



Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

CITY OF HESPERIA

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FEBRUARY 1, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	I
APPENDICES.....	II
LIST OF EXHIBITS.....	II
LIST OF TABLES	II
LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
ES.1 Summary of Findings.....	1
ES.2 Standard Regulatory Requirements/Best Available Control Measures.....	1
ES.3 Construction-Source MMs	2
ES.4 Operational-Source MMs.....	2
1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Site Location.....	4
1.2 Project Description.....	4
2 AIR QUALITY SETTING	8
2.1 Mojave Desert Air Basin.....	8
2.2 Regional Climate	8
2.3 Criteria Pollutants	9
2.4 Existing Air Quality	16
2.5 Regional Air Quality	19
2.6 Local Air Quality	19
2.7 Regulatory Background.....	20
3 PROJECT AIR QUALITY IMPACT.....	26
3.1 Introduction	26
3.2 Standards of Significance	26
3.3 Models Employed To Analyze Air Quality.....	27
3.4 Construction Emissions	27
3.5 Operational Emissions	30
3.6 CO “Hot Spot” Analysis	33
3.7 AQMP	35
3.8 Potential Impacts to Sensitive Receptors	36
3.9 Odors.....	39
3.10 Cumulative Impacts	39
4 REFERENCES.....	42
5 CERTIFICATIONS.....	45

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2.1: STATE/FEDERAL ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

APPENDIX 3.1: CALEEMOD CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

APPENDIX 3.2: CALEEMOD OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP	5
EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN.....	6
EXHIBIT 3-A: SENSITIVE RECEPTOR LOCATIONS	38

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS.....	1
TABLE 2-1: CRITERIA POLLUTANTS	9
TABLE 2-2: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (1 OF 2)	17
TABLE 2-2: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (2 OF 2)	18
TABLE 2-3: ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS IN THE MDAB.....	19
TABLE 2-4: PROJECT AREA AIR QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY 2018-2020.....	20
TABLE 3-1: MAXIMUM REGIONAL DAILY EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS.....	26
TABLE 3-2: CONSTRUCTION DURATION.....	28
TABLE 3-3: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS.....	28
TABLE 3-4: EMISSIONS SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION – WITHOUT MITIGATION	29
TABLE 3-5: PASSENGER CAR FLEET MIX	31
TABLE 3-6: TRUCK FLEET MIX	32
TABLE 3-7: SUMMARY OF PEAK OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS	33
TABLE 3-8: CO MODEL RESULTS.....	34
TABLE 3-9: TRAFFIC VOLUMES.....	34

LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

(1)	Reference
%	Percent
1992 CO Plan	1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide
µg/m ³	Microgram per Cubic Meter
AB 2595	California Clean Air Act
AQIA	Air Quality Impact Analysis
AQMIS	Air Quality and Meteorological Information System
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BACM	Best Available Control Measures
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSC	Building Standards Commission
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model™
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIBP	Commercial/Industrial Business Park
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COHb	Carboxyhemoglobin
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
g/L	Grams Per Liter
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
lbs/day	Pounds per Day
MDAB	Mojave Desert Air Basin
MDAQMD	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
N ₂	Nitrogen
NO	Nitric Oxide
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide

NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
O ₂	Oxygen
O ₃	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter 10 microns in diameter or less
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less
ppm	Parts Per Million
Project	Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RECLAIM	Regional Clean Air Incentives Market
SDAB	Southeast Desert Air Basin
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
sf	Square Feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SO ₄	Sulfates
SO _x	Oxides of Sulfur
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TIA	Hesperia Commerce Center II Traffic Impact Analysis
TSF	Thousand Square Feet
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VPH	Vehicles Per Hour

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Air Quality Impact Analysis* (AQIA) are summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 3 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines* (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of less than significant for each potential air quality impact under CEQA. As shown, no mitigation measures (MM) are required.

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Analysis	Report Section	Significance Findings	
		Unmitigated	Mitigated
Regional Construction Emissions	3.4	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Regional Operational Emissions	3.5	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
CO “Hot Spot” Analysis	3.6	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Air Quality Management Plan	3.7	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Sensitive Receptors	3.8	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Odors	3.9	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Cumulative Impacts	3.10	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>

ES.2 STANDARD REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS/BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Measures listed below (or equivalent language) shall appear on all Project grading plans, construction specifications and bid documents, and the City shall ensure such language is incorporated prior to issuance of any development permits. Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD) Rules that are currently applicable during construction activity for this Project include but are not limited to Rule 1113 (Architectural Coatings) (2). It should be noted that these Best Available Control Measures (BACMs) are not mitigation as they are standard regulatory requirements. As such, credit for Rule 1113 has been taken.

MDAQMD RULE 1113

This rule serves to limit the Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of architectural coatings used on projects in the MDAQMD. Any person who supplies, sells, offers for sale, or manufactures

any architectural coating for use on projects in the MDAQMD must comply with the current VOC standards set in this rule (2)¹.

ES.3 CONSTRUCTION-SOURCE MMs

The Project would not exceed any thresholds of significance for construction-source emissions. As such, a less than significant impact would occur for Project-related construction-source emissions and no mitigation would be required.

ES.4 OPERATIONAL-SOURCE MMs

The Project would not exceed any thresholds of significance for operational-source emissions. As such, a less than significant impact would occur for Project-related operational-source emissions and no mitigation would be required.

¹ Only paints no more than 50 g/L of VOC consistent with MDAQMD Rule 1113 for flat coatings shall be used.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the AQIA prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse (Project).

The purpose of this AQIA is to evaluate the potential impacts to air quality associated with construction and operation of the Project and recommend measures to mitigate impacts considered potentially significant in comparison to thresholds established by the MDAQMD.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project is located on the northwest corner of Amargosa Road, and Palmetto Way in the City of Hesperia as shown on Exhibit 1-A.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is to consist of 499,850² square high-cube fulfillment center warehouse building as shown on Exhibit 1-B. The proposed project is anticipated to be constructed and fully operational by year 2024.

It is expected that the Project business operations would primarily be conducted within the enclosed building, except for traffic movement, parking, as well as loading and unloading of trucks at designated loading bays. This analysis includes a conservative assumption of on-site Project-related emission sources for potential future tenants, including architectural coatings, consumer products, landscape maintenance equipment, natural gas, electricity, mobile operations, and on-site cargo handling equipment. This analysis is intended to describe air quality impacts associated with the expected typical operational activities at the Project site. To present a conservative approach, this report assumes the Project would operate 24-hours daily for seven days per week.

² The proposed building square footage utilized in this analysis is based on a previous site plan which assumed a slightly smaller building square footage. Nonetheless, the emissions analyzed in this report would not change and a less than significant impact is expected.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP

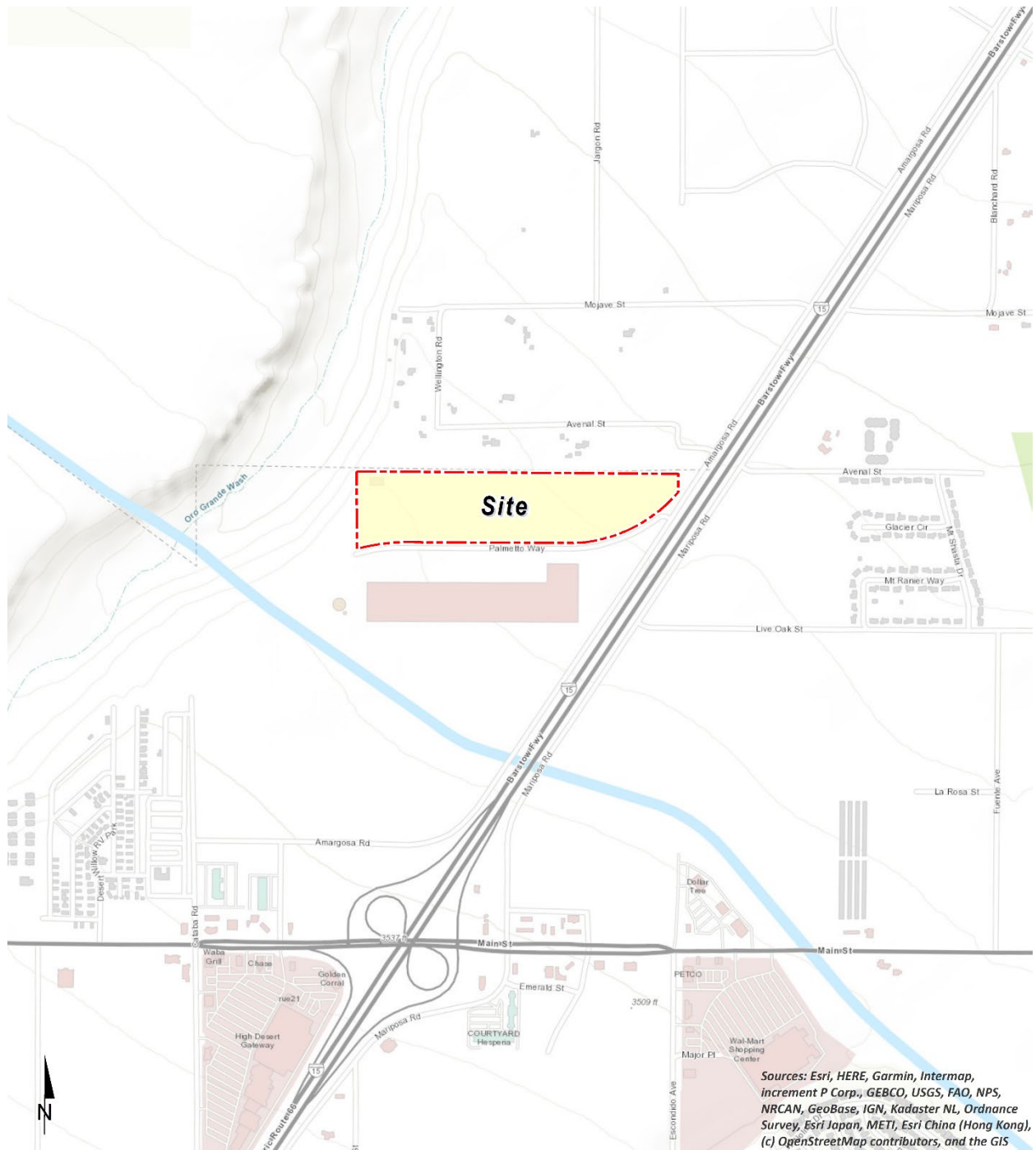
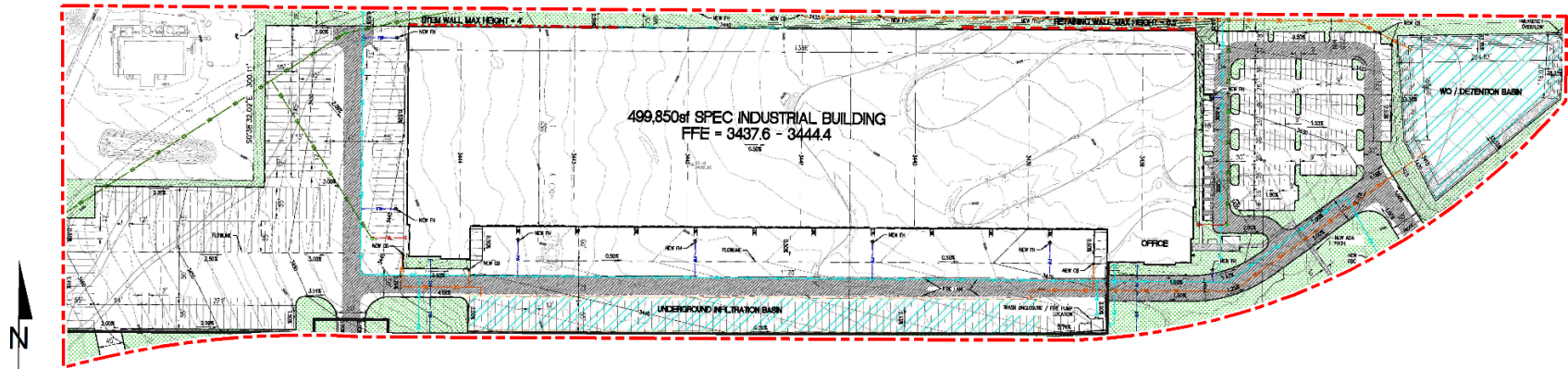


EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 AIR QUALITY SETTING

This section provides an overview of the existing air quality conditions in the Project area and region.

2.1 MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN

The Project site is located in the portion of the County of San Bernardino, California, that is part of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB) and is under the jurisdiction of the MDAQMD. The air quality assessment for the Project evaluates emissions impacts associated with short-term construction and long-term operation of the Project. A number of air quality modeling tools are available to assess the air quality impacts of projects. In addition, certain air districts, such as the MDAQMD, have created guidelines and requirements to conduct air quality analyses. The MDAQMD's current guidelines, included in its *California Environmental Quality Act and Federal Conformity Guidelines* (August 2016), were adhered to in the assessment of air quality impacts for the Project.

2.2 REGIONAL CLIMATE

Air quality in the Project area is not only affected by various emissions sources (mobile, industry, etc.) but is also affected by atmospheric conditions such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature, and rainfall.

The MDAB is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of the lower mountains within the vast terrain rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valley floor. Prevailing winds in the MDAB are out of the west and southwest. These prevailing winds are due to the proximity of the MDAB to coastal and central regions and the blocking nature of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the north; air masses pushed onshore in Southern California by differential heating are channeled through the MDAB. The MDAB is separated from the Southern California coastal and Central California valley regions by mountains (highest elevation is approximately 10,000 feet), whose passes form the main channels for these air masses. The Mojave Desert is bordered on the southwest by the San Bernardino Mountains, separated from the San Gabriel Mountains by the Cajon Pass (4,200 feet). A lesser pass lies between the San Bernardino Mountains and the Little San Bernardino Mountains in the Morongo Valley. The Palo Verde Valley portion of the Mojave Desert lies in the low desert, at the eastern end of a series of valleys (notably the Coachella Valley), whose primary channel is the San Gorgonio Pass (2,300 feet) between the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.

During the summer, the MDAB is generally influenced by a Pacific subtropical high cell that sits off the coast, inhibiting cloud formation and encouraging daytime solar heating. The MDAB is rarely influenced by cold air masses moving south from Canada and Alaska, as these frontal systems are weak and diffuse by the time they reach the desert. Most desert moisture arrives from infrequent warm, moist, and unstable air masses from the south. The MDAB averages between three and seven inches of precipitation per year (from 16 to 30 days with at least 0.01 inch of precipitation). The MDAB is classified as a dry-hot desert climate, with portions classified

as dry-very hot desert, to indicate that at least three months have maximum average temperatures over 100.4° F.

Snow is common above 5,000 feet in elevation, resulting in moderate snowpack and limited spring runoff. Below 5,000 feet, any precipitation normally occurs as rainfall. Pacific storm fronts normally move into the area from the west, driven by prevailing winds from the west and southwest. During late summer, moist high-pressure systems from the Pacific collide with rising heated air from desert areas, resulting in brief, high-intensity thunderstorms that can cause high winds and localized flash flooding.

2.3 CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Criteria pollutants are pollutants that are regulated through the development of human health based and/or environmentally based criteria for setting permissible levels. Criteria pollutants, their typical sources, and health effects are identified below (3):

TABLE 2-1: CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	CO is a colorless, odorless gas produced by the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels, such as gasoline or wood. CO concentrations tend to be the highest during the winter morning, when little to no wind and surface-based inversions trap the pollutant at ground levels. Because CO is emitted directly from internal combustion engines, unlike ozone (O ₃), motor vehicles operating at slow speeds are the primary source of CO in the MDAB. The highest ambient CO concentrations are generally found near congested transportation corridors and intersections.	Any source that burns fuel such as automobiles, trucks, heavy construction equipment, farming equipment and residential heating.	Individuals with a deficient blood supply to the heart are the most susceptible to the adverse effects of CO exposure. The effects observed include earlier onset of chest pain with exercise, and electrocardiograph changes indicative of decreased oxygen supply to the heart. Inhaled CO has no direct toxic effect on the lungs but exerts its effect on tissues by interfering with oxygen transport and competing with oxygen to combine with hemoglobin present in the blood to form carboxyhemoglobin (COHb). Hence, conditions with an increased demand for oxygen supply can be adversely affected by exposure to CO. Individuals most at risk include fetuses, patients with diseases involving heart and blood vessels, and patients with chronic hypoxemia

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
			(oxygen deficiency) as seen at high altitudes.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	SO ₂ is a colorless, extremely irritating gas or liquid. It enters the atmosphere as a pollutant mainly as a result of burning high sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes occurring at chemical plants and refineries. When SO ₂ oxidizes in the atmosphere, it forms sulfates (SO ₄). Collectively, these pollutants are referred to as sulfur oxides (SO _x)	Coal or oil burning power plants and industries, refineries, diesel engines	A few minutes of exposure to low levels of SO₂ can result in airway constriction in some asthmatics, all of whom are sensitive to its effects. In asthmatics, increase in resistance to air flow, as well as reduction in breathing capacity leading to severe breathing difficulties, are observed after acute exposure to SO₂. In contrast, healthy individuals do not exhibit similar acute responses even after exposure to higher concentrations of SO₂. Animal studies suggest that despite SO₂ being a respiratory irritant, it does not cause substantial lung injury at ambient concentrations. However, very high levels of exposure can cause lung edema (fluid accumulation), lung tissue damage, and sloughing off of cells lining the respiratory tract. Some population-based studies indicate that the mortality and morbidity effects associated with fine particles show a similar association with ambient SO₂ levels. In these studies, efforts to separate the effects of SO₂ from those of fine particles have not been successful. It is not clear whether the two pollutants act synergistically, or one pollutant alone is the predominant factor.

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
NO _x	NO _x consist of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) and are formed when nitrogen (N ₂) combines with oxygen (O ₂). Their lifespan in the atmosphere ranges from one to seven days for nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, to 170 years for nitrous oxide. Nitrogen oxides are typically created during combustion processes and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition. NO ₂ is a criteria air pollutant and may result in numerous adverse health effects; it absorbs blue light, resulting in a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. Of the seven types of nitrogen oxide compounds, NO ₂ is the most abundant in the atmosphere. As ambient concentrations of NO ₂ are related to traffic density, commuters in heavy traffic may be exposed to higher concentrations of NO ₂ than those indicated by regional monitoring station.	Any source that burns fuel such as automobiles, trucks, heavy construction equipment, farming equipment and residential heating.	Population-based studies suggest that an increase in acute respiratory illness, including infections and respiratory symptoms in children (not infants), is associated with long-term exposure to NO₂ at levels found in homes with gas stoves, which are higher than ambient levels found in Southern California. Increase in resistance to air flow and airway contraction is observed after short-term exposure to NO₂ in healthy subjects. Larger decreases in lung functions are observed in individuals with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g., chronic bronchitis, emphysema) than in healthy individuals, indicating a greater susceptibility of these sub-groups. In animals, exposure to levels of NO₂ considerably higher than ambient concentrations result in increased susceptibility to infections, possibly due to the observed changes in cells involved in maintaining immune functions. The severity of lung tissue damage associated with high levels of O₃ exposure increases when animals are exposed to a combination of O₃ and NO₂.
O ₃	O ₃ is a highly reactive and unstable gas that is formed when VOCs and NO _x , both byproducts of internal combustion engine exhaust, undergo slow photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight. O ₃ concentrations are generally highest during the summer	Formed when reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides react in the presence of sunlight. ROG sources include any source	Individuals exercising outdoors, children, and people with preexisting lung disease, such as asthma and chronic pulmonary lung disease, are considered to be the most susceptible sub-groups for O ₃ effects. Short-term exposure (lasting for a

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	months when direct sunlight, light wind, and warm temperature conditions are favorable to the formation of this pollutant.	that burns fuels, (e.g., gasoline, natural gas, wood, oil) solvents, petroleum processing and storage and pesticides.	few hours) to O₃ at levels typically observed in Southern California can result in breathing pattern changes, reduction of breathing capacity, increased susceptibility to infections, inflammation of the lung tissue, and some immunological changes. Elevated O₃ levels are associated with increased school absences. In recent years, a correlation between elevated ambient O₃ levels and increases in daily hospital admission rates, as well as mortality, has also been reported. An increased risk for asthma has been found in children who participate in multiple outdoor sports and live in communities with high O₃ levels. O₃ exposure under exercising conditions is known to increase the severity of the responses described above. Animal studies suggest that exposure to a combination of pollutants that includes O₃ may be more toxic than exposure to O₃ alone. Although lung volume and resistance changes observed after a single exposure diminish with repeated exposures, biochemical and cellular changes appear to persist, which can lead to subsequent lung structural changes.
Particulate Matter	PM ₁₀ (Particulate Matter less than 10 microns): A major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols. Particulate matter pollution is a major cause of reduce visibility	Sources of PM ₁₀ include road dust, windblown dust and construction. Also formed from other pollutants (acid rain, NO _x , SO _x ,	A consistent correlation between elevated ambient fine particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}) levels and an increase in mortality rates, respiratory infections, number and severity of

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	(haze) which is caused by the scattering of light and consequently the significant reduction air clarity. The size of the particles (10 microns or smaller, about 0.0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the lungs where they may be deposited, resulting in adverse health effects. Additionally, it should be noted that PM₁₀ is considered a criteria air pollutant. PM_{2.5} (Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns): A similar air pollutant to PM₁₀ consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles which are 2.5 microns or smaller (which is often referred to as fine particles). These particles are formed in the atmosphere from primary gaseous emissions that include sulfates formed from SO₂ release from power plants and industrial facilities and nitrates that are formed from NO_x release from power plants, automobiles and other types of combustion sources. The chemical composition of fine particles highly depends on location, time of year, and weather conditions. PM_{2.5} is a criteria air pollutant.	organics). Incomplete combustion of any fuel. PM_{2.5} comes from fuel combustion in motor vehicles, equipment and industrial sources, residential and agricultural burning. Also formed from reaction of other pollutants (acid rain, NO_x, SO_x, organics).	asthma attacks and the number of hospital admissions has been observed in different parts of the United States and various areas around the world. In recent years, some studies have reported an association between long-term exposure to air pollution dominated by fine particles and increased mortality, reduction in lifespan, and an increased mortality from lung cancer. Daily fluctuations in PM_{2.5} concentration levels have also been related to hospital admissions for acute respiratory conditions in children, to school and kindergarten absences, to a decrease in respiratory lung volumes in normal children, and to increased medication use in children and adults with asthma. Recent studies show lung function growth in children is reduced with long term exposure to particulate matter. The elderly, people with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular disease, and children appear to be more susceptible to the effects of high levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	VOCs are hydrocarbon compounds (any compound containing various combinations of hydrogen and carbon atoms) that exist in the ambient air. VOCs contribute to the formation of smog through atmospheric photochemical reactions and/or may be toxic. Compounds of carbon (also known as organic compounds) have different levels of reactivity; that is, they do not react at the same speed or do not	Organic chemicals are widely used as ingredients in household products. Paints, varnishes and wax all contain organic solvents, as do many cleaning, disinfecting, cosmetic, degreasing and hobby products.	Breathing VOCs can irritate the eyes, nose and throat, can cause difficulty breathing and nausea, and can damage the central nervous system as well as other organs. Some VOCs can cause cancer. Not all VOCs have all these health effects, though many have several.

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	form O ₃ to the same extent when exposed to photochemical processes. VOCs often have an odor, and some examples include gasoline, alcohol, and the solvents used in paints. Exceptions to the VOC designation include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate. VOCs are a criteria pollutant since they are a precursor to O ₃ , which is a criteria pollutant. The terms VOC and ROG (see below) interchangeably.	Fuels are made up of organic chemicals. All of these products can release organic compounds while you are using them, and, to some degree, when they are stored.	
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	Similar to VOC, ROG are also precursors in forming O ₃ and consist of compounds containing methane, ethane, propane, butane, and longer chain hydrocarbons, which are typically the result of some type of combustion/decomposition process. Smog is formed when ROG and nitrogen oxides react in the presence of sunlight. ROG are a criteria pollutant since they are a precursor to O ₃ , which is a criteria pollutant. The terms ROG and VOC (see previous) interchangeably.	Sources similar to VOCs.	Health effects similar to VOCs.
Lead (Pb)	Lead is a heavy metal that is highly persistent in the environment and is considered a criteria pollutant. In the past, the primary source of lead in the air was emissions from vehicles burning leaded gasoline. The major sources of lead emissions are ore and metals processing, particularly lead smelters, and piston-engine aircraft operating on leaded aviation gasoline. Other stationary sources include waste incinerators, utilities, and lead-acid battery manufacturers. It should be noted that the	Metal smelters, resource recovery, leaded gasoline, deterioration of lead paint.	Fetuses, infants, and children are more sensitive than others to the adverse effects of Pb exposure. Exposure to low levels of Pb can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands, and lower intelligence quotient. In adults, increased Pb levels are associated with increased blood pressure.

Criteria Pollutant	Description	Sources	Health Effects
	Project does not include operational activities such as metal processing or lead acid battery manufacturing. As such, the Project is not anticipated to generate a quantifiable amount of lead emissions.		Pb poisoning can cause anemia, lethargy, seizures, and death; although it appears that there are no direct effects of Pb on the respiratory system. Pb can be stored in the bone from early age environmental exposure, and elevated blood Pb levels can occur due to breakdown of bone tissue during pregnancy, hyperthyroidism (increased secretion of hormones from the thyroid gland) and osteoporosis (breakdown of bony tissue). Fetuses and breast-fed babies can be exposed to higher levels of Pb because of previous environmental Pb exposure of their mothers.
Odor	Odor means the perception experienced by a person when one or more chemical substances in the air come into contact with the human olfactory nerves.	Odors can come from many sources including animals, human activities, industry, natures, and vehicles.	Offensive odors can potentially affect human health in several ways. First, odorant compounds can irritate the eye, nose, and throat, which can reduce respiratory volume. Second, studies have shown that the VOCs that cause odors can stimulate sensory nerves to cause neurochemical changes that might influence health, for instance, by compromising the immune system. Finally, unpleasant odors can trigger memories or attitudes linked to unpleasant odors, causing cognitive and emotional effects such as stress.

2.4 EXISTING AIR QUALITY

Existing air quality is measured at established MDAQMD air quality monitoring stations. Monitored air quality is evaluated in the context of ambient air quality standards. These standards are the levels of air quality that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health and welfare. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) currently in effect are shown in Table 2-2 (4).

The determination of whether a region's air quality is healthful or unhealthful is determined by comparing contaminant levels in ambient air samples to the state and federal standards. At the time of this AQIA, the most recent state and federal standards were updated by CARB on May ,4 2016 and are presented in Table 2-2. The air quality in a region is considered to be in attainment by the state if the measured ambient air pollutant levels for O₃, CO (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), SO₂ (1 and 24 hour), NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. It should be noted that the three-year period is presented for informational purposes and is not the basis for how the State assigns attainment status. Attainment status for a pollutant means that the Air District meets the standards set by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the California EPA (CalEPA). Conversely, nonattainment means that an area has monitored air quality that does not meet the NAAQS or CAAQS standards. In order to improve air quality in nonattainment areas, a State Implementation Plan (SIP) is drafted. The SIP outlines the measures that the state will take to improve air quality. Once nonattainment areas meet the standards and additional redesignation requirements, the EPA will designate the area as a maintenance area (5).

TABLE 2-2: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (1 OF 2)

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10) ⁹	24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) ⁹	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m ³)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹¹	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m ³)	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
Lead ^{12,13}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ¹²	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m ³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m ³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

See footnotes on next page ...

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

TABLE 2-2: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (2 OF 2)

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.
8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.
9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.
11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.
12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.
13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard ($1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.
14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

2.5 REGIONAL AIR QUALITY

Air pollution contributes to a wide variety of adverse health effects. The EPA has established NAAQS for six of the most common air pollutants: O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, CO, NO₂, SO₂ and Pb which are known as criteria pollutants. The MDAQMD monitors levels of various criteria pollutants at 6 permanent monitoring stations throughout the air district (6). On February 20, 2019, CARB posted the 2018 amendments to the state and national area designations. See Table 2-3 for attainment designations for the MDAB and the Southeast Desert Air Basin (SDAB) (7). Appendix 2.1 provides geographic representation of the state and federal attainment status for applicable criteria pollutants within the MDAB and SDAB.

TABLE 2-3: ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS IN THE MDAB

Criteria Pollutant	State Designation	Federal Designation
O ₃ – 1-hour standard	Nonattainment	--
O ₃ – 8-hour standard	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
CO	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
SO ₂	Unclassifiable/Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
Pb	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment

Note: See Appendix 2.1 for a detailed map of State/National Area Designations within the MDAB and SDAB

-- = The national 1-hour O₃ standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005.

2.6 LOCAL AIR QUALITY

Relative to the Project site, the nearest long-term air quality monitoring site for O₃ and PM₁₀ was obtained from the MDAQMD Hesperia-Olive Street monitoring station, located approximately 5.08 miles east of the project site in Hesperia. Data for CO, NO₂, and PM_{2.5} was obtained from the MDAQMD Victorville-Park Avenue, located approximately 5.75 miles northeast of the project site in Victorville. It should be noted that the Victorville-Park monitoring station was utilized in lieu of the Hesperia-Olive Street monitoring station only where data was not available from the nearest monitoring site.

The most recent three (3) years of data available is shown on Table 2-4 and identifies the number of days ambient air quality standards were exceeded for the study area, which is considered to be representative of the local air quality at the Project site. Data for O₃, CO, NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} was obtained using the CARB iADAM: Air Quality and Data Statistics and the Air Quality and Meteorological Information System (AQMIS) (8) (9). Data for SO₂ has been omitted as attainment is regularly met and few monitoring stations measure SO₂ concentrations. It should be noted that the table below is provided for informational purposes.

TABLE 2-4: PROJECT AREA AIR QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY 2018-2020

Pollutant	Standard	Year		
		2018	2019	2020
O ₃				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.113	0.108	0.118
Maximum Federal 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)		0.100	0.088	0.094
Number of Days Exceeding State 1-Hour Standard	> 0.09 ppm	9	9	9
Number of Days Exceeding State/Federal 8-Hour Standard	> 0.070 ppm	71	47	46
CO				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration	> 35 ppm	5.408	1.493	5.461
NO ₂				
Maximum Federal 1-Hour Concentration	> 0.100 ppm	51.4	56.0	59.4
Annual Federal Standard Design Value		12	11	13
PM ₁₀				
Maximum Federal 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)	> 150 µg/m ³	138.9	157.7	224.1
Annual Federal Arithmetic Mean (µg/m ³)		27.8	24.5	28.2
Number of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 150 µg/m ³	0	1	1
Number of Days Exceeding State 24-Hour Standard	> 50 µg/m ³	--	--	--
PM _{2.5}				
Maximum Federal 24-Hour Concentration (µg/m ³)	> 35 µg/m ³	32.7	17.8	48.4
Annual Federal Arithmetic Mean (µg/m ³)	> 12 µg/m ³	7.9	7.0	9.7
Number of Days Exceeding Federal 24-Hour Standard	> 35 µg/m ³	0	0	4

Source: California Air Resource Board iADAM: Air Quality Data Statistics and AQMIS

ppm = Parts Per Million

µg/m³ – microgram per cubic meter

-- = data not available

2.7 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

2.7.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The EPA is responsible for setting and enforcing the NAAQS for O₃, CO, NO_x, SO₂, PM₁₀, and Pb (10). The EPA has jurisdiction over emissions sources that are under the authority of the federal government including aircraft, locomotives, and emissions sources outside state waters (Outer Continental Shelf). The EPA also establishes emission standards for vehicles sold in states other than California. Automobiles sold in California must meet the stricter emission requirements of CARB.

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) was first enacted in 1955 and has been amended numerous times in subsequent years (1963, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1977, and 1990). The CAA establishes the federal air quality standards, the NAAQS, and specifies future dates for achieving compliance (11). The CAA also mandates that states submit and implement SIPs for local areas not meeting these

standards. These plans must include pollution control measures that demonstrate how the standards will be met.

The 1990 amendments to the CAA that identify specific emission reduction goals for areas not meeting the NAAQS require a demonstration of reasonable further progress toward attainment and incorporate additional sanctions for failure to attain or to meet interim milestones. The sections of the CAA most directly applicable to the development of the Project site include Title I (Non-Attainment Provisions) and Title II (Mobile Source Provisions) (12) (13). Title I provisions were established with the goal of attaining the NAAQS for the following criteria pollutants O_3 , NO_2 , SO_2 , PM_{10} , CO , $PM_{2.5}$, and Pb . The NAAQS were amended in July 1997 to include an additional standard for O_3 and to adopt a NAAQS for $PM_{2.5}$. Table 2-3 (previously presented) provides the NAAQS within the MDAB.

Mobile source emissions are regulated in accordance with Title II provisions. These provisions require the use of cleaner burning gasoline and other cleaner burning fuels such as methanol and natural gas. Automobile manufacturers are also required to reduce tailpipe emissions of hydrocarbons and NO_x . NO_x is a collective term that includes all forms of NO_x which are emitted as byproducts of the combustion process.

2.7.2 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

CARB

CARB, which became part of the CalEPA in 1991, is responsible for ensuring implementation of the California Clean Air Act (AB 2595), responding to the federal CAA, and for regulating emissions from consumer products and motor vehicles. AB 2595 mandates achievement of the maximum degree of emissions reductions possible from vehicular and other mobile sources in order to attain the state ambient air quality standards by the earliest practical date. CARB established the CAAQS for all pollutants for which the federal government has NAAQS and, in addition, establishes standards for SO_4 , visibility, hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), and vinyl chloride (C_2H_3Cl). However, at this time, H_2S and C_2H_3Cl are not measured at any monitoring stations in the MDAB because they are not considered to be a regional air quality problem. Generally, the CAAQS are more stringent than the NAAQS (14) (10).

Local air quality management districts, such as the MDAQMD, regulate air emissions from stationary sources such as commercial and industrial facilities. All air pollution control districts have been formally designated as attainment or non-attainment for each CAAQS.

Serious non-attainment areas are required to prepare Air Quality Management Plans (AQMP) that include specified emission reduction strategies in an effort to meet clean air goals. These plans are required to include:

- Application of Best Available Retrofit Control Technology to existing sources;
- Developing control programs for area sources (e.g., architectural coatings and solvents) and indirect sources (e.g., motor vehicle use generated by residential and commercial development);
- A District permitting system designed to allow no net increase in emissions from any new or modified permitted sources of emissions;

- Implementing reasonably available transportation control measures and assuring a substantial reduction in growth rate of vehicle trips and miles traveled;
- Significant use of low emissions vehicles by fleet operators;
- Sufficient control strategies to achieve a 5% or more annual reduction in emissions or 15% or more in a period of three years for ROG_s, NO_x, CO and PM₁₀. However, air basins may use alternative emission reduction strategy that achieves a reduction of less than 5% per year under certain circumstances.

TITLE 24 ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS AND CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS

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

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

CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2022 California Green Building Code Standards that will be effective on January 1, 2023. The CEC anticipates that the 2022 energy code will provide \$1.5 billion in consumer benefits and reduce GHG emissions by 10 million metric tons (15). The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time building permit document submittals are made. These require, among other items (16):

NONRESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

- Short-term bicycle parking. If the new project or an additional alteration is anticipated to generate visitor traffic, provide permanently anchored bicycle racks within 200 feet of the visitors' entrance, readily visible to passers-by, for 5% of new visitor motorized vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one two-bike capacity rack (5.106.4.1.1).
- Long-term bicycle parking. For new buildings with tenant spaces that have 10 or more tenant-occupants, provide secure bicycle parking for 5% of the tenant-occupant vehicular parking spaces with a minimum of one bicycle parking facility (5.106.4.1.2).
- Designated parking for clean air vehicles. In new projects or additions to alterations that add 10 or more vehicular parking spaces, provide designated parking for any combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient and carpool/van pool vehicles as shown in Table 5.106.5.2 (5.106.5.2).
- EV charging stations. New construction shall facilitate the future installation of EV supply equipment. The compliance requires empty raceways for future conduit and documentation that the electrical system has adequate capacity for the future load. The number of spaces to be provided for is contained in Table 5.106.5.3.3 (5.106.5.3). Additionally, Table 5.106.5.4.1 specifies requirements for the installation of raceway conduit and panel power requirements for medium- and heavy-duty electric vehicle supply equipment for warehouses, grocery stores, and retail stores.

- Outdoor light pollution reduction. Outdoor lighting systems shall be designed to meet the backlight, uplight and glare ratings per Table 5.106.8 (5.106.8).
- Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.405.1.2, or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent (5.408.1).
- Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reuse or recycled. For a phased project, such material may be stockpiled on site until the storage site is developed (5.408.3).
- Recycling by Occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive (5.410.1).
- Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:
 - Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush (5.303.3.1)
 - Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall-mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.1). The effective flush volume of floor-mounted or other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.2).
 - Showerheads. Single showerheads shall have a minimum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute and 80 psi (5.303.3.3.1). When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combine flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi (5.303.3.3.2).
 - Faucets and fountains. Nonresidential lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi (5.303.3.4.1). Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute of 60 psi (5.303.3.4.2). Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute (5.303.3.4.3). Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.4). Metering faucets for wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate not more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.5).
- Outdoor potable water uses in landscaped areas. Nonresidential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent (5.304.1).
- Water meters. Separate submeters or metering devices shall be installed for new buildings or additions in excess of 50,000 sf or for excess consumption where any tenant within a new building or within an addition that is project to consume more than 1,000 gallons per day (GPD) (5.303.1.1 and 5.303.1.2).
- Outdoor water uses in rehabilitated landscape projects equal or greater than 2,500 sf. Rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 sf requiring a building or landscape permit (5.304.3).

- Commissioning. For new buildings 10,000 sf and over, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's or owner representative's project requirements (5.410.2).

2.7.3 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Currently, the NAAQS and CAAQS are exceeded in most parts of the MDAB. The NAAQS, the Project region within the MDAB is in nonattainment for O₃ (8-hour) and PM₁₀. For the CAAQS, the Project region within the MDAB is in nonattainment for O₃ (1-hour and 8-hour) and PM₁₀. In response, the MDAQMD has adopted a series of AQMPs to meet the state and federal ambient air quality standards (17). AQMPs are updated regularly in order to more effectively reduce emissions, accommodate growth, and to minimize any negative fiscal impacts of air pollution control on the economy. A detailed discussion on the AQMP and Project consistency with the AQMP is provided in Section 3.7.

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3 PROJECT AIR QUALITY IMPACT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Project has been evaluated to determine if it will violate an air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. Additionally, the Project has been evaluated to determine if it will result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant for which the MDAB is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. The significance of these potential impacts is described in the following section.

3.2 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to determine the significance of potential Project-related air quality impacts are taken from the Initial Study Checklist in Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (14 CCR §§15000, et seq.). Based on these thresholds, a project would result in a significant impact related to air quality if it would (1):

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

The MDAQMD has developed regional significance thresholds for regulated pollutants, shown below in Table 3-1. The MDAQMD's *Guidelines* indicate that any projects in the MDAB with daily regional emissions that exceed any of the indicated thresholds should be considered as having an individually and cumulatively significant air quality impact (18).

TABLE 3-1: MAXIMUM REGIONAL DAILY EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS

Pollutant	Daily Threshold (lbs/day)
CO	548 lbs/day
NO _x	137 lbs/day
VOC	137 lbs/day
SO _x	137 lbs/day
PM ₁₀	82 lbs/day
PM _{2.5}	65 lbs/day

Note: lbs/day – pounds per day

3.3 MODELS EMPLOYED TO ANALYZE AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 CALFEEMOD

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

In May 2022 California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in conjunction with other California air districts, including SCAQMD, released the latest version of CalFEEMod version 2022.1. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutant (VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}) and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources; and quantify applicable air quality and GHG reductions achieved from mitigation (19). Accordingly, the latest version of CalFEEMod has been used for this Project to determine construction and operational air quality emissions. Output from the model runs for both construction and operational activity are provided in Appendices 3.1 and 3.2.

3.4 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Construction activities associated with the Project will result in emissions of VOCs, NO_x, CO, SO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Construction related emissions are expected from the following construction activities:

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

GRADING ACTIVITIES

Dust is typically a major concern during grading activities. Because such emissions are not amenable to collection and discharge through a controlled source, they are called “fugitive emissions.” Fugitive dust emissions rates vary as a function of many parameters (soil silt, soil moisture, wind speed, area disturbed, number of vehicles, depth of disturbance or excavation, etc.). CalFEEMod was utilized to calculate fugitive dust emissions resulting from this phase of activity. Based on consultation with the client, it is anticipated that approximately 300 cubic yards of soil import will be required. Although it is anticipated that soil will be imported from within the City of Hesperia, a conservative hauling trip distance of 20 miles was utilized.

OFF-SITE UTILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

In addition, to support the Project development, there will be paving for off-site improvements associated with roadway construction and utility installation, as well as installation of fire hydrants and street lighting. It is expected that the off-site construction activities would not take place at one location for the entire duration of construction. Impacts associated with these activities are not expected to exceed the emissions identified for Project-related construction activities since the off-site construction areas would have physical constraints on the amount of

daily activity that could occur. The physical constraints would limit the amount of construction equipment that could be used, and any off-site and utility infrastructure construction would not use equipment totals that would exceed the equipment totals on Table 3-3. As such, no impacts beyond what has already been identified in this report are expected to occur.

3.4.1 CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction is expected to commence in January 2023 and will last through December 2023. Construction duration by phase is shown on Table 3-2. The construction schedule utilized in the analysis represents a “worst-case” analysis scenario should construction occur any time after the respective dates since emission factors for construction decrease as time passes and the analysis year increases due to emission regulations becoming more stringent.³ The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines*. The duration of construction activity was based on the 2024 opening year.

3.4.2 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Site specific construction fleet may vary due to specific project needs at the time of construction. The associated construction equipment was generally based on CalEEMod defaults. A detailed summary of construction equipment assumptions by phase is provided at Table 3-3. Please refer to specific detailed modeling inputs/outputs contained in Appendix 3.1 of this analysis.

TABLE 3-2: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Phase Name	Start Date	End Date	Days
Site Preparation	1/15/2023	2/1/2023	13
Grading	2/1/2023	3/31/2023	43
Building Construction	3/15/2023	11/30/2023	187
Paving	11/15/2023	12/30/2023	33
Architectural Coating	11/6/2023	12/30/2023	40

TABLE 3-3: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Phase Name	Equipment	Number	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	4	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
Grading	Excavators	2	8

³ As shown in the CalEEMod User's Guide Version 2022.1, Section 4.3 "OFFROAD Equipment" as the analysis year increases, emission factors for the same equipment pieces decrease due to the natural turnover of older equipment being replaced by newer less polluting equipment and new regulatory requirements.

Phase Name	Equipment	Number	Hours Per Day
	Graders	1	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8
	Forklifts	3	8
	Generator Sets	1	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8
	Welders	1	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

3.4.3 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS SUMMARY

IMPACTS WITHOUT MITIGATION

CalEEMod calculates maximum daily emissions for summer and winter periods. As such, the estimated maximum daily construction emissions without mitigation for both summer and winter periods are summarized on Table 3-4. Detailed construction model outputs are presented in Appendix 3.1. Under the assumed scenarios, Project construction-source emissions would not exceed the applicable MDAQMD regional thresholds for any criteria pollutant. As such, emissions generated during Project construction are less than significant and mitigation is not required.

TABLE 3-4: EMISSIONS SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION – WITHOUT MITIGATION

Year	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer						
2023	2.70	16.30	36.00	0.04	3.91	1.37
Winter						
2023	70.80	89.00	73.50	0.12	13.50	7.97
Maximum Daily Emissions	70.80	89.00	73.50	0.12	13.50	7.97
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	137	137	548	137	82	65
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: CalEEMod construction-source emissions are presented in Appendix 3.1.

3.5 OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Operational activities associated with the Project will result in emissions of VOCs, NO_x, CO, SO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Operational emissions would be expected from the following primary sources:

- Area Source Emissions
- Energy Source Emissions
- Mobile Source Emissions
- On-Site Cargo Handling Equipment Emissions

Unless otherwise noted, all emissions modeling presented herein employed CalEEMod default inputs and parameters.

3.5.1 AREA SOURCE EMISSIONS

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS

Over a period of time the buildings that are part of this Project will require maintenance and will therefore produce emissions resulting from the evaporation of solvents contained in paints, varnishes, primers, and other surface coatings.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Consumer products include, but are not limited to detergents, cleaning compounds, polishes, personal care products, and lawn and garden products. Many of these products contain organic compounds which when released in the atmosphere can react to form ozone and other photochemically reactive pollutants.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

Landscape maintenance equipment would generate emissions from fuel combustion and evaporation of unburned fuel. Equipment in this category would include lawnmowers, shredders/grinders, blowers, trimmers, chain saws, and hedge trimmers used to maintain the landscaping of the Project. It should be noted that as October 9, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed AB 1346. The bill aims to ban the sale of new gasoline-powered equipment under 25 gross horsepower (known as small off-road engines [SOREs]) by 2024.

3.5.2 ENERGY SOURCE EMISSIONS

COMBUSTION EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity and natural gas are used by almost every project. Criteria pollutant emissions are emitted through the generation of electricity and consumption of natural gas. However, because electrical generating facilities for the Project area are located either outside the region (state) or offset through the use of pollution credits (RECLAIM) for generation within the MDAB, criteria pollutant emissions from offsite generation of electricity are generally excluded from the evaluation of significance and only natural gas use is considered.

3.5.3 MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS

The Project related operational air quality emissions derive primarily from vehicle trips generated by the Project, including employee trips to and from the site and truck trips associated with the proposed uses. Trip characteristics available from the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Trip Generation Comparison Analysis* were utilized in this analysis (20).

3.5.3.1 APPROACH FOR ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT

In order to determine emissions from passenger car vehicles, the CalEEMod defaults were utilized for trip length and trip purpose for the proposed industrial land uses.

For the proposed industrial uses, it is important to note that although the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Trip Generation Comparison Analysis* does not breakdown passenger cars by type, this analysis assumes that passenger cars include Light-Duty-Auto vehicles (LDA), Light-Duty-Trucks (LDT1⁴ & LDT2⁵), Medium-Duty-Vehicles (MDV), and Motorcycles (MCY) vehicle types. To account for emissions generated by passenger cars, the following fleet mix was utilized in this analysis:

TABLE 3-5: PASSENGER CAR FLEET MIX

Land Use	% Vehicle Type				
	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	MCY
High Cube Fulfillment (Non-Sort Facility) Warehouse	52.72%	4.97%	22.22%	17.18%	2.88%

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

To determine emissions from trucks for the proposed industrial uses, the analysis incorporated SCAQMD recommended truck trip length 15.3 miles for 2-axle (LHDT1, LHDT2) trucks, 14.2 miles 3-axle (MHDT) trucks and 40 miles for 4+-axle (HHDT) trucks and weighting the average trip lengths using traffic trip percentages taken from the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Trip Generation Comparison Analysis*. The trip length function for the general light industrial and manufacturing uses has been revised to 30.47 miles with an assumption of 100% primary trips for the proposed industrial land uses.

In order to be consistent with the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Trip Generation Comparison Analysis*, trucks are broken down by truck type. The truck fleet mix is estimated by rationing the trip rates for each truck type based on information provided in the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Trip Generation Comparison Analysis*. Heavy trucks are broken down by truck type (or axle type) and are categorized as either Light-Heavy-Duty Trucks (LHDT1⁶ & LHDT2⁷)/2-axle, Medium-Heavy-Duty Trucks (MHDT)/3-axle, and Heavy-Heavy-Duty Trucks

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.

⁶ Vehicles under the LHDT1 category have a GVWR of 8,501 to 10,000 lbs.

⁷ Vehicles under the LHDT2 category have a GVWR of 10,001 to 14,000 lbs.

(HHDT)/4+-axle. To account for emissions generated by trucks, the following fleet mix was utilized in this analysis:

TABLE 3-6: TRUCK FLEET MIX

Land Use	% Vehicle Type			
	LHDT1	LHDT2	MHDT	HHDT
High Cube Fulfillment (Non-Sort Facility) Warehouse	13.03%	3.49%	20.87%	62.61%

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

FUGITIVE DUST RELATED TO VEHICULAR TRAVEL

Vehicles traveling on paved roads would be a source of fugitive emissions due to the generation of road dust inclusive of break and tire wear particulates.

3.5.4 ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS

It is common for warehouse buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. For this particular Project, on-site modeled operational equipment includes up to two (2) 200 horsepower (hp), compressed natural gas or gasoline-powered tractors/loaders/backhoes operating at 4 hours a day⁸ for 365 days of the year.

3.5.6 OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS SUMMARY

As previously stated, CalEEMod utilizes summer and winter EMFAC2021 emission factors in order to derive vehicle emissions associated with Project operational activities, which vary by season. The estimated operational-source emissions are summarized on Table 3-7. Detailed operation model outputs for the Project are presented in Appendix 3.2. As shown on Table 3-7, the Project's daily regional emissions from on-going operations will not exceed any of the thresholds of significance.

⁸ 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.

TABLE 3-7: SUMMARY OF PEAK OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Summer						
Mobile Source	4.67	13.60	62.00	0.21	5.55	1.22
Area Source	15.10	0.18	21.70	< 0.005	0.03	0.04
Energy Source	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	0.19
On-Site Equipment Source	0.23	0.75	32.89	0.00	0.06	0.05
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	20.14	17.08	118.73	0.23	5.83	1.50
MDAQMD Regional Threshold	137	137	548	137	82	65
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Winter						
Mobile Source	4.27	14.60	46.70	0.20	5.55	1.22
Area Source	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Source	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	0.19
On-Site Equipment Source	0.23	0.75	32.89	0.00	0.06	0.05
Total Maximum Daily Emissions	16.14	17.90	81.73	0.22	5.80	1.46
SCAQMD Regional Threshold	137	137	548	137	82	65
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: CalEEMod operational-source emissions are presented in Appendix 3.2.

3.6 CO “HOT SPOT” ANALYSIS

As discussed below, the Project would not result in potentially adverse CO concentrations or “hot spots.” Further, detailed modeling of Project-specific CO “hot spots” is not needed to reach this conclusion. An adverse CO concentration, known as a “hot spot”, would occur if an exceedance of the state one-hour standard of 20 ppm or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm were to occur.

It has long been recognized that CO hotspots are caused by vehicular emissions, primarily when idling at congested intersections. In response, vehicle emissions standards have become increasingly stringent in the last twenty years. Currently, the allowable CO emissions standard in California is a maximum of 3.4 grams/mile for passenger cars (there are requirements for certain vehicles that are more stringent). With the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of increasingly sophisticated and efficient emissions control technologies, CO concentration in the SCAB is now designated as attainment.

To establish a more accurate record of baseline CO concentrations affecting the SCAB, a CO “hot spot” analysis was conducted in 2003 for four busy intersections in Los Angeles at the peak morning and afternoon time periods. This “hot spot” analysis did not predict any violation of CO standards, as shown on Table 3-8.

TABLE 3-8: CO MODEL RESULTS

Intersection Location	CO Concentrations (ppm)		
	Morning 1-hour	Afternoon 1-hour	8-hour
Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue	4.6	3.5	3.7
Sunset Boulevard/Highland Avenue	4	4.5	3.5
La Cienega Boulevard/Century Boulevard	3.7	3.1	5.2
Long Beach Boulevard/Imperial Highway	3	3.1	8.4

Source: 2003 AQMP, Appendix V: Modeling and Attainment Demonstrations

Notes: Federal 1-hour standard is 35 ppm and the deferral 8-hour standard is 9.0 ppm.

Based on the SCAQMD's 2003 AQMP and the 1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide (1992 CO Plan), peak carbon monoxide concentrations in the SCAB were a result of unusual meteorological and topographical conditions and not a result of traffic volumes and congestion at a particular intersection. As evidence of this, for example, 8.4 ppm 8-hr CO concentration measured at the Long Beach Blvd. and Imperial Hwy. intersection (highest CO generating intersection within the "hot spot" analysis), only 0.7 ppm was attributable to the traffic volumes and congestion at this intersection; the remaining 7.7 ppm were due to the ambient air measurements at the time the 2003 AQMP was prepared (21). In contrast, an adverse CO concentration, known as a "hot spot", would occur if an exceedance of the state one-hour standard of 20 parts per million (ppm) or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm were to occur.

Traffic volumes generating the CO concentrations for the "hot spot" analysis is shown on Table 3-9. The busiest intersection evaluated was that at Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue, which has a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vph and AM/PM traffic volumes of 8,062 vph and 7,719 vph respectively (21). The 2003 AQMP estimated that the 1-hour concentration for this intersection was 4.6 ppm; this indicates that, should the daily traffic volume increase four times to 400,000 vehicles per day, CO concentrations (4.6 ppm x 4 = 18.4 ppm) would still not likely exceed the most stringent 1-hour CO standard (20.0 ppm)⁹.

TABLE 3-9: TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Intersection Location	Peak Traffic Volumes (vph)				
	Eastbound (AM/PM)	Westbound (AM/PM)	Southbound (AM/PM)	Northbound (AM/PM)	Total (AM/PM)
Wilshire Boulevard/Veteran Avenue	4,954/2,069	1,830/3,317	721/1,400	560/933	8,062/7,719
Sunset Boulevard/Highland Avenue	1,417/1,764	1,342/1,540	2,304/1,832	1,551/2,238	6,614/5,374
La Cienega Boulevard/Century Boulevard	2,540/2,243	1,890/2,728	1,384/2,029	821/1,674	6,634/8,674
Long Beach Boulevard/Imperial Highway	1,217/2,020	1,760/1,400	479/944	756/1,150	4,212/5,514

Source: 2003 AQMP

⁹ Based on the ratio of the CO standard (20.0 ppm) and the modeled value (4.6 ppm)

Trip generation estimates for the Project indicate that the proposed warehouse uses would generate an estimated maximum of approximately 77 trips during the PM peak hour.

Moreover, the ambient 1-hr CO concentration within the Project study area is estimated to be 5.461 ppm (data from Victorville station for 2020). Therefore, even if the traffic volumes for the Project were double or even triple of the traffic volumes generated at the Long Beach Blvd. and Imperial Hwy. intersection, coupled with the on-going improvements in ambient air quality, the Project would not be capable of resulting in a CO “hot spot” at any study area intersections.

Similar considerations are also employed by other Air Districts when evaluating potential CO concentration impacts. More specifically, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) concludes that under existing and future vehicle emission rates, a given project would have to increase traffic volumes at a single intersection by more than 44,000 vehicles per hour (vph)—or 24,000 vph where vertical and/or horizontal air does not mix—in order to generate a significant CO impact (22).

Based on the preceding, the potential for the project to result in or cause adverse CO “hotspots” is considered less-than-significant.

3.7 AQMP

The Federal Particulate Matter Attainment Plan and Ozone Attainment Plan for the Mojave Desert set forth a comprehensive set of programs that will lead the MDAB into compliance with federal and state air quality standards. The control measures and related emission reduction estimates within the Federal Particulate Matter Attainment Plan and Ozone Attainment Plan are based upon emissions projections for a future development scenario derived from land use, population, and employment characteristics defined in consultation with local governments. Accordingly, conformance with these attainment plans for development projects is determined by demonstrating compliance the indicators discussed below:

3.7.1 CONSISTENCY CRITERION NO. 1

Local land use plans and/or population projections

The existing General Plan Land Use designation of the Project site is “General Commercial” (C2). The Project uses are allowed under the site’s existing C2 General Plan Land Use designation. The Project does not propose or require a General Plan Amendment affecting the Project site or any off-site City of Hesperia properties. The C2 land use designation allows for a maximum FAR of 1.0, the proposed Project site has a FAR of 0.376 which is in conformance with the C2 land use designation. The C2 land use designation is intended for goods and services of general nature, as well as professional offices that meet both short and long term needs of the City’s population (23). The Project Applicant proposes land uses that are consistent with development anticipated under the site’s existing General Plan designation. The Project would therefore conform to local land use plans.

3.7.4 CONSISTENCY CRITERION NO. 2

All MDAQMD Rules and Regulations

The Project would be required to comply with all applicable MDAQMD Rules and Regulations, including, but not limited to Rules 401 (Visible Emissions), 402 (Nuisance), and 403 (Fugitive Dust).

3.7.3 CONSISTENCY CRITERION NO. 3

Demonstrating that the project will not increase the frequency or severity of a violation in the federal or state ambient air quality standards

Consistency Criterion No. 3 refers to violations of the CAAQS and NAAQS. CAAQS and NAAQS violations would occur if regional significance thresholds were exceeded. As evaluated, the Project's regional construction and operational emissions would not exceed applicable regional significance thresholds. As such, a less than significant impact is expected.

AQMP CONSISTENCY CONCLUSION

The Project would not have the potential to result in or cause NAAQS or CAAQS violations. Additionally, Project construction and operational-source emissions would not exceed the regional or localized significance thresholds. Further, the Project will not exceed the assumptions in the AQMP based on the years of Project build-out phase.

The Project is therefore considered to be consistent with the AQMP.

3.8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

As per the MDAQMD's *Guidelines*, the following project types located within a specified distance to an existing or planned sensitive receptor land use must be evaluated to determine exposure of substantial pollutant concentrations to sensitive receptors (18):

- Any industrial project within 1,000 feet;
- A distribution center (40 or more trucks per day) within 1,000 feet;
- A major transportation project (50,000 or more vehicles per day) within 1,000 feet;
- A dry cleaner using perchloroethylene within 500 feet;
- A gasoline dispensing facility within 300 feet.

As the Project consists of approximately 499,700 sf of warehousing use, the potential impact of Project-generated air pollutant emissions at sensitive receptors has also been considered. Sensitive receptors can include uses such as long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, and retirement homes. Residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, and athletic facilities can also be considered as sensitive receptors.

Receptors in the Project study area are described below and shown on Exhibit 3-A. All distances are measured from the Project sites boundary to the outdoor living areas (e.g., backyards) or at the building façade, whichever is closer to the Project sites. The selection of receptor locations

is based on Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) guidelines and is consistent with additional guidance provided by Caltrans and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). Distance is measured in a straight line from the project boundary to each receptor location.

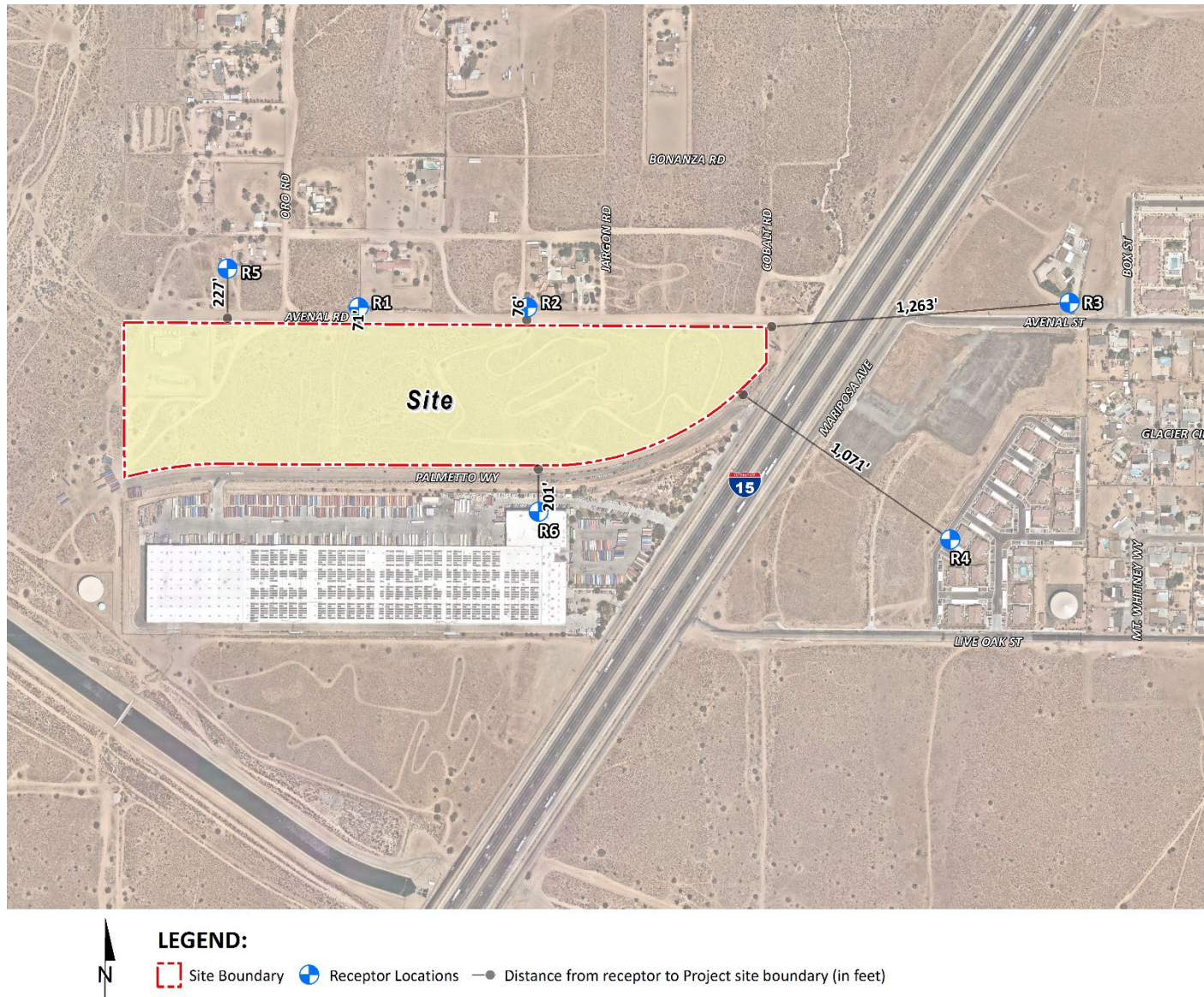
- R1: Location R1 represents the existing residence at 13030 Avenal Street, approximately 71 feet north of the Project site. R1 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site.
- R2: Location R2 represents the existing residence at 13164 Avenal Road, approximately 76 feet north of the Project site. R2 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site.
- R3: Location R3 represents the existing residence at 10445 Avenal Street, approximately 1,263 feet east of the Project site. R3 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site.
- R4: Location R4 represents the existing residence at 13500 Live Oak Street, approximately 1,071 feet southeast of the Project site. Since there are no private outdoor living areas (backyards) facing the Project site, receptor R4 is placed at the residential building façade.
- R5: Location R5 represents the existing residence at 10376 Wellington Road, approximately 227 feet north of the Project site. R5 is placed in the private outdoor living areas (backyard) facing the Project site.
- R6: Location R6 represents MGA Entertainment, Inc., located at 10200 Amargosa Road, approximately 201 feet south of the Project site.

Based on Exhibit 3-A, and as described above, the nearest sensitive receptor is a residence at 13030 Avenal Street, approximately 71 feet north of the Project site.

The Project would have a potentially significant health risk impact if it results in a maximum incremental cancer risk from emission of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) of ≥ 10 in one million and/or a chronic & acute hazard index that is ≥ 1.0 . In the case of the Project, the TAC of concern is diesel particulate matter (DPM) that could be generated by Project construction activities, and on-site and off-site DPM that would result from on-going Project operations.

For purposes of this evaluation, a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) has been prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc. under a separate cover. The results of the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Mobile Source Health Risk Assessment* (Urban Crossroads, Inc.) indicate that the Project would not result in any potentially significant health risk impacts from exposure to DPM emissions (24).

EXHIBIT 3-A: SENSITIVE RECEPTOR LOCATIONS



3.9 ODORS

The potential for the Project to generate objectionable odors has also been considered. Land uses generally associated with odor complaints include:

- Agricultural uses (livestock and farming)
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Food processing plants
- Chemical plants
- Composting operations
- Refineries
- Landfills
- Dairies
- Fiberglass molding facilities

The Project does not propose or require land uses that would be substantive sources of objectionable odors. Potential temporary and intermittent odors may result from construction equipment exhaust, the application of asphalt and architectural coatings. Temporary and intermittent construction-source emissions are controlled through existing requirements and industry Best Management Practices (BMPs) addressing proper storage of and application construction materials.

Over the life of the Project, odors may result from storage of municipal solid waste pending its transport to area landfills. Project-generated refuse would be stored in covered containers and removed at regular intervals in compliance with the City of Hesperia's solid waste regulations.

The Project would also be required to comply with MDAQMD Rule 402. Rule 402 provides that "[a] person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property." (25). Based on the preceding, the potential for the Project to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people is considered less-than-significant.

3.10 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The MDAQMD relies on the SCAQMD guidance for determining cumulative impacts. The SCAQMD has recognized that there is typically insufficient information to quantitatively evaluate the cumulative contributions of multiple projects because each project applicant has no control over nearby projects.

The SCAQMD published a report on how to address cumulative impacts from air pollution: *White Paper on Potential Control Strategies to Address Cumulative Impacts from Air Pollution* (26). In this report the SCAQMD clearly states (Page D-3):

“...the AQMD uses the same significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts for all environmental topics analyzed in an Environmental Assessment or EIR. The only case where the significance thresholds for project specific and cumulative impacts differ is the Hazard Index (HI) significance threshold for toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions. The project specific (project increment) significance threshold is $HI > 1.0$ while the cumulative (facility-wide) is $HI > 3.0$. It should be noted that the HI is only one of three TAC emission significance thresholds considered (when applicable) in a CEQA analysis. The other two are the maximum individual cancer risk (MICR) and the cancer burden, both of which use the same significance thresholds (MICR of 10 in 1 million and cancer burden of 0.5) for project specific and cumulative impacts.

Projects that exceed the project-specific significance thresholds are considered by the SCAQMD to be cumulatively considerable. This is the reason project-specific and cumulative significance thresholds are the same. Conversely, projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are generally not considered to be cumulatively significant.”

Consistent with above SCAQMD guidance, Project operational or construction emissions that do not exceed the MDAQMD's project-specific thresholds would not cause a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions for those pollutants for which MDAB is in nonattainment, and, therefore, would not be considered to have a significant, adverse air quality impact. Conversely, Project construction and operational emissions that exceed MDAQMD thresholds for project-specific impacts would be considered cumulatively considerable.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

The Project-specific evaluation of emissions presented in the preceding analysis demonstrates that Project construction-source air pollutant emissions would not result in exceedances of MDAQMD thresholds. Therefore, Project construction-source emissions would be considered less than significant on a project-specific and cumulative basis.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

The Project-specific evaluation of emissions presented in the preceding analysis demonstrates that Project operational-source air pollutant emissions would not result in exceedances of MDAQMD thresholds. Therefore, Project operational-source emissions would be considered less than significant on a project-specific and cumulative basis.

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5 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this air study report represent an accurate depiction of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Project. The information contained in this air quality impact assessment report is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. If you have any questions, please contact me directly at (949) 336-5987.

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

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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 2.1:

STATE/FEDERAL ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

APPENDIX C

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

APPENDIX C

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

This attachment fulfills the requirement of Health and Safety Code section 40718 for CARB to publish maps that identify areas where one or more violations of any State ambient air quality standard (State standard) or national ambient air quality standard (national standard) have been measured. The national standards are those promulgated under section 109 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

This attachment is divided into three parts. The first part comprises a table showing the levels, averaging times, and measurement methods for each of the State and national standards. This is followed by a section containing maps and tables showing the area designations for each pollutant for which there is a State standard in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 70200. The last section contains maps and tables showing the most current area designations for the national standards.

Ambient Air Quality Standards

(Updated 5/4/16)

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10) ⁹	24 Hour	50 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m³		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) ⁹	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m³	15 µg/m³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m³)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m³)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m³)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m³)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹¹	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m³)	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m³)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
Lead ^{12, 13}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m³ (for certain areas) ¹²	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1- and 24-hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM₁₀, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one. For PM_{2.5}, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the CARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.
8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.
9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM_{2.5} primary standard was lowered from 15 µg/m³ to 12.0 µg/m³. The existing national 24-hour PM_{2.5} standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 µg/m³, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 µg/m³. The existing 24-hour PM₁₀ standards (primary and secondary) of 150 µg/m³ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.
11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO₂ standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO₂ national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.
12. The CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.
13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 µg/m³ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.
14. In 1989, the CARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

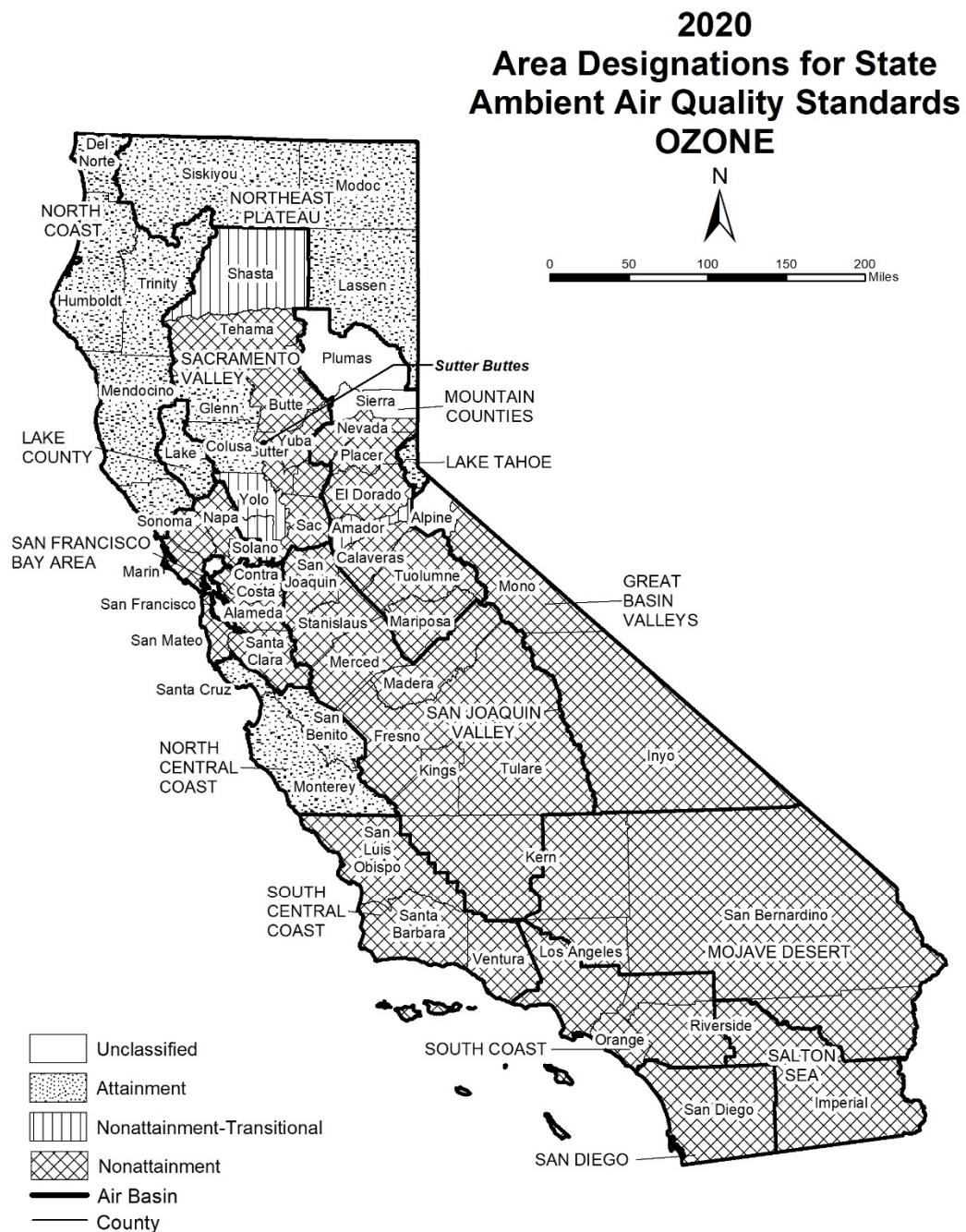
Area Designations for the State Ambient Air Quality Standards

The following maps and tables show the area designations for each pollutant with a State standard set forth in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200. Each area is identified as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for each pollutant, as shown below:

Attainment	A
Nonattainment	N
Nonattainment-Transitional	NA-T
Unclassified	U

In general, CARB designates areas by air basin for pollutants with a regional impact and by county for pollutants with a more local impact. However, when there are areas within an air basin or county with distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin or county, CARB may designate a smaller area. Generally, when boundaries of the designated area differ from the air basin or county boundaries, the description of the specific area is referenced at the bottom of the summary table.

FIGURE 1



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 1

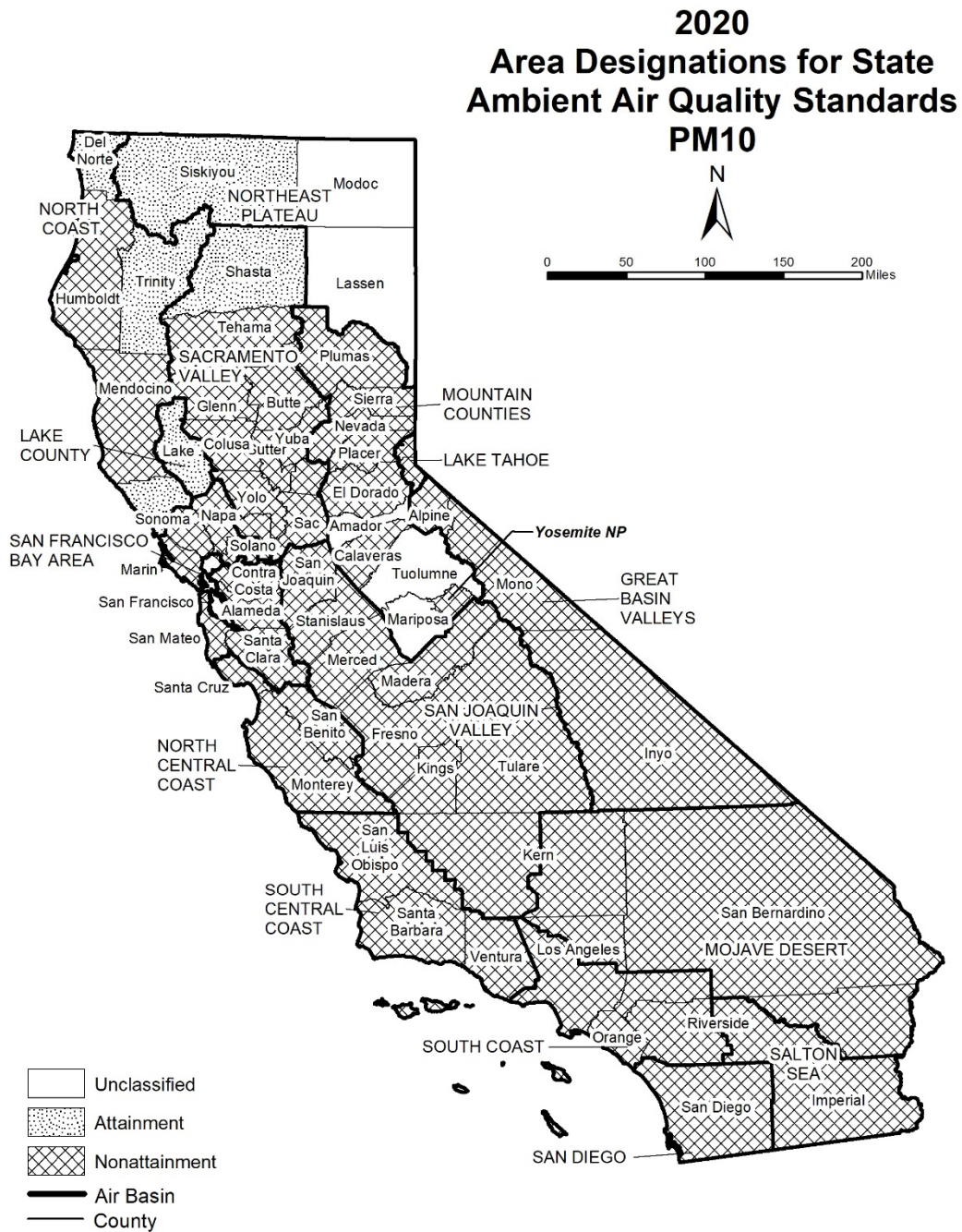
**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Ozone ¹**

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				
Alpine County			X	
Inyo County	X			
Mono County	X			
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X			
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				
Amador County		X		
Calaveras County	X			
El Dorado County (portion)	X			
Mariposa County	X			
Nevada County	X			
Placer County (portion)	X			
Plumas County			X	
Sierra County			X	
Tuolumne County	X			
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				X

	N	NA-T	U	A
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				
Colusa and Glenn Counties				X
Shasta County		X		
Sutter/Yuba Counties				
Sutter Buttes	X			
Remainder of Sutter County	X			
Yuba County	X			
Yolo/Solano Counties		X		
Remainder of Air Basin	X			
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X			
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X			
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X			
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X			
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
San Luis Obispo County	X			
Santa Barbara County	X			
Ventura County	X			
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X			

¹ AB 3048 (Olberg) and AB 2525 (Miller) signed into law in 1996, made changes to Health and Safety Code, section 40925.5. One of the changes allows nonattainment districts to become nonattainment-transitional for ozone by operation of law.

FIGURE 2



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

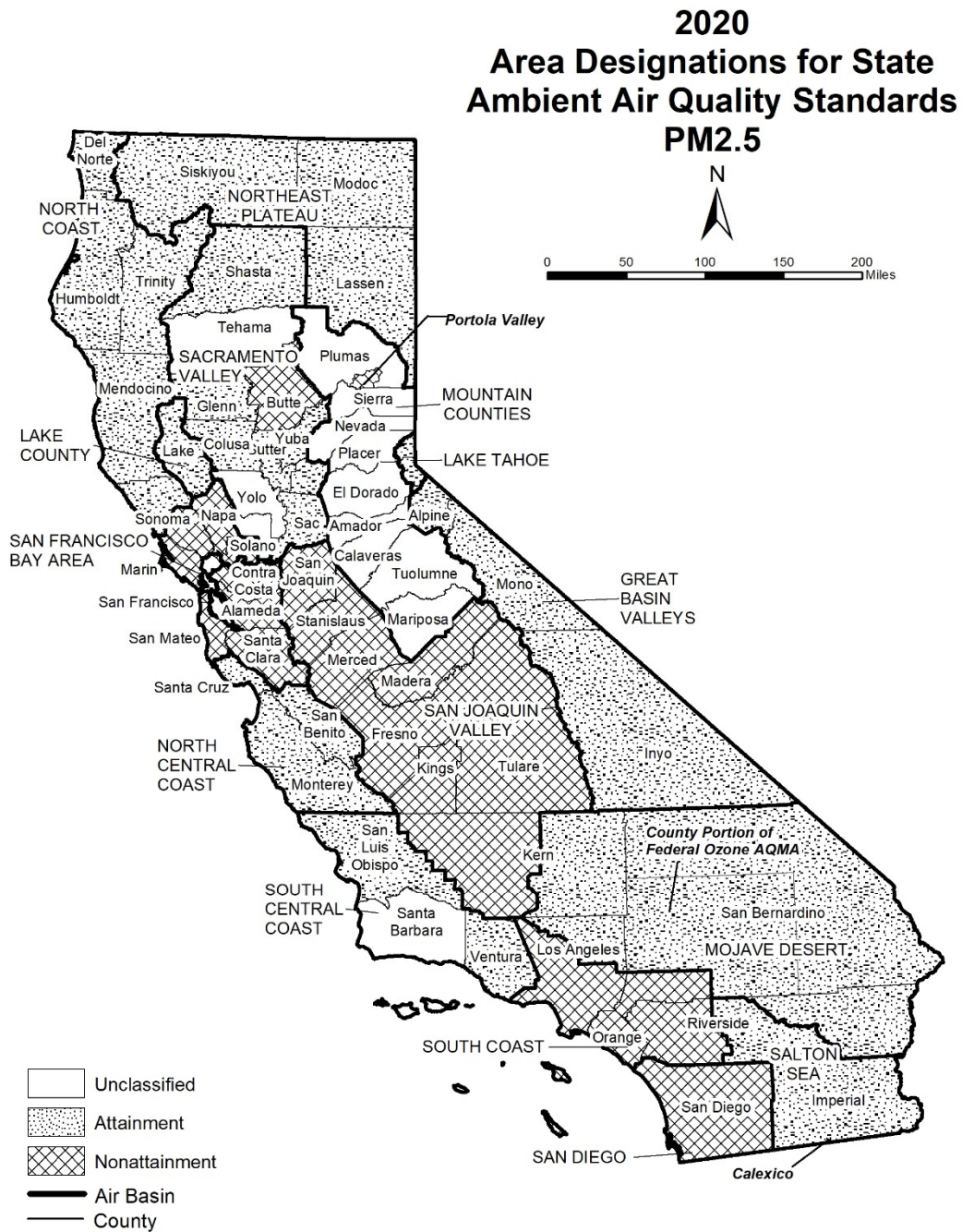
TABLE 2

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

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN	X		
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN	X		
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X		
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			
Amador County		X	
Calaveras County	X		
El Dorado County (portion)	X		
Mariposa County			
- Yosemite National Park	X		
- Remainder of County		X	
Nevada County	X		
Placer County (portion)	X		
Plumas County	X		
Sierra County	X		
Tuolumne County		X	

	N	U	A
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	X		
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			
Del Norte, Sonoma (portion) and Trinity Counties			X
Remainder of Air Basin	X		
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			
Siskiyou County			X
Remainder of Air Basin		X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Shasta County			X
Remainder of Air Basin	X		
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X		
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN	X		
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X		

FIGURE 3



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 3

**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})**

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			
San Bernardino County			
- County portion of federal Southeast Desert Modified AQMA for Ozone ¹			X
Remainder of Air Basin			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			
Plumas County			
- Portola Valley ²	X		
Remainder of Air Basin		X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Butte County	X		
Colusa County			X
Glenn County			X
Placer County (portion)			X
Sacramento County			X
Shasta County			X
Sutter and Yuba Counties			X
Remainder of Air Basin		X	

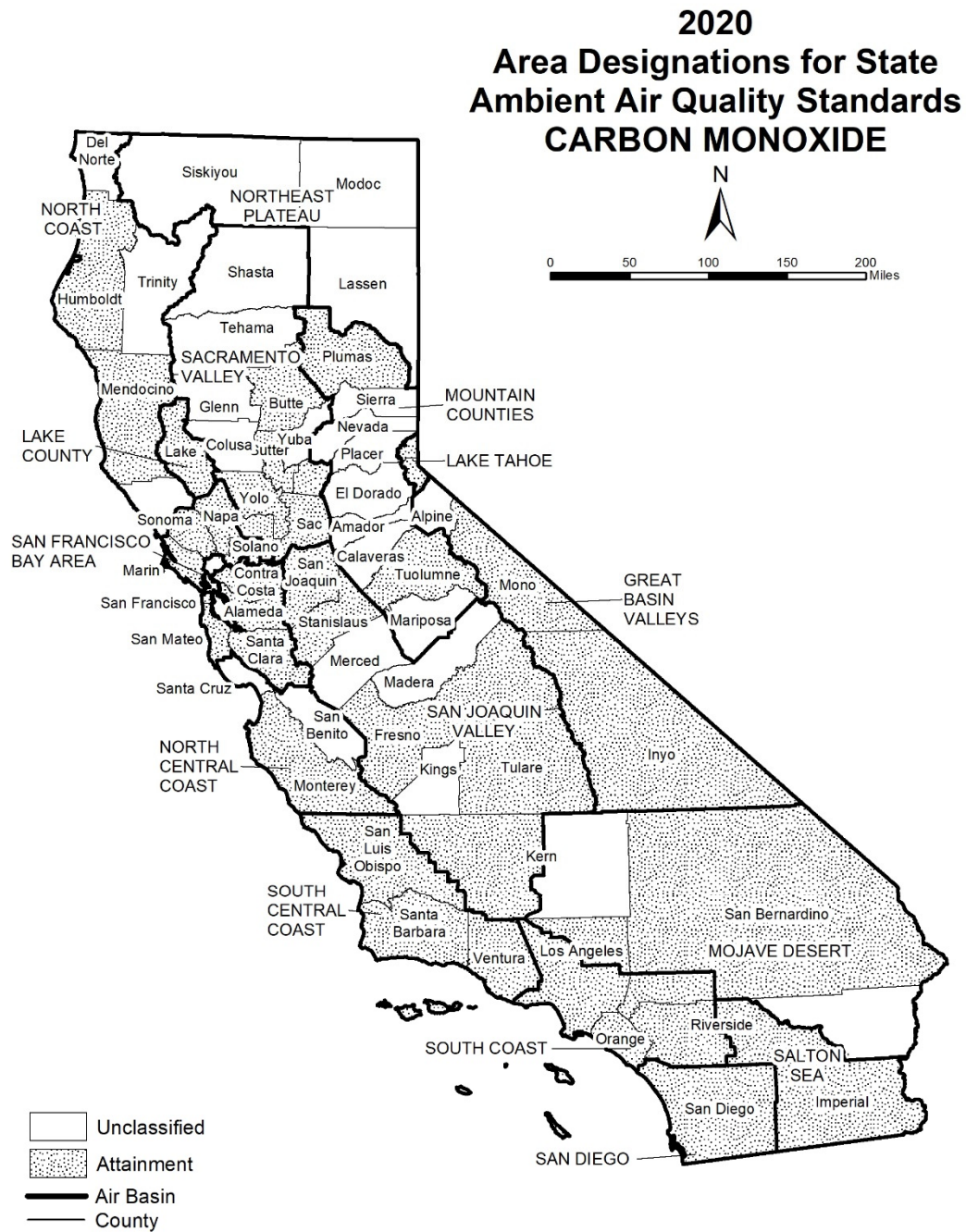
	N	U	A
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			
Imperial County			
- City of Calexico ³	X		
Remainder of Air Basin			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			
San Luis Obispo County			X
Santa Barbara County		X	
Ventura County			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X		

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

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

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

FIGURE 4



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

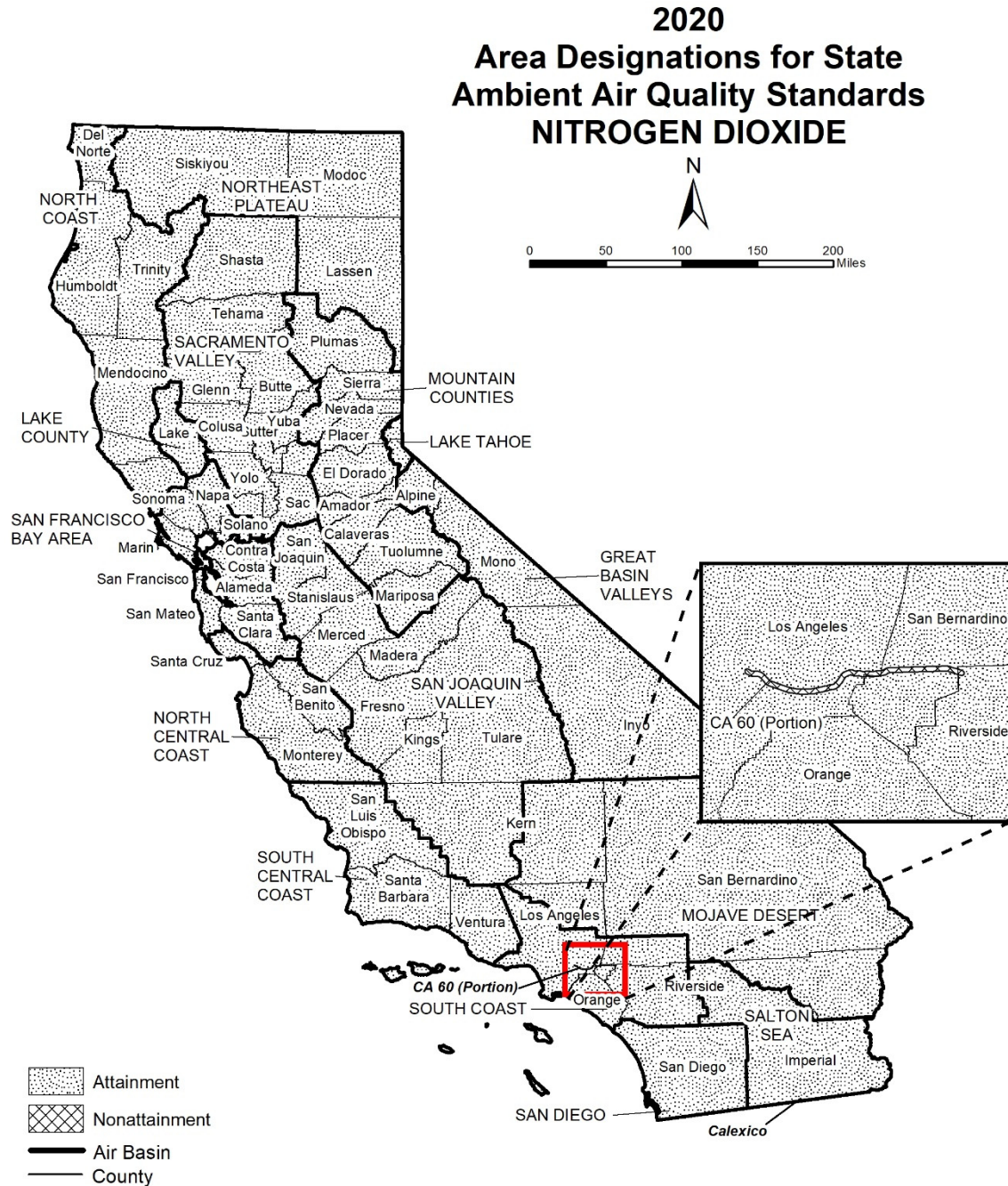
TABLE 4

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

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

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

FIGURE 5



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 5

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

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X

	N	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			
CA 60 Near-road Portion of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties	X		
Remainder of Air Basin			X

FIGURE 6



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 6

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

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

* The area designated for sulfur dioxide is a county or portion of a county. Since all areas in the State are in attainment for this standard, air basins are indicated here for simplicity.

FIGURE 7



TABLE 7

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

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X

	N	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X

FIGURE 8



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 8

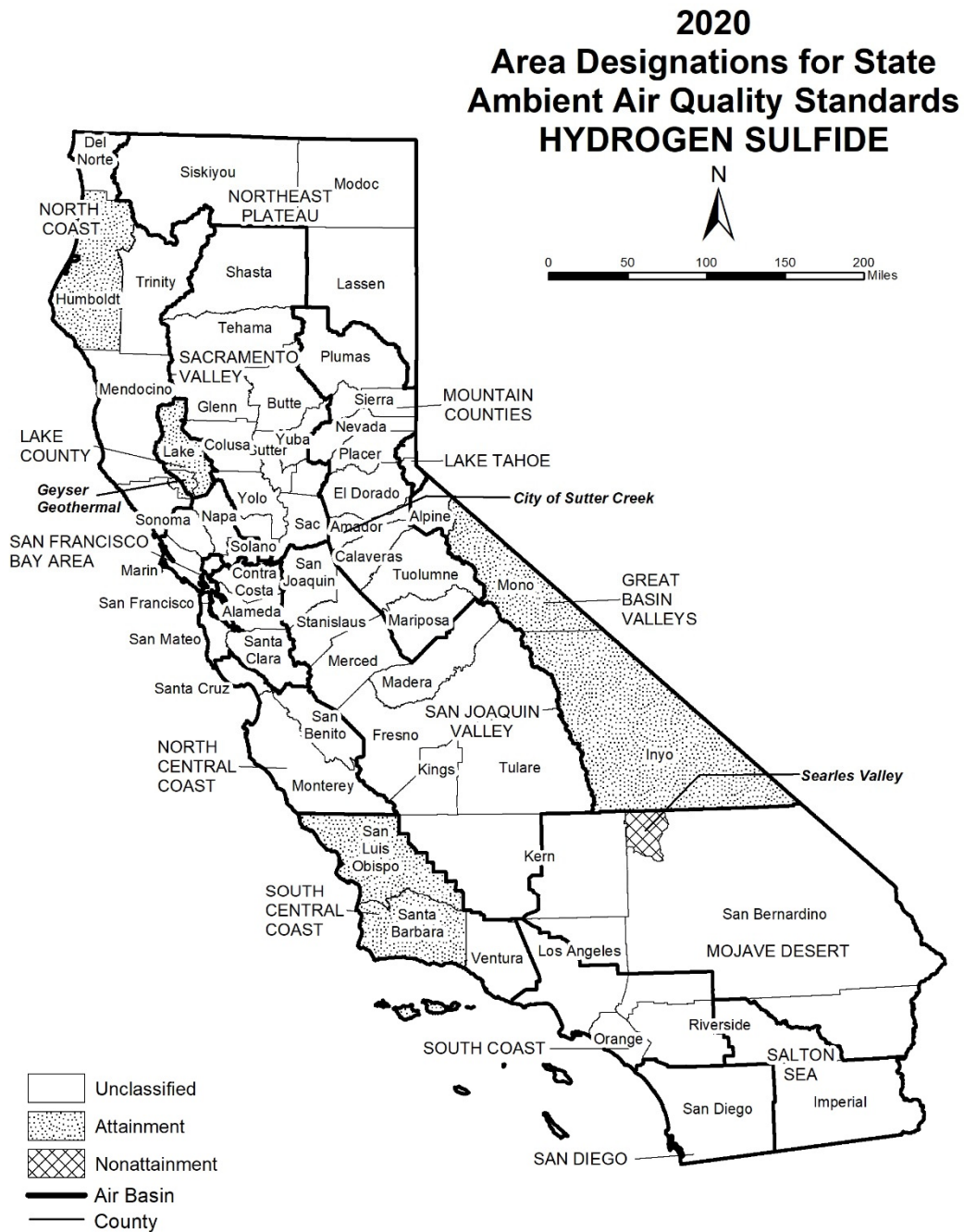
**California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Lead (particulate)***

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X

	N	U	A
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X

* The area designated for lead is a county or portion of a county. Since all areas in the State are in attainment for this standard, air basins are indicated here for simplicity.

FIGURE 9



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 9

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

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				
Alpine County			X	
Inyo County				X
Mono County				X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN				
Kern County (portion)			X	
Los Angeles County (portion)			X	
Riverside County (portion)			X	
San Bernardino County (portion)				
- Searles Valley Planning Area ¹	X			
- Remainder of County			X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				
Amador County				
- City of Sutter Creek	X			
- Remainder of County			X	
Calaveras County			X	
El Dorado County (portion)			X	
Mariposa County			X	
Nevada County			X	
Placer County (portion)			X	
Plumas County			X	
Sierra County			X	
Tuolumne County			X	

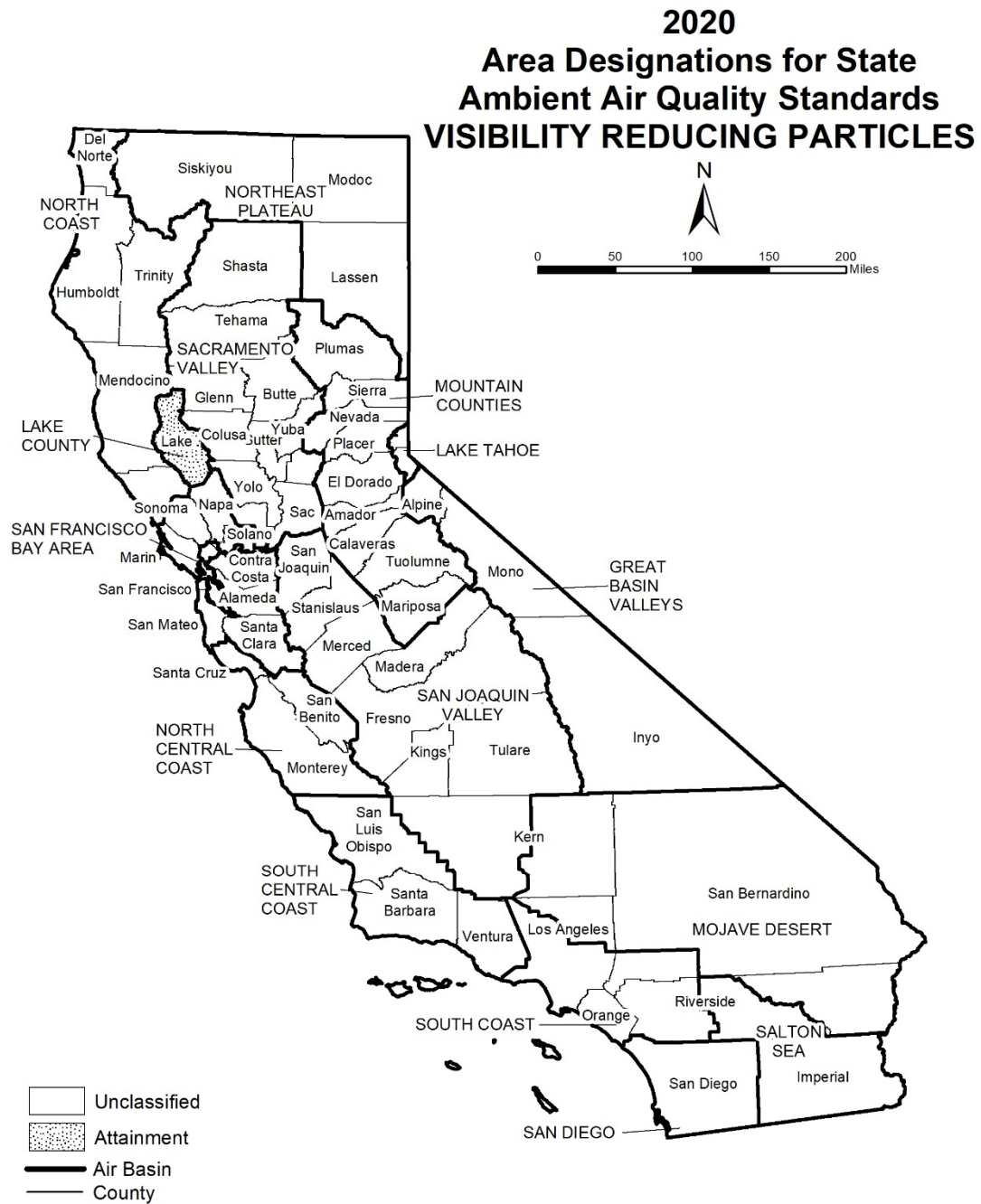
	N	NA-T	U	A
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				
Del Norte County			X	
Humboldt County				X
Mendocino County			X	
Sonoma County (portion)				
- Geyser Geothermal Area ²				X
- Remainder of County			X	
Trinity County			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				
San Luis Obispo County				X
Santa Barbara County				X
Ventura County			X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	

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

¹ 52 Federal Register 29384 (August 7, 1987)

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

FIGURE 10



Last Updated: October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division, CARB

TABLE 10

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

	N	NA-T	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	

	N	NA-T	U	A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	

Area Designations for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

The following maps and tables show the area designations for each pollutant with a national ambient air quality standard. Additional information about the federal area designations is available on the U.S. EPA website:

<https://www.epa.gov/green-book>

Over the last several years, U.S. EPA has been reviewing the levels of the various national standards. The agency has already promulgated new standard levels for some pollutants and is considering revising the levels for others. Information about the status of these reviews is available on the U.S. EPA website:

<https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants>

Designation Categories

Suspended Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The U.S. EPA uses three categories to designate areas with respect to PM₁₀:

- Attainment (A)
- Nonattainment (N)
- Unclassifiable (U)

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

- Nonattainment (N)
- Unclassifiable/Attainment (U/A)

The national 1-hour ozone standard was revoked effective June 15, 2005, and the area designations map reflects the 2015 national 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm. Area designations were finalized on August 3, 2018.

On December 14, 2012, the U.S. EPA established a new national annual primary PM_{2.5} standard of 12.0 µg/m³. Area designations were finalized in December 2014. The current designation map reflects the most recently revised (2012) annual average standard of 12.0 µg/m³ as well as the 24-hour standard of 35 µg/m³, revised in 2006.

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

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). The U.S. EPA uses three categories to designate areas with respect to the 24-hour and annual average sulfur dioxide standards. These designation categories are:

- Nonattainment (N),
- Unclassifiable (U), and
- Unclassifiable/Attainment (U/A).

On June 2, 2010, the U.S. EPA established a new primary 1-hour SO₂ standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). At the same time, U.S. EPA revoked the 24-hour and annual

average standards. Area designations for the 1-hour SO₂ standard were finalized on December 21, 2017 and are reflected in the area designations map.

Lead (particulate). The U.S. EPA promulgated a new rolling 3-month average lead standard in October 2008 of 0.15 µg/m³. Designations were made for this standard in November 2010.

Designation Areas

From time to time, the boundaries of the California air basins have been changed to facilitate the planning process. CARB generally initiates these changes, and they are not always reflected in the U.S. EPA's area designations. For purposes of consistency, the maps in this attachment reflect area designation boundaries and nomenclature as promulgated by the U.S. EPA. In some cases, these may not be the same as those adopted by CARB. For example, the national area designations reflect the former Southeast Desert Air Basin. In accordance with Health and Safety Code section 39606.1, CARB redefined this area in 1996 to be the Mojave Desert Air Basin and Salton Sea Air Basin. The definitions and boundaries for all areas designated for the national standards can be found in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter I, Subchapter C, Part 81.305. They are available on the web at:

https://ecfr.io/Title-40/se40.20.81_1305

FIGURE 11



Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 11

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

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		
Amador County	X	
Calaveras County	X	
El Dorado County (portion) ¹	X	
Mariposa County	X	
Nevada County		
- Western Nevada County	X	
- Remainder of County		X
Placer County (portion) ¹	X	
Plumas County		X
Sierra County		X
Tuolumne County	X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		
Butte County	X	
Colusa County		X
Glenn County		X
Sacramento Metro Area ¹	X	
Shasta County		X
Sutter County		
- Sutter Buttes	X	
- Southern portion of Sutter County ¹	X	
- Remainder of Sutter County		X
Tehama County		
- Tuscan Buttes	X	
- Remainder of Tehama County		X

	N	U/A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (cont.)		
Yolo County ¹	X	
Yuba County		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN ²		
San Luis Obispo County		
- Eastern San Luis Obispo County	X	
- Remainder of County		X
Santa Barbara County		X
Ventura County		
- Area excluding Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands	X	
- Channel Islands ²		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN ²	X	
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
Kern County (portion)	X	
- Indian Wells Valley		X
Imperial County	X	
Los Angeles County (portion)	X	
Riverside County (portion)		
- Coachella Valley	X	
- Non-AQMA portion		X
San Bernardino County		
- Western portion (AQMA)	X	
- Eastern portion (non-AQMA)		X

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

NOTE: This map and table reflect the 2015 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm.

¹ For this purpose, the Sacramento Metro Area comprises all of Sacramento and Yolo Counties, the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Solano County, the southern portion of Sutter County, and the Sacramento Valley and Mountain Counties Air Basins portions of Placer and El Dorado counties.

² South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:

Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.

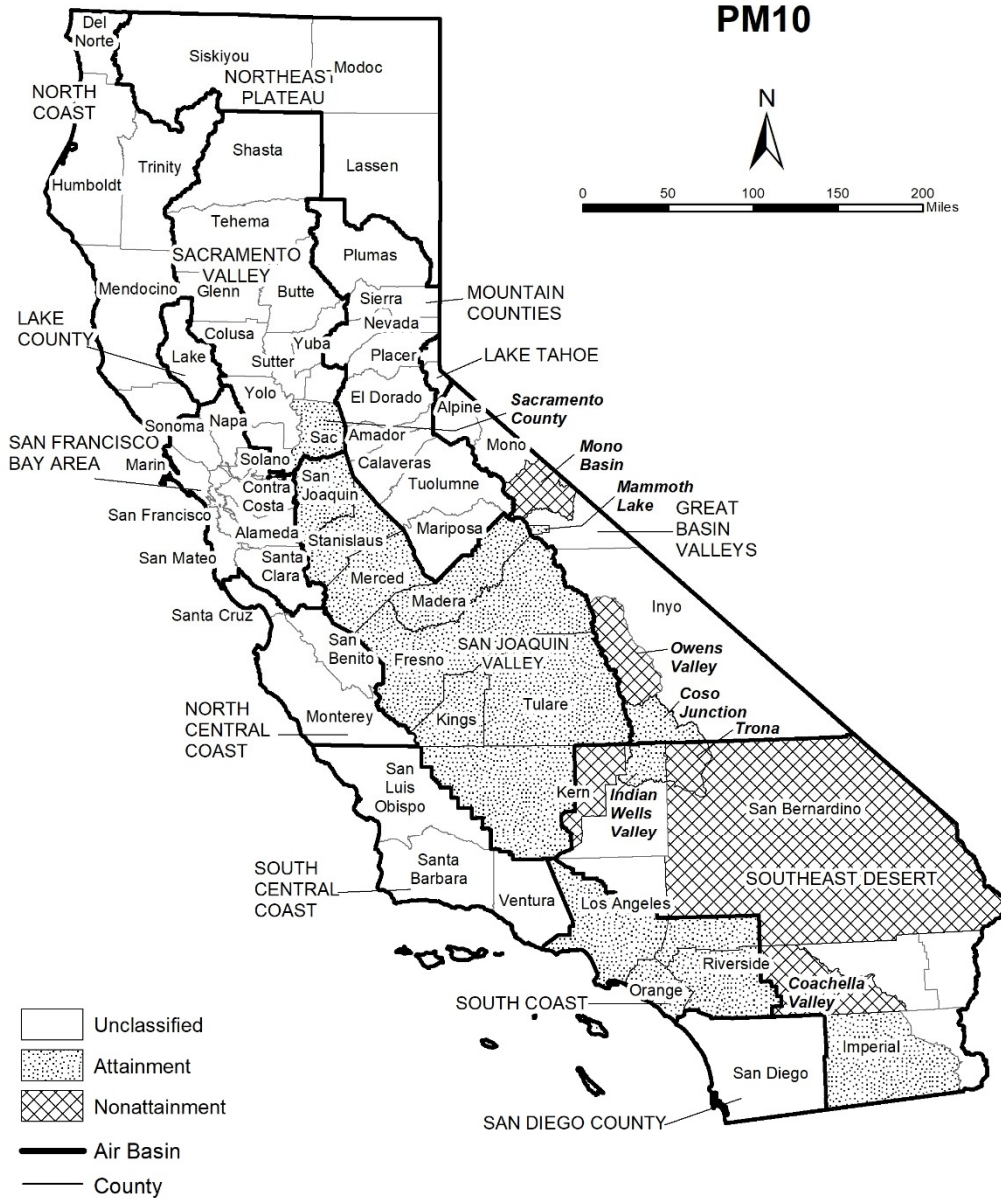
Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.

South Coast Air Basin:

Los Angeles County includes San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands.

FIGURE 12

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards PM₁₀



Source Date:
October 2020
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 12

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

	N	U	A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			
Alpine County		X	
Inyo County			
- Owens Valley Planning Area	X		
- Coso Junction			X
- Remainder of County		X	
Mono County			
- Mammoth Lake Planning Area			X
- Mono Lake Basin	X		
- Remainder of County		X	
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X	
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X	
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			
Placer County (portion) ¹		X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			
Butte County		X	
Colusa County		X	
Glenn County		X	
Placer County (portion) ¹		X	
Sacramento County ²			X
Shasta County		X	
Solano County (portion)		X	
Sutter County		X	
Tehama County		X	
Yolo County		X	
Yuba County		X	

	N	U	A
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN			
Eastern Kern County			
- Indian Wells Valley			X
- Portion within San Joaquin Valley Planning Area	X		
- Remainder of County		X	
Imperial County			
- Imperial Valley Planning Area ³			X
- Remainder of County		X	
Los Angeles County (portion)		X	
Riverside County (portion)			
- Coachella Valley ⁴	X		
- Non-AQMA portion		X	
San Bernardino County			
- Trona	X		
- Remainder of County	X		

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

¹ U.S. EPA designation puts the Sacramento Valley Air Basin portion of Placer County in the Mountain Counties Air Basin.

² Air quality in Sacramento County meets the national PM₁₀ standards. The request for redesignation to attainment was approved by U.S. EPA in September 2013.

³ The request for redesignation to attainment for the Imperial Valley Planning Area was approved by U.S. EPA and in September 2020, effective October 2020.

⁴ Air quality in Coachella Valley meets the national PM₁₀ standards. A request for redesignation to attainment has been submitted to U.S. EPA.

FIGURE 13

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards PM_{2.5}

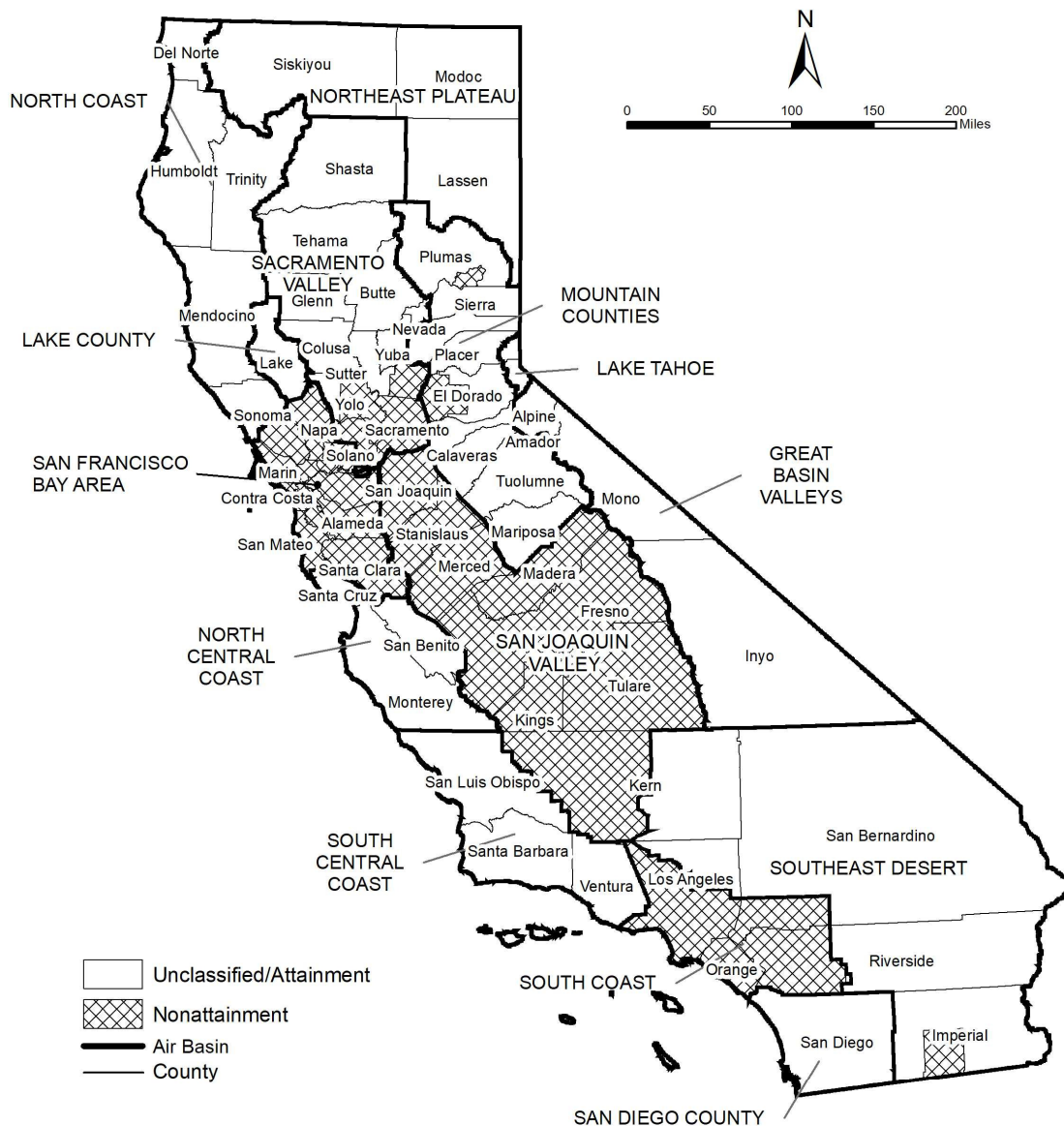


TABLE 13

**National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})**

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		
Plumas County		
- Portola Valley Portion of Plumas	X	
- Remainder of Plumas County		X
Remainder of Air Basin		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		
Sacramento Metro Area ¹	X	
Sutter County		X
Yuba County (portion)		X
Remainder of Air Basin		X

	N	U/A
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN ²	X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN ³	X	
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
Imperial County (portion) ⁴	X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305. This map reflects the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard as well as the 1997 and 2012 PM_{2.5} annual standards.

¹ For this purpose, Sacramento Metro Area comprises all of Sacramento and portions of El Dorado, Placer, Solano, and Yolo Counties. Air quality in this area meets the national PM_{2.5} standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

² Air quality in this area meets the national PM_{2.5} standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

³ Those lands of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahulla Mission Indians in Riverside County are designated Unclassifiable/Attainment.

⁴ That portion of Imperial County encompassing the urban and surrounding areas of Brawley, Calexico, El Centro, Heber, Holtville, Imperial, Seeley, and Westmorland. Air quality in this area meets the national PM_{2.5} standards. A Determination of Attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard was made by U.S. EPA in June 2017.

FIGURE 14

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards CARBON MONOXIDE



Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 14

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

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

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

FIGURE 15



TABLE 15

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

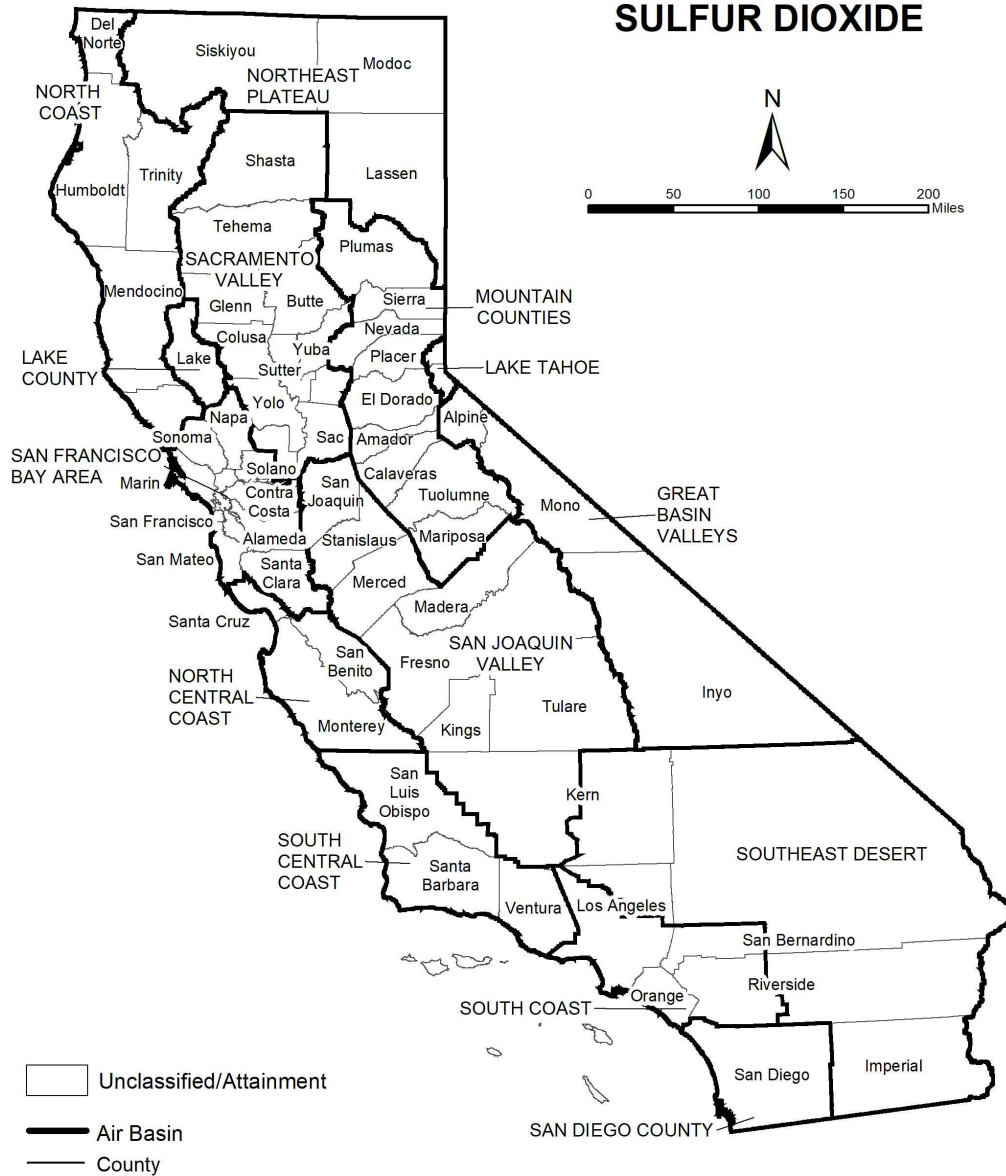
	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X

	N	U/A
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X

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

FIGURE 16

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards SULFUR DIOXIDE



Source Date:
August 2019
Air Quality Planning and Science Division

TABLE 16

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

	N	U/A
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		
Fresno County		X
Kern County (portion)		X
Kings County		X
Madera County		X
Merced County		X
San Joaquin County		X
Stanislaus County		X
Tulare County		X

	N	U/A
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		
San Luis Obispo County		X
Santa Barbara County		X
Ventura County		X
Channel Islands ¹		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X
SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		
Imperial County		X
Remainder of Air Basin		X

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

NOTE: This map and table reflect the 2010 1-hour SO₂ standard of 75 ppb.

¹ South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:

Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.

Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.

Note that the San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are considered part of Los Angeles County, and therefore, are included as part of the South Coast Air Basin.

FIGURE 17

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards LEAD

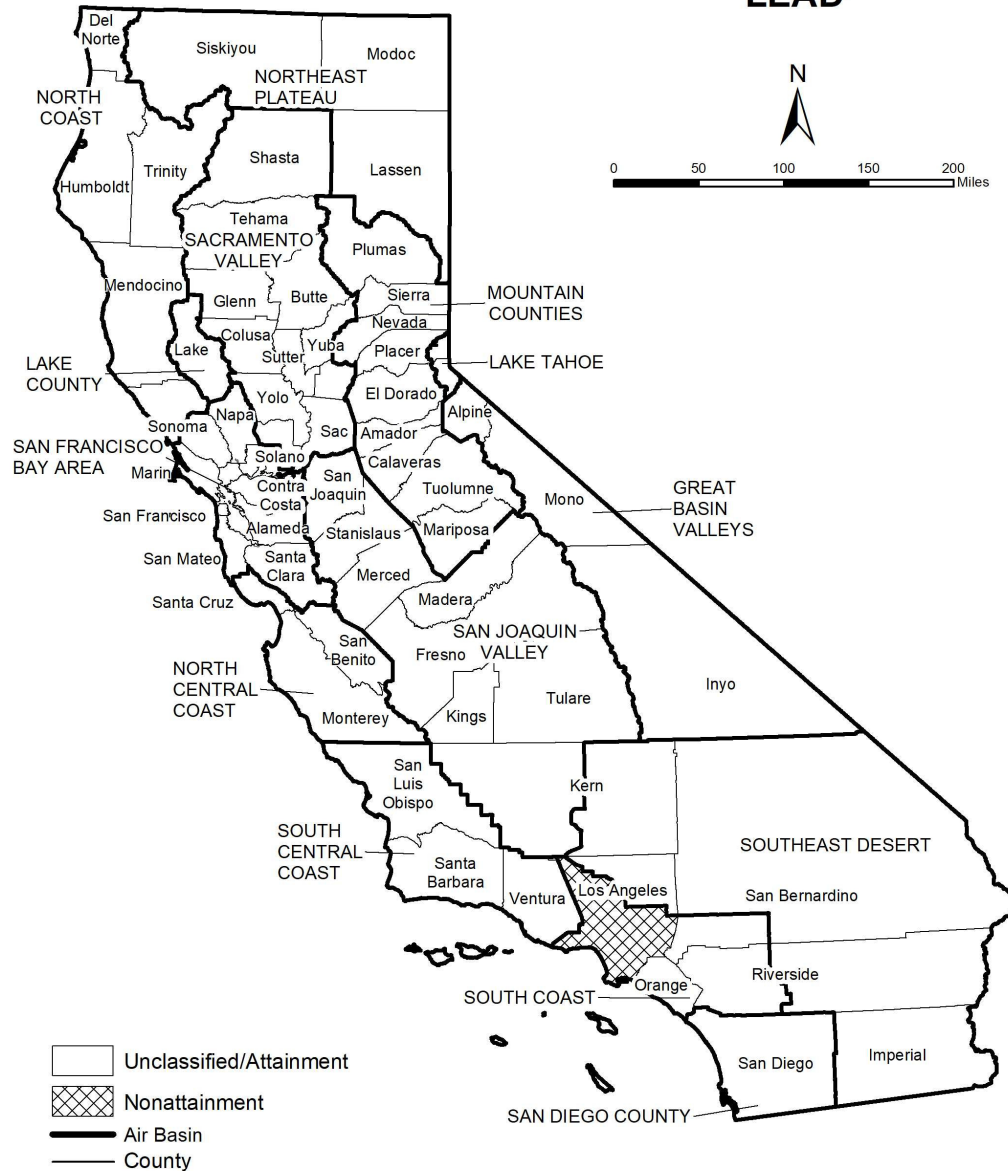


TABLE 17

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

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

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

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APPENDIX 3.1:

CALEEMOD CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

14848-Palmetto Industrial (Construction) Detailed Report

Table of Contents

- 1. Basic Project Information
 - 1.1. Basic Project Information
 - 1.2. Land Use Types
 - 1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector
- 2. Emissions Summary
 - 2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds
 - 2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated
- 3. Construction Emissions Details
 - 3.1. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated
 - 3.3. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated
 - 3.5. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated
 - 3.7. Paving (2023) - Unmitigated
 - 3.9. Architectural Coating (2023) - Unmitigated
- 4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	14848-Palmetto Industrial (Construction)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	1.40
Location	34.436795901992426, -117.37836806854374
County	San Bernardino-Mojave Desert
City	Hesperia
Air District	Mojave Desert AQMD
Air Basin	Mojave Desert
TAZ	5106
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southwest Gas Corp.

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	500	1000sqft	11.5	499,700	255,000	—	—	—
Parking Lot	508	Space	3.93	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	659	1000sqft	15.1	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.	3.18	2.70	16.3	36.0	0.04	0.62	3.28	3.91	0.58	0.79	1.37	—	7,900	7,900	0.24	0.41	19.0	8,047
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	11.1	70.8	89.0	73.5	0.12	4.50	9.00	13.5	4.14	3.83	7.97	—	15,076	15,076	0.53	0.55	0.59	15,254
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.49	9.46	16.0	22.8	0.03	0.68	2.33	3.02	0.63	0.65	1.28	—	5,240	5,240	0.18	0.23	4.52	5,319
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.45	1.73	2.93	4.16	0.01	0.12	0.43	0.55	0.12	0.12	0.23	—	868	868	0.03	0.04	0.75	881

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	3.18	2.70	16.3	36.0	0.04	0.62	3.28	3.91	0.58	0.79	1.37	—	7,900	7,900	0.24	0.41	19.0	8,047
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	11.1	70.8	89.0	73.5	0.12	4.50	9.00	13.5	4.14	3.83	7.97	—	15,076	15,076	0.53	0.55	0.59	15,254
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	2.49	9.46	16.0	22.8	0.03	0.68	2.33	3.02	0.63	0.65	1.28	—	5,240	5,240	0.18	0.23	4.52	5,319
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.45	1.73	2.93	4.16	0.01	0.12	0.43	0.55	0.12	0.12	0.23	—	868	868	0.03	0.04	0.75	881

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	5.83	4.90	47.0	38.0	0.05	2.53	—	2.53	2.33	—	2.33	—	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
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.21	0.17	1.67	1.35	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	197	197	0.01	< 0.005	—	198
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.03	0.31	0.25	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	32.6	32.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.12	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	235	235	0.01	0.01	0.03	238
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	132	132	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	137
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	8.63	8.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.75

Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.70	4.70	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.90
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.43	1.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.45
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.78	0.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.81
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	5.00	4.20	40.9	32.7	0.06	1.96	—	1.96	1.80	—	1.80	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.67	2.67	—	0.98	0.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.59	0.49	4.82	3.85	0.01	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	—	791	791	0.03	0.01	—	794

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.31	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.11	0.09	0.88	0.70	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	131	131	0.01	< 0.005	—	131
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.13	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	269	269	0.01	0.01	0.03	272
Vendor	0.02	0.02	0.56	0.26	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	495	495	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	515
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	62.7	62.7	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	65.6
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	32.6	32.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	33.1
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.3	58.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	60.7
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.38	7.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.73
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	5.40	5.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.48
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.65	9.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.1

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22	1.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.28
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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	1.62	1.36	12.8	14.3	0.03	0.60	—	0.60	0.55	—	0.55	—	2,630	2,630	0.11	0.02	—	2,639
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.62	1.36	12.8	14.3	0.03	0.60	—	0.60	0.55	—	0.55	—	2,630	2,630	0.11	0.02	—	2,639
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.83	0.69	6.56	7.32	0.01	0.31	—	0.31	0.28	—	0.28	—	1,347	1,347	0.05	0.01	—	1,352
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.15	0.13	1.20	1.34	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	223	223	0.01	< 0.005	—	224
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.46	1.27	1.30	20.6	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	3,193	3,193	0.13	0.10	13.5	3,240
Vendor	0.10	0.08	2.23	1.07	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	2,078	2,078	< 0.005	0.28	5.51	2,168
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	1.23	1.12	1.39	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2,823	2,823	0.14	0.10	0.35	2,858
Vendor	0.10	0.07	2.36	1.09	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	2,080	2,080	< 0.005	0.28	0.14	2,165
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.64	0.58	0.76	7.93	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,490	1,490	0.07	0.05	2.97	1,510
Vendor	0.05	0.04	1.21	0.55	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	—	1,065	1,065	< 0.005	0.15	1.22	1,110
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.12	0.11	0.14	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	247	247	0.01	0.01	0.49	250
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	176	176	< 0.005	0.02	0.20	184
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Paving (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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.04	0.88	8.06	10.0	0.01	0.41	—	0.41	0.38	—	0.38	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.73	0.91	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.03	—	137	137	0.01	< 0.005	—	137
Paving	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	22.6	22.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.7
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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	202	202	0.01	0.01	0.02	204
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	18.8	18.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	19.0
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	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	3.11	3.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.15
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Architectural Coating (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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.24	0.20	1.25	1.54	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architect ural Coatings	—	66.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	19.5	19.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.6
Architect ural Coatings	—	7.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.23	3.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.24
Architectural Coatings	—	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.25	0.22	0.28	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	565	565	0.03	0.02	0.07	572
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	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	63.7	63.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.13	64.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	10.6	10.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	10.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	1/15/2023	2/1/2023	5.00	13.0	—
Grading	Grading	2/1/2023	3/31/2023	5.00	43.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	3/15/2023	11/30/2023	5.00	187	—
Paving	Paving	11/15/2023	12/30/2023	5.00	33.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	11/6/2023	12/30/2023	5.00	40.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38

Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	4.00	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	4.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	15.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT

Grading	Hauling	0.88	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	210	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	63.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	42.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	786,896	262,299	49,795

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	45.5	0.00	—
Grading	300	—	172	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.1

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%
Parking Lot	3.93	100%
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	15.1	0%

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

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	33.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.95	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	22.7	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (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	4	0	0	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	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	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	4	1	1	4
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	1	1	1	2
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	91.1
AQ-PM	32.2
AQ-DPM	57.9
Drinking Water	29.7
Lead Risk Housing	13.8
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	25.0
Traffic	83.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	73.4
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	65.9

Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	84.6
Cardio-vascular	99.5
Low Birth Weights	5.81
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	67.1
Housing	11.2
Linguistic	19.9
Poverty	67.2
Unemployment	82.7

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	66.22610035
Employed	25.70255357
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	31.64378288
High school enrollment	2.258437059
Preschool enrollment	41.10098807
Transportation	—
Auto Access	89.83703323
Active commuting	14.92364943
Social	—

2-parent households	97.98537149
Voting	43.48774541
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	89.68304889
Park access	26.5622995
Retail density	22.41755422
Supermarket access	25.03528808
Tree canopy	7.25009624
Housing	—
Homeownership	84.70422174
Housing habitability	80.57230848
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	56.2941101
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	70.48633389
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	59.70742974
Arthritis	0.6
Asthma ER Admissions	14.5
High Blood Pressure	1.1
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.9
Asthma	37.3
Coronary Heart Disease	1.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	6.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	28.4
Cognitively Disabled	58.3
Physically Disabled	16.0

Heart Attack ER Admissions	1.2
Mental Health Not Good	58.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	1.3
Obesity	41.7
Pedestrian Injuries	90.6
Physical Health Not Good	24.5
Stroke	2.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	95.3
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	48.5
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	33.8
Elderly	53.1
English Speaking	52.3
Foreign-born	39.5
Outdoor Workers	27.8
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	86.5
Traffic Density	80.1
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	53.1
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	53.1

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	52.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	42.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Taken from site plan
Construction: Construction Phases	Client indicated construction schedule
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	T/L/B replaced with Crawler Tractor to accurately calculate disturbance for Site Preparation and Grading phases Standard 8-hour work day
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction

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APPENDIX 3.2:

CALEEMOD OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

14848-Palmetto Industrial (Operations) Detailed Report

Table of Contents

- 1. Basic Project Information
 - 1.1. Basic Project Information
 - 1.2. Land Use Types
 - 1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector
- 2. Emissions Summary
 - 2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds
 - 2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated
- 4. Operations Emissions Details
 - 4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use
 - 4.1.1. Unmitigated
 - 4.2. Energy
 - 4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated
 - 4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated
 - 4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	14848-Palmetto Industrial (Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	1.40
Location	34.436795901992426, -117.37836806854374
County	San Bernardino-Mojave Desert
City	Hesperia
Air District	Mojave Desert AQMD
Air Basin	Mojave Desert
TAZ	5106
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southwest Gas Corp.

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	500	1000sqft	11.5	499,700	255,000	—	—	—
Parking Lot	508	Space	3.93	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	659	1000sqft	15.1	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	500	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	9.34	19.9	16.4	85.9	0.23	0.47	5.30	5.78	0.47	0.99	1.46	475	27,622	28,096	49.0	2.32	72.7	30,086
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.08	15.9	17.1	48.9	0.21	0.44	5.30	5.75	0.43	0.99	1.42	475	26,308	26,782	49.0	2.34	1.89	28,706
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.31	17.1	15.3	56.2	0.19	0.42	4.52	4.94	0.41	0.84	1.26	475	23,582	24,056	48.9	2.09	26.7	25,929
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.15	3.11	2.79	10.2	0.03	0.08	0.82	0.90	0.08	0.15	0.23	78.6	3,904	3,983	8.10	0.35	4.43	4,293

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	5.20	4.67	13.6	62.0	0.21	0.25	5.30	5.55	0.24	0.99	1.22	—	21,482	21,482	0.43	1.73	72.7	22,082
Area	3.86	15.1	0.18	21.7	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.04	—	0.04	—	89.4	89.4	< 0.005	0.01	—	92.0
Energy	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	5,392	5,392	0.49	0.03	—	5,414
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Total	9.34	19.9	16.4	85.9	0.23	0.47	5.30	5.78	0.47	0.99	1.46	475	27,622	28,096	49.0	2.32	72.7	30,086
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.80	4.27	14.6	46.7	0.20	0.25	5.30	5.55	0.24	0.99	1.22	—	20,257	20,257	0.44	1.76	1.89	20,794
Area	—	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	5,392	5,392	0.49	0.03	—	5,414
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Total	5.08	15.9	17.1	48.9	0.21	0.44	5.30	5.75	0.43	0.99	1.42	475	26,308	26,782	49.0	2.34	1.89	28,706
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.13	3.67	12.6	43.3	0.17	0.21	4.52	4.73	0.20	0.84	1.04	—	17,487	17,487	0.38	1.50	26.7	17,972
Area	1.90	13.2	0.09	10.7	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	—	44.1	44.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.4
Energy	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	5,392	5,392	0.49	0.03	—	5,414
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Total	6.31	17.1	15.3	56.2	0.19	0.42	4.52	4.94	0.41	0.84	1.26	475	23,582	24,056	48.9	2.09	26.7	25,929
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.75	0.67	2.30	7.90	0.03	0.04	0.82	0.86	0.04	0.15	0.19	—	2,895	2,895	0.06	0.25	4.43	2,975

Area	0.35	2.42	0.02	1.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.30	7.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.51
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.47	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	893	893	0.08	0.01	—	896
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7	109	146	3.77	0.09	—	267
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	0.00	41.9	4.19	0.00	—	147
Total	1.15	3.11	2.79	10.2	0.03	0.08	0.82	0.90	0.08	0.15	0.23	78.6	3,904	3,983	8.10	0.35	4.43	4,293

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	4.83	4.36	3.01	58.6	0.11	0.05	0.44	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.17	—	11,178	11,178	0.40	0.28	43.2	11,313
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 Non-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
User Defined Industrial	0.37	0.31	10.6	3.40	0.10	0.20	0.72	0.92	0.19	0.23	0.42	—	10,304	10,304	0.03	1.46	29.5	10,769
Total	5.20	4.67	13.6	62.0	0.21	0.25	1.16	1.41	0.24	0.36	0.60	—	21,482	21,482	0.43	1.73	72.7	22,082

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.45	3.98	3.35	43.3	0.10	0.05	0.44	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.17	—	9,948	9,948	0.41	0.30	1.12	10,048
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 Non-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
User Defined Industrial	0.35	0.29	11.2	3.41	0.10	0.20	0.72	0.92	0.19	0.23	0.42	—	10,309	10,309	0.03	1.46	0.77	10,746
Total	4.80	4.27	14.6	46.7	0.20	0.25	1.16	1.41	0.24	0.36	0.60	—	20,257	20,257	0.44	1.76	1.89	20,794
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.70	0.62	0.55	7.38	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	1,442	1,442	0.06	0.04	2.63	1,459
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 Non-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
User Defined Industrial	0.06	0.05	1.76	0.52	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	1,453	1,453	< 0.005	0.21	1.80	1,516
Total	0.75	0.67	2.30	7.90	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.22	0.04	0.06	0.09	—	2,895	2,895	0.06	0.25	4.43	2,975

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,205	2,205	0.21	0.03	—	2,217
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	143	0.01	< 0.005	—	144
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,348	2,348	0.22	0.03	—	2,361
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,205	2,205	0.21	0.03	—	2,217
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	143	0.01	< 0.005	—	144
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,348	2,348	0.22	0.03	—	2,361
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365	365	0.03	< 0.005	—	367
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	23.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.9
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389	389	0.04	< 0.005	—	391

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	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
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 Non-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
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	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrig rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
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 Non-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
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	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrig rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.05	0.03	0.47	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	504	504	0.04	< 0.005	—	505
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 Non-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

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	0.05	0.03	0.47	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	504	504	0.04	< 0.005	—	505

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	—	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	3.86	3.56	0.18	21.7	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.04	—	0.04	—	89.4	89.4	< 0.005	0.01	—	92.0
Total	3.86	15.1	0.18	21.7	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.04	—	0.04	—	89.4	89.4	< 0.005	0.01	—	92.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.35	0.32	0.02	1.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.30	7.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.51
Total	0.35	2.42	0.02	1.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.30	7.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.51

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7	109	146	3.77	0.09	—	267
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7	109	146	3.77	0.09	—	267

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	0.00	41.9	4.19	0.00	—	147
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	0.00	41.9	4.19	0.00	—	147

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Sequest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	790	391	369	245,576	14,380	7,113	6,713	4,469,970
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	115	57.0	53.5	35,722	3,502	1,736	1,629	1,088,464

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	786,896	262,299	49,795
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5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

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	2,307,966	349	0.0330	0.0040	9,499,636
Parking Lot	149,963	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	115,555,625	5,645,327
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	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)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	470	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	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
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5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
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Temperature and Extreme Heat	33.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.95	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	22.7	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (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	4	0	0	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	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	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	4	1	1	4
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	1	1	1	2
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	91.1
AQ-PM	32.2
AQ-DPM	57.9
Drinking Water	29.7
Lead Risk Housing	13.8

Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	25.0
Traffic	83.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	73.4
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	65.9
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	84.6
Cardio-vascular	99.5
Low Birth Weights	5.81
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	67.1
Housing	11.2
Linguistic	19.9
Poverty	67.2
Unemployment	82.7

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	66.22610035
Employed	25.70255357
Education	—

Bachelor's or higher	31.64378288
High school enrollment	2.258437059
Preschool enrollment	41.10098807
Transportation	—
Auto Access	89.83703323
Active commuting	14.92364943
Social	—
2-parent households	97.98537149
Voting	43.48774541
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	89.68304889
Park access	26.5622995
Retail density	22.41755422
Supermarket access	25.03528808
Tree canopy	7.25009624
Housing	—
Homeownership	84.70422174
Housing habitability	80.57230848
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	56.2941101
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	70.48633389
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	59.70742974
Arthritis	0.6
Asthma ER Admissions	14.5
High Blood Pressure	1.1
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.9

Asthma	37.3
Coronary Heart Disease	1.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	6.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	28.4
Cognitively Disabled	58.3
Physically Disabled	16.0
Heart Attack ER Admissions	1.2
Mental Health Not Good	58.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	1.3
Obesity	41.7
Pedestrian Injuries	90.6
Physical Health Not Good	24.5
Stroke	2.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	95.3
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	48.5
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	33.8
Elderly	53.1
English Speaking	52.3
Foreign-born	39.5
Outdoor Workers	27.8
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—

Impervious Surface Cover	86.5
Traffic Density	80.1
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	53.1
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	53.1

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	52.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	42.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Taken from site plan
Construction: Construction Phases	Client indicated construction schedule

Construction: Off-Road Equipment	T/L/B replaced with Crawler Tractor to accurately calculate disturbance for Site Preparation and Grading phases Standard 8-hour work day
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Ex
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip Characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic Analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, MCY). Truck Fleet Mix based on 2, 3 and 4 axle
Operations: Refrigerants	Unrefrigerated warehouse modeled with no refrigerant emissions

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