucks). Although aimed at reducing GHG emissions, specifically, a co-benefit of the Pavley standards is an improvement in fuel efficiency and consequently a reduction in fuel consumption.

[2] The 2022 California Green Building Standard Code will be published July 1, 2022.

3.2.5 CALIFORNIA'S RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS)

First established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078, California's Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) requires retail sellers of electric services to increase procurement from eligible renewable resources to 33% of total retail sales by 2020 (20).

3.2.6 CLEAN ENERGY AND POLLUTION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015 (SB 350)

In October 2015, the legislature approved, and the Governor signed SB 350, which reaffirms California's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and addressing climate change. Key provisions include an increase in the renewables portfolio standard (RPS), higher energy efficiency requirements for buildings, initial strategies towards a regional electricity grid, and improved infrastructure for electric vehicle charging stations. Specifically, SB 350 requires the following to reduce statewide GHG emissions:

- Increase the amount of electricity procured from renewable energy sources from 33% to 50% by 2030, with interim targets of 40% by 2024, and 25% by 2027.
- Double the energy efficiency in existing buildings by 2030. This target will be achieved through the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC), the CEC, and local publicly owned utilities.
- Reorganize the Independent System Operator (ISO) to develop more regional electrify transmission markets and to improve accessibility in these markets, which will facilitate the growth of renewable energy markets in the western United States (California Leginfo 2015).

3.2.7 RIVERSIDE COUNTY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The Project is subject to the Riverside County Climate Action Plan (CAP), as shown in the Project's Greenhouse Gas Analysis, the Project would comply with the County's CAP and result in a less than significant impact. The County's CAP is intended to reduce energy consumption through increasing energy efficiency and using alternative sustainable sources of energy. The Project does not conflict with any applicable CAP measures.

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4 PROJECT ENERGY DEMANDS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

4.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (21), states that the means of achieving the goal of energy conservation includes the following:

- Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption;
- Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas, and oil; and
- Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

In compliance with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (22), this report analyzes the Project's anticipated energy use during construction and operations to determine if the Project would:

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

4.2 METHODOLOGY

Information from the CalEEMod Version 2022.1 outputs for the *Patterson & Harvill Warehouse (PPT220026) Air Quality Impact Analysis* (AQIA) (23) was utilized in this analysis, detailing Project related construction equipment, transportation energy demands, and facility energy demands.

4.2.1 CALEEMOD

In May 2022, the SCAQMD, in conjunction with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and other California air districts, released the latest version of the CalEEMod Version 2022.1. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutants and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources as well as energy usage (24). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used to determine the proposed Project's anticipated transportation and facility energy demands. Outputs from the annual model runs are provided in Appendices 4.1 through 4.2.

4.2.2 EMISSION FACTORS MODEL

On May 2, 2022, the EPA approved the 2021 version of the EMissions FACtor model (EMFAC2021) web database for use in State Implementation Plan and transportation conformity analyses. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (25). This energy study utilizes the different fuel types for each vehicle class from the annual EMFAC2021 emission inventory in order to derive the average vehicle fuel economy which is then used to determine the estimated annual fuel consumption associated with vehicle usage during Project construction and operational activities. For purposes of

analysis, the 2023 and 2024 analysis years were utilized to determine the average vehicle fuel economy used throughout the duration of the Project. Outputs from the EMFAC2021 model run is provided in Appendix 4.3.

4.3 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

The focus within this section is the energy implications of the construction process, specifically the power cost from on-site electricity consumption during construction of the proposed Project.

4.3.1 CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

The total Project construction power costs is the summation of the products of the area (sf) by the construction duration and the typical power cost.

CONSTRUCTION DURATION

For purposes of analysis, construction of Project is expected to commence in May 2023 and would last through April 2024 (23). The construction schedule utilized in the analysis, shown in Table 4-1, represents a "worst-case" analysis scenario. The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines* (26).

TABLE 4-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Working Days
Site Preparation	05/01/2023	05/05/2023	5
Grading	05/06/2023	05/17/2023	8
Building Construction	05/18/2023	04/03/2024	230
Paving/Roadway Construction	03/09/2024	04/03/2024	18
Architectural Coating	02/14/2024	04/03/2024	36

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

The *2022 National Construction Estimator* identifies a typical power cost per 1,000 sf of construction per month of $2.41, which was used to calculate the Project's total construction power cost (27).

As shown on Table 4-2, the total power cost of the on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is estimated to be approximately $5,265.52.

TABLE 4-2: CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

Land Use	**Power Cost** (per 1,000 SF of construction per month)	**Size** (1,000 SF)	**Construction Duration** (months)	**Project Construction Power Cost**
Warehousing	$2.41	80.739	11	$2,140.40
High-Cube Cold Storage	$2.41	20.185	11	$535.10
Parking	$2.41	12.546	11	$332.59
Landscape	$2.41	33.092	11	$877.27
Other Asphalt Surfaces	$2.41	52.062	11	$1,380.16
			CONSTRUCTION POWER COST	***$5,265.52***

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The total Project construction electricity usage is the summation of the products of the power cost (estimated in Table 4-2) by the utility provider cost per kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity.

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The SCE's general service rate schedule were used to determine the Project's electrical usage. As of October 1, 2022, SCE's general service rate is $0.14 per kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity for industrial services (28). As shown on Table 4-3, the total electricity usage from on-site Project construction related activities is estimated to be approximately 38,366 kWh.

TABLE 4-3: CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

Land Use	Cost per kWh	Project Construction Electricity Usage (kWh)
Warehousing	$0.14	15,595
High-Cube Cold Storage	$0.14	3,899
Parking	$0.14	2,423
Landscape	$0.14	6,392
Other Asphalt Surfaces	$0.14	10,056
CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE		***38,366***

4.3.3 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL ESTIMATES

Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of Project construction.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 4-4 would operate up to a total of eight (8) hours per day, or more than two-thirds of the period during which construction activities are allowed pursuant to the County Code. In accordance with the County of Riverside Good Neighbor Policy for Logistics and Warehouse/Distribution uses, it was assumed that equipment rated 50 or less horsepower would meet at least CARB Tier 3 emissions standards, and equipment rated more than 50 horsepower would meet at least CARB Tier 4 Interim emissions standards.

TABLE 4-4: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

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

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION

Project construction activity timeline estimates, construction equipment schedules, equipment power ratings, load factors, and associated fuel consumption estimates are presented in Table 4-5. The aggregate fuel consumption rate for all equipment is estimated at 18.5 horsepower hour per gallon (hp-hr-gal.), obtained from CARB 2018 Emissions Factors Tables and cited fuel consumption rate factors presented in Table D-24 of the Moyer guidelines (29). For the purposes of this analysis, the calculations are based on all construction equipment being diesel-powered, which is consistent with industry standards.

TABLE 4-5: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Equipment	HP Rating	Quantity	Usage Hours	Load Factor	HP-hrs/day	Total Fuel Consumption
Site Preparation	5	Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.4	3,523	952
		Crawler Tractors	87	4	8	0.43	1,197	324
Grading	8	Crawler Tractors	87	3	8	0.43	898	388
		Graders	148	1	8	0.41	485	210
		Excavators	36	1	8	0.38	109	47
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	1	8	0.4	1,174	508
Building Construction	230	Crawler Tractors	87	3	8	0.43	898	11,162
		Cranes	367	1	8	0.29	851	10,585
		Forklifts	82	3	8	0.2	394	4,893
		Generator Sets	14	1	8	0.74	83	1,030
		Welders	46	1	8	0.45	166	2,059
Paving/Roadway Construction	18	Crawler Tractors	87	1	8	0.43	299	291
		Cement and Mortar Mixers	10	2	8	0.56	90	87
		Pavers	81	1	8	0.42	272	265
		Paving Equipment	89	3	8	0.36	769	748
		Rollers	36	3	8	0.38	328	319
Architectural Coating	36	Air Compressors	37	1	8	0.48	142	276
CONSTRUCTION FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS FUEL)								**34,147**

Diesel fuel would be supplied by existing commercial fuel providers serving the Project area and region[3]. As previously presented in Table 4-5, Project construction activities would consume an estimated 34,147 gallons of diesel fuel. Project construction would represent a "single-event" diesel fuel demand and would not require ongoing or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.4 CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction generates on-road vehicle emissions from vehicle usage for workers, vendors, and haul truck commuting to and from the site. The number of workers, vendor, and haul trips are presented below in Table 4-6. It should be noted that for vendor trips, specifically, CalEEMod only assigns vendor trips to the Building Construction phase. Vendor trips would likely occur during all phases of construction. As such, the CalEEMod defaults for vendor trips have been adjusted based on a ratio of the total vendor trips to the number of days of each subphase of activity.

TABLE 4-6: CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction Activity	Worker Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day	Hauling Trips Per Day
Site Preparation	18	1	0
Grading	15	1	75
Building Construction	42	17	0
Paving/Roadway Construction	25	20	0
Architectural Coating	8	0	0

4.3.5 CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT for the Project, the construction worker trips (personal vehicles used by workers commuting to the Project from home) would generate an estimated 201,410 VMT during the 11 months of construction (23). Based on CalEEMod methodology, it is assumed that 50% of all construction worker trips are from light-duty-auto vehicles (LDA), 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT1[4]), and 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT2[5]). Data regarding Project related construction worker trips were based on CalEEMod defaults utilized within the AQIA.

Vehicle fuel efficiencies for LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 were estimated using information generated within the 2021 version of the EMFAC developed by CARB. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, and VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (25). EMFAC2021 was

[3] Based on Appendix A of the CalEEMod User's Guide, Construction consists of several types of off-road equipment. Since the majority of the off-road construction equipment used for construction projects are diesel fueled, CalEEMod assumes all of the equipment operates on diesel fuel.

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

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

run for the LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 vehicle class within the California sub-area for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

TABLE 4-7: CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023	LDA						
	Site Preparation	5	9	18.5	833	30.60	27
	Grading	8	8	18.5	1,184	30.60	39
	Building Construction	162	21	18.5	62,937	30.60	2,057
	LDT1						
	Site Preparation	5	5	18.5	463	24.15	19
	Grading	8	4	18.5	592	24.15	25
	Building Construction	162	11	18.5	32,967	24.15	1,365
	LDT2						
	Site Preparation	5	5	18.5	463	23.88	19
	Grading	8	4	18.5	592	23.88	25
	Building Construction	162	11	18.5	32,967	23.88	1,380
2024	LDA						
	Building Construction	68	21	18.5	26,418	31.51	839
	Paving/Roadway Construction	18	13	18.5	4,329	31.51	137
	Architectural Coating	36	4	18.5	2,664	31.51	85
	LDT1						
	Building Construction	68	11	18.5	13,838	24.62	562
	Paving/Roadway Construction	18	7	18.5	2,331	24.62	95
	Architectural Coating	36	2	18.5	1,332	24.62	54
	LDT2						
	Building Construction	68	11	18.5	13,838	24.57	563
	Paving/Roadway Construction	18	7	18.5	2,331	24.57	95
	Architectural Coating	36	2	18.5	1,332	24.57	54
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION							***7,439***

As previously shown in Table 4-7, the estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from Project construction worker trips is 7,439 gallons during full construction of the Project. It should be

noted that construction worker trips would represent a "single-event" gasoline fuel demand and would not require ongoing or permanent commitment of fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.6 CONSTRUCTION VENDOR/HAULING FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT, the construction vendor trips (vehicles that deliver materials to the site during construction) would generate an estimated 58,165 VMT along area roadways for the Project over the duration of construction activity (23). It is assumed that 50% of all vendor trips are from medium-heavy duty trucks (MHD), 50% of all vendor trips are from heavy-heavy duty trucks (HHD), and 100% of all hauling trips are from HHDs. These assumptions are consistent with the CalEEMod defaults utilized within the within the AQIA (23). Vehicle fuel efficiencies for MHDs and HHDs were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021. EMFAC2021 was run for the MHD and HHD vehicle classes within the California sub-area for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

TABLE 4-8: CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Vendor Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023	MHD						
	Site Preparation	5	1	10.2	51	8.40	6
	Grading	8	1	10.2	82	8.40	10
	Building Construction	162	9	10.2	14,872	8.40	1,770
	HHD (Vendor)						
	Site Preparation	5	1	10.2	51	6.04	8
	Grading	8	1	10.2	82	6.04	14
	Building Construction	162	9	10.2	14,872	6.04	2,461
	HHD (Hauling)						
	Grading	8	75	20.0	12,000	6.04	1,986
2024	MHD						
	Building Construction	68	9	10.2	6,242	8.47	737
	Paving/Roadway Construction	18	10	10.2	1,836	8.47	217
	HHD (Vendor)						
	Building Construction	68	9	10.2	6,242	6.12	1,020
	Paving/Roadway Construction	18	10	10.2	1,836	6.12	300
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION							***8,528***

Based on Table 4-8, it is estimated that 8,528 gallons of fuel will be consumed related to construction vendor trips during full construction of the Project. It should be noted that Project

construction vendor trips would represent a “single-event” diesel fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.7 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

Starting in 2014, CARB adopted the nation's first regulation aimed at cleaning up off-road construction equipment such as bulldozers, graders, and backhoes. These requirements ensure fleets gradually turnover the oldest and dirtiest equipment to newer, cleaner models and prevent fleets from adding older, dirtier equipment. As such, the equipment used for Project construction would conform to CARB regulations and California emissions standards. It should also be noted that there are no unusual Project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities; or equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Equipment employed in construction of the Project would therefore not result in inefficient wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable CARB regulation regarding retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of diesel off-road construction equipment. Additionally, CARB has adopted the Airborne Toxic Control Measure to limit heavy-duty diesel motor vehicle idling in order to reduce public exposure to diesel particulate matter and other Toxic Air Contaminants. Compliance with anti-idling and emissions regulations would result in a more efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. Idling restrictions and the use of newer engines and equipment would result in less fuel combustion and energy consumption.

Additional construction-source energy efficiencies would occur due to required California regulations and best available control measures (BACM). For example, CCR Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(3) Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than five minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Section 2449(d)(3) requires that grading plans shall reference the requirement that a sign shall be posted on-site stating that construction workers need to shut off engines at or before five minutes of idling.” In this manner, construction equipment operators are required to be informed that engines are to be turned off at or prior to five minutes of idling. Enforcement of idling limitations is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by County building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

A full analysis related to the energy needed to form construction materials is not included in this analysis due to a lack of detailed Project-specific information on construction materials. At this time, an analysis of the energy needed to create Project-related construction materials would be extremely speculative and thus has not been prepared.

In general, construction processes promote conservation and efficient use of energy by reducing raw materials demands, with related reduction in energy demands associated with raw materials extraction, transportation, processing, and refinement. Use of materials in bulk reduces energy demands associated with preparation and transport of construction materials as well as the transport and disposal of construction waste and solid waste in general, with corollary reduced

demands on area landfill capacities and energy consumed by waste transport and landfill operations.

4.4 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

Energy consumption in support of or related to Project operations would include transportation fuel demands (fuel consumed by passenger car and truck vehicles accessing the Project site), fuel demands from operational equipment, and facilities energy demands (energy consumed by building operations and site maintenance activities).

4.4.1 TRANSPORTATION FUEL DEMANDS

Energy that would be consumed by Project-generated traffic is a function of total VMT and estimated vehicle fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site. The VMT per vehicle class can be determined by evaluated in the vehicle fleet mix and the total VMT. As with worker and vendors trips, operational vehicle fuel efficiencies were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021 developed by CARB (25). EMFAC2021 was run for the Riverside County area for the 2024 calendar year. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

In order to account for the possibility of refrigerated uses (cold storage), it is assumed that all trucks accessing this land use are presumed to also have transport refrigeration units (TRUs). Therefore, for modeling purposes 16 trucks are assumed to be trucks with TRUs. TRUs are also accounted for during on-site and off-site travel. The TRU calculations are based on EMFAC2021.

The estimated transportation energy demands were previously summarized on Table 4-9. As summarized on Table 4-9 the Project would result in a 682,539 annual VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 63,695 gallons of fuel.

TABLE 4-9: TOTAL PROJECT-GENERATED TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION (1 OF 2)

Vehicle Type	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Annual VMT	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
LDA	31.51	206,799	6,564
LDT1	24.62	16,763	681
LDT2	24.57	82,223	3,346
MDV	15.52	56,744	3,657
MCY	15.52	8,345	538
LHD1	16.16	52,406	3,243
LHD2	15.52	14,799	954
MHD	8.47	58,822	6,942
HHD	6.12	185,640	30,329
TRUs			7,442
TOTAL (ALL VEHICLES)		***682,539***	***63,695***

4.4.2 ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMANDS

It is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. For this particular Project, on-site modeled operational equipment includes up to one (1) 175 horsepower (hp), natural gas-powered cargo handling equipment – port tractors operating at 4 hours a day[6] for 365 days of the year.

Project operational activity estimates and associated fuel consumption estimates are based on the annual EMFAC2021 offroad emissions for the 2024 operational year and was used to derive the total annual fuel consumption associated on-site equipment. As presented in Table 4-10, Project on-site equipment would consume an estimated 4,462 gallons of natural gas.

TABLE 4-10: ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Equipment	Quantity	Usage Hours	Days of Operation	EMFAC2021 Fuel Consumption (gal./yr)	EMFAC2021 Activity (hrs./yr)	Total Fuel Consumption
Cargo Handling Equipment	1	4	365	17,909	5,633	4,462
ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS FUEL)						***4,462***

4.4.3 FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project building operations activities would result in the consumption of electricity, which would be supplied to the Project by SCE. As summarized on Table 4-11 the Project would result in 621,349 kWh/year of electricity.

Based on information provided by the Project Applicant, the Project would not use natural gas for the building envelope. As such, natural gas consumption has not been analyzed in this study.

TABLE 4-11: PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND SUMMARY

Land Use	Electricity Demand (kWh/year)
TOTAL PROJECT ENERGY DEMAND	***621,349***

4.4.4 OPERATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

Energy efficiency/energy conservation attributes of the Project would be complemented by increasingly stringent state and federal regulatory actions addressing vehicle fuel economies and vehicle emissions standards; and enhanced building/utilities energy efficiencies mandated under California building codes (e.g., Title24, California Green Building Standards Code).

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

ENHANCED VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCIES

Project annual fuel consumption estimates presented previously in Table 4-9 represent likely potential maximums that would occur for the Project. Under subsequent future conditions, average fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site can be expected to improve as older, less fuel-efficient vehicles are removed from circulation, and in response to fuel economy and emissions standards imposed on newer vehicles entering the circulation system.

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. Location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands.

4.5 SUMMARY

4.5.1 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

The estimated power cost of on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is assumed to be approximately $5,265.52. Additionally, based on the assumed power cost, it is estimated that the total electricity usage during construction, after full Project buildout, is calculated to be approximately 38,366 kWh.

Construction equipment used by the Project would result in single event consumption of approximately 34,147 gallons of diesel fuel. Construction equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's proposed construction process that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project construction equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

CCR Title 13, Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(3) Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than 5 minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. BACMs inform construction equipment operators of this requirement. Enforcement of idling limitations is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by County building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

Construction worker trips for full construction of the Project would result in the estimated fuel consumption of 7,439 gallons of fuel. Additionally, fuel consumption from construction vendor and hauling trips (MHDs and HHDs) will total approximately 8,528 gallons. Diesel fuel would be supplied by County and regional commercial vendors. Indirectly, construction energy efficiencies and energy conservation would be achieved using bulk purchases, transport and use of construction materials. The 2022 IEPR released by the CEC has shown that fuel efficiencies are getting better within on and off-road vehicle engines due to more stringent government requirements (18). As supported by the preceding discussions, Project construction energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

4.5.2 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY DEMANDS

Annual vehicular trips and related VMT generated by the operation of the Project would result in a fuel demand of 63,695 gallons of fuel.

Fuel would be provided by current and future commercial vendors. Trip generation and VMT generated by the Project are consistent with other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration, as reflected respectively in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual (11th Ed., 2021); and CalEEMod. As such, Project operations would not result in excessive and wasteful vehicle trips and VMT, nor excess and wasteful vehicle energy consumption compared to other industrial uses.

It should be noted that the state strategy for the transportation sector for medium and heavy-duty trucks is focused on making trucks more efficient and expediting truck turnover rather than reducing VMT from trucks. This is in contrast to the passenger vehicle component of the transportation sector where both per-capita VMT reductions and an increase in vehicle efficiency are forecasted to be needed to achieve the overall state emissions reductions goals.

Heavy duty trucks involved in goods movements are generally controlled on the technology side and through fleet turnover of older trucks and engines to newer and cleaner trucks and engines. The first battery-electric heavy-heavy duty trucks are being tested this year and SCAQMD is looking to integrate this new technology into large-scale truck operations. The following state strategies reduce GHG emissions from the medium and heavy-duty trucks:

- CARB's Mobile Source Strategy focuses on reducing GHGs through the transition to zero and low emission vehicles and from medium-duty and heavy-duty trucks.
- CARB's Sustainable Freight Action Plan establishes a goal to improve freight efficiency by 25% by 2030, deploy over 100,000 freight vehicles and equipment capable of zero emission operation and maximize both zero and near-zero emission freight vehicles and equipment powered by renewable energy by 2030.
- CARB's Emissions Reduction Plan for Ports and Goods Movement (Goods Movement Plan) in California focuses on reducing heavy-duty truck-related emissions focus on establishment of emissions standards for trucks, fleet turnover, truck retrofits, and restriction on truck idling (CARB 2006). While the focus of Goods Movement Plan is to reduce criteria air pollutant and air toxic emissions, the strategies to reduce these pollutants would also generally have a beneficial effect in reducing GHG emissions.
- CARB's On-Road Truck and Bus Regulation (2010) requires diesel trucks and buses that operate in California to be upgraded to reduce emissions. Newer heavier trucks and buses must meet particulate matter filter requirements beginning January 1, 2012. Lighter and older heavier trucks must be replaced starting January 1, 2015. By January 1, 2023, nearly all trucks and buses will need to have 2010 model year engines or equivalent (30).
- CARB's Heavy-Duty (Tractor-Trailer) GHG Regulation requires SmartWay tractor trailers that include idle-reduction technologies, aerodynamic technologies, and low-rolling resistant tires that would reduce fuel consumption and associated GHG emissions.

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. Location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands. The Project would implement sidewalks, facilitating and encouraging pedestrian access. Facilitating pedestrian and bicycle access would reduce VMT and associated energy consumption. In compliance with the California Green Building Standards Code and County requirements, the Project would promote the use of bicycles as an alternative mean of transportation by providing short-term and/or long-term bicycle parking accommodations. As supported by the preceding discussions, Project transportation energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMANDS

As previously stated, it is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. On-site cargo handling equipment used by the Project would result in approximately 4,642 gallons of natural gas. On-site equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's proposed operations that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project on-site equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project facility operational energy demands are estimated to be: 621,349 kWh/year of electricity which would be supplied by SCE. Based on information provided by the Project Applicant, the Project would not use natural gas. As such, natural gas consumption has not been analyzed in this study. The Project proposes conventional industrial uses reflecting contemporary energy efficient/energy conserving designs and operational programs. The Project does not propose uses that are inherently energy intensive and the energy demands in total would be comparable to other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration.

Implementation of the Project would increase the demand for electricity at the Project site and petroleum consumption in the region during operation. However, the electrical consumption demands of the Project during operation would conform to the state's Title 24 and to CALGreen standards, which implement conservation measures. Further, the proposed Project would not directly require the construction of new energy generation or supply facilities and providers of electricity are in compliance with regulatory requirements that assist in conservation, including requirements that electrical providers achieve state-mandated renewal energy production requirements. With compliance with Title 24 conservation standards and other regulatory requirements, the Project would not be wasteful or inefficient or unnecessarily consume energy resources during construction or operation and would result in a less-than-significant impact with respect to consumption of energy resources. Lastly, the Project will comply with the applicable 2022 Title 24 standards. Compliance with applicable Title 24 standards will ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

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5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ENERGY IMPACT 1

Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

As supported by the preceding analyses (discussed in Section 4.5), Project construction and operations would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy, evidenced by compliance with applicable measures from the County's CAP as well as compliance with 2022 Title 24 Standards The Project would therefore not cause or result in the need for additional energy producing or transmission facilities. The Project would not engage in wasteful or inefficient uses of energy and aims to achieve energy conservations goals within the State of California.

5.2 ENERGY IMPACT 2

Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

The Project's consistency with the applicable state and local plans is discussed below.

CONSISTENCY WITH ISTEA

Transportation and access to the Project site is provided by the local and regional roadway systems. The Project would not interfere with, nor otherwise obstruct intermodal transportation plans or projects that may be realized pursuant to the ISTEA because SCAG is not planning for intermodal facilities on or through the Project site.

CONSISTENCY WITH TEA-21

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access, acts to reduce vehicle miles traveled, takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems, and promotes land use compatibilities through collocation of similar uses. The Project supports the strong planning processes emphasized under TEA-21. The Project is therefore consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation of TEA-21.

CONSISTENCY WITH IEPR

Electricity would be provided to the Project by SCE. SCE's *Clean Power and Electrification Pathway* (CPEP) white paper builds on existing state programs and policies. As such, the Project is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation the goals presented in the 2022 IEPR.

Additionally, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards which would ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

As such, development of the proposed Project would support the goals presented in the 2022 IEPR.

CONSISTENCY WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access and takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems. The Project therefore supports urban design and planning processes identified under the State of California Energy Plan, is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with or obstruct, implementation of the State of California Energy Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 6, ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

The 2022 version of Title 24 was adopted by the CEC and will become effective on January 1, 2023. As the Project building construction is anticipated in 2024, it is presumed that the Project would be required to comply with the Title 24 standards in place at that time. Therefore, the Project is would not result in a significant impact on energy resources (19). The proposed Project would be subject to Title 24 standards.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 11, CALGREEN

As previously stated, CCR, Title 24, Part 11: CALGreen is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial, and school buildings that went in effect on January 1, 2009, and is administered by the California Building Standards Commission. CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2022 California Green Building Code Standards that were published on July 1, 2022 and will become effective on January 1, 2023. The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time plan check submittals are made.

CONSISTENCY WITH AB 1493

AB 1493 is not applicable to the Project as it is a statewide measure establishing vehicle emissions standards. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of the requirements under AB 1493.

CONSISTENCY WITH RPS

California's RPS is not applicable to the Project as it is a statewide measure that establishes a renewable energy mix. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of the requirements under RPS.

CONSISTENCY WITH SB 350

The proposed Project would use energy from SCE, which have committed to diversify their portfolio of energy sources by increasing energy from wind and solar sources. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of SB 350. Additionally, the Project would be designed and constructed to implement the energy efficiency measures for new industrial developments and would include several measures designed to reduce energy consumption.

As shown above, the Project would not conflict with any of the state or local plans. As such, a less than significant impact is expected.

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7 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this energy analysis report represent an accurate depiction of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed Patterson & Harvill Warehouse. The information contained in this energy analysis report is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. If you have any questions, please contact me directly at hqureshi@urbanxroads.com.

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EDUCATION

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

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

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

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

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

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APPENDIX 4.1:

CALEEMOD PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Patterson & Harvill (Construction) Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Patterson & Harvill (Construction)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	9.00
Location	33.83606120513688, -117.25194418388583
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5579
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	80.7	1000sqft	2.61	80,739	33,092	0.00	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	20.2	1000sqft	0.46	20,185	0.00	0.00	—	—

Parking Lot	76.0	Space	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	52.1	1000sqft	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.36	15.2	23.0	38.8	0.06	0.49	5.90	6.00	0.46	2.74	2.85	—	8,711	8,711	0.28	0.88	12.2	8,993
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.34	15.1	23.2	37.3	0.06	0.49	1.30	1.79	0.46	0.32	0.78	—	7,220	7,220	0.28	0.25	0.20	7,301
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.33	1.51	5.57	9.90	0.02	0.08	0.47	0.55	0.07	0.14	0.22	—	2,012	2,012	0.08	0.07	0.92	2,037
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.06	0.28	1.02	1.81	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	333	333	0.01	0.01	0.15	337

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.78	0.77	17.2	31.6	0.06	0.22	5.90	6.00	0.22	2.74	2.85	—	8,711	8,711	0.24	0.88	12.2	8,993
2024	1.36	15.2	23.0	38.8	0.06	0.49	1.30	1.79	0.46	0.32	0.78	—	7,307	7,307	0.28	0.25	7.53	7,396
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.68	0.65	11.1	20.0	0.03	0.16	0.70	0.85	0.15	0.17	0.32	—	3,898	3,898	0.15	0.12	0.11	3,938
2024	1.34	15.1	23.2	37.3	0.06	0.49	1.30	1.79	0.46	0.32	0.78	—	7,220	7,220	0.28	0.25	0.20	7,301
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.33	0.31	5.57	9.90	0.02	0.08	0.47	0.55	0.07	0.14	0.22	—	2,012	2,012	0.08	0.07	0.92	2,037
2024	0.16	1.51	2.71	4.62	0.01	0.05	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.04	0.09	—	894	894	0.03	0.03	0.40	904
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.06	0.06	1.02	1.81	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	333	333	0.01	0.01	0.15	337
2024	0.03	0.28	0.49	0.84	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	148	148	0.01	< 0.005	0.07	150

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.68	0.68	15.7	30.0	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,530	5,530	0.22	0.04	—	5,549

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.66	5.66	—	2.69	2.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	75.8	75.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	76.0
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.5	12.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.6
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	257	257	0.01	0.01	1.10	261
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.4	31.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	32.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.28	3.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.32
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.43	0.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.45
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.54	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.55
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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 (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.45	0.45	11.0	19.0	0.03	0.12	—	0.12	0.12	—	0.12	—	3,134	3,134	0.13	0.03	—	3,144
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.26	2.26	—	0.94	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	68.7	68.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	68.9
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.4	11.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.4
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	220	220	0.01	0.01	0.94	224
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.4	31.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	32.9
Hauling	0.22	0.08	6.10	1.46	0.03	0.10	1.36	1.46	0.10	0.38	0.48	—	5,326	5,326	0.10	0.85	11.2	5,591
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49	4.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.56
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.69	0.69	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.72

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	117	117	< 0.005	0.02	0.11	122
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.74	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.75
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.3	19.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	20.3

3.5. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.42	0.42	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.42	0.42	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.19	0.19	4.57	7.55	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.06	—	0.06	—	1,252	1,252	0.05	0.01	—	1,256
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.83	1.38	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	207	207	0.01	< 0.005	—	208
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.25	0.23	0.22	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.13	0.13	—	623	623	0.03	0.02	2.67	632
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.61	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	520	520	0.01	0.08	1.45	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	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.24	0.21	0.26	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.13	0.13	—	572	572	0.03	0.02	0.07	579
Vendor	0.03	0.01	0.64	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	520	520	0.01	0.08	0.04	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	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.12	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.06	0.06	—	259	259	0.01	0.01	0.51	262
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	232	232	< 0.005	0.03	0.28	243
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	42.8	42.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	43.4
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	38.4	38.4	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	40.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.42	0.42	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.42	0.42	10.2	16.9	0.03	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.08	1.88	3.11	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	516	516	0.02	< 0.005	—	518
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.34	0.57	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	85.4	85.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	85.7
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.24	0.22	0.20	3.54	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.13	0.13	—	610	610	0.03	0.02	2.42	619
Vendor	0.02	0.02	0.58	0.18	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	514	514	0.01	0.08	1.45	538
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.23	0.20	0.24	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.13	0.13	—	561	561	0.03	0.02	0.06	568
Vendor	0.02	0.01	0.61	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	514	514	0.01	0.08	0.04	537
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.04	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	104	104	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.19	106
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	94.5	94.5	< 0.005	0.01	0.11	98.9
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.3	17.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	17.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.6	15.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	16.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.40	0.40	9.70	13.9	0.02	0.23	—	0.23	0.22	—	0.22	—	2,097	2,097	0.09	0.02	—	2,105
Paving	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.40	0.40	9.70	13.9	0.02	0.23	—	0.23	0.22	—	0.22	—	2,097	2,097	0.09	0.02	—	2,105
Paving	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.48	0.69	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	103	103	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	104
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	17.1	17.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.2
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.14	0.13	0.12	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	360	360	0.02	0.01	1.43	365
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.70	0.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	621	621	0.01	0.09	1.75	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	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.14	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.08	—	331	331	0.02	0.01	0.04	335

Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.74	0.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	621	621	0.01	0.09	0.05	650
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.5	16.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	16.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.6	30.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	32.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.73	2.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.77
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.07	5.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.31
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.45	1.28	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.07	1.45	1.28	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179

Architect Coatings	—	13.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	17.6	17.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.6
Architectural Coatings	—	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.91	2.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.92
Architectural Coatings	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	122	122	0.01	< 0.005	0.48	124
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	112	112	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	114
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.2	11.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.4
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.85	1.85	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.88
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	5/1/2023	5/5/2023	5.00	5.00	—
Grading	Grading	5/6/2023	5/17/2023	5.00	8.00	—

Building Construction	Building Construction	5/18/2023	4/3/2024	5.00	230	—
Paving	Paving	3/9/2024	4/3/2024	5.00	18.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	2/14/2024	4/3/2024	5.00	36.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 3	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 3	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 3	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Tier 3	2.00	8.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 3	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 3	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Paving	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	1.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	75.0	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	42.4	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	16.5	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	25.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	20.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	8.48	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT

Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	151,386	50,462	4,911

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	17.5	0.00	—
Grading	0.00	4,800	20.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

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

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	0.29	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	1.20	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2023	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	29.1	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.10	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	6.94	annual hectares burned

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract

Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	95.3
AQ-PM	55.1
AQ-DPM	13.9
Drinking Water	10.2
Lead Risk Housing	54.6
Pesticides	52.5
Toxic Releases	43.8
Traffic	90.2
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	60.4
Groundwater	14.3
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	70.9
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	66.5
Cardio-vascular	91.0
Low Birth Weights	49.3
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	93.2
Housing	80.1
Linguistic	84.3
Poverty	84.1
Unemployment	93.1

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	8.712947517
Employed	6.274862056
Median HI	6.826639292
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	1.860644168
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	13.02450917
Transportation	—
Auto Access	65.16104196
Active commuting	54.20248941
Social	—
2-parent households	54.04850507
Voting	3.259335301
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	90.15783395
Park access	8.558963172
Retail density	9.829334018
Supermarket access	10.3554472
Tree canopy	2.104452714
Housing	—
Homeownership	46.43911202
Housing habitability	15.55241884
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	28.37161555
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	2.322597203
Uncrowded housing	11.35634544

Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	4.79917875
Arthritis	24.0
Asthma ER Admissions	34.2
High Blood Pressure	19.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	68.9
Asthma	7.7
Coronary Heart Disease	13.8
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	7.1
Diagnosed Diabetes	14.5
Life Expectancy at Birth	12.9
Cognitively Disabled	46.5
Physically Disabled	37.2
Heart Attack ER Admissions	6.2
Mental Health Not Good	6.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	7.4
Obesity	3.9
Pedestrian Injuries	94.4
Physical Health Not Good	6.0
Stroke	13.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	72.5
Current Smoker	4.8
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	4.7
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	32.2
SLR Inundation Area	0.0

Children	22.0
Elderly	91.2
English Speaking	24.7
Foreign-born	59.6
Outdoor Workers	4.2
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	93.6
Traffic Density	67.0
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	96.9
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	13.0

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	81.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	5.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Total Project area is 4.56 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction anticipated to end in 2024
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based coordination with the Project team. Paving activity includes additional equipment from road realignment.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction. Vendor trip for Paving include asphalt trucks.
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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APPENDIX 4.2:

CALEEMOD PROJECT OPERATIONS EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Patterson & Harvill (Cold Storage Operations) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Patterson & Harvill (Cold Storage Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	9.00
Location	33.83606120513688, -117.25194418388583
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5579
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	20.2	1000sqft	0.46	20,185	0.00	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	20.2	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.32	0.77	0.91	2.41	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	19.2	1,572	1,591	2.02	0.14	24.1	1,706
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16	0.62	0.95	1.32	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	19.2	1,550	1,569	2.02	0.14	20.7	1,680
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.22	0.68	0.71	1.59	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.04	19.2	1,305	1,324	2.01	0.11	21.7	1,428
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.29	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	3.17	216	219	0.33	0.02	3.59	236

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

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

Mobile	0.16	0.14	0.91	1.53	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	—	945	945	0.02	0.11	3.54	980
Area	0.16	0.63	0.01	0.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.61	3.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.72
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Total	0.32	0.77	0.91	2.41	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	19.2	1,572	1,591	2.02	0.14	24.1	1,706
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.16	0.13	0.95	1.32	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	—	926	926	0.02	0.11	0.09	958
Area	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Total	0.16	0.62	0.95	1.32	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	19.2	1,550	1,569	2.02	0.14	20.7	1,680
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.11	0.10	0.70	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	679	679	0.02	0.08	1.12	704
Area	0.11	0.58	0.01	0.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.47	2.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.54
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Total	0.22	0.68	0.71	1.59	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.04	19.2	1,305	1,324	2.01	0.11	21.7	1,428
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	112	112	< 0.005	0.01	0.18	116
Area	0.02	0.11	< 0.005	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.41	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	98.3	98.3	0.01	< 0.005	—	98.8
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.48	5.02	6.51	0.15	< 0.005	—	11.4
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	0.00	1.69	0.17	0.00	—	5.92
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.41	3.41
Total	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.29	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	3.17	216	219	0.33	0.02	3.59	236

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.12	0.11	0.06	1.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	247	247	0.01	0.01	0.98	251
User Defined Industrial	0.05	0.03	0.84	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	697	697	0.01	0.10	2.56	730
Total	0.16	0.14	0.91	1.53	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	—	945	945	0.02	0.11	3.54	980
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.99	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	228	228	0.01	0.01	0.03	231
User Defined Industrial	0.05	0.03	0.88	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	697	697	0.01	0.10	0.07	728
Total	0.16	0.13	0.95	1.32	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.06	—	926	926	0.02	0.11	0.09	958
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.0	28.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	28.3
User Defined Industrial	0.01	< 0.005	0.12	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	84.4	84.4	< 0.005	0.01	0.13	88.2
Total	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	112	112	< 0.005	0.01	0.18	116

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	593	593	0.06	0.01	—	597
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.3	98.3	0.01	< 0.005	—	98.8
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.3	98.3	0.01	< 0.005	—	98.8

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

Refrigera Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.16	0.14	0.01	0.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.61	3.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.72
Total	0.16	0.63	0.01	0.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.61	3.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.72
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.41	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42

Total	0.02	0.11	< 0.005	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.41	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.42

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.94	30.4	39.3	0.92	0.02	—	68.9
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.48	5.02	6.51	0.15	< 0.005	—	11.4
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.48	5.02	6.51	0.15	< 0.005	—	11.4

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.2	0.00	10.2	1.02	0.00	—	35.8
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	0.00	1.69	0.17	0.00	—	5.92
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	0.00	1.69	0.17	0.00	—	5.92

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.41	3.41
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.41	3.41

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	28.0	2.37	0.95	7,473	330	27.9	11.1	88,006
User Defined Industrial	16.0	1.35	0.54	4,270	274	23.2	9.27	73,211

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	30,278	10,093	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	621,349	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4,667,781	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	19.0	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	29.1	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.10	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth

Wildfire	6.94	annual hectares burned

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	95.3
AQ-PM	55.1
AQ-DPM	13.9
Drinking Water	10.2
Lead Risk Housing	54.6
Pesticides	52.5
Toxic Releases	43.8
Traffic	90.2

Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	60.4
Groundwater	14.3
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	70.9
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	66.5
Cardio-vascular	91.0
Low Birth Weights	49.3
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	93.2
Housing	80.1
Linguistic	84.3
Poverty	84.1
Unemployment	93.1

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	8.712947517
Employed	6.274862056
Median HI	6.826639292
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	1.860644168
High school enrollment	100

Preschool enrollment	13.02450917
Transportation	—
Auto Access	65.16104196
Active commuting	54.20248941
Social	—
2-parent households	54.04850507
Voting	3.259335301
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	90.15783395
Park access	8.558963172
Retail density	9.829334018
Supermarket access	10.3554472
Tree canopy	2.104452714
Housing	—
Homeownership	46.43911202
Housing habitability	15.55241884
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	28.37161555
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	2.322597203
Uncrowded housing	11.35634544
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	4.79917875
Arthritis	24.0
Asthma ER Admissions	34.2
High Blood Pressure	19.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	68.9
Asthma	7.7
Coronary Heart Disease	13.8

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	7.1
Diagnosed Diabetes	14.5
Life Expectancy at Birth	12.9
Cognitively Disabled	46.5
Physically Disabled	37.2
Heart Attack ER Admissions	6.2
Mental Health Not Good	6.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	7.4
Obesity	3.9
Pedestrian Injuries	94.4
Physical Health Not Good	6.0
Stroke	13.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	72.5
Current Smoker	4.8
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	4.7
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	32.2
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	22.0
Elderly	91.2
English Speaking	24.7
Foreign-born	59.6
Outdoor Workers	4.2
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	93.6
Traffic Density	67.0

Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	96.9
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	13.0

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	81.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	5.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis

Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022
Operations: Energy Use	Natural gas will not be used and electrical usage for the Project is based on data provided by the Applicant

Patterson & Harvill (Warehouse Operations) Detailed Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Patterson & Harvill (Warehouse Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	9.00
Location	33.83606120513688, -117.25194418388583
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5579
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	80.7	1000sqft	2.61	80,739	33,092	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	80.7	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

Parking Lot	76.0	Space	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	52.1	1000sqft	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.13	2.94	3.15	8.27	0.03	0.05	0.67	0.73	0.05	0.14	0.19	76.7	3,544	3,620	7.85	0.50	93.0	4,059
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.19	2.65	24.3	9.15	0.20	0.35	3.04	3.39	0.34	0.70	1.03	76.7	21,108	21,185	8.22	3.30	83.5	22,457
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.78	2.63	2.44	5.48	0.02	0.04	0.49	0.53	0.04	0.10	0.14	76.7	2,586	2,662	7.83	0.39	85.7	3,061
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.14	0.48	0.44	1.00	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	12.7	428	441	1.30	0.06	14.2	507

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.51	0.42	3.12	4.76	0.03	0.05	0.67	0.72	0.04	0.14	0.18	—	3,405	3,405	0.08	0.41	10.7	3,540
Area	0.62	2.52	0.03	3.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	—	14.4	14.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.9
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3
Total	1.13	2.94	3.15	8.27	0.03	0.05	0.67	0.73	0.05	0.14	0.19	76.7	3,544	3,620	7.85	0.50	93.0	4,059
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.19	0.71	24.3	9.15	0.20	0.35	3.04	3.39	0.34	0.70	1.03	—	20,984	20,984	0.45	3.21	1.24	21,953
Area	—	1.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3
Total	1.19	2.65	24.3	9.15	0.20	0.35	3.04	3.39	0.34	0.70	1.03	76.7	21,108	21,185	8.22	3.30	83.5	22,457
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.35	0.29	2.42	3.08	0.02	0.03	0.49	0.53	0.03	0.10	0.13	—	2,452	2,452	0.06	0.30	3.37	2,547
Area	0.43	2.34	0.02	2.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.89	9.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.2
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3

Total	0.78	2.63	2.44	5.48	0.02	0.04	0.49	0.53	0.04	0.10	0.14	76.7	2,586	2,662	7.83	0.39	85.7	3,061
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.06	0.05	0.44	0.56	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.02	—	406	406	0.01	0.05	0.56	422
Area	0.08	0.43	< 0.005	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.64	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.69
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.92	20.5	26.5	0.61	0.01	—	46.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.77	0.00	6.77	0.68	0.00	—	23.7
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.6	13.6
Total	0.14	0.48	0.44	1.00	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	12.7	428	441	1.30	0.06	14.2	507

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.38	0.35	0.20	3.87	0.01	< 0.005	0.28	0.29	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	—	795	795	0.03	0.02	3.14	805
User Defined Industrial	0.13	0.07	2.92	0.89	0.02	0.04	0.39	0.44	0.04	0.09	0.13	—	2,610	2,610	0.05	0.39	7.54	2,735
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.51	0.42	3.12	4.76	0.03	0.05	0.67	0.72	0.04	0.14	0.18	—	3,405	3,405	0.08	0.41	10.7	3,540
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.36	0.33	0.22	3.19	0.01	< 0.005	0.28	0.29	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	—	734	734	0.03	0.02	0.08	741
User Defined Industrial	0.83	0.38	24.1	5.96	0.19	0.35	2.76	3.10	0.33	0.65	0.98	—	20,250	20,250	0.42	3.19	1.16	21,212
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.19	0.71	24.3	9.15	0.20	0.35	3.04	3.39	0.34	0.70	1.03	—	20,984	20,984	0.45	3.21	1.24	21,953
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	89.9	89.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16	91.0
User Defined Industrial	0.02	0.01	0.41	0.12	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	316	316	0.01	0.05	0.39	331
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.06	0.05	0.44	0.56	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.02	—	406	406	0.01	0.05	0.56	422

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.62	0.58	0.03	3.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	—	14.4	14.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.9
Total	0.62	2.52	0.03	3.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	—	14.4	14.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.9
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Architectural Coatings	—	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.08	0.07	< 0.005	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.64	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.69
Total	0.08	0.43	< 0.005	0.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.64	1.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.69

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.8	124	160	3.68	0.09	—	278
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.92	20.5	26.5	0.61	0.01	—	46.1
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.92	20.5	26.5	0.61	0.01	—	46.1

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.9	0.00	40.9	4.09	0.00	—	143
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.77	0.00	6.77	0.68	0.00	—	23.7
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.77	0.00	6.77	0.68	0.00	—	23.7

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.3	82.3
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.6	13.6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.6	13.6

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	90.0	7.61	3.04	24,020	1,060	89.7	35.8	282,867
User Defined Industrial	48.0	4.06	1.62	12,810	893	75.6	30.2	238,455
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	121,109	40,370	3,882

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	18,670,894	524,697
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	75.9	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	29.1	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.10	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	6.94	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	95.3
AQ-PM	55.1
AQ-DPM	13.9
Drinking Water	10.2
Lead Risk Housing	54.6
Pesticides	52.5
Toxic Releases	43.8
Traffic	90.2
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	60.4
Groundwater	14.3
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	70.9

Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	66.5
Cardio-vascular	91.0
Low Birth Weights	49.3
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	93.2
Housing	80.1
Linguistic	84.3
Poverty	84.1
Unemployment	93.1

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	8.712947517
Employed	6.274862056
Median HI	6.826639292
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	1.860644168
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	13.02450917
Transportation	—
Auto Access	65.16104196
Active commuting	54.20248941

Social	—
2-parent households	54.04850507
Voting	3.259335301
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	90.15783395
Park access	8.558963172
Retail density	9.829334018
Supermarket access	10.3554472
Tree canopy	2.104452714
Housing	—
Homeownership	46.43911202
Housing habitability	15.55241884
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	28.37161555
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	2.322597203
Uncrowded housing	11.35634544
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	4.79917875
Arthritis	24.0
Asthma ER Admissions	34.2
High Blood Pressure	19.3
Cancer (excluding skin)	68.9
Asthma	7.7
Coronary Heart Disease	13.8
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	7.1
Diagnosed Diabetes	14.5
Life Expectancy at Birth	12.9
Cognitively Disabled	46.5

Physically Disabled	37.2
Heart Attack ER Admissions	6.2
Mental Health Not Good	6.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	7.4
Obesity	3.9
Pedestrian Injuries	94.4
Physical Health Not Good	6.0
Stroke	13.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	72.5
Current Smoker	4.8
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	4.7
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	32.2
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	22.0
Elderly	91.2
English Speaking	24.7
Foreign-born	59.6
Outdoor Workers	4.2
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	93.6
Traffic Density	67.0
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	96.9
Other Decision Support	—

2016 Voting	13.0

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	81.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	5.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Project area (with Cold Storage use) is 4.10 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022

Operations: Energy Use	Natural gas will not be used. Total Project electrical usage was modeled in a separate run.

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APPENDIX 4.3:

EMFAC2021

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Riverside (SC)
Calendar Year: 2023
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/year for CVMT and EVMT, trips/year for Trips, kWh/year for Energy Consumption, tons/year for Emissions, 1000 gallons/year for Fuel Consumption

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdlYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	9.455104489	131459.0712	35.50354452	35503.54452	99150598.7	131459.0712	599123516.7	6.04	HHDT
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	14188.53655	583570327	96603.14331	96603143.31		583570327			
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	10.75839329	228949.2981	0	0		228949.2981			
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	693.7983116	15192781.36	2511.951841	2511951.841		15192781.36			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	469124.6474	7067158685	242806.6852	242806685.2	246740301.6	7067158685	7550779257	30.60	LDA
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1558.762895	20320845.79	477.3973008	477397.3008		20320845.79			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	16185.78734	258364117.7	0	0		258364117.7			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	11651.42905	204935608.9	3456.219119	3456219.119		204935608.9			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	41569.09002	535313348.3	22207.82689	22207826.89	22223369.92	535313348.3	536734718.5	24.15	LDT1
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	20.22700504	133115.4936	5.428551707	5428.551707		133115.4936			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	42.93918941	629191.2642	0	0		629191.2642			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	33.25263876	659063.4443	10.11447806	10114.47806		659063.4443			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	191587.7811	2926985988	123727.7759	123727775.9	124415304.6	2926985988	2971260063	23.88	LDT2
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	577.8339592	9483128.387	294.7747611	294774.7611		9483128.387			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	816.9774193	10243768.16	0	0		10243768.16			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1285.022226	24547178.6	392.753913	392753.913		24547178.6			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	18052.34987	214710027.5	16264.43139	16264431.39	25315578.41	214710027.5	400294089.8	15.81	LHDT1
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15395.69696	185584062.3	9051.14702	9051147.02		185584062.3			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2523.570585	29590445.81	2489.092655	2489092.655	7416109.631	29590445.81	113374760.5	15.29	LHDT2
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6852.470307	83784314.72	4927.016975	4927016.975		83784314.72			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	24170.7213	49108505.06	1180.944688	1180944.688	1180944.688	49108505.06	49108505.06	41.58	MCY
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	159138.1322	2240483695	117575.9492	117575949.2	119384446.1	2240483695	2303280197	19.29	MDV
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2483.005938	36136799.05	1546.826654	1546826.654		36136799.05			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	897.1539487	11221434.73	0	0		11221434.73			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	887.9224631	15438268.06	261.6701687	261670.1687		15438268.06			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	5083.841078	14589867.64	2987.294519	2987294.519	3555724.506	14589867.64	20481762.41	5.76	MH
Riverside (SC)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2073.70666	5891894.766	568.4299865	568429.9865		5891894.766			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1260.142241	16350653.43	3181.987303	3181987.303	22878390.46	16350653.43	192188901.4	8.40	MHDT
Riverside (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	12683.243	173580543.8	19444.4315	19444431.5		173580543.8			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	4.9202908	33851.09994	0	0		33851.09994			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	147.6204682	2223853	251.9716552	251971.6552		2223853			
Riverside (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	386.6813181	4377338.625	865.1912845	865191.2845	1495782.789	4377338.625	9373868.799	6.27	OBUS
Riverside (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	215.667787	4402321.003	569.9480953	569948.0953		4402321.003			
Riverside (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	33.12387867	594209.1716	60.64340948	60643.40948		594209.1716			
Riverside (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	421.1646074	5416181.917	620.6011427	620601.1427	1928236.919	5416181.917	12328318.97	6.39	SBUS
Riverside (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	499.0687276	3439904.877	470.0073536	470007.3536		3439904.877			
Riverside (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.562315788	2136.364049	0	0		2136.364049			
Riverside (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	428.0776414	3470095.813	837.6284223	837628.4223		3470095.813			
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	145.9294435	6041770.968	1072.589711	1072589.711	3632187.011	6041770.968	16196846.91	4.46	UBUS
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	0.3117338	9845.875493	0.874590555	874.5905545		9845.875493			
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.030745281	971.0663719	0	0		971.0663719			
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	251.677147	10144259	2558.722709	2558722.709		10144259			

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Riverside (SC)
Calendar Year: 2024
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/year for CVMT and EVMT, trips/year for Trips, kWh/year for Energy Consumption, tons/year for Emissions, 1000 gallons/year for Fuel Consumption

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdlYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	7.589475903	113786.0091	30.14312909	30143.12909	100279731.4	113786.0091	613803692.2	6.12	HHDT
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	14792.02338	596340506.9	97669.72048	97669720.48		596340506.9			
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	47.99547895	1606253.347	0	0		1606253.347			
Riverside (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	740.0705237	15743145.86	2579.867799	2579867.799		15743145.86			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	469145.3818	7085090946	238903.8299	238903829.9	243062955.2	7085090946	7657987641	31.51	LDA
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1473.049219	18851626.2	439.7144995	439714.4995		18851626.2			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	19934.69439	328159523.9	0	0		328159523.9			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	12893.65575	225885544.7	3719.410801	3719410.801		225885544.7			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	40643.24621	528502252.2	21530.04768	21530047.68	21550200.91	528502252.2	530619904	24.62	LDT1
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	18.16927182	117875.1936	4.799392489	4799.392489		117875.1936			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	60.98632141	968118.5799	0	0		968118.5799			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	52.35545177	1031657.988	15.35383286	15353.83286		1031657.988			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	196761.1569	3030302696	124807.115	124807115	125588800.8	3030302696	3086012831	24.57	LDT2
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	611.2140627	10065688.28	305.506804	305506.804		10065688.28			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1212.721837	15079067.55	0	0		15079067.55			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1617.209463	30565379.76	476.178994	476178.994		30565379.76			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17828.73734	214762485.9	15814.52949	15814529.49	24706225.38	214762485.9	399295586.2	16.16	LHDT1
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15247.60565	183240310	8891.695883	8891695.883		183240310			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	53.50587181	1292790.328	0	0		1292790.328			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2494.679179	29349825.66	2415.690169	2415690.169	7267382.396	29349825.66	112758661.6	15.52	LHDT2
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6844.928194	83091798.01	4851.692227	4851692.227		83091798.01			
Riverside (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	13.8489928	317037.9282	0	0		317037.9282			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	24077.0623	48669553.86	1165.648599	1165648.599	1165648.599	48669553.86	48669553.86	41.75	MCY
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	158529.7591	2244541310	115229.5708	115229570.8	117035531.4	2244541310	2315716725	19.79	MDV
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2456.219583	35407756.28	1494.401662	1494401.662		35407756.28			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1347.135818	16720447.79	0	0		16720447.79			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1094.492843	19047211.64	311.5588534	311558.8534		19047211.64			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	4781.777946	13610896.25	2785.688937	2785688.937	3339642.723	13610896.25	19350599.97	5.79	MH
Riverside (SC)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2046.063726	5739703.715	553.953786	553953.786		5739703.715			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1238.0029	16338867.45	3135.493991	3135493.991	23076682.45	16338867.45	195538138.7	8.47	MHDT
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	12954.3675	176205580.2	19676.0133	19676013.3		176205580.2			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	40.46425607	652027.6804	0	0		652027.6804			
Riverside (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	158.0466253	2341663.336	265.1751591	265175.1591		2341663.336			
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	374.6153087	4179652.523	816.3886522	816388.6522	1448796.089	4179652.523	9235296.571	6.37	OBUS
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	219.2789175	4421146.516	569.7450307	569745.0307		4421146.516			
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.821516166	18182.28444	0	0		18182.28444			
Riverside (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	34.6553722	616315.2475	62.66240627	62662.40627		616315.2475			
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	423.5817437	5478383.868	626.1467184	626146.7184	1935258.575	5478383.868	12396347.67	6.41	SBUS
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	491.8063992	3343899.326	456.140685	456140.685		3343899.326			
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	2.445505521	20273.75397	0	0		20273.75397			
Riverside (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	443.1589434	3553790.724	852.9711721	852971.1721		3553790.724			
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	146.2127201	6053134.018	1073.421016	1073421.016	3614773.705	6053134.018	16229605.17	4.49	UBUS
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	0.3117338	9845.875493	0.874762616	874.7626165		9845.875493			
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.120004951	6004.935081	0	0		6004.935081			
Riverside (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	252.109466	10160620.35	2540.477927	2540477.927		10160620.35			

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