

Appendix A

Air Quality

EVERGREEN CIRCLE MEDICAL OFFICE BUILDING AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS ASSESSMENT

San José, California

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to address air quality, community health risk, and greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts associated with the proposed medical office development located southeast of the E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road intersection in San José, California. The air quality and GHG impacts from this project would be associated with construction of the new buildings and infrastructure and operation of the project. Air pollutants and GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the project were predicted using appropriate computer models. In addition, the potential project health risk impacts (includes construction and operation) and the impact of existing toxic air contaminant (TAC) sources affecting the nearby sensitive receptors were evaluated. The analysis was conducted following guidance provided by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).¹

Project Description

The project site is located within the Evergreen East Hills Development Policy area and has planned development for retail land uses. In lieu of some of the approved retail, the project now proposes to construct a 150,000 square-foot (sf), four-story medical office building with a four-story, 719-space parking garage and an 87-space surface parking lot on the vacant site. The project would also include a 1,000-kilowatt (kW) generator, although the location of the generator was unknown at the time of this assessment.

Pre- and During-COVID Conditions

This air quality analysis was prepared using information reflective of pre-COVID conditions and Shelter-In-Place orders. The only input to this air quality analysis that could be affected by COVID conditions is traffic. Impacts to air quality that use traffic conditions were addressed in two ways:

1. The air quality analysis predicted emissions of air pollutants and GHG from traffic using project trip generation rates. These traffic generation rates are based on pre-COVID conditions and would be higher than During-COVID conditions where occupants and users of the project would presumably make fewer trips. This would result in lower emissions during COVID conditions. Air pollutant and GHG emissions are compared to thresholds to judge the impacts. Thus, the air quality and GHG impact would be less than predicted in this analysis.
2. A health risk assessment of construction activities was prepared. This assessment of construction activity is not expected to be different for COVID or non-COVID conditions. However, the assessment includes cumulative impacts that include traffic conditions. These traffic conditions used in the analysis are reflective of non-COVID conditions that would presumably result in higher predictions of cumulative cancer risk, hazards and annual PM_{2.5} concentrations. Thus, the air quality impact would be less than predicted in this analysis.

¹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2017.

Air Quality Setting

The project is located in Santa Clara County, which is in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. Ambient air quality standards have been established at both the State and federal level. The Bay Area meets all ambient air quality standards with the exception of ground-level ozone, respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

Air Pollutants of Concern

High ozone levels are caused by the cumulative emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). These precursor pollutants react under certain meteorological conditions to form high ozone levels. Controlling the emissions of these precursor pollutants is the focus of the Bay Area's attempts to reduce ozone levels. The highest ozone levels in the Bay Area occur in the eastern and southern inland valleys that are downwind of air pollutant sources. High ozone levels aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, reduced lung function, and increase coughing and chest discomfort.

Particulate matter is another problematic air pollutant of the Bay Area. Particulate matter is assessed and measured in terms of respirable particulate matter or particles that have a diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀) and fine particulate matter where particles have a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}). Elevated concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are the result of both region-wide (or cumulative) emissions and localized emissions. High particulate matter levels aggravate respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, reduce lung function, increase mortality (e.g., lung cancer), and result in reduced lung function growth in children.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TAC) are a broad class of compounds known to cause morbidity or mortality (usually because they cause cancer) and include, but are not limited to, the criteria air pollutants. TACs are found in ambient air, especially in urban areas, and are caused by industry, agriculture, fuel combustion, and commercial operations (e.g., dry cleaners). TACs are typically found in low concentrations, even near their source (e.g., diesel particulate matter [DPM] near a freeway). Because chronic exposure can result in adverse health effects, TACs are regulated at the regional, State, and federal level.

Diesel exhaust is the predominant TAC in urban air and is estimated to represent about three-quarters of the cancer risk from TACs (based on the Bay Area average). According to the California Air Resources Board (CARB), diesel exhaust is a complex mixture of gases, vapors, and fine particles. This complexity makes the evaluation of health effects of diesel exhaust a complex scientific issue. Some of the chemicals in diesel exhaust, such as benzene and formaldehyde, have been previously identified as TACs by the CARB, and are listed as carcinogens either under the State's Proposition 65 or under the Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants programs.

Sensitive Receptors

There are groups of people more affected by air pollution than others. CARB has identified the following persons who are most likely to be affected by air pollution: children under 16, the elderly over 65, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. These groups are classified as sensitive receptors. Locations that may contain a high concentration of these sensitive population groups include residential areas, hospitals, daycare facilities, elder care facilities, elementary schools, and parks. For cancer risk assessments, children are the most sensitive receptors, since they are more susceptible to cancer causing TACs. Residential locations are assumed to include infants and small children. The closest sensitive receptors to the site are the residents in the single-family mobile housing development to the east of the project site opposite E. Capitol Expressway. There could also be future residents in the proposed housing of the Evergreen Area Plan to the west of the project site. The project would not introduce new sensitive (i.e., residential) receptors.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets nationwide emission standards for mobile sources, which include on-road (highway) motor vehicles such trucks, buses, and automobiles, and non-road (off-road) vehicles and equipment used in construction, agricultural, industrial, and mining activities (such as bulldozers and loaders). The EPA also sets nationwide fuel standards. California also has the ability to set motor vehicle emission standards and standards for fuel used in California, as long as they are the same or more stringent than the federal standards.

In the past decade the EPA has established a number of emission standards for on- and non-road heavy-duty diesel engines used in trucks and other equipment. This was done in part because diesel engines are a significant source of NO_x and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and because the EPA has identified DPM as a probable carcinogen. Implementation of the heavy-duty diesel on-road vehicle standards and the non-road diesel engine standards are estimated to reduce particulate matter and NO_x emissions from diesel engines up to 95 percent in 2030 when the heavy-duty vehicle fleet is completely replaced with newer heavy-duty vehicles that comply with these emission standards.²

In concert with the diesel engine emission standards, the EPA has also substantially reduced the amount of sulfur allowed in diesel fuels. The sulfur contained in diesel fuel is a significant contributor to the formation of particulate matter in diesel-fueled engine exhaust. The new standards reduced the amount of sulfur allowed by 97 percent for highway diesel fuel (from 500 parts per million by weight [ppmw] to 15 ppmw), and by 99 percent for off-highway diesel fuel (from about 3,000 ppmw to 15 ppmw). The low sulfur highway fuel (15 ppmw sulfur), also called ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), is currently required for use by all vehicles in the U.S.

² USEPA, 2000. *Regulatory Announcement, Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards and Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements*. EPA420-F-00-057. December.

All of the above federal diesel engine and diesel fuel requirements have been adopted by California, in some cases with modifications making the requirements more stringent or the implementation dates sooner.

State Regulations

To address the issue of diesel emissions in the state, CARB developed the Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles.³ In addition to requiring more stringent emission standards for new on-road and off-road mobile sources and stationary diesel-fueled engines to reduce particulate matter emissions by 90 percent, a significant component of the plan involves application of emission control strategies to existing diesel vehicles and equipment. Many of the measures of the Diesel Risk Reduction Plan have been approved and adopted, including the federal on-road and non-road diesel engine emission standards for new engines, as well as adoption of regulations for low sulfur fuel in California.

CARB has adopted and implemented a number of regulations for stationary and mobile sources to reduce emissions of DPM. Several of these regulatory programs affect medium and heavy-duty diesel trucks that represent the bulk of DPM emissions from California highways. CARB regulations require on-road diesel trucks to be retrofitted with particulate matter controls or replaced to meet 2010 or later engine standards that have much lower DPM and PM_{2.5} emissions. This regulation will substantially reduce these emissions between 2013 and 2023. While new trucks and buses will meet strict federal standards, this measure is intended to accelerate the rate at which the fleet either turns over so there are more cleaner vehicles on the road or is retrofitted to meet similar standards. With this regulation, older, more polluting trucks would be removed from the roads sooner.

CARB has also adopted and implemented regulations to reduce DPM and NO_x emissions from in-use (existing) and new off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles (e.g., loaders, tractors, bulldozers, backhoes, off-highway trucks, etc.). The regulations apply to diesel-powered off-road vehicles with engines 25 horsepower (hp) or greater. The regulations are intended to reduce particulate matter and NO_x exhaust emissions by requiring owners to turn over their fleet (replace older equipment with newer equipment) or retrofit existing equipment in order to achieve specified fleet-averaged emission rates. Implementation of this regulation, in conjunction with stringent federal off-road equipment engine emission limits for new vehicles, will significantly reduce emissions of DPM and NO_x.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)

BAAQMD has jurisdiction over an approximately 5,600-square mile area, commonly referred to as the San Francisco Bay Area (Bay Area). The District's boundary encompasses the nine San Francisco Bay Area counties, including Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Marin County, San Francisco County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, Napa County, southwestern Solano County, and southern Sonoma County.

³ California Air Resources Board, 2000. Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles. October.

BAAQMD is the lead agency in developing plans to address attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and California Ambient Air Quality Standards. The District also has permit authority over most types of stationary equipment utilized for the proposed project. The BAAQMD is responsible for permitting and inspection of stationary sources; enforcement of regulations, including setting fees, levying fines, and enforcement actions; and ensuring that public nuisances are minimized.

The BAAQMD California Environmental Quality Act (*CEQA*) *Air Quality Guidelines*⁴ were prepared to assist in the evaluation of air quality impacts of projects and plans proposed within the Bay Area. The guidelines provide recommended procedures for evaluating potential air impacts during the environmental review process consistent with CEQA requirements including thresholds of significance, mitigation measures, and background air quality information. They also include assessment methodologies for air toxics, odors, and greenhouse gas emissions. *Attachment 1* includes detailed community risk modeling methodology.

BAAQMD Rules and Regulations

Combustion equipment associated with the proposed project that includes new diesel engines to power generators and possibly new natural gas-fired boilers would establish new sources of particulate matter and gaseous emissions. Emissions would primarily result from the testing of the emergency backup generators, operation of the boilers for space and water heating and some minor emissions from cooling towers. The project would also generate emissions from vehicles traveling to and from the project.

Certain emission sources would be subject to BAAQMD Regulations and Rules. The District's rules and regulations that may apply to the project include:

- Regulation 2 – Permits
 - Rule 2-1: General Requirements
 - Rule 2-2: New Source Review
- Regulation 6 – Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions
- Regulation 9 – Inorganic Gaseous Pollutants
 - Rule 9-1: Sulfur Dioxide
 - Rule 9-7: Nitrogen Oxides and Carbon Monoxide from Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, And Process Heaters
 - Rule 9-8: Nitrogen Oxides and Carbon Monoxide from Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

Permits

Rule 2-1-301 requires that any person installing, modifying, or replacing any equipment, the use of which may reduce or control the emission of air contaminants, shall first obtain an Authority to Construct (ATC).

Rule 2-1-302 requires that written authorization from the BAAQMD in the form of a Permit to Operate (PTO) be secured before any such equipment is used or operated.

⁴ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2017. *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*. May.

Rule 2-1 lists sources that are exempt from permitting. At the proposed facility, the diesel fuel storage tanks are expected to be exempt from permitting.

New Source Review

Rule 2-2, New Source Review (NSR), applies to all new and modified sources or facilities that are subject to the requirements of Rule 2-1-301. The purpose of the rule is to provide for review of such sources and to provide mechanisms by which no net increase in emissions will result.

Rule 2-2-301 requires that an applicant for an ATC or PTO apply Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to any new or modified source that results in an increase in emissions and has emissions of precursor organic compounds, non-precursor organic compounds, NO_x, SO₂, PM₁₀, or CO of 10.0 pounds or more per highest day. Based on the estimated emissions from the proposed project, BACT will be required for NO_x emissions from the diesel-fueled generator engines.

BACT for Diesel Generator Engines

Since the generators will be used exclusively for emergency use during involuntary loss of power, the BACT 2 levels listed for IC compression engines in the BAAQMD BACT Guidelines would apply. The BACT 2 NO_x emission factor limit is 6.9 grams per horsepower hour (g/hp-hr). The project's proposed engines will have emissions lower than the BACT 2 level and, as such, will comply with the BACT requirements.

Offsets

Rule 2-2-302 require that offsets be provided for a new or modified source that emits more than 10 tons per year of NO_x or precursor organic compounds. It is not expected that emissions of any pollutant will exceed the offset thresholds. Thus, is not expected that offsets for the proposed project would be required.

Prohibitory Rules

Regulation 6 pertains to particulate matter and visible emissions. Although the engines will be fueled with diesel, they will be modern, low emission engines. Thus, the engines are expected to comply with Regulation 6.

Rule 9-1 applies to sulfur dioxide. The engines will use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel (less than 15 ppm sulfur) and will not be a significant source of sulfur dioxide emissions and are expected to comply with the requirements of Rule 9-1.

Rule 9-7 limits the emissions of NO_x CO from industrial, institutional and commercial boilers, steam generators and process heaters. This regulation typically applies to boilers with a heat rating of 2 million British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour

Rule 9-8 prescribes NO_x and CO emission limits for stationary internal combustion engines. Since the proposed engines will be used with emergency standby generators, Regulation 9-8-110 exempts the engines from the requirements of this Rule, except for the recordkeeping requirements (9-8-530) and limitations on hours of operation for reliability-related operation (maintenance and testing). The engines will not operate more than 50 hours per year, which will satisfy the requirements of 9-8-111.

Stationary Diesel Airborne Toxic Control Measure

The BAAQMD administers the state's Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ACTM) for Stationary Diesel engines (section 93115, title 17 CA Code of Regulations). The project's stationary sources will be new stationary emergency standby diesel engines larger than 50-hp. Since the engines will have an uncontrolled PM emission factor of less than 0.15 g/hp-hour and operate no more than 50 hours per year, the engines will comply with the requirements of the ACTM.

San José Envision 2040 General Plan

The San José Envision 2040 General Plan includes goals, policies, and actions to reduce exposure of the City's sensitive population to exposure of air pollution and toxic air contaminants or TACs. The following goals, policies, and actions are applicable to the proposed project and this assessment:

Applicable Goals – Air Pollutant Emission Reduction

Goal MS-10 Minimize emissions from new development.

Applicable Policies – Air Pollutant Emission Reduction

- MS-10.1 Assess projected air emissions from new development in conformance with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) CEQA Guidelines and relative to state and federal standards. Identify and implement feasible air emission reduction measures.
- MS-10.2 Consider the cumulative air quality impacts from proposed developments for proposed land use designation changes and new development, consistent with the region's Clean Air Plan and State law.
- MS-10.3 Promote the expansion and improvement of public transportation services and facilities, where appropriate, to both encourage energy conservation and reduce air pollution.

Applicable Goals – Toxic Air Contaminants

Goal MS-11 Minimize exposure of people to air pollution and toxic air contaminants such as ozone, carbon monoxide, lead, and particulate matter.

Applicable Policies – Toxic Air Contaminants

- MS-11.2 For projects that emit toxic air contaminants, require project proponents to prepare health risk assessments in accordance with BAAQMD-recommended procedures

as part of environmental review and employ effective mitigation to reduce possible health risks to a less than significant level. Alternatively, require new projects (such as, but not limited to, industrial, manufacturing, and processing facilities) that are sources of TACs to be located an adequate distance from residential areas and other sensitive receptors.

MS-11.4 Encourage the installation of appropriate air filtration at existing schools, residences, and other sensitive receptor uses adversely affected by pollution sources.

MS-11.5 Encourage the use of pollution absorbing trees and vegetation in buffer areas between substantial sources of TACs and sensitive land uses.

Actions – Toxic Air Contaminants

MS-11.7 Consult with BAAQMD to identify stationary and mobile TAC sources and determine the need for and requirements of a health risk assessment for proposed developments.

MS-11.8 For new projects that generate truck traffic, require signage which reminds drivers that the State truck idling law limits truck idling to five minutes.

Applicable Goals – Construction Air Emissions

Goal MS-13 Minimize air pollutant emissions during demolition and construction activities

Applicable Policies – Construction Air Emissions

MS-13.1 Include dust, particulate matter, and construction equipment exhaust control measures as conditions of approval for subdivision maps, site development and planned development permits, grading permits, and demolition permits. At minimum, conditions shall conform to construction mitigation measures recommended in the current BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines for the relevant project size and type.

Applicable Actions – Construction Air Emissions

MS-13.4 Adopt and periodically update dust, particulate, and exhaust control standard measures for demolition and grading activities to include on project plans as conditions of approval based upon construction mitigation measures in the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines.

Significance Thresholds

In June 2010, BAAQMD adopted thresholds of significance to assist in the review of projects under CEQA and these significance thresholds were contained in the District's 2011 *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*. These thresholds were designed to establish the level at which BAAQMD believed air pollution emissions would cause significant environmental impacts under CEQA. The thresholds were challenged through a series of court challenges and were mostly upheld. BAAQMD updated the *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* in 2017 to include the latest significance

thresholds that were used in this analysis are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Criteria Air Pollutant	Construction Thresholds	Operational Thresholds	
	Average Daily Emissions (lbs./day)	Average Daily Emissions (lbs./day)	Annual Average Emissions (tons/year)
ROG	54	54	10
NO _x	54	54	10
PM ₁₀	82 (Exhaust)	82	15
PM _{2.5}	54 (Exhaust)	54	10
CO	Not Applicable	9.0 ppm (8-hour average) or 20.0 ppm (1-hour average)	
Fugitive Dust	Construction Dust Ordinance or other Best Management Practices	Not Applicable	
Health Risks and Hazards	Single Sources Within 1,000-foot Zone of Influence	Combined Sources (Cumulative from all sources within 1000-foot zone of influence)	
Excess Cancer Risk	>10 per one million	>100 per one million	
Hazard Index	>1.0	>10.0	
Incremental annual PM _{2.5}	>0.3 µg/m ³	>0.8 µg/m ³	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
Land Use Projects – direct and indirect emissions	Compliance with a Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy OR 1,100 metric tons annually or 4.6 metric tons per service population *		
Note: ROG = reactive organic gases, NO _x = nitrogen oxides, PM ₁₀ = course particulate matter or particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (µm) or less, PM _{2.5} = fine particulate matter or particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less. GHG = greenhouse gases. *BAAQMD does not have a recommended post-2020 GHG threshold.			

AIR QUALITY IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact AIR-1: Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

BAAQMD is the regional agency responsible for overseeing compliance with State and Federal laws, regulations, and programs within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB). BAAQMD, with assistance from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), has prepared and implements specific plans to meet the applicable laws, regulations, and programs. The most recent and comprehensive of which is the *Bay Area 2017 Clean Air Plan*.⁵ The primary goals of the Clean Air Plan are to attain air quality standards, reduce population exposure and protect public health, and reduce GHG emissions and protect the climate. The BAAQMD has also developed CEQA guidelines to assist lead agencies in evaluating the significance of air quality impacts. In formulating compliance strategies, BAAQMD relies on planned land uses established by local general plans. Land use planning affects vehicle travel, which in turn affects region-wide emissions of air pollutants and GHGs.

The 2017 Clean Air Plan, adopted by BAAQMD in April 2017, includes control measures that are intended to reduce air pollutant emissions in the Bay Area either directly or indirectly. Plans must show consistency with the control measures listed within the Clean Air Plan. At the project-level, there are no consistency measures or thresholds. The proposed project would not conflict with the latest Clean Air planning efforts since 1) project would have emissions below the BAAQMD thresholds (see below), 2) the project would be considered urban infill, and 3) the project would be located near transit with regional connections. Criteria air pollutant, community risk, and greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project are addressed separately in this report.

Impact AIR-2: Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The Bay Area is considered a non-attainment area for ground-level ozone and PM_{2.5} under both the Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act. The area is also considered non-attainment for PM₁₀ under the California Clean Air Act, but not the federal act. The area has attained both State and federal ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide. As part of an effort to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards for ozone and PM₁₀, the BAAQMD has established thresholds of significance for these air pollutants and their precursors. These thresholds are for ozone precursor pollutants (ROG and NO_x), PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} and apply to both construction period and operational period impacts.

Construction Period Emissions

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2016.3.2 was used to estimate emissions from construction and operation of the site assuming full build-out of the project. The project land use types and size, and anticipated construction schedule were input to CalEEMod.

⁵ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 2017. *Final 2017 Clean Air Plan*.

Traffic generated by construction (i.e. off-site construction activities), which included worker trips, vendor deliveries and material hauling trip were computed separately using the CARB Emission FACTors 2017 model (EMFAC2017).⁶ The model output from CalEEMod along with construction inputs are included as *Attachment 2*. EMFAC2017 calculations and outputs are included as *Attachment 3*.

CalEEMod Inputs

Land Uses

The proposed project land uses were entered into CalEEMod as described in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Project Land Use Inputs

Project Land Uses	Size	Units	Square Feet	Acreage
Medical Office Building	150	1,000-sf	150,000	3.44
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	719	Parking Spaces	287,500	6.47
Parking Lot	87	Parking Spaces	34,800	0.78
Note: Acreage, which exceeds project size, based on CalEEMod defaults to account for multi-story building height.				

Construction Inputs

CalEEMod computes annual emissions for construction that are based on the project type, size and acreage. The model provides emission estimates for both on-site and off-site construction activities. On-site activities are primarily made up of construction equipment emissions, while off-site activity includes worker, hauling, and vendor traffic. The construction build-out scenario, including equipment list and schedule, were based on CalEEMod default information for a project of this type and size.

The default construction schedule assumed that the earliest possible start date would be January 2022 and the project would be built out over a period of approximately 18 months, or 380 construction workdays. The default construction equipment worksheet included the schedule for each phase. Within each phase, the quantity of equipment to be used along with the average hours per day and total number of workdays was provided. Since different equipment would have different estimates of the working days per phase, the hours per day for each phase was computed by dividing the total number of hours that the equipment would be used by the total number of days in that phase.

Construction Traffic Emissions

Construction would produce traffic in the form of worker trips and truck traffic. The traffic-related emissions are based on worker and vendor trip estimates produced by CalEEMod and haul trips that were computed based on the soil material imported and/or exported to the site, and the estimate of cement and asphalt truck trips. CalEEMod provides daily estimates of worker and vendor trips for each applicable phase. The total trips for those were computed by multiplying the daily rate by the number of days in that phase. There was an estimated 1,000-cy of soil import and export. The

⁶ See CARB's EMFAC2017 Web Database at <https://www.arb.ca.gov/emfac/2017/>

number of concrete and asphalt total haul trips were estimated based on the building and pavement square footages and converted to total one-way trips, assuming two trips per round-trip delivery.

The latest version of the CalEEMod model is based on the older version of the CARB EMFAC 2014 motor vehicle emission factor model. This model has been superseded by the EMFAC2017 model; however, CalEEMod has not been updated to include EMFAC2017. Therefore, construction traffic information was combined with EMFAC2017 motor vehicle emissions factors to estimate construction site trip emissions. EMFAC2017 provides aggregate emission rates in grams per mile for each vehicle type. The vehicle mix for this study was based on CalEEMod default assumptions, where worker trips are assumed to be comprised of light-duty autos (EMFAC category LDA) and light duty trucks (EMFAC category LDT1 and LDT2). Vendor trips are comprised of delivery and large trucks (EMFAC category MHDT and HHDT) and haul trucks, including cement trucks, are comprised of large trucks (EMFAC category HHDT). Travel distances are based on CalEEMod default lengths, which are 10.8 miles for worker travel, 7.3 miles for vendor trips and 20 miles for hauling (demolition material export and soil import/export). Since CalEEMod does not address cement or asphalt trucks, these were treated as vendor travel distances (7.3 miles). Each trip was assumed to include an idle time of 5 minutes. Emissions associated with vehicle starts were also included. On road emissions in Santa Clara County for the years 2022 and 2023 were used in these calculations. Table 3 provides the traffic inputs that were combined with the EMFAC2017 emission database to compute vehicle emissions.

Table 1. Construction Traffic Data Used for EMFAC2017 Model Runs

CalEEMod Run/Land Uses and Construction Phase	Trips by Trip Type			Notes
	Daily Worker Rate ¹	Daily Vendor Rate ¹	Total Haul Rate	
Vehicle mix ¹	72% LDA 6% LDT1 22% LDT2	38% MHDT 62% HHDT	100% HHDT	
Trip Length (miles)	10.8	7.3	20.0 (Demo/Soil) 7.3 (Cement/Asphalt)	CalEEMod default distance with 5-min truck idle time.
Site Preparation	180	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Grading	600	-	250	1,000-cy import and export.
Trenching	50	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Building Construction	54,900	23,100	800	Estimated. 90,000-sf cement. CalEEMod default worker and vendor trips.
Architectural Coating	740	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Paving	300	-	111	Estimated. 50,000-sf asphalt. CalEEMod default worker trips.
Notes: ¹ Based on 2022-2023 EMFAC2017 light-duty vehicle fleet mix for Santa Clara County. ² Includes grading trips estimated by CalEEMod based on estimated amount of material to be removed. Cement and asphalt trips estimated based on plans provided by the applicant.				

Summary of Computed Construction Period Emissions

Average daily emissions were annualized for each year of construction by dividing the annual construction emissions and dividing those emissions by the number of active workdays during that year. Table 4 shows the annualized average daily construction emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀ exhaust, and PM_{2.5} exhaust during construction of the project. As indicated in Table 4, predicted annualized project construction emissions would not exceed the BAAQMD significance thresholds during any year of construction.

Table 2. Construction Period Emissions

Year	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀ Exhaust	PM _{2.5} Exhaust
<i>Construction Emissions Per Year (Tons)</i>				
2022	0.32	3.03	0.16	0.13
2023	0.95	0.89	0.05	0.04
<i>Average Daily Construction Emissions Per Year (pounds/day)</i>				
2022 (260 construction workdays)	2.42	23.30	1.26	1.03
2023 (120 construction workdays)	15.76	14.87	0.86	0.66
<i>BAAQMD Thresholds (pounds per day)</i>	54 lbs./day	54 lbs./day	82 lbs./day	54 lbs./day
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Construction activities, particularly during site preparation and grading, would temporarily generate fugitive dust in the form of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Sources of fugitive dust would include disturbed soils at the construction site and trucks carrying uncovered loads of soils. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving the site would deposit mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. The BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines consider these impacts to be less-than-significant if best management practices are implemented to reduce these emissions. *Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would implement BAAQMD-recommended best management practices.*

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Include measures to control dust and exhaust during construction.

During any construction period ground disturbance, the applicant shall ensure that the project contractor implement measures to control dust and exhaust. Implementation of the measures recommended by BAAQMD and listed below would reduce the air quality impacts associated with grading and new construction to a less-than-significant level. Additional measures are identified to reduce construction equipment exhaust emissions. The contractor shall implement the following best management practices that are required of all projects:

1. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.

4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph).
5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
6. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
7. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
8. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Effectiveness of Mitigation Measure AQ-1

The measures above are consistent with BAAQMD-recommended basic control measures for reducing fugitive particulate matter that are contained in the BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines.

Operational Period Emissions

Operational air emissions from the project would be generated primarily from autos driven by future patients and employees. Evaporative emissions from architectural coatings and maintenance products (classified as consumer products) are typical emissions from these types of uses. CalEEMod was used to estimate emissions from operation of the proposed project assuming full build-out.

CalEEMod Inputs

Land Uses

The project operational land uses were entered into CalEEMod as described above for the construction period modeling.

Model Year

Emissions associated with vehicle travel depend on the year of analysis because emission control technology requirements are phased-in over time. Therefore, the earlier the year analyzed in the model, the higher the emission rates utilized by CalEEMod. The earliest full year of operation

would be 2024 if construction begins in 2022. Emissions associated with build-out later than 2023 would be lower.

EMFAC2017 Adjustment

The vehicle emission factors and fleet mix used in CalEEMod are based on Emission FACTors from 2014 (EMFAC2014), which is an older CARB emission inventory for on road and off road mobile sources. Since the release of CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2, new emission factors have been produced by CARB. EMFAC2017 became available for use in March 2018 and approved by the EPA in August 2019. It includes the latest data on California's car and truck fleets and travel activity. Additionally, CARB has recently released EMFAC off-model adjustment factors to account for the Safer Affordable Efficient (SAFE) Vehicle Rule Part one.^{7,8} The SAFE vehicle Rule Part One revoked California's authority to set its own GHG emission standards and set zero emission vehicle mandates in California. As a result of this ruling, mobile criteria pollutant and GHG emissions would increase. Therefore, the CalEEMod vehicle emission factors and fleet mix were updated with the emission rates and fleet mix from EMFAC2017, which were adjusted with the CARB EMFAC off-model adjustment factors. More details about the updates in emissions calculation methodologies and data are available in the EMFAC2017 Technical Support Document.⁹

Trip Generation Rates

CalEEMod allows the user to enter specific vehicle trip generation rates. Therefore, the project-specific daily trip generation rate provided by the traffic consultant¹⁰ was entered into the model. The number of project daily trips was calculated using the size of the project and the provided trip generation rate. The project would produce 5,220 daily trips. The Saturday and Sunday trip rates were adjusted by multiplying the ratio of the CalEEMod default rates for Saturday and Sunday trips to the default weekday rate with the project-specific daily weekday trip rate. The default trip lengths and trip types specified by CalEEMod were used.

Energy

CalEEMod defaults for energy use were used, which include the 2016 Title 24 Building Standards. GHG emissions modeling includes those indirect emissions from electricity consumption. The electricity produced emission rate was modified in CalEEMod. CalEEMod has a default emission factor of 641.3 pounds of CO₂ per megawatt of electricity produced, which is based on PG&E's 2008 emissions rate. PG&E published in 2019 emissions rates for 2010 through 2017, which showed the emission rate for delivered electricity had been reduced to 210 pounds CO₂ per

⁷ California Air Resource Board, 2019. *EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Part One*. November. Web: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msei/emfac_off_model_adjustment_factors_final_draft.pdf

⁸ California Air Resource Board, 2020. *EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions to Accounts for the SAFE Vehicles Rule Part One and the Final SAFE Rule*. June. Web:

https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msei/emfac_off_model_co2_adjustment_factors_06262020-final.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

⁹ See CARB 2018: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/mobile-source-emissions-inventory/road-documentation/msei-modeling-tools-emfac>

¹⁰ Email correspondence with Brian Jackson, Hexagon Transportation Consultants, Inc., December 22, 2020.

megawatt of electricity delivered in the year 2017.¹¹ This intensity factor was used in the model along with the assumption that the project would use electricity supplied by San José Clean Energy (SJCE). SJCE would provide electricity that would be 100-percent carbon free by 2021 before the project becomes operational.¹² Electricity was assumed to be 100-percent carbon free in the model since this project would be operational post-2021.

Project Generator

The project would include one 1,000-kilowatt (kW) emergency diesel generator powered by an approximate 1,340 horsepower (hp) diesel engine. This generator would be tested periodically and power the buildings in the event of a power failure. For modeling purposes, it was assumed that the generator would be operated primarily for testing and maintenance purposes. CARB and BAAQMD requirements limit these engine operations to 50 hours each per year of non-emergency operation. During testing periods, the engine would typically be run for less than one hour. The engine would be required to meet CARB and EPA emission standards and consume commercially available California low-sulfur diesel fuel. The generator emissions were modeled using CalEEMod.

Other Inputs

Default model assumptions for emissions associated with solid waste generation and water/wastewater use were applied to the project. Water/wastewater use was changed to 100% aerobic conditions to represent wastewater treatment plant conditions.

Existing Uses

A CalEEMod model run was not developed to estimate emissions from the existing land uses as the property is currently vacant. Therefore, existing operational emissions for the parcel would not exist, nor used to offset proposed project conditions.

Summary of Computed Operational Emissions

Annual emissions were predicted using CalEEMod and daily emissions were estimating assuming 365 days of operation. Table 5 shows average daily construction emissions of ROG, NO_x, total PM₁₀, and total PM_{2.5} during operation of the project. The operational period emissions would not exceed the BAAQMD significance thresholds.

¹¹ PG&E, 2019. *Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Report*. Web: http://www.pgecorp.com/corp_responsibility/reports/2019/assets/PGE_CRSR_2019.pdf

¹² Kerrie Romanow and Rosalynn Hughey, City of San José, 2019. *Building reach Code for New Construction Memorandum*. August. Web: <https://sanjose.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4090015&GUID=278596A7-1A2B-4248-B794-7A34E2279E85>

Table 3. Operational Period Emissions

Scenario	ROG	NOx	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
2024 Annual Project Operational Emissions (<i>tons/year</i>)	2.09	2.28	2.91	0.81
<i>BAAQMD Thresholds (tons/year)</i>	<i>10 tons</i>	<i>10 tons</i>	<i>15 tons</i>	<i>10 tons</i>
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
2024 Daily Project Operational Emissions (<i>pounds/day</i>) ¹	11.46	12.52	15.94	4.41
<i>BAAQMD Thresholds (pounds/day)</i>	<i>54 lbs.</i>	<i>54 lbs.</i>	<i>82 lbs.</i>	<i>54 lbs.</i>
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Notes: ¹ Assumes 365-day operation.				

Impact AIR-3: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Project impacts related to increased community risk can occur either by introducing a new source of TACs with the potential to adversely affect existing sensitive receptors in the project vicinity or by significantly exacerbating existing cumulative TAC impacts. This project would introduce new sources of TACs during construction (i.e. on-site construction and truck hauling emissions) and operation (i.e. emergency diesel generators and mobile sources).

Project construction activity would generate dust and equipment exhaust that would affect nearby sensitive receptors. The project would include the installation of an emergency generator powered by diesel engines that would emit TACs and have air pollutant emissions. The project would also generate some traffic, consisting of mostly light-duty vehicles.

Therefore, project impacts to existing sensitive receptors were addressed for temporary construction activities and long-term operational conditions. There are also several sources of existing TACs and localized air pollutants in the vicinity of the project. The impact of the existing sources of TAC was also assessed in terms of the cumulative risk that includes the project contribution.

Community Risk Methodology for Construction and Operation

Community risk impacts were addressed by predicting increased cancer risk, the increase in annual PM_{2.5} concentrations and computing the Hazard Index (HI) for non-cancer health risks. The risk impacts from the project is the combination of construction and operation sources. These sources include on-site construction activity, construction truck hauling, project generators, and increased traffic from the project. To evaluate the increased cancer risks from the project, a 30-year exposure period was assumed with the residential sensitive receptors being exposed to project construction and operation during this timeframe.

The project increased cancer risk is computed by summing the project construction and operation contribution. Unlike, the increased maximum cancer risk, the annual PM_{2.5} concentration, and HI values are not additive but based on an annual maximum risk for the entirety of the project. The project maximally exposed individual (MEI) is identified as the sensitive receptor that is most impacted by the project's construction and operation.

The methodology for computing community risks impacts is contained in *Attachment 1*. This involved the modeling of TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions, dispersion modeling and cancer risk computations.

Modeled Sensitive Receptors

Receptors for this assessment included locations where sensitive populations would be present for extended periods of time (i.e., chronic exposures). This includes the nearby existing residences to the west of the project site opposite E. Capitol Expressway and the future residents in the proposed housing of the Evergreen Area Plan to the west of the site, as shown in Figure 1. Residential receptors are assumed to include all receptor groups (i.e. infants, children, and adults) with almost continuous exposure to project emissions.

Community Risks from Project Construction

Construction equipment and associated heavy-duty truck traffic generate diesel exhaust, which is a known TAC. Although it was concluded in the previous sections (see Table 4) that construction exhaust air pollutant emissions would not be considered to contribute substantially to existing or projected air quality violations, construction exhaust emissions may still pose health risks for sensitive receptors such as surrounding residents. Diesel exhaust poses both a potential health and nuisance impact to nearby receptors. The primary community risk impact issues associated with construction emissions are cancer risk and exposure to PM_{2.5}. A health risk assessment of the project construction activities was conducted that evaluated potential health effects to nearby sensitive receptors from construction emissions of DPM and PM_{2.5}.¹³ This assessment included dispersion modeling to predict the off-site concentrations resulting from project construction, so that lifetime cancer risks and non-cancer health effects could be evaluated.

Construction Emissions

The CalEEMod model provided total annual PM₁₀ exhaust emissions (assumed to be DPM) for the off-road construction equipment and for exhaust emissions from on-road vehicles, with total emissions from all construction stages of 0.1632 tons (326 pounds). The on-road emissions are a result of haul truck travel during demolition and grading activities, worker travel, and vendor deliveries during construction. A trip length of one mile was used to represent vehicle travel while at or near the construction site. Fugitive PM_{2.5} dust emissions were calculated by CalEEMod as 0.1076 tons (215 pounds) for the overall construction period.

Dispersion Modeling

The U.S. EPA AERMOD dispersion model was used to predict DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations at sensitive receptors (residences) in the vicinity of the project construction area. The AERMOD dispersion model is a BAAQMD-recommended model for use in modeling analysis of these types

¹³ DPM is identified by California as a toxic air contaminant due to the potential to cause cancer.

of emission activities for CEQA projects.¹⁴ Emission sources for the construction site were grouped into two categories: exhaust emissions of DPM and fugitive PM_{2.5} dust emissions.

To represent the construction equipment exhaust emissions, an area source emission release height of 20 feet (6 meters) was used for the area sources.¹⁵ The release height incorporates both the physical release height from the construction equipment (i.e., the height of the exhaust pipe) and plume rise after it leaves the exhaust pipe. Plume rise is due to both the high temperature of the exhaust and the high velocity of the exhaust gas. It should be noted that when modeling an area source, plume rise is not calculated by the AERMOD dispersion model as it would do for a point source (exhaust stack). Therefore, the release height from an area source used to represent emissions from sources with plume rise, such as construction equipment, should be based on the height the exhaust plume is expected to achieve, not just the height of the top of the exhaust pipe.

For modeling fugitive PM_{2.5} emissions, a near-ground level release height of 7 feet (2 meters) was used for the area source. Fugitive dust emissions at construction sites come from a variety of sources, including truck and equipment travel, grading activities, truck loading (with loaders) and unloading (rear or bottom dumping), loaders and excavators moving and transferring soil and other materials, etc. All of these activities result in fugitive dust emissions at various heights at the point(s) of generation. Once generated, the dust plume will tend to rise as it moves downwind across the site and exit the site at a higher elevation than when it was generated. For all these reasons, a 7-foot release height was used as the average release height across the construction site. Emissions from the construction equipment and on-road vehicle travel were distributed throughout the modeled area sources.

The modeling used a 5-year meteorological data set (2013-2017) from the San José Airport prepared for use with the AERMOD model by the BAAQMD. Construction emissions were modeled as occurring between 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., when the majority of construction activity would occur. Annual DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations from construction activities during the 2022-2023 period were calculated using the model. DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations were calculated at nearby sensitive receptor locations. Receptor heights of 5 feet (1.5 meters) and 15 feet (4.5 meters) used to represent the breathing heights of residences in single-family mobile homes and future multi-family developments.

Summary of Construction Community Risk Impacts

The increased cancer risk calculations were based on applying the BAAQMD recommended age sensitivity factors to the TAC concentrations, as described in *Attachment I*. Age-sensitivity factors reflect the greater sensitivity of infants and small children to cancer causing TACs. Infant and adult exposures were assumed to occur at all residences during the entire construction period.

¹⁴ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 2012, *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0*. May.

¹⁵ California Air Resource Board, 2007. *Proposed Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles, Appendix D: Health Risk Methodology*. April. Web: <https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/regact/2007/ordiesl07/ordiesl07.htm>

The maximum modeled annual PM_{2.5} concentration was calculated based on combined exhaust and fugitive concentrations. The maximum computed HI values was based on the ratio of the maximum DPM concentration modeled and the chronic inhalation reference exposure level of 5 µg/m³.

The maximum modeled annual DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations, which includes both the DPM and fugitive PM_{2.5} concentrations, were identified at nearby sensitive receptors to find the MEI. Results of this assessment indicated that the MEI most affected by construction was located on the first floor (5 feet above ground) of a single-family mobile residence to the east of the project site opposite E. Capitol Expressway. The location of the MEI and nearby sensitive receptors are shown in Figure 1.

Table 6 lists the community risks from construction at the location of the residential MEI. *Attachment 4* to this report includes the emission calculations used for the construction modeling and the cancer risk calculations.

Figure 1. Project Construction Site, Project Generator Location, Locations of Off-Site Sensitive Receptors, and Maximum TAC Impact Location (MEI)



Community Risks from Project Operation – Traffic and Generators

Operation of the project would have long-term emissions from mobile sources (i.e., traffic) and stationary sources (i.e., generator). While these emissions would not be as intensive at or near the site as construction activity, they would contribute to long-term effects to sensitive receptors.

Project Traffic

Diesel powered vehicles is the primary concern with local traffic-generated TAC impacts. This project would generate 5,220 daily trips with a majority of the trips being from light-duty vehicles (i.e., passenger cars). Per BAAQMD recommended risks and methodology, a road with less than 10,000 total vehicle per day is considered a low-impact source of TACs and do not need to be considered in the CEQA analysis.¹⁶ Therefore, emissions from project traffic are considered negligible and was not included within this analysis.

Project Emergency Diesel Generator and Fire Pump

The project would include one 1,000-kW (approximately 1,340-hp) emergency diesel generator. The location of the generator was not known at the time of this assessment; therefore, the generator was assumed to be located in the center of the medical office building on the ground floor. Figure 1 shows the location of the modeled emergency generator.

This diesel engine would be subject to CARB's Stationary Diesel Airborne Toxics Control Measure (ATCM) and require permits from the BAAQMD, since it will be equipped with an engine larger than 50-hp. As part of the BAAQMD permit requirements for toxics screening analysis, the engine emissions will have to meet Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (TBACT) and pass the toxic risk screening level of less than ten in a million. The risk assessment would be prepared by BAAQMD. Depending on results, BAAQMD would set limits for DPM emissions (e.g., more restricted engine operation periods). Sources of air pollutant emissions complying with all applicable BAAQMD regulations generally will not be considered to have a significant air quality community risk impact.

To obtain an estimate of potential cancer risks and PM_{2.5} impacts from operation of the emergency generators the U.S. EPA AERMOD dispersion model was also used to calculate the maximum annual DPM concentration at off-site sensitive receptor locations (nearby residences). The same receptors and breathing heights used in the construction dispersion modeling were used for the generator discern model. Additionally, the BAAQMD San José Airport meteorological data was used. Stack parameters (stack height, exhaust flow rate, and exhaust gas temperature) for modeling the generators were based on BAAQMD default parameters for emergency diesel generators since project-specific information is not available.¹⁷ Annual average DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations

¹⁶ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2012, *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0*. May. Web: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/risk-modeling-approach-may-2012.pdf?la=en>

¹⁷ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, San Francisco Department of Public Health, and San Francisco Planning Department, 2012. *The San Francisco Community Risk Reduction Plan: Technical Support Document*, BAAQMD, December. Web: https://www.gsweventcenter.com/Appeal_Response_References/2012_1201_BAAQMD.pdf

were modeled assuming that generator and fire pump testing could occur at any time of the day (24 hours per day, 365 days per year).

To calculate the increased cancer risk from the generator at the MEI, the cancer risks exposure duration was adjusted to account for the residential MEI being exposed to construction for the first two years of the 30-year lifetime period. Note the generator is not expected to be operational for at least two years after the beginning of construction. The exposure duration for the generators was adjusted for 28 years. Table 6 lists the community risks from emergency diesel generator at the location of residential MEI. The emissions and health risk calculations for the proposed generators are included in *Attachment 4*.

Summary of Project-Related Community Risks at the Offsite Project MEI

For this project, the sensitive receptor identified as the construction MEI is also the project MEI. At this location, the MEI would be exposed to two years of construction cancer risks and 28 years of operational (i.e., emergency backup generator) cancer risks. The cancer risks from construction and operation of the project were summed together. The annual PM_{2.5} concentration and HI values are based on an annual maximum risk for the entirety of the project.

As shown in Table 6, the unmitigated maximum cancer risks from construction and operation activities at the residential project MEI location would exceed the single-source significance threshold, and the unmitigated PM_{2.5} concentration would be at the single-source significance threshold. However, with the implementation of *Mitigation Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2*, the mitigated risk and hazard values would not exceed the BAAQMD single-source significance threshold.

Table 4. Construction and Operation Risk Impacts at the Offsite Project MEI

Source		Cancer Risk (per million)	Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Hazard Index
Project Construction (Years 0-2)	Unmitigated	35.0 (infant)	0.30**	0.03
	Mitigated*	4.7 (infant)	0.05	<0.01
Project Generator (Years 2-30)		1.5	0.01	<0.01
Unmitigated Total/Maximum Project (Years 0-30)		36.5	0.30**	0.03
Mitigated Total/Maximum Project (Years 0-30)		6.2	0.05	<0.01
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold		>10.0	>0.3	>1.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	Yes	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
	Mitigated*	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

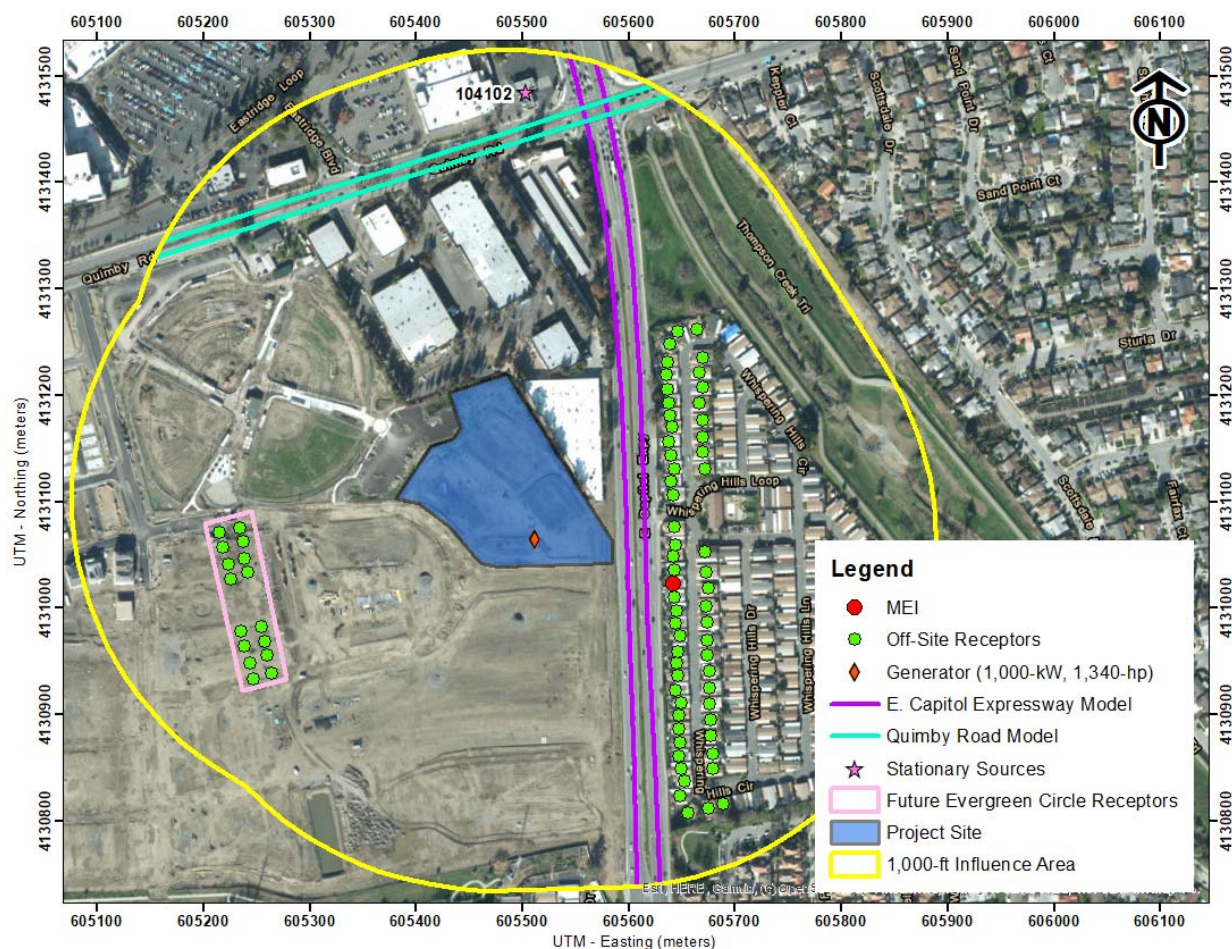
* Construction equipment with Tier 4 interim engines and BMPs as Mitigation Measures.

** PM_{2.5} concentration of 0.30 µg/m³ is not considered *greater than* the 0.3 µg/m³ threshold.

Cumulative Community Risks of all TAC Sources at the Off-Site Project MEI

Community health risk assessments typically look at all substantial sources of TACs that can affect sensitive receptors that are located within 1,000 feet of a project site (i.e., influence area). These sources include freeways or highways, rail lines, busy surface streets, and stationary sources identified by BAAQMD. A review of the project area indicates that traffic on E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road would exceed 10,000 vehicles per day. Other nearby streets would have less than 10,000 vehicles per day. A review of BAAQMD's stationary source map website identified one stationary source with the potential to affect the project MEI. Figure 2 shows the location of the sources affecting the MEI. Community risk impacts from these sources upon the MEI reported in Table 7. Details of the modeling and community risk calculations are included in *Attachment 5*.

Figure 2. Project Site and Nearby TAC and PM_{2.5} Sources



Local Roadways – E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road

A refined analysis of potential health impacts from vehicle traffic on E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road was conducted. The refined analysis involved predicting emissions for the traffic volume and mix of vehicle types on both roadways near the project site and using an atmospheric dispersion model to predict exposure to TACs. The associated cancer risks are then computed based on the modeled exposures. *Attachment 1* includes a description of how community risk impacts, including cancer risk are computed.

Emission Rates

This analysis involved the development of DPM, organic TACs, and PM_{2.5} emissions for traffic on both roadways using the Caltrans version of the EMFAC2017 emissions model, known as CT-EMFAC2017. CT-EMFAC2017 provides emission factors for mobile source criteria pollutants and TACs, including DPM. Emission processes modeled include running exhaust for DPM, PM_{2.5} and total organic compounds (e.g., TOG), running evaporative losses for TOG, and tire and brake wear and fugitive road dust for PM_{2.5}. All PM_{2.5} emissions from all vehicles were used, rather than just the PM_{2.5} fraction from diesel powered vehicles, because all vehicle types (i.e., gasoline and diesel powered) produce PM_{2.5}. Additionally, PM_{2.5} emissions from vehicle tire and brake wear and from re-entrained roadway dust were included in these emissions. DPM emissions are projected to decrease in the future and are reflected in the CT-EMFAC2017 emissions data. Inputs to the model include region (i.e., Santa Clara County), type of road, truck percentage for non-state highways in Santa Clara County (3.51 percent),¹⁸ traffic mix assigned by CT-EMFAC2017 for the county, year of analysis (2022 – construction start year), and season (annual).

The average daily traffic (ADT) for E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road were based on AM and PM peak-hour existing plus project traffic volumes for the nearby roadways provided in the traffic data for the Evergreen Visioning EIR Noise and Air Quality Technical Reports.¹⁹ Assuming a 1 percent per year increase, the predicted ADT on E. Capitol Expressway would be 53,598 vehicles and on Quimby Road the ADT would be 34,878 vehicles. Average hourly traffic distributions for Santa Clara County roadways were developed using the EMFAC model,²⁰ which were then applied to the ADT volumes to obtain estimated hourly traffic volumes and emissions for both roadways. An average travel speed of 45 miles per hour (mph) on E. Capitol Expressway and 35 mph on Quimby Road were used for all hours of the day based on posted speed limit signs on each roadway.

In order to estimate TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions over the 30-year exposure period used for calculating the increased cancer risks for sensitive receptors at the MEI and project site, the CT-EMFAC2017 model was used to develop vehicle emission factors for the year 2022 (project construction year). Year 2022 emissions were conservatively assumed as being representative of future conditions over the time period that cancer risks are evaluated.

¹⁸ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2012, *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0*. May. Web: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/risk-modeling-approach-may-2012.pdf?la=en>

¹⁹ Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc., *Evergreen Visioning Project EIR – Noise and Air Quality Sections*. September 5, 2005.

²⁰ The Burden output from EMFAC2007, a previous version of CARB's EMFAC model, was used for this since the current web-based version of EMFAC2014 does not include Burden type output with hour by hour traffic volume information.

Dispersion Modeling

Dispersion modeling of TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions was conducted using the EPA AERMOD air quality dispersion model, which is recommended by the BAAQMD for this type of analysis.²¹ TAC and PM_{2.5} emissions from traffic on E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road within 1,000 feet of the project site were evaluated. Vehicle traffic on the roadways was modeled using a series of adjacent volume sources along a line (line volume sources); with line segments used for the travel directions on E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road. The same meteorological data and off-site sensitive receptors used in the previous dispersion modeling were used in the roadway modeling. Other inputs to the model included road geometry and elevations, hourly traffic emissions, and receptor locations. Annual TAC and PM_{2.5} concentrations for 2023 from traffic on E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road were calculated using the model. Concentrations were calculated at the project MEI with receptor heights of 5 feet (1.5 meters) to represent the breathing heights of residents in the single-family mobile homes.

Figure 2 shows the roadway segments modeled and residential receptor locations used in the modeling. Table 7 lists the risks and hazards from both roadways. The emission rates and roadway calculations used in the analysis are shown in *Attachment 5*.

Stationary Sources

Permitted stationary sources of air pollution near the project site were identified using BAAQMD's *Permitted Stationary Sources 2018* geographic information system (GIS) map website.²² This mapping tool identifies the location of nearby stationary sources and their estimated risk and hazard impacts. One source was identified with the source being a gas dispensing facility. The BAAQMD GIS website provided screening risks and hazards for the source, so a stationary source information request was not required to be submitted to BAAQMD.

The screening risk and hazard levels posted on the GIS website for the source was adjusted for distance using BAAQMD's *Gasoline Dispensing Facility Distance Adjustment Multiplier Tool*. Estimated community risk values for the permitted stationary source is listed in Table 7.

Summary of Cumulative Risks at the Project MEI

Table 7 reports both the project and cumulative community risk impacts. The project would have an exceedance with respect to community risk caused by project construction and operation activities, since the maximum unmitigated cancer risk exceeds and PM_{2.5} concentration is at the BAAQMD single-source thresholds. With the implementation of *Mitigation Measure AQ-1 and AQ-2*, the project's cancer risks and PM_{2.5} concentration would be lowered to a level below the single-source thresholds and the cumulative cancer risk would not exceed the cumulative threshold. The combined mitigated annual PM_{2.5} concentration would also be at the BAAQMD cumulative-source thresholds due to the concentration from the roadways (E. Capitol Expressway). The HI, unmitigated and mitigated, does not exceed its cumulative threshold.

²¹ BAAQMD. *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards*. May 2012

²² BAAQMD, Web: <https://baaqmd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2387ae674013413f987b1071715daa65>

Table 5. Cumulative Community Risk Impacts at the Location of the Project MEI

Source		Maximum Cancer Risk (per million)	PM _{2.5} Concentration (µg/m ³)	Hazard Index
Project Impacts				
Unmitigated Total/Maximum Project (Years 0-30)		36.5	0.30**	0.03
Mitigated Total/Maximum Project (Years 0-30)		6.2	0.05	<0.01
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold		>10.0	>0.3	>1.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	Yes	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
	Mitigated*	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Cumulative Sources				
E. Capitol Expressway, ADT 53,598		11.9	0.77	<0.01
Quimby Road, ADT 34,878		0.4	0.02	<0.01
ARCO #7037 (Facility ID #104102, Gas Station), MEI at 1,000+ feet		0.8	-	<0.01
<i>Combined Sources</i>	Unmitigated	49.6	1.09	<0.06
	Mitigated*	19.3	0.84**	<0.04
BAAQMD Cumulative Source Threshold		>100	>0.8	>10.0
Exceed Threshold?	Unmitigated	<i>No</i>	Yes	<i>No</i>
	Mitigated*	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

* Construction equipment with Tier 4 interim engines and BMPs as Mitigation Measures.

** PM_{2.5} concentration of 0.30 µg/m³ is not considered *greater than* the 0.3 µg/m³ single-source threshold and 0.84 µg/m³ is not considered *greater than* the 0.8 µg/m³ cumulative-source threshold.

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Use construction equipment that has low diesel particulate matter exhaust to minimize emissions

A feasible plan to reduce emissions such that increased cancer risk and annual PM_{2.5} concentrations from construction would be reduced below significance levels is as follows:

1. All construction equipment larger than 25 horsepower used at the site for more than two continuous days or 20 hours total shall meet U.S. EPA Tier 4 emission standards for PM (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), if feasible, otherwise,
 - a. If use of Tier 4 equipment is not available, alternatively use equipment that meets U.S. EPA emission standards for Tier 3 engines and include particulate matter emissions control equivalent to CARB Level 3 verifiable diesel emission control devices that altogether achieve a 76 percent reduction in particulate matter exhaust in comparison to uncontrolled equipment; alternatively (or in combination).
 - b. Use of electrical or non-diesel fueled equipment.
2. Provide line power to the site during the early phases of construction to minimize the use of diesel-powered stationary equipment, such as generators.

Effectiveness of Mitigation Measure AQ-2

CalEEMod was used to compute emissions associated with this mitigation measure assuming that all equipment met U.S. EPA Tier 4 interim engines standards and BAAQMD best management practices for construction were included. With these implemented, the project's construction cancer risk levels and annual PM_{2.5} concentrations, when then added to the project's operational risk levels, would be reduced to 6.2 per million and 0.05 µg/m³, respectively. As a result, the project's construction and operational risks would be reduced below the BAAQMD single-source thresholds.

The resulting cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration almost exceeds the threshold from existing sources alone. Cumulative risks are almost exceeding the PM_{2.5} concentration threshold because of the overwhelming influence of the traffic on the nearby roadways (primarily E. Capitol Expressway) at the MEI. Even with the best available construction mitigation measures, since the project's mitigated PM_{2.5} concentration only represents 6 percent of the total mitigated cumulative risk and mitigation was applied, the incorporation of and additional construction mitigation measures would not make a measurable difference in reducing the cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration and it would still exceed the cumulative threshold. Therefore, the project construction activities would not substantially contribute to the total cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration and the impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Setting

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, GHGs, regulate the earth's temperature. This phenomenon, known as the greenhouse effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. The most common GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water vapor but there are also several others, most importantly methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). These are released into the earth's atmosphere through a variety of natural processes and human activities. Sources of GHGs are generally as follows:

- CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion.
- N₂O is associated with agricultural operations such as fertilization of crops.
- CH₄ is commonly created by off-gassing from agricultural practices (e.g., keeping livestock) and landfill operations.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were widely used as refrigerants, propellants, and cleaning solvents but their production has been stopped by international treaty.
- HFCs are now used as a substitute for CFCs in refrigeration and cooling.
- PFCs and sulfur hexafluoride emissions are commonly created by industries such as aluminum production and semi-conductor manufacturing.

Each GHG has its own potency and effect upon the earth's energy balance. This is expressed in terms of a global warming potential (GWP), with CO₂ being assigned a value of 1 and sulfur hexafluoride being several orders of magnitude stronger. In GHG emission inventories, the weight of each gas is multiplied by its GWP and is measured in units of CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e).

An expanding body of scientific research supports the theory that global climate change is currently affecting changes in weather patterns, average sea level, ocean acidification, chemical reaction rates, and precipitation rates, and that it will increasingly do so in the future. The climate and several naturally occurring resources within California are adversely affected by the global warming trend. Increased precipitation and sea level rise will increase coastal flooding, saltwater intrusion, and degradation of wetlands. Mass migration and/or loss of plant and animal species could also occur. Potential effects of global climate change that could adversely affect human health include more extreme heat waves and heat-related stress; an increase in climate-sensitive diseases; more frequent and intense natural disasters such as flooding, hurricanes and drought; and increased levels of air pollution.

Recent Regulatory Actions for GHG Emissions

Executive Order S-3-05 – California GHG Reduction Targets

Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 was signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2005 to set GHG emission reduction targets for California. The three targets established by this EO are as follows: (1) reduce California's GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2010, (2) reduce California's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, and (3) reduce California's GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

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

Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, codified the State's GHG emissions target by directing CARB to reduce the State's global warming emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 was signed and passed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger on September 27, 2006. Since that time, the CARB, CEC, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and Building Standards Commission have all been developing regulations that will help meet the goals of AB 32 and Executive Order S-3-05, which has a target of reducing GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels.

A Scoping Plan for AB 32 was adopted by CARB in December 2008. It contains the State's main strategies to reduce GHGs from business-as-usual emissions projected in 2020 back down to 1990 levels. Business-As-Usual (BAU) is the projected emissions in 2020, including increases in emissions caused by growth, without any GHG reduction measures. The Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions, including direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, and market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system.

As directed by AB 32, CARB has also approved a statewide GHG emissions limit. On December 6, 2007, CARB staff resolved an amount of 427 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂e as the total statewide GHG 1990 emissions level and 2020 emissions limit. The limit is a cumulative statewide limit, not a sector- or facility-specific limit. CARB updated the future 2020 BAU annual emissions forecast, in light of the economic downturn, to 545 MMT of CO₂e. Two GHG emissions reduction measures currently enacted that were not previously included in the 2008 Scoping Plan baseline inventory were included, further reducing the baseline inventory to 507 MMT of CO₂e. Thus, an estimated reduction of 80 MMT of CO₂e is necessary to reduce statewide emissions to meet the AB 32 target by 2020.

Executive Order B-30-15 & Senate Bill 32 GHG Reduction Targets – 2030 GHG Reduction Target

In April 2015, Governor Brown signed EO B-30-15, which extended the goals of AB 32, setting a greenhouse gas emissions target at 40 percent of 1990 levels by 2030. On September 8, 2016, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill (SB) 32, which legislatively established the GHG reduction target of 40 percent of 1990 levels by 2030. In November 2017, CARB issued *California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*.²³ While the State is on track to exceed the AB 32 scoping plan 2020 targets, this plan is an update to reflect the enacted SB 32 reduction target.

SB 32 was passed in 2016, which codified a 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels. CARB is currently working on a second update to the Scoping Plan to reflect the 2030 target set by Executive Order B-30-15 and codified by SB 32. The proposed Scoping Plan Update was published on January 20, 2017 as directed by SB 32 companion legislation AB 197. The mid-term 2030 target is considered critical by CARB on the path to obtaining an even deeper GHG emissions target of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, as directed in Executive

²³ California Air Resource Board, 2017. *California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Targets*. November. Web: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf

Order S-3-05. The Scoping Plan outlines the suite of policy measures, regulations, planning efforts, and investments in clean technologies and infrastructure, providing a blueprint to continue driving down GHG emissions and obtain the statewide goals.

The new Scoping Plan establishes a strategy that will reduce GHG emissions in California to meet the 2030 target (note that the AB 32 Scoping Plan only addressed 2020 targets and a long-term goal). Key features of this plan are:

- Cap and Trade program places a firm limit on 80 percent of the State's emissions;
- Achieving a 50-percent Renewable Portfolio Standard by 2030 (currently at about 29 percent statewide);
- Increase energy efficiency in existing buildings;
- Develop fuels with an 18-percent reduction in carbon intensity;
- Develop more high-density, transit-oriented housing;
- Develop walkable and bikeable communities;
- Greatly increase the number of electric vehicles on the road and reduce oil demand in half;
- Increase zero-emissions transit so that 100 percent of new buses are zero emissions;
- Reduce freight-related emissions by transitioning to zero emissions where feasible and near-zero emissions with renewable fuels everywhere else; and
- Reduce "super pollutants" by reducing methane and hydrofluorocarbons by 40 percent.

In the updated Scoping Plan, CARB recommends statewide targets of no more than 6 metric tons CO₂e per capita (statewide) by 2030 and no more than 2 metric tons CO₂e per capita by 2050. The statewide per capita targets account for all emissions sectors in the State, statewide population forecasts, and the statewide reductions necessary to achieve the 2030 statewide target under SB 32 and the longer-term State emissions reduction goal of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Executive Order B-55-18 – Carbon Neutrality

In 2018, a new statewide goal was established to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and to maintain net negative emissions thereafter. CARB and other relevant state agencies are tasked with establishing sequestration targets and create policies/programs that would meet this goal.

Senate Bill 375 – California's Regional Transportation and Land Use Planning Efforts (2008)

California enacted legislation (SB 375) to expand the efforts of AB 32 by controlling indirect GHG emissions caused by urban sprawl. SB 375 provides incentives for local governments and applicants to implement new conscientiously planned growth patterns. This includes incentives for creating attractive, walkable, and sustainable communities and revitalizing existing communities. The legislation also allows applicants to bypass certain environmental reviews under CEQA if they build projects consistent with the new sustainable community strategies. Development of more alternative transportation options that would reduce vehicle trips and miles traveled, along with traffic congestion, would be encouraged. SB 375 enhances CARB's ability to reach the AB 32 goals by directing the agency in developing regional GHG emission reduction targets to be achieved from the transportation sector for 2020 and 2035. CARB works with the metropolitan

planning organizations (e.g. Association of Bay Area Governments [ABAG] and Metropolitan Transportation Commission [MTC]) to align their regional transportation, housing, and land use plans to reduce vehicle miles traveled and demonstrate the region's ability to attain its GHG reduction targets. A similar process is used to reduce transportation emissions of ozone precursor pollutants in the Bay Area.

Senate Bill 350 - Renewable Portfolio Standards

In September 2015, the California Legislature passed SB 350, which increases the states Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) for content of electrical generation from the 33 percent target for 2020 to a 50 percent renewables target by 2030.

Senate Bill 100 – Current Renewable Portfolio Standards

In September 2018, SB 100 was signed by Governor Brown to revise California's RPS program goals, furthering California's focus on using renewable energy and carbon-free power sources for its energy needs. The bill would require all California utilities to supply a specific percentage of their retail sales from renewable resources by certain target years. By December 31, 2024, 44 percent of the retail sales would need to be from renewable energy sources, by December 31, 2026 the target would be 40 percent, by December 31, 2017 the target would be 52 percent, and by December 31, 2030 the target would be 60 percent. By December 31, 2045, all California utilities would be required to supply retail electricity that is 100 percent carbon-free and sourced from eligible renewable energy resource to all California end-use customers.

California Building Standards Code – Title 24 Part 11 & Part 6

The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) is part of the California Building Standards Code under Title 24, Part 11.²⁴ The CALGreen Code encourages sustainable construction standards that involve planning/design, energy efficiency, water efficiency resource efficiency, and environmental quality. These green building standard codes are mandatory statewide and are applicable to residential and non-residential developments. The most recent CALGreen Code (2019 California Building Standard Code) was effective as of January 1, 2020.

The California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (California Energy Code) is under Title 24, Part 6 and is overseen by the California Energy Commission (CEC). This code includes design requirements to conserve energy in new residential and non-residential developments, while being cost effective for homeowners. This Energy Code is enforced and verified by cities during the planning and building permit process. The current energy efficiency standards (2019 Energy Code) replaced the 2016 Energy Code as of January 1, 2020. Under the 2019 standards, single-family homes are predicted to be 53 percent more efficient than homes built under the 2016 standard due more stringent energy-efficiency standards and mandatory installation of solar photovoltaic systems. For nonresidential developments, it is predicted that these buildings will use 30 percent less energy due to lightening upgrades.²⁵

²⁴ See: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Resources/Page-Content/Building-Standards-Commission-Resources-List-Folder/CALGreen#:~:text=CALGreen%20is%20the%20first%2Din,to%201990%20levels%20by%202020>.

²⁵ See: https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/Title_24_2019_Building_Standards_FAQ_ada.pdf

Federal and Statewide GHG Emissions

The U.S. EPA reported that in 2018, total gross nationwide GHG emissions were 6,676.6 million metric tons (MMT) carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).²⁶ These emissions were lower than peak levels of 7,416 MMT that were emitted in 2007. CARB updates the statewide GHG emission inventory on an annual basis where the latest inventory includes 2000 through 2017 emissions.²⁷ In 2017, GHG emissions from statewide emitting activities were 424 MMT. The 2017 emissions have decreased by 14 percent since peak levels in 2004 and are 7 MMT below the 1990 emissions level and the State's 2020 GHG limit. Per capita GHG emissions in California have dropped from a 2001 peak of 14.1 MT per person to 10.7 MT per person in 2017. The most recent Bay Area emission inventory was computed for the year 2011.²⁸ The Bay Area GHG emissions were 87 MMT. As a point of comparison, statewide emissions were about 444 MMT in 2011.

Climate Smart San José and Reach Code

Climate Smart San José is a plan to reduce air pollution, save water, and create a stronger and healthier community. The City approved goals and milestones in February 2018 to ensure the City can substantially reduce GHG emissions through reaching the following goals and milestones:

- All new residential buildings will be Zero Net Carbon Emissions (ZNE) by 2020 and all new commercial buildings will be ZNE by 2030 (Note that ZNE buildings would be all electric with a carbon-free electricity source).
- San José Clean Energy (SJCE) will provide 100-percent carbon-free base power by 2021.
- One gigawatt of solar power will be installed in San José by 2040.
- 61 percent of passenger vehicles will be powered by electricity by 2030.

The California Energy Commission (CEC) updates the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards every three years, in alignment with the California Code of regulations. Title 24 Parts 6 and 11 of the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards and the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) address the need for regulations to improve energy efficiency and combat climate change. The 2019 CAL Green standards include substantial changes intended to increase the energy efficiency of buildings. For example, the code encourages the installation of solar and heat pump water heaters in low-rise residential buildings. The 2019 California Code went before City Council in October 2019 for approval, with an effective date of January 1, 2020. As part of this action, the City adopted a "reach code" that requires development projects to exceed the minimum Building Energy Efficiency requirements.²⁹ The City's reach code applies only to new residential and non-residential construction in San José. It incentivizes all-electric construction, requires increased energy efficiency and electrification-readiness for those choosing

²⁶ United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2020. *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2018*. April. Web: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-04/documents/us-ghg-inventory-2020-main-text.pdf>

²⁷ CARB. 2019. *2019 Edition, California Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory: 2000 – 2017*. Web: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2017/ghg_inventory_trends_00-17.pdf

²⁸ BAAQMD. 2015. *Bay Area Emissions Inventory Summary Report: Greenhouse Gases Base Year 2011*. January. Web: http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/emission-inventory/by2011_ghgsummary.pdf accessed Nov. 26, 2019.

²⁹ City of San José Transportation and Environmental Committee, *Building Reach Code for New Construction Memorandum*, August 2019.

to maintain the presence of natural gas. The code requires that non-residential construction include solar readiness. It also requires additional EV charging readiness and/or electric vehicle service equipment (EVSE) installation for all development types.

San José 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy

The 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy (GHGRS)³⁰ is a comprehensive update to the City of San José's original GHGRS and builds on the Envision San José 2040 General Plan and Climate Smart San José [2018], which expanded the City's Green Vision to advance the City towards urban sustainability and reduce GHG emissions through a combination of City initiatives. It was prepared by the City to build on the goals of the previous GHGRS and to further the strategies embedded in other City plans to align with the state's 2030 GHG target (SB 32) and with consideration for the state's long-term emissions goal. The 2030 GHGRS proposes strategies designed to reduce the City's GHG emissions levels to 40 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2030 to meet the long-term target of carbon neutrality by 2045 [Executive Order B-55-18]. The 2030 GHGRS does not have a specific metric ton GHG threshold for project-level construction or operation. The 2030 GHGRS did develop an interim emissions reduction target of 2.94 MT CO₂e/SP by 2030, which was derived through guidance from ARB and OPR to demonstrate consistency with the state's adopted 2030 GHG target (SB 32). Service population (SP) is defined as the number of residents plus the number of people working within San José.

Significance Thresholds

The 2030 GHGRS serves as a Qualified Climate Action Plan for purposes of tiering and streamlining under the CEQA. The Attachment A Development Compliance Checklist serves to apply the relevant General Plan and 2030 GHGRS policies through a streamlined review process for proposed new development projects that are subject to discretionary review and that trigger environmental review under the CEQA. Conformance of the Development Compliance Checklist would mean the project plans to include GHG reduction measures as part of the project, complying with the City's GHG reduction goals, and would then not have an exceedance of GHG emissions. *Attachment 6* includes the 2030 GHGRS Development Compliance Checklist.

Impact-GHG 1: Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

GHG emissions associated with development of the proposed project would occur over the short-term from construction activities, consisting primarily of emissions from equipment exhaust and worker and vendor trips. There would also be long-term operational emissions associated with vehicular traffic within the project vicinity, the generator, energy and water usage, and solid waste disposal. The impact of GHG emissions are determined through the conformance with the GHGRS Checklist. Emissions from the project were computed for informational purposes. Emissions for the proposed project are discussed below and were analyzed using the methodology recommended in the BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines.

³⁰ City of San José. *2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy*. August 2020. Web: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=63605>

CalEEMod Modeling

CalEEMod was used to predict GHG emissions from operation of the site assuming full build-out of the project. The project land use types and size and other project-specific information were input to the model, as described above. CalEEMod output is included in *Attachment 2*.

Service Population

The project service population efficiency rate is based on the number of future full-time employees. Based on information provided by the project applicant, there would be a total of 750 full-time employees. Patients that would seek medical care at the project were not considered in the service population calculation.

Construction GHG Emissions

GHG emissions associated with construction were computed to be 906 MT of CO₂e for the total construction period. These are the emissions from on-site operation of construction equipment, vendor and hauling truck trips, and worker trips. Neither the City nor BAAQMD have an adopted threshold of significance for construction related GHG emissions, though BAAQMD recommends quantifying emissions and disclosing that GHG emissions would occur during construction. BAAQMD also encourages the incorporation of best management practices to reduce GHG emissions during construction where feasible and applicable.

Operational GHG Emissions

The CalEEMod model, along with the project vehicle trip generation rates, was used to estimate daily emissions associated with operation of the fully developed site under the proposed project. Effects from any project-specific sustainability measures were not included in this analysis as they have not been developed yet. As shown in Table 8, annual emissions from the proposed project are predicted to be 3,301 MT of CO₂e in 2030. The service population emissions for the year 2030 are predicted to be 4.40 MT/CO₂e/year/service population. A majority of the emissions would be caused by customers (i.e., patients) traveling to and from the project site.

Table 8. Annual Project GHG Emissions (CO₂e) in Metric Tons

Source Category	Proposed Project in 2024	Proposed Project in 2030
Area	<1	<1
Energy Consumption	132	132
Mobile	2,623	2,332
Solid Waste Generation	815	815
Water Usage	22	22
Metric Ton Total (MT CO₂e/year)	3,592	3,301
Service Population Emissions (MT CO₂e/year/SP)	4.79	4.40

The impact of GHG emissions was addressed in the *Envisions San José 2040 General Plan* Draft Program EIR. The City of San José concluded that the build-out of the 2040 General Plan would

have significant and unavoidable GHG emissions beyond 2020.³¹ Therefore, this project would not contribute or result in a new GHG impact that has not already been identified. In addition, the project is intending to complete and comply with the City's 2030 GHGRS Development Compliance Checklist, which would facilitate GHG reduction strategies approved by the City to reduce the project's GHG emissions. Some of these GHG reduction strategies which could be incorporated with this project include the following:

- Implement green building measures through construction techniques and architectural design,
- Encourage the installation of solar panels or other clean energy power generation,
- Include electric vehicle charging stations,
- Develop a transportation demand management program to reduce the vehicle trips and vehicle miles generated by the project, and
- Include water and waste reduction features.

³¹ City of San Jose, 2011. "3.15.6 Mitigation and Avoidance Measures for Greenhouse Gas Emission Impacts", *Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Envisions San José 2040 General Plan*. June. Web: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22041>

Supporting Documentation

Attachment 1 is the methodology used to compute community risk impacts, including the methods to compute increased cancer risk from exposure to project emissions.

Attachment 2 includes the CalEEMod output for project construction and operational criteria air pollutant. The operational output for 2030 project uses is also included in this attachment. Also included are any modeling assumptions.

Attachment 3 includes the EMFAC2017 emissions modeling. The input files for these calculations are voluminous and are available upon request in digital format.

Attachment 4 is the health risk assessment. This includes the summary of the dispersion modeling and the cancer risk calculations for construction and operation. The AERMOD dispersion modeling files for this assessment, which are quite voluminous, are available upon request and would be provided in digital format.

Attachment 5 includes the cumulative community risk calculations, modeling results, and health risk calculations from sources affecting the MEI.

Attachment 6 includes the 2030 GHGRS Development Compliance Checklist.

Attachment 1: Health Risk Calculation Methodology

Health Risk Calculation Methodology

A health risk assessment (HRA) for exposure to Toxic Air Contaminates (TACs) requires the application of a risk characterization model to the results from the air dispersion model to estimate potential health risk at each sensitive receptor location. The State of California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) develop recommended methods for conducting health risk assessments. The most recent OEHHA risk assessment guidelines were published in February of 2015.³² These guidelines incorporate substantial changes designed to provide for enhanced protection of children, as required by State law, compared to previous published risk assessment guidelines. CARB has provided additional guidance on implementing OEHHA's recommended methods.³³ This HRA used the 2015 OEHHA risk assessment guidelines and CARB guidance. The BAAQMD has adopted recommended procedures for applying the newest OEHHA guidelines as part of Regulation 2, Rule 5: New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants.³⁴ Exposure parameters from the OEHHA guidelines and the recent BAAQMD HRA Guidelines were used in this evaluation.

Cancer Risk

Potential increased cancer risk from inhalation of TACs is calculated based on the TAC concentration over the period of exposure, inhalation dose, the TAC cancer potency factor, and an age sensitivity factor to reflect the greater sensitivity of infants and children to cancer causing TACs. The inhalation dose depends on a person's breathing rate, exposure time and frequency and duration of exposure. These parameters vary depending on the age, or age range, of the persons being exposed and whether the exposure is considered to occur at a residential location or other sensitive receptor location.

The current OEHHA guidance recommends that cancer risk be calculated by age groups to account for different breathing rates and sensitivity to TACs. Specifically, they recommend evaluating risks for the third trimester of pregnancy to age zero, ages zero to less than two (infant exposure), ages two to less than 16 (child exposure), and ages 16 to 70 (adult exposure). Age sensitivity factors (ASFs) associated with the different types of exposure are an ASF of 10 for the third trimester and infant exposures, an ASF of 3 for a child exposure, and an ASF of 1 for an adult exposure. Also associated with each exposure type are different breathing rates, expressed as liters per kilogram of body weight per day (L/kg-day) or liters per kilogram of body weight per 8-hour period for the case of worker or school child exposures. As recommended by the BAAQMD for residential exposures, 95th percentile breathing rates are used for the third trimester and infant exposures, and 80th percentile breathing rates for child and adult exposures. For children at schools and daycare facilities, BAAQMD recommends using the 95th percentile 8-hour breathing rates.

³² OEHHA, 2015. *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, The Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. February.

³³ CARB, 2015. *Risk Management Guidance for Stationary Sources of Air Toxics*. July 23.

³⁴ BAAQMD, 2016. *BAAQMD Air Toxics NSR Program Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Guidelines*. December 2016.

Additionally, CARB and the BAAQMD recommend the use of a residential exposure duration of 30 years for sources with long-term emissions (e.g., roadways). For workers, assumed to be adults, a 25-year exposure period is recommended by the BAAQMD. For school children a 9-year exposure period is recommended by the BAAQMD.

Under previous OEHHA and BAAQMD HRA guidance, residential receptors are assumed to be at their home 24 hours a day, or 100 percent of the time. In the 2015 Risk Assessment Guidance, OEHHA includes adjustments to exposure duration to account for the fraction of time at home (FAH), which can be less than 100 percent of the time, based on updated population and activity statistics. The FAH factors are age-specific and are: 0.85 for third trimester of pregnancy to less than 2 years old, 0.72 for ages 2 to less than 16 years, and 0.73 for ages 16 to 70 years. Use of the FAH factors is allowed by the BAAQMD if there are no schools in the project vicinity have a cancer risk of one in a million or greater assuming 100 percent exposure (FAH = 1.0).

Functionally, cancer risk is calculated using the following parameters and formulas:

$$\text{Cancer Risk (per million)} = CPF \times \text{Inhalation Dose} \times ASF \times ED/AT \times FAH \times 10^6$$

Where:

CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

$$\text{Inhalation Dose} = C_{\text{air}} \times DBR^* \times A \times (EF/365) \times 10^{-6}$$

Where:

C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)

DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)

8HrBR = 8-hour breathing rate (L/kg body weight-8 hours)

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

* An 8-hour breathing rate (8HrBR) is used for worker and school child exposures.

The health risk parameters used in this evaluation are summarized as follows:

Parameter	Exposure Type →	Infant		Child	Adult
	Age Range →	3 rd Trimester	0<2	2 < 16	16 - 30
DPM Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹		1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) 80 th Percentile Rate		273	758	572	261
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) 95 th Percentile Rate		361	1,090	745	335
8-hour Breathing Rate (L/kg-8 hours) 95 th Percentile Rate		-	1,200	520	240
Inhalation Absorption Factor		1	1	1	1
Averaging Time (years)		70	70	70	70
Exposure Duration (years)		0.25	2	14	14*
Exposure Frequency (days/year)		350	350	350	350*
Age Sensitivity Factor		10	10	3	1
Fraction of Time at Home (FAH)		0.85-1.0	0.85-1.0	0.72-1.0	0.73*

* For worker exposures (adult) the exposure duration and frequency are 25 years 250 days/year and FAH is not applicable.

Non-Cancer Hazards

Non-cancer health risk is usually determined by comparing the predicted level of exposure to a chemical to the level of exposure that is not expected to cause any adverse effects (reference exposure level), even to the most susceptible people. Potential non-cancer health hazards from TAC exposure are expressed in terms of a hazard index (HI), which is the ratio of the TAC concentration to a reference exposure level (REL). OEHHHA has defined acceptable concentration levels for contaminants that pose non-cancer health hazards. TAC concentrations below the REL are not expected to cause adverse health impacts, even for sensitive individuals. The total HI is calculated as the sum of the HIs for each TAC evaluated and the total HI is compared to the BAAQMD significance thresholds to determine whether a significant non-cancer health impact from a project would occur.

Typically, for residential projects located near roadways with substantial TAC emissions, the primary TAC of concern with non-cancer health effects is diesel particulate matter (DPM). For DPM, the chronic inhalation REL is 5 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).

Annual PM_{2.5} Concentrations

While not a TAC, fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) has been identified by the BAAQMD as a pollutant with potential non-cancer health effects that should be included when evaluating potential community health impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The thresholds of significance for PM_{2.5} (project level and cumulative) are in terms of an increase in the annual average concentration. When considering PM_{2.5} impacts, the contribution from all sources of PM_{2.5} emissions should be included. For projects with potential impacts from nearby local roadways, the PM_{2.5} impacts should include those from vehicle exhaust emissions, PM_{2.5} generated from vehicle tire and brake wear, and fugitive emissions from re-suspended dust on the roads.

Attachment 2: CalEEMod Input Assumptions and Outputs

Traffic Consultant Trip Gen						CalEEMod Default		
Land Use	Units	Size	Daily Trips	New Trips	Weekday Trip Gen	Weekday	Sat	Sun
Medical Office Building	1,000-sf	150	5220	5220	34.80	36.13	8.96	1.55
						Rev	8.63	1.49

From: Brian Jackson <bjackson@hextrans.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 22, 2020 2:49 PM
To: Leianne Humble <lhumble@ddaplanning.com>
Subject: RE: Medical office trips

Medical-Dental Office Building (Land Use 720) daily rate = 34.8 vehicle trips per 1,000 s.f.

From: Leianne Humble <lhumble@ddaplanning.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 22, 2020 12:58 PM
To: Brian Jackson <bjackson@hextrans.com>
Subject: Medical office trips

Hi Brian,
 For the Evergreen Circle project, do you know what rate we should use for daily trips for a medical office building?
 Thanks
 Leianne

Construction Criteria Air Pollutants						
Unmitigated	ROG	NOX	PM10 Exhaust	PM2.5 Exhaust	CO2e	
Year	Tons				MT	
Construction Equipment						
2022	0.26	2.48	0.12	0.11	359.41	
2023	0.93	0.69	0.03	0.03	116.02	
EMFAC						
2022	0.06	0.55	0.04	0.02	298.14	
2023	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.01	132.17	
Total Construction Emissions by Year						
2022	0.32	3.03	0.16	0.13	657.54	
2023	0.95	0.89	0.05	0.04	248.19	
	Total Construction Emissions					
Tons	1.26	3.92	0.22	0.17	905.74	
Pounds/Workdays	Average Daily Emissions				Workdays	
2022	2.42	23.30	1.26	1.03		260
2023	15.76	14.87	0.86	0.66		120
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		
	Total Construction Emissions					
Pounds	18.19	38.17	2.13	1.69	0.00	
Average	6.64	20.64	1.14	0.91	0.00	380.00
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		
Operational Criteria Air Pollutants						
Unmitigated	ROG	NOX	Total PM10	Total PM2.5		
Year	Tons					
Total	2.09	2.28	2.91	0.81		
	Existing Use Emissions					
Total						
	Net Annual Operational Emissions					
Tons/year	2.09	2.28	2.91	0.81		
Threshold - Tons/year	10.0	10.0	15.0	10.0		
	Average Daily Emissions					
Pounds Per Day	11.46	12.52	15.94	4.41		
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		
Category	CO2e					
	Project	Existing	Project 2030	Existing		
Area	0.02		0.02			
Energy	131.81		131.81			
Mobile	2622.95		2331.52			
Waste	814.70		814.70			
Water	22.57		22.57			
TOTAL	3592.05	0.00	3300.63	0.00		
Net GHG Emissions		3592.05		3300.63		
Service Population	750.00					
Per Capita Emissions		4.79		4.40		

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose - Santa Clara County, Annual

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose
Santa Clara County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Medical Office Building	150.00	1000sqft	3.44	150,000.00	0
Parking Lot	87.00	Space	0.78	34,800.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	719.00	Space	6.47	287,600.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	58
Climate Zone	4			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	Pacific Gas & Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	210	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - PG&E 2017 Rate = 210

Land Use - PD land uses sizes, default acreage

Construction Phase - Default const schedule, added trenching, no demo

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Default const equip & hours

Off-road Equipment - Trecnhing added

Energy Use -

Grading - Assumed 1,000-cy import and export

Trips and VMT - 0 trips EMFAC2017, assume 90,000-sf of concrete trips during building const, assume 50,000-sf of asphalt trips during paving

Vehicle Trips - Traffic provided trip gen

Vehicle Emission Factors - EMFAC2017 Emissions Factors 2024 Santa Clara County

Water And Wastewater - WWTP 100% aerobic

Stationary Sources - Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps - one 1000kw. 1340hp diesel emergency generator, 50hrs/year

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - BMPs, Tier 4 interim mitigation

Energy Mitigation - SVCE by 2021 will provide carbon-free electricity

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	10.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim

tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
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tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
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tblFleetMix	HHD	0.02	0.02
tblFleetMix	HHD	0.02	0.02
tblFleetMix	LDA	0.61	0.59
tblFleetMix	LDA	0.61	0.59
tblFleetMix	LDA	0.61	0.59
tblFleetMix	LDT1	0.04	0.05
tblFleetMix	LDT1	0.04	0.05
tblFleetMix	LDT1	0.04	0.05
tblFleetMix	LDT2	0.18	0.18
tblFleetMix	LDT2	0.18	0.18
tblFleetMix	LDT2	0.18	0.18
tblFleetMix	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tblFleetMix	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tblFleetMix	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tblFleetMix	LHD2	5.0150e-003	5.3025e-003
tblFleetMix	LHD2	5.0150e-003	5.3025e-003
tblFleetMix	LHD2	5.0150e-003	5.3025e-003
tblFleetMix	MCY	5.2490e-003	5.0760e-003
tblFleetMix	MCY	5.2490e-003	5.0760e-003
tblFleetMix	MCY	5.2490e-003	5.0760e-003

tblFleetMix	MDV	0.10	0.11
tblFleetMix	MDV	0.10	0.11
tblFleetMix	MDV	0.10	0.11
tblFleetMix	MH	7.0400e-004	7.5242e-004
tblFleetMix	MH	7.0400e-004	7.5242e-004
tblFleetMix	MH	7.0400e-004	7.5242e-004
tblFleetMix	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblFleetMix	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblFleetMix	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblFleetMix	OBUS	2.1770e-003	1.5888e-003
tblFleetMix	OBUS	2.1770e-003	1.5888e-003
tblFleetMix	OBUS	2.1770e-003	1.5888e-003
tblFleetMix	SBUS	6.3200e-004	9.2007e-004
tblFleetMix	SBUS	6.3200e-004	9.2007e-004
tblFleetMix	SBUS	6.3200e-004	9.2007e-004
tblFleetMix	UBUS	1.5140e-003	1.2476e-003
tblFleetMix	UBUS	1.5140e-003	1.2476e-003
tblFleetMix	UBUS	1.5140e-003	1.2476e-003
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tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	641.35	210
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tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsEF	ROG_EF	2.2480e-003	2.2477e-003
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	HorsePowerValue	0.00	1,340.00
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	HoursPerYear	0.00	50.00
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	NumberOfEquipment	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	250.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	77.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	18.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	20.00	0.00

tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	5.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	183.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	37.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	15.00	0.00
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tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.07	0.00
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tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.04	0.04
tblVehicleEF	HHD	6.1410e-003	0.02
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.0800e-004	1.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	6.9640e-003	2.4710e-003
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tblVehicleEF	HHD	5.9000e-005	1.0000e-006

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tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.00	0.65
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tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.01	9.1590e-003
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tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.10	0.07
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tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.3080e-003	9.8500e-004
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tblVehicleEF	LHD1	2.5370e-003	1.9120e-003
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tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.02	0.03
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tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.01	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	4.0800e-004	5.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.10	0.11
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.06	0.25
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.08	0.04
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tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	4.0800e-004	5.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.12	0.13
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.06	0.25
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.09	0.04
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.45	0.33
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.16	0.25
tblVehicleEF	MCY	18.47	18.60
tblVehicleEF	MCY	10.21	9.06
tblVehicleEF	MCY	170.05	210.08
tblVehicleEF	MCY	44.74	60.71
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tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.32	0.27
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.0290e-003	1.9970e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	3.5220e-003	2.9300e-003
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tblVehicleEF	MCY	3.3110e-003	2.7520e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.90	1.80
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.68	0.68
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.49	0.98

tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.18	2.19
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.58	1.89
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.18	1.93
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.0670e-003	2.0790e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	6.7900e-004	6.0100e-004
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tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.68	0.68
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.49	0.98
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.71	2.72
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.58	1.89
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.38	2.10
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tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.01	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.97	0.78
tblVehicleEF	MDV	2.43	2.96
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tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.21	0.29
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tblVehicleEF	MDV	1.6290e-003	1.3260e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	2.2460e-003	1.6640e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.06	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.16	0.13
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.06	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.02	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.10	0.43
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.18	0.34
tblVehicleEF	MDV	4.2980e-003	3.6060e-003

tblVehicleEF	MDV	1.0280e-003	7.7100e-004
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.06	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.16	0.13
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.06	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.03	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.10	0.43
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.20	0.38
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	9.5570e-003
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MH	1.61	0.93
tblVehicleEF	MH	5.16	2.03
tblVehicleEF	MH	1,207.03	1,501.42
tblVehicleEF	MH	58.43	18.14
tblVehicleEF	MH	1.20	1.31
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.77	0.24
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MH	1.0680e-003	2.6100e-004
tblVehicleEF	MH	3.2200e-003	3.2790e-003
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MH	9.8200e-004	2.4000e-004
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.74	0.64
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.06	0.05
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.26	0.23
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.08	0.06
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	1.30
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.30	0.09
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MH	6.7400e-004	1.7900e-004
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.74	0.64

tblVehicleEF	MH	0.06	0.05
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.26	0.23
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.11	0.08
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	1.30
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.33	0.10
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	3.5790e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	4.0660e-003	1.6940e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.04	9.1320e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.37	0.39
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.33	0.23
tblVehicleEF	MHD	5.40	1.07
tblVehicleEF	MHD	133.37	72.08
tblVehicleEF	MHD	1,186.25	1,080.76
tblVehicleEF	MHD	60.77	9.15
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.36	0.41
tblVehicleEF	MHD	1.10	1.45
tblVehicleEF	MHD	10.18	1.70
tblVehicleEF	MHD	1.0800e-004	3.6900e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	3.1100e-003	7.0230e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	8.7400e-004	1.1500e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	1.0300e-004	3.5300e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	2.9690e-003	6.7130e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	8.0400e-004	1.0600e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	8.3100e-004	3.8300e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.04	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	4.4000e-004	1.9800e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.04	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	0.10
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.32	0.05

tblVehicleEF	MHD	1.2850e-003	6.8400e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MHD	7.0200e-004	9.1000e-005
tblVehicleEF	MHD	8.3100e-004	3.8300e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.04	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.03	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	4.4000e-004	1.9800e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.05	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	0.10
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.35	0.05
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.01	7.0640e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	5.8410e-003	3.6240e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.24	0.58
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.41	0.43
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	4.81	1.84
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	100.21	92.66
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1,290.88	1,326.08
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	66.64	15.18
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.21	0.38
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.91	1.47
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.68	1.09
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.9000e-005	1.2200e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.7550e-003	7.3930e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	8.3600e-004	1.4500e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.9000e-005	1.1700e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.6160e-003	7.0600e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	7.6900e-004	1.3300e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.1720e-003	1.0900e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.02	0.02

tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.03	0.05
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	5.1800e-004	4.8500e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.04	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.03	0.18
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.30	0.09
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	9.6800e-004	8.8000e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	7.5100e-004	1.5000e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.1720e-003	1.0900e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.04	0.06
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	5.1800e-004	4.8500e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.05	0.03
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.03	0.18
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.33	0.10
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.82	0.05
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	6.0180e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.07	4.9720e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	8.25	2.27
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.95	0.49
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	9.30	0.72
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1,096.83	346.78
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1,045.14	1,049.23
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	56.99	4.12
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	7.84	3.44
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	3.38	4.65
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	11.88	0.86
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	6.9900e-003	3.6120e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	0.03

tblVehicleEF	SBUS	9.2200e-004	4.8000e-005
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	6.6880e-003	3.4560e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	2.6210e-003	2.7190e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	0.03
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	8.4800e-004	4.4000e-005
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	3.3520e-003	5.6700e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.04	5.5090e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.98	0.25
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.4930e-003	2.4700e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.10	0.08
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	0.04
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.46	0.03
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.01	3.3010e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	7.3000e-004	4.1000e-005
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	3.3520e-003	5.6700e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.04	5.5090e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.42	0.36
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.4930e-003	2.4700e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.13	0.10
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	0.04
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.51	0.03
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.23	1.35
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.04	1.5380e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	4.19	10.12
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	7.24	0.14
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	2,047.05	1,597.16
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	107.16	1.39
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	8.64	0.73
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	14.31	0.01

tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.59	0.07
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.01	0.03
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.19	5.3280e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.1060e-003	1.5000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.25	0.03
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	3.0000e-003	8.3320e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.18	5.0960e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.0170e-003	1.4000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.8960e-003	2.1000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.03	1.6100e-004
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	9.9500e-004	9.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.45	0.02
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	7.1180e-003	8.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.55	6.4070e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.02	0.01
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.2020e-003	1.4000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.8960e-003	2.1000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.03	1.6100e-004
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	9.9500e-004	9.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.73	1.38
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	7.1180e-003	8.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.61	7.0150e-003
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.96	8.63
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.55	1.49
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	36.13	34.80
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPerce nt	2.21	0.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPerce nt	2.21	0.00

tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPerce nt	2.21	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.2598	2.4831	2.3616	4.1300e-003	0.2205	0.1225	0.3430	0.1036	0.1145	0.2181	0.0000	357.0538	357.0538	0.0941	0.0000	359.4064
2023	0.9256	0.6903	0.8137	1.3400e-003	0.0000	0.0338	0.0338	0.0000	0.0317	0.0317	0.0000	115.3020	115.3020	0.0287	0.0000	116.0192
Maximum	0.9256	2.4831	2.3616	4.1300e-003	0.2205	0.1225	0.3430	0.1036	0.1145	0.2181	0.0000	357.0538	357.0538	0.0941	0.0000	359.4064

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0780	1.5684	2.6631	4.1300e-003	0.0992	0.0112	0.1105	0.0233	0.0112	0.0345	0.0000	357.0534	357.0534	0.0941	0.0000	359.4060
2023	0.8757	0.5475	0.9062	1.3400e-003	0.0000	3.8000e-003	3.8000e-003	0.0000	3.8000e-003	3.8000e-003	0.0000	115.3019	115.3019	0.0287	0.0000	116.0191
Maximum	0.8757	1.5684	2.6631	4.1300e-003	0.0992	0.0112	0.1105	0.0233	0.0112	0.0345	0.0000	357.0534	357.0534	0.0941	0.0000	359.4060

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	19.55	33.33	-12.41	0.00	55.00	90.39	69.68	77.50	89.74	84.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	1-3-2022	4-2-2022	1.0342	0.5253
2	4-3-2022	7-2-2022	0.5630	0.3720
3	7-3-2022	10-2-2022	0.5691	0.3761
4	10-3-2022	1-2-2023	0.5682	0.3761
5	1-3-2023	4-2-2023	0.5129	0.3679
6	4-3-2023	7-2-2023	1.0859	1.0430
		Highest	1.0859	1.0430

2.2 Overall Operational
Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Energy	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	440.0995	440.0995	0.0452	0.0112	444.5767
Mobile	1.3301	1.9177	9.8198	0.0268	2.8698	0.0219	2.8916	0.7678	0.0204	0.7882	0.0000	2,619.8436	2,619.8436	0.1242	0.0000	2,622.95
Stationary	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	328.8454	0.0000	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	6.6593	10.8966	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Total	2.0907	2.284	10.0699	0.0278	2.8698	0.0391	2.9089	0.7678	0.0377	0.8055	335.5046	3,096.3702	3,431.8748	19.6316	0.0260	3,930.4206

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										Mt/yr					
Area	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Energy	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
Mobile	1.3301	1.9177	9.8198	0.0268	2.8698	0.0219	2.8916	0.7678	0.0204	0.7882	0.0000	2,619.8436	2,619.8436	0.1242	0.0000	2,622.9476
Stationary	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	328.8454	0.0000	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	6.6593	10.8966	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Total	2.0907	2.2840	10.0699	0.0278	2.8698	0.0391	2.9089	0.7678	0.0377	0.8055	335.5046	2,787.3055	3,122.8101	19.5889	0.0172	3,617.6575

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.98	9.01	0.22	33.94	7.96

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/3/2022	1/14/2022	5	10	
2	Grading	Grading	1/15/2022	2/25/2022	5	30	
3	Trenching	Trenching	1/15/2022	1/28/2022	5	10	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/26/2022	4/21/2023	5	300	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	4/22/2023	5/19/2023	5	20	
6	Paving	Paving	5/20/2023	6/16/2023	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 75

Acres of Paving: 7.25

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 225,000; Non-Residential Outdoor: 75,000; Striped Parking Area:

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Trenching	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
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Site Preparation	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Trenching	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

Replace Ground Cover

Water Exposed Area

Reduce Vehicle Speed on Unpaved Roads

3.2 Site Preparation - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0159	0.1654	0.0985	1.9000e-004		8.0600e-003	8.0600e-003		7.4200e-003	7.4200e-003	0.0000	16.7197	16.7197	5.4100e-003	0.0000	16.8549
Total	0.0159	0.1654	0.0985	1.9000e-004	0.0903	8.0600e-003	0.0984	0.0497	7.4200e-003	0.0571	0.0000	16.7197	16.7197	5.4100e-003	0.0000	16.8549

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0586	0.0000	0.0586	0.0121	0.0000	0.0121	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0152	0.2891	0.5508	9.3000e-004		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000	81.8018	81.8018	0.0265	0.0000	82.4632
Total	0.0152	0.2891	0.5508	9.3000e-004	0.0586	1.5200e-003	0.0601	0.0121	1.5200e-003	0.0137	0.0000	81.8018	81.8018	0.0265	0.0000	82.4632

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.4 Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	1.8400e-003	0.0173	0.0275	4.0000e-005		8.8000e-004	8.8000e-004		8.1000e-004	8.1000e-004	0.0000	3.6344	3.6344	1.1800e-003	0.0000	3.6638
Total	1.8400e-003	0.0173	0.0275	4.0000e-005		8.8000e-004	8.8000e-004		8.1000e-004	8.1000e-004	0.0000	3.6344	3.6344	1.1800e-003	0.0000	3.6638

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	6.7000e-004	0.0182	0.0313	4.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	3.6344	3.6344	1.1800e-003	0.0000	3.6638
Total	6.7000e-004	0.0182	0.0313	4.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	3.6344	3.6344	1.1800e-003	0.0000	3.6638

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.5 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1877	1.7177	1.8000	2.9600e-003		0.0890	0.0890		0.0837	0.0837	0.0000	254.8978	254.8978	0.0611	0.0000	256.4244
Total	0.1877	1.7177	1.8000	2.9600e-003		0.0890	0.0890		0.0837	0.0837	0.0000	254.8978	254.8978	0.0611	0.0000	256.4244

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0587	1.2003	1.9661	2.9600e-003		9.3100e-003	9.3100e-003		9.3100e-003	9.3100e-003	0.0000	254.8975	254.8975	0.0611	0.0000	256.4241
Total	0.0587	1.2003	1.9661	2.9600e-003		9.3100e-003	9.3100e-003		9.3100e-003	9.3100e-003	0.0000	254.8975	254.8975	0.0611	0.0000	256.4241

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
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Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0213	0.4365	0.7150	1.0800e-003		3.3800e-003	3.3800e-003		3.3800e-003	3.3800e-003	0.0000	92.7218	92.7218	0.0221	0.0000	93.2732
Total	0.0213	0.4365	0.7150	1.0800e-003		3.3800e-003	3.3800e-003		3.3800e-003	3.3800e-003	0.0000	92.7218	92.7218	0.0221	0.0000	93.2732

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.8494					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9200e-003	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571
Total	0.8513	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					

Archit. Coating	0.8494					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	5.4000e-004	0.0106	0.0183	3.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571
Total	0.8499	0.0106	0.0183	3.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

3.7 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0103	0.1019	0.1458	2.3000e-004		5.1000e-003	5.1000e-003		4.6900e-003	4.6900e-003	0.0000	20.0269	20.0269	6.4800e-003	0.0000	20.1888
Paving	1.0200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0114	0.1019	0.1458	2.3000e-004		5.1000e-003	5.1000e-003		4.6900e-003	4.6900e-003	0.0000	20.0269	20.0269	6.4800e-003	0.0000	20.1888

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.3400e-003	0.1004	0.1730	2.3000e-004		3.7000e-004	3.7000e-004		3.7000e-004	3.7000e-004	0.0000	20.0268	20.0268	6.4800e-003	0.0000	20.1888
Paving	1.0200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	4.3600e-003	0.1004	0.1730	2.3000e-004		3.7000e-004	3.7000e-004		3.7000e-004	3.7000e-004	0.0000	20.0268	20.0268	6.4800e-003	0.0000	20.1888

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	1.3301	1.9177	9.8198	0.0268	2.8698	0.0219	2.8916	0.7678	0.0204	0.7882	0.0000	2,619.8436	2,619.8436	0.1242	0.0000	2,622.9476
Unmitigated	1.3301	1.9177	9.8198	0.0268	2.8698	0.0219	2.8916	0.7678	0.0204	0.7882	0.0000	2,619.8436	2,619.8436	0.1242	0.0000	2,622.9476

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Medical Office Building	5,220.00	1,294.50	223.50	7,722,189	7,722,189
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Total	5,220.00	1,294.50	223.50	7,722,189	7,722,189
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4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Medical Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	29.60	51.40	19.00	60	30	10
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Medical Office Building	0.591953	0.053004	0.176619	0.106733	0.020956	0.005303	0.013483	0.022364	0.001589	0.001248	0.005076	0.000920	0.000752
Parking Lot	0.591953	0.053004	0.176619	0.106733	0.020956	0.005303	0.013483	0.022364	0.001589	0.001248	0.005076	0.000920	0.000752
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.591953	0.053004	0.176619	0.106733	0.020956	0.005303	0.013483	0.022364	0.001589	0.001248	0.005076	0.000920	0.000752

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Percent of Electricity Use Generated with Renewable Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	309.0647	309.0647	0.0427	8.8300e-003	312.7632
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
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5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas s Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Medical Office Building	2.4555e+006	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Electricity	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

Mitigated

	NaturalGas s Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Medical Office Building	2.4555e+006	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Electricity	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	2.6745e+006	254.7579	0.0352	7.2800e-003	257.8065
Parking Lot	12180	1.1602	1.6000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.1741
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	557944	53.1466	7.3400e-003	1.5200e-003	53.7826
Total		309.0647	0.0427	8.8300e-003	312.7632

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Unmitigated	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0849					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.6067					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	8.1000e-004	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Total	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0849					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.6067					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	8.1000e-004	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Total	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7700e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Unmitigated	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			

Medical Office Building	18.8221 / 3.58516	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	18.8221 / 3.58516	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			

Mitigated	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Unmitigated	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	1620	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	1620	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Emergency Generator	1	0	50	1340	0.73	Diesel

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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10.1 Stationary Sources

Unmitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Emergency Generator - Diesel (750 - 8000 HP)	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028
Total	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028

11.0 Vegetation

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose - Santa Clara County, Annual

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose - 2030
Santa Clara County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Medical Office Building	150.00	1000sqft	3.44	150,000.00	0
Parking Lot	87.00	Space	0.78	34,800.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	719.00	Space	6.47	287,600.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	58
Climate Zone	4			Operational Year	2030
Utility Company	Pacific Gas & Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	210	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - PG&E 2017 Rate = 210

Land Use - PD land uses sizes, default acreage

Construction Phase - Default const schedule, added trenching, no demo

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Default const equip & hours

Off-road Equipment - Trenching added

Energy Use -

Grading - Assumed 1,000-cy import and export

Trips and VMT - 0 trips EMFAC2017, assume 90,000-sf of concrete trips during building const, assume 50,000-sf of asphalt trips during paving

Vehicle Trips - Traffic provided trip gen

Vehicle Emission Factors - EMFAC2017 Emissions Factors 2030 Santa Clara County

Water And Wastewater - WWTP 100% aerobic

Stationary Sources - Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps - one 1000kw. 1340hp diesel emergency generator, 50hrs/year

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - BMPs, Tier 4 interim mitigation

Energy Mitigation - SVCE by 2021 will provide carbon-free electricity

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	10.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim

tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tbiFleetMix	HHD	0.02	0.02
tbiFleetMix	HHD	0.02	0.02
tbiFleetMix	HHD	0.02	0.02
tbiFleetMix	LDA	0.62	0.60
tbiFleetMix	LDA	0.62	0.60
tbiFleetMix	LDA	0.62	0.60
tbiFleetMix	LDT1	0.03	0.05
tbiFleetMix	LDT1	0.03	0.05
tbiFleetMix	LDT1	0.03	0.05
tbiFleetMix	LDT2	0.18	0.17
tbiFleetMix	LDT2	0.18	0.17
tbiFleetMix	LDT2	0.18	0.17
tbiFleetMix	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tbiFleetMix	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tbiFleetMix	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tbiFleetMix	LHD2	5.0600e-003	5.5563e-003
tbiFleetMix	LHD2	5.0600e-003	5.5563e-003
tbiFleetMix	LHD2	5.0600e-003	5.5563e-003
tbiFleetMix	MCY	5.1220e-003	4.7803e-003
tbiFleetMix	MCY	5.1220e-003	4.7803e-003
tbiFleetMix	MCY	5.1220e-003	4.7803e-003

tblFleetMix	MDV	0.10	0.11
tblFleetMix	MDV	0.10	0.11
tblFleetMix	MDV	0.10	0.11
tblFleetMix	MH	6.5100e-004	7.2763e-004
tblFleetMix	MH	6.5100e-004	7.2763e-004
tblFleetMix	MH	6.5100e-004	7.2763e-004
tblFleetMix	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblFleetMix	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblFleetMix	MHD	0.01	0.01
tblFleetMix	OBUS	2.2210e-003	1.4429e-003
tblFleetMix	OBUS	2.2210e-003	1.4429e-003
tblFleetMix	OBUS	2.2210e-003	1.4429e-003
tblFleetMix	SBUS	6.4600e-004	9.0041e-004
tblFleetMix	SBUS	6.4600e-004	9.0041e-004
tblFleetMix	SBUS	6.4600e-004	9.0041e-004
tblFleetMix	UBUS	1.4700e-003	1.1782e-003
tblFleetMix	UBUS	1.4700e-003	1.1782e-003
tblFleetMix	UBUS	1.4700e-003	1.1782e-003
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	1,000.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	1,000.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	641.35	210
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsEF	CH4_EF	0.07	0.07
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsEF	ROG_EF	2.2480e-003	2.2477e-003
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	HorsePowerValue	0.00	1,340.00
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	HoursPerYear	0.00	50.00
tblStationaryGeneratorsPumpsUse	NumberOfEquipment	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	250.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	77.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	18.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	20.00	0.00

tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	5.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	183.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	37.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	15.00	0.00
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.27	0.02
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.06	0.05
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.06	0.00
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.43	6.28
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.94	0.41
tblVehicleEF	HHD	4.01	6.6850e-003
tblVehicleEF	HHD	4,037.05	930.05
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1,498.85	1,226.35
tblVehicleEF	HHD	12.27	0.05
tblVehicleEF	HHD	12.16	5.20
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.59	2.52
tblVehicleEF	HHD	19.20	2.31
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tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.04	0.04
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tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.3500e-004	1.0000e-006
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tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.03	0.03
tblVehicleEF	HHD	8.8550e-003	8.9050e-003
tblVehicleEF	HHD	5.4140e-003	0.02
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.2400e-004	1.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.0100e-004	1.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	4.6010e-003	5.8000e-005
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.37	0.42
tblVehicleEF	HHD	6.4000e-005	1.0000e-006

tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.08	0.02
tblVehicleEF	HHD	4.1900e-004	2.8400e-004
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.07	2.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.04	8.6530e-003
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.8800e-004	1.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	1.0100e-004	1.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	4.6010e-003	5.8000e-005
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.43	0.49
tblVehicleEF	HHD	6.4000e-005	1.0000e-006
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.15	0.07
tblVehicleEF	HHD	4.1900e-004	2.8400e-004
tblVehicleEF	HHD	0.08	2.0000e-006
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tblVehicleEF	LDA	2.1050e-003	0.03
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.33	0.41
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.63	1.72
tblVehicleEF	LDA	181.37	213.89
tblVehicleEF	LDA	42.51	45.13
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.03	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.03	0.13
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tblVehicleEF	LDA	1.8260e-003	1.2750e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDA	1.0560e-003	8.5500e-004
tblVehicleEF	LDA	1.6790e-003	1.1720e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.06	0.06
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LDA	4.7560e-003	3.2470e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.03	0.17

tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.03	0.12
tblVehicleEF	LDA	1.8150e-003	9.0000e-005
tblVehicleEF	LDA	4.3500e-004	0.00
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.06	0.06
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LDA	6.9190e-003	4.7160e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.03	0.17
tblVehicleEF	LDA	0.03	0.13
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	3.6800e-003	1.6710e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	4.5270e-003	0.04
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.55	0.54
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	1.12	1.85
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	233.07	258.41
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	54.62	55.17
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.05	0.03
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.06	0.15
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	1.4520e-003	1.0700e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	2.1870e-003	1.4610e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	1.3350e-003	9.8400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	2.0110e-003	1.3440e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.05	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.12	0.09
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.04	0.04
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	9.1170e-003	6.5000e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.09	0.36
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.06	0.15
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	2.3350e-003	2.5670e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	5.6500e-004	0.00
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.05	0.05

tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.12	0.09
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.04	0.04
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.01	9.4830e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.09	0.36
tblVehicleEF	LDT1	0.07	0.17
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	2.9960e-003	1.7260e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	3.1970e-003	0.04
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.49	0.56
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.89	2.29
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	264.16	267.33
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	61.38	57.57
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.04	0.03
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.05	0.17
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	1.3060e-003	1.0250e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	2.0190e-003	1.3400e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	1.2010e-003	9.4400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	1.8570e-003	1.2320e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.03	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.07	0.09
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.03	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	7.4390e-003	6.5530e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.06	0.34
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.04	0.18
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	2.6450e-003	9.4800e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	6.2800e-004	8.5000e-005
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.03	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.07	0.09
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.03	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.01	9.5240e-003
tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.06	0.34

tblVehicleEF	LDT2	0.05	0.20
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	3.9820e-003	4.1480e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	8.6490e-003	5.1950e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.01	9.0230e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.14	0.18
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.61	0.47
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.67	0.89
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	8.93	8.25
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	641.43	698.55
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	26.94	10.09
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.06	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.53	0.30
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.67	0.23
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	7.8900e-004	9.1500e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.01	9.9010e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.01	7.0190e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	6.6500e-004	2.1000e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	7.5500e-004	8.7500e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	2.6030e-003	2.4750e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	9.7020e-003	6.6710e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	6.1100e-004	1.9300e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.8620e-003	1.4030e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.08	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.01	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.0210e-003	7.7200e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.10	0.07
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.26	0.43
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.15	0.04
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	8.9000e-005	8.0000e-005
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	6.2670e-003	6.8120e-003

tblVehicleEF	LHD1	3.0000e-004	1.0000e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.8620e-003	1.4030e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.08	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	1.0210e-003	7.7200e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.11	0.09
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.26	0.43
tblVehicleEF	LHD1	0.16	0.05
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	2.5430e-003	2.5050e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	5.3180e-003	5.3390e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	3.2330e-003	4.8110e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.12	0.13
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.45	0.49
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.88	0.48
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	13.62	13.00
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	675.95	679.81
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	21.83	6.44
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.07	0.07
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.22	0.38
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.26	0.12
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	1.0460e-003	1.5020e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	9.3120e-003	0.01
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	3.7400e-004	1.0600e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	1.0000e-003	1.4370e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	2.7080e-003	2.7110e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	8.8860e-003	0.01
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	3.4400e-004	9.8000e-005
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	5.1500e-004	6.4200e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.02	0.02

tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	3.0800e-004	3.7400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.09	0.10
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.04	0.14
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.04	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	1.3300e-004	1.2400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	6.5670e-003	6.5570e-003
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	2.3300e-004	6.4000e-005
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	5.1500e-004	6.4200e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.01	0.02
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	3.0800e-004	3.7400e-004
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.11	0.11
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.04	0.14
tblVehicleEF	LHD2	0.05	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.46	0.32
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.16	0.25
tblVehicleEF	MCY	17.52	17.61
tblVehicleEF	MCY	10.34	9.20
tblVehicleEF	MCY	171.38	209.76
tblVehicleEF	MCY	42.85	59.23
tblVehicleEF	MCY	1.14	1.14
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.32	0.27
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.1570e-003	2.1380e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	3.3210e-003	2.8620e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.0120e-003	1.9940e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	3.1070e-003	2.6760e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.88	1.79
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.61	0.63
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.46	0.95

tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.12	2.13
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.46	1.49
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.11	1.88
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.0640e-003	2.0760e-003
tblVehicleEF	MCY	6.5900e-004	5.8600e-004
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.88	1.79
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.61	0.63
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.46	0.95
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.66	2.67
tblVehicleEF	MCY	0.46	1.49
tblVehicleEF	MCY	2.30	2.04
tblVehicleEF	MDV	5.1180e-003	1.7720e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	7.2260e-003	0.04
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.68	0.55
tblVehicleEF	MDV	1.51	2.32
tblVehicleEF	MDV	358.67	322.27
tblVehicleEF	MDV	82.28	67.92
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.07	0.04
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.11	0.18
tblVehicleEF	MDV	1.3880e-003	1.0340e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	2.0820e-003	1.3440e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	1.2780e-003	9.5400e-004
tblVehicleEF	MDV	1.9150e-003	1.2360e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.05	0.06
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.13	0.10
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.05	0.06
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.01	6.8870e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.09	0.34
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.10	0.20
tblVehicleEF	MDV	3.5870e-003	2.9760e-003

tblVehicleEF	MDV	8.4800e-004	6.2800e-004
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.05	0.06
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.13	0.10
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.05	0.06
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.02	9.9830e-003
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.09	0.34
tblVehicleEF	MDV	0.11	0.22
tblVehicleEF	MH	8.2310e-003	5.0270e-003
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.45	0.31
tblVehicleEF	MH	3.72	1.64
tblVehicleEF	MH	1,184.19	1,350.27
tblVehicleEF	MH	56.79	15.54
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.84	1.06
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.62	0.24
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MH	8.8300e-004	2.1200e-004
tblVehicleEF	MH	3.2210e-003	3.2970e-003
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MH	8.1200e-004	1.9500e-004
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.46	0.35
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.04	0.03
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.18	0.14
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.04	0.04
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.54
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.22	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MH	6.3200e-004	1.5400e-004
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.46	0.35

tblVehicleEF	MH	0.04	0.03
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.18	0.14
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.05	0.05
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.01	0.54
tblVehicleEF	MH	0.24	0.08
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	3.8320e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	2.7470e-003	1.0340e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.03	8.3830e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.37	0.41
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.25	0.15
tblVehicleEF	MHD	3.74	0.87
tblVehicleEF	MHD	131.96	65.10
tblVehicleEF	MHD	1,167.79	993.45
tblVehicleEF	MHD	59.45	8.55
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.34	0.34
tblVehicleEF	MHD	1.04	1.43
tblVehicleEF	MHD	9.99	1.69
tblVehicleEF	MHD	5.2000e-005	1.6200e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	3.0080e-003	7.0060e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	8.2100e-004	1.1200e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	5.0000e-005	1.5500e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	2.8710e-003	6.6960e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	7.5400e-004	1.0300e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	6.4300e-004	2.8900e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.03	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	MHD	3.8200e-004	1.6800e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.04	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.23	0.04

tblVehicleEF	MHD	1.2710e-003	6.1800e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.01	9.4800e-003
tblVehicleEF	MHD	6.6000e-004	8.5000e-005
tblVehicleEF	MHD	6.4300e-004	2.8900e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.03	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.03	0.03
tblVehicleEF	MHD	3.8200e-004	1.6800e-004
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.05	0.01
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.02	0.07
tblVehicleEF	MHD	0.25	0.05
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.01	7.0980e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	4.0840e-003	2.1970e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.02	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.24	0.64
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.30	0.26
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	4.08	1.58
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	110.55	97.36
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1,272.30	1,210.85
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	64.94	13.46
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.24	0.43
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.85	1.45
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.74	1.13
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.2000e-005	1.4200e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.8340e-003	7.8820e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	9.3800e-004	1.5600e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.1000e-005	1.3600e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	2.6900e-003	7.5260e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	8.6200e-004	1.4400e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.1660e-003	1.0620e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.01	0.02

tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.03	0.05
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	5.3200e-004	4.8700e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.04	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.03	0.18
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.26	0.08
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.0660e-003	9.2400e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	7.2100e-004	1.3300e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	1.1660e-003	1.0620e-003
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.01	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.05	0.06
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	5.3200e-004	4.8700e-004
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.05	0.02
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.03	0.18
tblVehicleEF	OBUS	0.28	0.08
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.81	0.07
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	7.6490e-003	4.4040e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.06	6.3380e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	8.87	2.93
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.48	0.37
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	7.57	0.86
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1,023.58	337.48
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1,008.60	970.50
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	61.81	5.06
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	4.35	2.71
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.72	3.09
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	10.76	1.18
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	2.1870e-003	2.0480e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.01	0.01
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	8.4940e-003	0.02

tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.1020e-003	6.8000e-005
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	2.0920e-003	1.9600e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	2.5880e-003	2.6690e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	8.1060e-003	0.02
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.0130e-003	6.2000e-005
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	3.7080e-003	8.7000e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.03	8.3040e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.05	0.32
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.7580e-003	4.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.07	0.06
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	0.05
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.40	0.04
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.01	3.2190e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	9.7440e-003	9.2880e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	7.4900e-004	5.0000e-005
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	3.7080e-003	8.7000e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.03	8.3040e-003
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.53	0.46
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	1.7580e-003	4.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.08	0.07
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.02	0.05
tblVehicleEF	SBUS	0.43	0.04
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.23	1.86
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.05	2.1860e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	3.04	14.11
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	7.59	0.14
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1,937.16	1,668.67
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	126.43	1.40
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	4.75	0.71
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	13.02	0.02

tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.54	0.07
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.01	0.03
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.10	5.1160e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.3960e-003	1.5000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.23	0.03
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	3.0000e-003	8.3320e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.10	4.8930e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.2840e-003	1.4000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	2.5990e-003	6.1000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.04	8.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.5170e-003	3.6000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.23	0.03
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	9.4350e-003	4.9280e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.65	9.2610e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.02	0.01
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.4020e-003	1.4000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	2.5990e-003	6.1000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.04	8.1400e-004
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	1.5170e-003	3.6000e-005
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.48	1.90
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	9.4350e-003	4.9280e-003
tblVehicleEF	UBUS	0.71	0.01
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.96	8.63
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.55	1.49
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	36.13	34.80
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPerce nt	2.21	0.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPerce nt	2.21	0.00

tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.2 Overall Operational
Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Energy	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	440.0995	440.0995	0.0452	0.0112	444.5767
Mobile	0.9933	1.5868	7.8838	0.0240	2.8703	0.0177	2.8880	0.7680	0.0165	0.7845	0.0000	2,329.1528	2,329.1528	0.0947	0.0000	2,331.5212
Stationary	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	328.8454	0.0000	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	6.6593	10.8966	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Total	1.7539	1.9531	8.1338	0.0250	2.8703	0.0349	2.9053	0.7680	0.0338	0.8018	335.5046	2,805.6794	3,141.1841	19.6022	0.0260	3,638.9942

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Energy	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
Mobile	0.9933	1.5868	7.8838	0.0240	2.8703	0.0177	2.8880	0.7680	0.0165	0.7845	0.0000	2,329.1528	2,329.1528	0.0947	0.0000	2,331.52
Stationary	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	328.8454	0.0000	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	6.6593	10.8966	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Total	1.7539	1.9531	8.1338	0.0250	2.8703	0.0349	2.9053	0.7680	0.0338	0.8018	335.5046	2,496.6147	2,832.1194	19.5595	0.0172	3,326.2311

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.02	9.84	0.22	33.94	8.59

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.9933	1.5868	7.8838	0.0240	2.8703	0.0177	2.8880	0.7680	0.0165	0.7845	0.0000	2,329.1528	2,329.1528	0.0947	0.0000	2,331.5212
Unmitigated	0.9933	1.5868	7.8838	0.0240	2.8703	0.0177	2.8880	0.7680	0.0165	0.7845	0.0000	2,329.1528	2,329.1528	0.0947	0.0000	2,331.5212

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Medical Office Building	5,220.00	1,294.50	223.50	7,722,189	7,722,189
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	5,220.00	1,294.50	223.50	7,722,189	7,722,189

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-S	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Medical Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	29.60	51.40	19.00	60	30	10
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Medical Office Building	0.595423	0.053963	0.171400	0.106522	0.021043	0.005556	0.013639	0.023425	0.001443	0.001178	0.004780	0.000900	0.000728
Parking Lot	0.595423	0.053963	0.171400	0.106522	0.021043	0.005556	0.013639	0.023425	0.001443	0.001178	0.004780	0.000900	0.000728
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.595423	0.053963	0.171400	0.106522	0.021043	0.005556	0.013639	0.023425	0.001443	0.001178	0.004780	0.000900	0.000728

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Percent of Electricity Use Generated with Renewable Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	309.0647	309.0647	0.0427	8.8300e-003	312.7632
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Medical Office Building	2.4555e+006	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Medical Office Building	2.4555e+006	0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Electricity	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0132	0.1204	0.1011	7.2000e-004		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003		9.1500e-003	9.1500e-003	0.0000	131.0348	131.0348	2.5100e-003	2.4000e-003	131.8135

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	2.6745e+006	254.7579	0.0352	7.2800e-003	257.8065
Parking Lot	12180	1.1602	1.6000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.1741
Unenclosed Parking with Electricity	557944	53.1466	7.3400e-003	1.5200e-003	53.7826
Total		309.0647	0.0427	8.8300e-003	312.7632

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Electricity	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Unmitigated	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0849					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.6067					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	8.0000e-004	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Total	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0849					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.6067					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	8.0000e-004	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182
Total	0.6924	8.0000e-005	8.7400e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0171	0.0171	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0182

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Unmitigated	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	18.8221 / 3.58516	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	18.8221 / 3.58516	17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		17.5558	0.0244	0.0148	22.5748

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Unmitigated	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Medical Office Building	1620	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Electric	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			

Medical Office Building	1620	328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		328.8454	19.4342	0.0000	814.7005

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
Emergency Generator	1	0	50	1340	0.73	Diesel

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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10.1 Stationary Sources

Unmitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Emergency Generator - Diesel (750,0000 HP)	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028

Total	0.0550	0.2459	0.1402	2.6000e-004		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003		8.0900e-003	8.0900e-003	0.0000	25.5134	25.5134	3.5800e-003	0.0000	25.6028
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11.0 Vegetation

**Attachment 3: EMFAC2017 Emissions and CARB SAFE Off-Model
Adjustment Factors**

CalEEMod Construction Inputs

Phase	CalEEMod WORKER TRIPS	CalEEMod VENDOR TRIPS	Total Worker Trips	Total Vendor Trips	CalEEMod HAULING TRIPS	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class	Worker VMT	Vendor VMT	Hauling VMT
Site Preparation	18	0	180	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	1944	0	0
Grading	20	0	600	0	250	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	6480	0	5000
Trenching	5	0	50	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	540	0	0
Building Construction	183	77	54900	23100	800	10.8	7.3	7.3	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	592920	168630	5840
Architectural Coating	37	0	740	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	7992	0	0
Paving	15	0	300	0	111	10.8	7.3	7.3	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	3240	0	810.3

Number of Days Per Year

2022	1/3/22	12/31/22	363	260
2023	1/1/23	6/16/23	167	120
			530	380 <i>Total Workdays</i>

Phase	Start Date	End Date	Days/Week	Workdays
Site Preparation	1/3/2022	1/14/2022	5	10
Grading	1/15/2022	2/25/2022	5	30
Trenching	1/15/2022	1/28/2022	5	10
Building Construction	2/26/2022	4/21/2023	5	300
Architectural Coating	4/22/2023	5/19/2023	5	20
Paving	5/20/2023	6/16/2023	5	20

Summary of Construction Traffic Emissions (EMFAC2017)

Pollutants YEAR	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	NBio- CO2 Metric Tons
Criteria Pollutants											
2022	0.0554	0.5460	0.5701	0.0031	0.1791	0.0417	0.2208	0.0269	0.0195	0.0465	298.1379
2023	0.0201	0.2020	0.2415	0.0014	0.0824	0.0181	0.1005	0.0124	0.0079	0.0203	132.1741

Toxic Air Contaminants (1 Mile Trip Length)											
2022	0.0405	0.1721	0.2206	0.0005	0.0183	0.0048	0.0231	0.0028	0.0024	0.0051	47.8482
2023	0.0171	0.0720	0.0998	0.0002	0.0084	0.0021	0.0105	0.0013	0.0009	0.0022	21.2126

CalEEMod EMFAC2017 Emission Factors Input													Year	2024
Season	EmissionType	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
A	CH4_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.004988	0.003038	0.003579	0.024725094	0.007064	0	0	0.053967	0
A	CH4_RUNEX	0.00172	0.003601	0.002932	0.0034	0.007858	0.006654	0.001694	0.049109234	0.003624	1.349012	0.325313	0.006018	0.009557
A	CH4_STREX	0.044075	0.05761	0.06177	0.070824	0.013865	0.007729	0.009132	4.43811E-07	0.017163	0.001538	0.253919	0.004972	0.02247
A	CO_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.18374	0.137239	0.390727	6.332534788	0.580075	0	0	2.273981	0
A	CO_RUNEX	0.525274	0.854913	0.738224	0.784848	0.708735	0.587734	0.232554	0.401352061	0.42749	10.11873	18.59611	0.493783	0.933761
A	CO_STREX	2.091078	2.265361	2.701442	2.959095	1.045963	0.600453	1.069371	0.005942222	1.839982	0.139137	9.061179	0.715904	2.032378
A	CO2_NBIO_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	8.858719	13.87898	72.07972	1048.877326	92.65691	0	0	346.7845	0
A	CO2_NBIO_RUNEX	239.4505	286.6725	307.9995	372.4198	779.3387	754.9172	1080.76	1413.895929	1326.082	1597.162	210.0772	1049.23	1501.42
A	CO2_NBIO_STREX	50.82491	61.54625	66.71216	79.52882	11.54721	7.594669	9.152658	0.047202677	15.17619	1.392642	60.71341	4.118282	18.13538
A	NOX_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.05646	0.093939	0.413905	5.391729563	0.37569	0	0	3.438336	0
A	NOX_RUNEX	0.029391	0.067754	0.059969	0.071504	0.645533	0.773009	1.448062	2.686297103	1.466446	0.729407	1.146289	4.645105	1.307268
A	NOX_STREX	0.165155	0.213522	0.249233	0.292815	0.30476	0.171871	1.698951	2.321261226	1.093896	0.010827	0.270709	0.856319	0.243677
A	PM10_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.000842	0.001437	0.000369	0.002582324	0.000122	0	0	0.003612	0
A	PM10_PMBW	0.03675	0.03675	0.03675	0.03675	0.07644	0.08918	0.13034	0.060952091	0.13034	0.069383	0.01176	0.7448	0.13034
A	PM10_PMTW	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009779	0.010769	0.012	0.035531716	0.012	0.033326	0.004	0.010877	0.013117
A	PM10_RUNEX	0.001296	0.001646	0.001347	0.001438	0.009623	0.015204	0.007023	0.024936873	0.007393	0.005328	0.001997	0.029851	0.022656
A	PM10_STREX	0.00168	0.002108	0.001701	0.00181	0.000247	0.000127	0.000115	6.20482E-07	0.000145	1.52E-05	0.00293	4.83E-05	0.000261
A	PM25_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.000805	0.001375	0.000353	0.002470614	0.000117	0	0	0.003456	0
A	PM25_PMBW	0.01575	0.01575	0.01575	0.01575	0.03276	0.03822	0.05586	0.026122325	0.05586	0.029736	0.00504	0.3192	0.05586
A	PM25_PMTW	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002445	0.002692	0.003	0.008882929	0.003	0.008332	0.001	0.002719	0.003279
A	PM25_RUNEX	0.001194	0.001514	0.00124	0.001326	0.009159	0.014521	0.006713	0.02385809	0.00706	0.005096	0.001865	0.028546	0.021632
A	PM25_STREX	0.001544	0.001938	0.001564	0.001664	0.000228	0.000117	0.000106	5.7051E-07	0.000133	1.4E-05	0.002752	4.44E-05	0.00024
A	ROG_DIURN	0.035268	0.074886	0.059509	0.0674	0.001912	0.000985	0.000383	2.04804E-06	0.00109	2.11E-05	1.802995	0.000567	0.638647
A	ROG_HTSK	0.084451	0.14553	0.11595	0.128626	0.071617	0.03871	0.018244	9.33924E-05	0.016091	0.000161	0.676373	0.005509	0.054262
A	ROG_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.020629	0.015457	0.018226	0.427772974	0.046173	0	0	0.252008	0
A	ROG_RESTL	0.031475	0.061226	0.057117	0.065393	0.000985	0.000514	0.000198	1.14427E-06	0.000485	8.98E-06	0.97629	0.000247	0.227116
A	ROG_RUNEX	0.006416	0.015308	0.011766	0.014114	0.088883	0.108465	0.015787	0.02569783	0.02373	0.019675	2.190481	0.082853	0.063008
A	ROG_RUNLS	0.19586	0.538092	0.408725	0.425225	0.497047	0.248914	0.102215	0.000473173	0.179468	0.000814	1.887358	0.036799	1.296192
A	ROG_STREX	0.192338	0.274731	0.283917	0.344096	0.069832	0.038485	0.048205	2.32277E-06	0.087883	0.006407	1.930344	0.028372	0.092183
A	SO2_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	8.59E-05	0.000133	0.000684	0.009760709	0.00088	0	0	0.003301	0
A	SO2_RUNEX	9.32E-05	0.002619	0.010304	0.003606	0.007608	0.007289	0.010304	0.012940727	0.012763	0.011293	0.002079	0.01002	0.014735
A	SO2_STREX	0	0	9.06E-05	0.000771	0.000114	7.52E-05	9.06E-05	4.67109E-07	0.00015	1.38E-05	0.000601	4.08E-05	0.000179
A	TOG_DIURN	0.035268	0.074886	0.059509	0.0674	0.001912	0.000985	0.000383	2.04804E-06	0.00109	2.11E-05	1.802995	0.000567	0.638647
A	TOG_HTSK	0.084451	0.14553	0.11595	0.128626	0.071617	0.03871	0.018244	9.33924E-05	0.016091	0.000161	0.676373	0.005509	0.054262
A	TOG_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.029037	0.020764	0.02476	0.491871395	0.059643	0	0	0.360804	0
A	TOG_RESTL	0.031475	0.061226	0.057117	0.065393	0.000985	0.000514	0.000198	1.14427E-06	0.000485	8.98E-06	0.97629	0.000247	0.227116
A	TOG_RUNEX	0.009328	0.022322	0.017133	0.020501	0.108536	0.126319	0.019853	0.077498474	0.03185	1.377227	2.721006	0.098738	0.082805
A	TOG_RUNLS	0.19586	0.538092	0.408725	0.425225	0.497047	0.248914	0.102215	0.000473173	0.179468	0.000814	1.887358	0.036799	1.296192
A	TOG_STREX	0.210586	0.300795	0.310854	0.376741	0.076457	0.042137	0.052778	2.54314E-06	0.096221	0.007015	2.101179	0.031064	0.100929

CalEEMod EMFAC2017 Fleet Mix Input												Year	2024
FleetMixLandUseSubType	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Medical Office Building	0.591953	0.053004	0.176619	0.106733	0.020956	0.005303	0.013483	0.022364	0.001589	0.001248	0.005076	0.00092	0.000752
Parking Lot	0.591953	0.053004	0.176619	0.106733	0.020956	0.005303	0.013483	0.022364	0.001589	0.001248	0.005076	0.00092	0.000752
Unenclosed Parking with f	0.591953	0.053004	0.176619	0.106733	0.020956	0.005303	0.013483	0.022364	0.001589	0.001248	0.005076	0.00092	0.000752

CalEEMod EMFAC2017 Emission Factors Input													Year	2030
Season	EmissionType	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
A	CH4_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.004148	0.002505	0.003832	0.024231453	0.007098	0	0	0.070082	0
A	CH4_RUNEX	0.000959	0.001671	0.001726	0.001772	0.005195	0.005339	0.001034	0.04518098	0.002197	1.859484	0.319087	0.004404	0.005027
A	CH4_STREX	0.028931	0.035248	0.041821	0.043924	0.009023	0.004811	0.008383	4.34672E-07	0.015222	0.002186	0.24786	0.006338	0.019545
A	CO_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.17731	0.131894	0.405402	6.28489984	0.644155	0	0	2.927328	0
A	CO_RUNEX	0.411156	0.540474	0.559142	0.551517	0.468742	0.489111	0.152189	0.405949458	0.262856	14.11073	17.60732	0.374881	0.311691
A	CO_STREX	1.716961	1.849789	2.287973	2.324828	0.890393	0.484256	0.872515	0.006685308	1.577018	0.139137	9.199577	0.858725	1.635194
A	CO2_NBIO_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	8.251826	13.00041	65.09769	930.0496847	97.36242	0	0	337.4754	0
A	CO2_NBIO_RUNEX	213.8884	258.4057	267.3331	322.2663	698.5465	679.813	993.4479	1226.348086	1210.85	1668.671	209.7572	970.5049	1350.267
A	CO2_NBIO_STREX	45.12682	55.17203	57.56738	67.91602	10.09364	6.438033	8.550649	0.051649278	13.46187	1.401901	59.22586	5.059627	15.54123
A	NOX_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.045908	0.074209	0.341766	5.199426871	0.431935	0	0	2.710433	0
A	NOX_RUNEX	0.019319	0.033468	0.034489	0.035665	0.299902	0.384329	1.428316	2.517362076	1.448391	0.706433	1.137409	3.086533	1.063099
A	NOX_STREX	0.125333	0.151052	0.168209	0.179169	0.225227	0.124883	1.689216	2.314548745	1.129093	0.015157	0.270173	1.184451	0.23668
A	PM10_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.000915	0.001502	0.000162	0.002145897	0.000142	0	0	0.002048	0
A	PM10_PMBW	0.03675	0.03675	0.03675	0.03675	0.07644	0.08918	0.13034	0.061109857	0.13034	0.069383	0.01176	0.7448	0.13034
A	PM10_PMTW	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009901	0.010844	0.012	0.035621239	0.012	0.033326	0.004	0.010676	0.013189
A	PM10_RUNEX	0.000929	0.00107	0.001025	0.001034	0.007019	0.013839	0.007006	0.023790073	0.007882	0.005116	0.002138	0.021245	0.016043
A	PM10_STREX	0.001275	0.001461	0.00134	0.001344	0.00021	0.000106	0.000112	5.80093E-07	0.000156	1.52E-05	0.002862	6.76E-05	0.000212
A	PM25_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.000875	0.001437	0.000155	0.002053066	0.000136	0	0	0.00196	0
A	PM25_PMBW	0.01575	0.01575	0.01575	0.01575	0.03276	0.03822	0.05586	0.026189939	0.05586	0.029736	0.00504	0.3192	0.05586
A	PM25_PMTW	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002475	0.002711	0.003	0.00890531	0.003	0.008332	0.001	0.002669	0.003297
A	PM25_RUNEX	0.000855	0.000984	0.000944	0.000954	0.006671	0.013218	0.006696	0.022760894	0.007526	0.004893	0.001994	0.02031	0.015312
A	PM25_STREX	0.001172	0.001344	0.001232	0.001236	0.000193	9.76E-05	0.000103	5.33374E-07	0.000144	1.4E-05	0.002676	6.22E-05	0.000195
A	ROG_DIURN	0.024903	0.046388	0.048996	0.057349	0.001403	0.000642	0.000289	1.32994E-06	0.001062	6.14E-05	1.786807	0.00087	0.347564
A	ROG_HTSK	0.061657	0.093564	0.089096	0.0981	0.054855	0.024352	0.013852	5.78076E-05	0.015622	0.000814	0.631299	0.008304	0.028392
A	ROG_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.01734	0.013466	0.01847	0.422100311	0.050126	0	0	0.322319	0
A	ROG_RESTL	0.022934	0.041206	0.048532	0.056738	0.000772	0.000374	0.000168	7.97633E-07	0.000487	3.58E-05	0.946881	0.000414	0.1401
A	ROG_RUNEX	0.003247	0.0065	0.006553	0.006887	0.072661	0.0982	0.011844	0.024014489	0.016744	0.026969	2.128511	0.060159	0.038911
A	ROG_RUNLS	0.170512	0.364405	0.336782	0.340289	0.429696	0.143744	0.071507	0.000284481	0.181965	0.004928	1.487321	0.053902	0.535482
A	ROG_STREX	0.118715	0.154126	0.182707	0.199251	0.043726	0.022756	0.041407	2.2699E-06	0.076636	0.009261	1.877593	0.036024	0.074231
A	SO2_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	7.99E-05	0.000124	0.000618	0.00865265	0.000924	0	0	0.003219	0
A	SO2_RUNEX	9E-05	0.002567	0.00948	0.002976	0.006812	0.006557	0.00948	0.011212041	0.011649	0.010417	0.002076	0.009288	0.013242
A	SO2_STREX	0	0	8.46E-05	0.000628	9.99E-05	6.37E-05	8.46E-05	5.11111E-07	0.000133	1.39E-05	0.000586	5.01E-05	0.000154
A	TOG_DIURN	0.024903	0.046388	0.048996	0.057349	0.001403	0.000642	0.000289	1.32994E-06	0.001062	6.14E-05	1.786807	0.00087	0.347564
A	TOG_HTSK	0.061657	0.093564	0.089096	0.0981	0.054855	0.024352	0.013852	5.78076E-05	0.015622	0.000814	0.631299	0.008304	0.028392
A	TOG_IDLEX	0	0	0	0	0.02413	0.017772	0.025282	0.485180108	0.063906	0	0	0.463821	0
A	TOG_RESTL	0.022934	0.041206	0.048532	0.056738	0.000772	0.000374	0.000168	7.97633E-07	0.000487	3.58E-05	0.946881	0.000414	0.1401
A	TOG_RUNEX	0.004716	0.009483	0.009524	0.009983	0.08579	0.112949	0.014288	0.071682245	0.021563	1.898202	2.666273	0.071678	0.048331
A	TOG_RUNLS	0.170512	0.364405	0.336782	0.340289	0.429696	0.143744	0.071507	0.000284481	0.181965	0.004928	1.487321	0.053902	0.535482
A	TOG_STREX	0.129977	0.168749	0.200041	0.218155	0.047875	0.024915	0.045336	2.48526E-06	0.083906	0.01014	2.04481	0.039442	0.081274

CalEEMod EMFAC2017 Fleet Mix Input

Year 2030

FleetMixLandUseSubType	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Medical Office Building	0.595423	0.053963	0.1714	0.106522	0.021043	0.005556	0.013639	0.023425	0.001443	0.001178	0.00478	0.0009	0.000728
Parking Lot	0.595423	0.053963	0.1714	0.106522	0.021043	0.005556	0.013639	0.023425	0.001443	0.001178	0.00478	0.0009	0.000728
Unenclosed Parking with f	0.595423	0.053963	0.1714	0.106522	0.021043	0.005556	0.013639	0.023425	0.001443	0.001178	0.00478	0.0009	0.000728

Adjustment Factors for EMFAC2017 Gasoline Light Duty Vehicles						
Year	NOx Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	TOG Exhaust	PM Exhaust	CO Exhaust	CO2 Exhaust
NA	1	1	1	1	1	1
2021	1.0002	1.0001	1.0002	1.0009	1.0005	1.0023
2022	1.0004	1.0003	1.0004	1.0018	1.0014	1.0065
2023	1.0007	1.0006	1.0007	1.0032	1.0027	1.0126
2024	1.0012	1.0010	1.0011	1.0051	1.0044	1.0207
2025	1.0018	1.0016	1.0016	1.0074	1.0065	1.0309
2026	1.0023	1.0022	1.0020	1.0091	1.0083	1.0394
2027	1.0028	1.0028	1.0024	1.0105	1.0102	1.0475
2028	1.0034	1.0035	1.0028	1.0117	1.0120	1.0554
2029	1.0040	1.0042	1.0032	1.0129	1.0138	1.0629
2030	1.0047	1.0051	1.0037	1.0142	1.0156	1.0702
2031	1.0054	1.0061	1.0042	1.0155	1.0173	1.0770
2032	1.0061	1.0072	1.0047	1.0169	1.0189	1.0834
2033	1.0068	1.0083	1.0052	1.0182	1.0204	1.0893
2034	1.0075	1.0095	1.0058	1.0196	1.0218	1.0947
2035	1.0081	1.0108	1.0063	1.0210	1.0232	1.0997
2036	1.0088	1.0121	1.0069	1.0223	1.0244	1.1041
2037	1.0094	1.0134	1.0074	1.0236	1.0255	1.1080
2038	1.0099	1.0148	1.0079	1.0248	1.0265	1.1114
2039	1.0104	1.0161	1.0085	1.0259	1.0274	1.1143
2040	1.0109	1.0174	1.0090	1.0270	1.0281	1.1168
2041	1.0113	1.0186	1.0095	1.0279	1.0288	1.1189
2042	1.0116	1.0198	1.0099	1.0286	1.0294	1.1207
2043	1.0119	1.0207	1.0103	1.0293	1.0299	1.1221
2044	1.0122	1.0216	1.0106	1.0299	1.0303	1.1233
2045	1.0124	1.0225	1.0109	1.0303	1.0306	1.1243
2046	1.0125	1.0233	1.0111	1.0308	1.0309	1.1251
2047	1.0127	1.0240	1.0113	1.0311	1.0311	1.1258
2048	1.0128	1.0246	1.0115	1.0314	1.0313	1.1263
2049	1.0128	1.0252	1.0116	1.0316	1.0315	1.1268
2050	1.0129	1.0257	1.0117	1.0318	1.0316	1.1272
Enter Year: 2022	1.0004	1.0003	1.0004	1.0018	1.0014	1.0065

*PM Exhaust off model factor is only applied to the PM Exhaust emissions not start/idle

The off-model adjustment factors need to be applied only to emissions from gasoline light duty vehicles (LDA, LDT1, LDT2 and MDV). Please note that the adjustment factors are by calendar year and includes all model years.

Enter NA in the date field if adjustments do not apply

State	Calendar Year	Fuel	Vehicle Model	Speed	MPG	Trips	NO _x	CO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PAHs	PM _{2.5} + PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5} + PM ₁₀ + PM _{2.5} + PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5} + PM ₁₀ + PM _{2.5} + PM ₁₀
Santa Clara	2014	HDOT	Aggregate	Gasoline	34	4,841,874	504.39	96,862.9	0.00029	0.00019	0.00012	0.00051	0.00012	0.00051
Santa Clara	2014	HDOT	Aggregate	Gasoline	34	4,841,874	504.39	96,862.9	0.00029	0.00019	0.00012	0.00051	0.00012	0.00051
Santa Clara	2014	HDOT	Aggregate	Gasoline	Natural Gas	34	76,783.1	115.11	145.884	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	378,915	20,997.2	30,257.8	0.00395	0.00395	0.00395	0.00395	0.00395
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	378,915	20,997.2	30,257.8	0.00395	0.00395	0.00395	0.00395	0.00395
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Electricity	34	7,064.28	13,917.7	148,111.4	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Electricity	34	7,064.28	13,917.7	148,111.4	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	35,145.1	25,909.9	38,864.8	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	35,145.1	25,909.9	38,864.8	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	13,705	82.97	487.401	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	25,922.1	8,291.32	12,053.1	0.00942	0.00942	0.00942	0.00942	0.00942
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	25,922.1	8,291.32	12,053.1	0.00942	0.00942	0.00942	0.00942	0.00942
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	39,956.7	11,588.7	19,819.1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	39,956.7	11,588.7	19,819.1	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	13,705.28	5,786.73	24,425.2	0.00841	0.00839	0.00731	0.00731	0.00731
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34	12,077.34	44,775.1	15,717.7	12,600.4	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384	0.00384
Santa Clara	2014	LDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	Gasoline	34								

**Attachment 4: Project Construction and Operation Dispersion Modeling
Inputs and Risk Calculations**

Project Construction

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA

DPM Emissions and Modeling Emission Rates - Unmitigated

Construction		DPM	Area	DPM Emissions			Modeled Area	DPM Emission Rate
Year	Activity	(ton/year)	Source	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m ²)	(g/s/m ²)
2022	Construction	0.1273	CON_DPM	254.7	0.07752	9.77E-03	20662	4.73E-07
2023	Construction	0.0359	CON_DPM	71.7	0.02184	2.75E-03	20662	1.33E-07
Total		0.1632		326.4	0.0994	0.0125		

Construction Hours

hr/day =	9	(7am - 4pm)
days/yr =	365	
hours/year =	3285	

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA

PM2.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions for Modeling - Unmitigated

Construction		Area	PM2.5 Emissions				Modeled Area	PM2.5 Emission Rate
Year	Activity	Source	(ton/year)	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m ²)	g/s/m ²
2022	Construction	CON_FUG	0.1064	212.7	0.06475	8.16E-03	20,662	3.95E-07
2023	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0013	2.5	0.00077	9.71E-05	20,662	4.70E-09
Total			0.1076	215.2	0.0655	0.0083		

Construction Hours

hr/day =	9	(7am - 4pm)
days/yr =	365	
hours/year =	3285	

DPM Construction Emissions and Modeling Emission Rates - With Mitigation

Construction		DPM	Area	DPM Emissions			Modeled Area	DPM Emission Rate
Year	Activity	(ton/year)	Source	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m ²)	(g/s/m ²)
2022	Construction	0.0160	CON_DPM	32.1	0.00976	1.23E-03	20662	5.95E-08
2023	Construction	0.0059	CON_DPM	11.7	0.00357	4.50E-04	20662	2.18E-08
Total		0.0219		43.8	0.0133	0.0017		

Construction Hours

hr/day =	9	(7am - 4pm)
days/yr =	365	
hours/year =	3285	

PM2.5 Fugitive Dust Construction Emissions for Modeling - With Mitigation

Construction		Area	PM2.5 Emissions				Modeled Area	PM2.5 Emission Rate
Year	Activity	Source	(ton/year)	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m ²)	g/s/m ²
2022	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0261	52.1	0.01586	2.00E-03	20,662	9.67E-08
2023	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0013	2.5	0.00077	9.71E-05	20,662	4.70E-09
Total			0.0273	54.6	0.0166	0.0021		

Construction Hours

hr/day = 9 (7am - 4pm)
days/yr = 365
hours/year = 3285

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - Construction Health Impact Summary

Maximum Impacts at MEI Location - Without Mitigation

Emissions Year	Maximum Concentrations		Cancer Risk (per million) Infant/Child	Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m ³)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM (µg/m ³)	Fugitive PM2.5 (µg/m ³)			
2022	0.1561	0.1399	27.77	0.03	0.30
2023	0.0439	0.0017	7.21	0.01	0.05
Total	-	-	35.0	-	-
Maximum	0.1561	0.1399	-	0.03	0.30

Maximum Impacts at MEI Location - With Mitigation

Emissions Year	Maximum Concentrations		Cancer Risk (per million) Infant/Child	Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m ³)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM (µg/m ³)	Fugitive PM2.5 (µg/m ³)			
2022	0.0196	0.0342	3.49	0.004	0.05
2023	0.0072	0.0017	1.18	0.001	0.01
Total	-	-	4.7	-	-
Maximum	0.0196	0.0342	-	0.004	0.05

- Tier 4 Interim Engine Mitigation

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - Without Mitigation
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
Impacts at Off-Site MEI Location - 1.5 meter receptor height

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)

DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Age -> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Infant/Child - Exposure Information			Infant/Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Adult - Exposure Information			Adult Cancer Risk (per million)	Maximum		
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)		Age Sensitivity Factor		Modeled		Age Sensitivity Factor		Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
			Year	Annual			DPM Conc (ug/m3)	Year					
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	0.1561	10	2.12	2022	0.1561	-	-			
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.1561	10	25.64	2022	0.1561	1	0.45	0.0312	0.1399	0.2960
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.0439	10	7.21	2023	0.0439	1	0.13	0.0088	0.0017	0.0456
3	1	2 - 3		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
4	1	3 - 4		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
5	1	4 - 5		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
6	1	5 - 6		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
7	1	6 - 7		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
8	1	7 - 8		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
9	1	8 - 9		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
10	1	9 - 10		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
11	1	10 - 11		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
12	1	11 - 12		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
13	1	12 - 13		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
14	1	13 - 14		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
15	1	14 - 15		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
16	1	15 - 16		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
17	1	16-17		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
18	1	17-18		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
19	1	18-19		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
20	1	19-20		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
21	1	20-21		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
22	1	21-22		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
23	1	22-23		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
24	1	23-24		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
25	1	24-25		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
26	1	25-26		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
27	1	26-27		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
28	1	27-28		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
29	1	28-29		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
30	1	29-30		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00			
Total Increased Cancer Risk						35.0				0.57			

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - Without Mitigation
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
Impacts at Off-Site MEI Location - 4.5 meter receptor height

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)

DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Age → Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Infant/Child - Exposure Information			Infant/Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Adult - Exposure Information			Adult Cancer Risk (per million)
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)		Age Sensitivity Factor		Modeled		Age Sensitivity Factor	
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual		
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	0.0076	10	0.10	2022	0.0076	-	-
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.0076	10	1.25	2022	0.0076	1	0.02
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.0021	10	0.35	2023	0.0021	1	0.01
3	1	2 - 3		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
4	1	3 - 4		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
5	1	4 - 5		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
6	1	5 - 6		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
7	1	6 - 7		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
8	1	7 - 8		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
9	1	8 - 9		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
10	1	9 - 10		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
11	1	10 - 11		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
12	1	11 - 12		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
13	1	12 - 13		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
14	1	13 - 14		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
15	1	14 - 15		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
16	1	15 - 16		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
17	1	16-17		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
18	1	17-18		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
19	1	18-19		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
20	1	19-20		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
21	1	20-21		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
22	1	21-22		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
23	1	22-23		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
24	1	23-24		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
25	1	24-25		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
26	1	25-26		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
27	1	26-27		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
28	1	27-28		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
29	1	28-29		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
30	1	29-30		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
Total Increased Cancer Risk						1.7				0.03

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Maximum		
Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
0.0015	0.0064	0.0140
0.0004	0.0001	0.0022

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - With Mitigation
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction
Impacts at Off-Site MEI Location - 1.5 meter receptor height

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)

DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Age → Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Infant/Child - Exposure Information			Infant/Child Cancer Risk (per million)	Adult - Exposure Information			Adult Cancer Risk (per million)
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)		Age Sensitivity Factor		Modeled		Age Sensitivity Factor	
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual		
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	0.0196	10	0.27	2022	0.0196	-	-
1	1	0 - 1	2022	0.0196	10	3.23	2022	0.0196	1	0.06
2	1	1 - 2	2023	0.0072	10	1.18	2023	0.0072	1	0.02
3	1	2 - 3		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
4	1	3 - 4		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
5	1	4 - 5		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
6	1	5 - 6		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
7	1	6 - 7		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
8	1	7 - 8		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
9	1	8 - 9		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
10	1	9 - 10		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
11	1	10 - 11		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
12	1	11 - 12		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
13	1	12 - 13		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
14	1	13 - 14		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
15	1	14 - 15		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
16	1	15 - 16		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
17	1	16-17		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
18	1	17-18		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
19	1	18-19		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
20	1	19-20		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
21	1	20-21		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
22	1	21-22		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
23	1	22-23		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
24	1	23-24		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
25	1	24-25		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
26	1	25-26		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
27	1	26-27		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
28	1	27-28		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
29	1	28-29		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
30	1	29-30		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00
Total Increased Cancer Risk						4.7				0.08

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Maximum		
Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
0.004	0.0342	0.0539
0.001	0.0017	0.0089

Project Operational Generator

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA

Standby Emergency Generator Impacts

Off-site Sensitive Receptors

MEI Location =1.5 meter receptor height

DPM Emission Rates		
Source Type	DPM Emissions per Generator	
	Max Daily (lb/day)	Annual (lb/year)
1,000-kW, 1,340-hp Generator	0.044	16.18
CalEEMod DPM Emissions	8.09E-03	tons/year

Modeling Information		
Model	AERMOD	
Source	Diesel Generator Engine	
Source Type	Point	
Meteorological Data	2013-2017 San Jose Airport Meterological Data	
Point Source Stack Parameters		
Generator Engine Size (hp)	1340	near ground level release
Stack Height (ft)	12.00	
Stack Diameter (ft)**	0.60	
Exhaust Gas Flowrate (CFM)*	2527.73	
Stack Exit Velocity (ft/sec)**	149.00	
Exhaust Temperature (°F)**	872.00	
Emissions Rate (lb/hr)	0.001847	

* AERMOD default

**BAAQMD default generator parameters

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Attachment 5: Cumulative Community Risk from Existing TAC Sources

CT-EMFAC2017 Emissions Factors

File Name: Evergreen Circle MOB - Santa Clara (SF) - 2022 - Annual.EF
CT-EMFAC2017 Version: 1.0.2.27401
Run Date: 12/29/2020 14:10
Area: Santa Clara (SF)
Analysis Year: 2022
Season: Annual

```
=====
Vehicle Category      VMT      Diesel VMT  Gas VMT
                      Fraction Fraction  Fraction
                      Across  Within   Within
                      Category Category Category
Truck 1                0.015      0.478      0.522
Truck 2                 0.02       0.94      0.046
Non-Truck              0.965      0.014      0.961
=====
```

```
=====
Road Type:      Major/Collector
Silt Loading Factor:  CARB      0.032 g/m2
Precipitation Correction:  CARB      P = 64 days N = 365 days
=====
```

Fleet Average Running Exhaust Emission Factors (grams/veh-mile)

Pollutant Name	<= 5 mph	10 mph	15 mph	20 mph	25 mph	30 mph	35 mph	40 mph	45 mph	50 mph
PM2.5	0.010417	0.006915	0.004735	0.003408	0.002622	0.002145	0.001861	0.001715	0.001672	0.001719
TOG	0.220898	0.145348	0.097291	0.068555	0.051819	0.041294	0.034513	0.030252	0.027821	0.026864
Diesel PM	0.001756	0.001459	0.001108	0.000865	0.000743	0.000683	0.000662	0.000677	0.000727	0.00081

Fleet Average Running Loss Emission Factors (grams/veh-hour)

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
TOG	1.418515

Fleet Average Tire Wear Factors (grams/veh-mile)

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
PM2.5	0.002108

Fleet Average Brake Wear Factors (grams/veh-mile)

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
PM2.5	0.016811

Fleet Average Road Dust Factors (grams/veh-mile)

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
PM2.5	0.014871

=====END=====

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - E. Capitol Expressway
DPM Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and DPM Emissions
Year = 2022**

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
DPM_NB_CAP	E. Capitol Expressway Northbound	NB	4	776.3	0.48	20.6	67.7	3.4	45	26,799
DPM_SB_CAP	E. Capitol Expressway Southbound	SB	4	785.9	0.49	20.6	67.7	3.4	45	26,799
									Total	53,598

Emission Factors

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	45			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.00073			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and DPM Emissions - DPM_NB_CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	3.91%	1048	1.02E-04	9	6.44%	1726	1.68E-04	17	5.52%	1479	1.44E-04
2	2.59%	693	6.76E-05	10	7.25%	1942	1.89E-04	18	3.34%	894	8.71E-05
3	2.82%	755	7.36E-05	11	6.33%	1695	1.65E-04	19	2.42%	647	6.30E-05
4	3.39%	909	8.86E-05	12	6.90%	1849	1.80E-04	20	0.92%	247	2.40E-05
5	2.19%	586	5.70E-05	13	6.27%	1680	1.64E-04	21	2.99%	801	7.81E-05
6	3.39%	909	8.86E-05	14	6.15%	1649	1.61E-04	22	4.14%	1110	1.08E-04
7	6.10%	1634	1.59E-04	15	5.12%	1372	1.34E-04	23	2.47%	663	6.46E-05
8	4.66%	1248	1.22E-04	16	3.85%	1033	1.01E-04	24	0.86%	231	2.25E-05
Total										26,799	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and DPM Emissions - DPM_SB_CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	3.91%	1048	1.03E-04	9	6.44%	1726	1.70E-04	17	5.52%	1479	1.46E-04
2	2.59%	693	6.84E-05	10	7.25%	1942	1.91E-04	18	3.34%	894	8.81E-05
3	2.82%	755	7.45E-05	11	6.33%	1695	1.67E-04	19	2.42%	647	6.38E-05
4	3.39%	909	8.97E-05	12	6.90%	1849	1.82E-04	20	0.92%	247	2.43E-05
5	2.19%	586	5.77E-05	13	6.27%	1680	1.66E-04	21	2.99%	801	7.90E-05
6	3.39%	909	8.97E-05	14	6.15%	1649	1.63E-04	22	4.14%	1110	1.09E-04
7	6.10%	1634	1.61E-04	15	5.12%	1372	1.35E-04	23	2.47%	663	6.53E-05
8	4.66%	1248	1.23E-04	16	3.85%	1033	1.02E-04	24	0.86%	231	2.28E-05
Total										26,799	

Analysis Year = 2022

Vehicle Type	2005 Caltrans Vehicles (veh/day)	2022 Vehicles (veh/day)
Total	45,810	53,598

Traffic Data Year = 2005

Caltrans AADT (2017) & Truck %s (2018)	AADT Total
Exsting + Proj E. Capitol Expressway	45,810

Percent of Total Vehicles

Traffic Increase per Year (%) = 1.00%

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - E. Capitol Expressway
PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and PM2.5 Emissions
Year = 2022**

[illegible]

Emission Factors - PM2.5

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	45			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.001672			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and PM2.5 Emissions - PM2.5_NB_CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	308	6.91E-05	9	7.11%	1906	4.27E-04	17	7.39%	1979	4.43E-04
2	0.42%	112	2.52E-05	10	4.39%	1177	2.64E-04	18	8.17%	2189	4.90E-04
3	0.41%	110	2.46E-05	11	4.67%	1251	2.80E-04	19	5.70%	1526	3.42E-04
4	0.27%	71	1.60E-05	12	5.89%	1579	3.54E-04	20	4.27%	1145	2.57E-04
5	0.50%	134	3.00E-05	13	6.15%	1648	3.69E-04	21	3.26%	873	1.96E-04
6	0.91%	243	5.44E-05	14	6.03%	1617	3.62E-04	22	3.30%	885	1.98E-04
7	3.79%	1017	2.28E-04	15	7.01%	1878	4.21E-04	23	2.46%	658	1.47E-04
8	7.76%	2080	4.66E-04	16	7.13%	1912	4.28E-04	24	1.86%	499	1.12E-04
Total										26,799	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and PM2.5 Emissions - PM2.5 SB CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	308	7.00E-05	9	7.11%	1906	4.32E-04	17	7.39%	1979	4.49E-04
2	0.42%	112	2.55E-05	10	4.39%	1177	2.67E-04	18	8.17%	2189	4.97E-04
3	0.41%	110	2.49E-05	11	4.67%	1251	2.84E-04	19	5.70%	1526	3.46E-04
4	0.27%	71	1.62E-05	12	5.89%	1579	3.58E-04	20	4.27%	1145	2.60E-04
5	0.50%	134	3.03E-05	13	6.15%	1648	3.74E-04	21	3.26%	873	1.98E-04
6	0.91%	243	5.51E-05	14	6.03%	1617	3.67E-04	22	3.30%	885	2.01E-04
7	3.79%	1017	2.31E-04	15	7.01%	1878	4.26E-04	23	2.46%	658	1.49E-04
8	7.76%	2080	4.72E-04	16	7.13%	1912	4.34E-04	24	1.86%	499	1.13E-04
Total										26,799	

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - E. Capitol Expressway
TOG Exhaust Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and TOG Exhaust Emissions
Year = 2022**

[illegible]

Emission Factors - TOG Exhaust

	Speed Category	1	2	3	4
	Travel Speed (mph)	45			
	Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.02782			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and TOG Exhaust Emissions - TEXH_NB_CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	308	1.15E-03	9	7.11%	1906	7.11E-03	17	7.39%	1979	7.38E-03
2	0.42%	112	4.19E-04	10	4.39%	1177	4.39E-03	18	8.17%	2189	8.16E-03
3	0.41%	110	4.09E-04	11	4.67%	1251	4.66E-03	19	5.70%	1526	5.69E-03
4	0.27%	71	2.66E-04	12	5.89%	1579	5.89E-03	20	4.27%	1145	4.27E-03
5	0.50%	134	4.99E-04	13	6.15%	1648	6.14E-03	21	3.26%	873	3.26E-03
6	0.91%	243	9.06E-04	14	6.03%	1617	6.03E-03	22	3.30%	885	3.30E-03
7	3.79%	1017	3.79E-03	15	7.01%	1878	7.00E-03	23	2.46%	658	2.45E-03
8	7.76%	2080	7.75E-03	16	7.13%	1912	7.13E-03	24	1.86%	499	1.86E-03
Total										26,799	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and TOG Exhaust Emissions - TEXH SB CAP

	% Per				% Per				% Per		
Hour	Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	308	1.16E-03	9	7.11%	1906	7.19E-03	17	7.39%	1979	7.47E-03
2	0.42%	112	4.24E-04	10	4.39%	1177	4.44E-03	18	8.17%	2189	8.26E-03
3	0.41%	110	4.14E-04	11	4.67%	1251	4.72E-03	19	5.70%	1526	5.76E-03
4	0.27%	71	2.70E-04	12	5.89%	1579	5.96E-03	20	4.27%	1145	4.32E-03
5	0.50%	134	5.05E-04	13	6.15%	1648	6.22E-03	21	3.26%	873	3.30E-03
6	0.91%	243	9.17E-04	14	6.03%	1617	6.10E-03	22	3.30%	885	3.34E-03
7	3.79%	1017	3.84E-03	15	7.01%	1878	7.09E-03	23	2.46%	658	2.48E-03
8	7.76%	2080	7.85E-03	16	7.13%	1912	7.22E-03	24	1.86%	499	1.88E-03
Total										26,799	

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - E. Capitol Expressway
TOG Evaporative Emissions Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and TOG Evaporative Emissions
Year = 2022**

[illegible]

Emission Factors - PM2.5 - Evaporative TOG

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	45			
Emissions per Vehicle per Hour (g/hour)	1.41852			
Emissions per Vehicle per Mile (g/VMT)	0.03152			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and TOG Evaporative Emissions - TEVAP NB CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	308	1.30E-03	9	7.11%	1906	8.05E-03	17	7.39%	1979	8.36E-03
2	0.42%	112	4.74E-04	10	4.39%	1177	4.97E-03	18	8.17%	2189	9.25E-03
3	0.41%	110	4.63E-04	11	4.67%	1251	5.28E-03	19	5.70%	1526	6.45E-03
4	0.27%	71	3.02E-04	12	5.89%	1579	6.67E-03	20	4.27%	1145	4.84E-03
5	0.50%	134	5.65E-04	13	6.15%	1648	6.96E-03	21	3.26%	873	3.69E-03
6	0.91%	243	1.03E-03	14	6.03%	1617	6.83E-03	22	3.30%	885	3.74E-03
7	3.79%	1017	4.29E-03	15	7.01%	1878	7.93E-03	23	2.46%	658	2.78E-03
8	7.76%	2080	8.79E-03	16	7.13%	1912	8.08E-03	24	1.86%	499	2.11E-03
Total										26,799	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and TOG Evaporative Emissions - TEVAP SB CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	308	1.32E-03	9	7.11%	1906	8.15E-03	17	7.39%	1979	8.46E-03
2	0.42%	112	4.80E-04	10	4.39%	1177	5.03E-03	18	8.17%	2189	9.36E-03
3	0.41%	110	4.69E-04	11	4.67%	1251	5.35E-03	19	5.70%	1526	6.53E-03
4	0.27%	71	3.06E-04	12	5.89%	1579	6.75E-03	20	4.27%	1145	4.90E-03
5	0.50%	134	5.72E-04	13	6.15%	1648	7.05E-03	21	3.26%	873	3.73E-03
6	0.91%	243	1.04E-03	14	6.03%	1617	6.91E-03	22	3.30%	885	3.78E-03
7	3.79%	1017	4.35E-03	15	7.01%	1878	8.03E-03	23	2.46%	658	2.81E-03
8	7.76%	2080	8.90E-03	16	7.13%	1912	8.18E-03	24	1.86%	499	2.13E-03
Total										26,799	

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - E. Capitol Expressway
Fugitive Road PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and Fugitive Road PM2.5 Emissions
Year = 2022**

[illegible]

Emission Factors - Fugitive PM2.5

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	45			
Tire Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.00211			
Brake Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01681			
Road Dust - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01487			
Total Fugitive PM2.5 - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.03379			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and Fugitive PM2.5 Emissions - FUG NB CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	308	1.40E-03	9	7.11%	1906	8.63E-03	17	7.39%	1979	8.96E-03
2	0.42%	112	5.09E-04	10	4.39%	1177	5.33E-03	18	8.17%	2189	9.91E-03
3	0.41%	110	4.96E-04	11	4.67%	1251	5.66E-03	19	5.70%	1526	6.91E-03
4	0.27%	71	3.24E-04	12	5.89%	1579	7.15E-03	20	4.27%	1145	5.19E-03
5	0.50%	134	6.06E-04	13	6.15%	1648	7.46E-03	21	3.26%	873	3.95E-03
6	0.91%	243	1.10E-03	14	6.03%	1617	7.32E-03	22	3.30%	885	4.00E-03
7	3.79%	1017	4.60E-03	15	7.01%	1878	8.50E-03	23	2.46%	658	2.98E-03
8	7.76%	2080	9.42E-03	16	7.13%	1912	8.66E-03	24	1.86%	499	2.26E-03
Total										26,799	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and Fugitive PM2.5 Emissions - FUG SB CAP

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	308	1.41E-03	9	7.11%	1906	8.74E-03	17	7.39%	1979	9.07E-03
2	0.42%	112	5.15E-04	10	4.39%	1177	5.39E-03	18	8.17%	2189	1.00E-02
3	0.41%	110	5.03E-04	11	4.67%	1251	5.73E-03	19	5.70%	1526	7.00E-03
4	0.27%	71	3.28E-04	12	5.89%	1579	7.24E-03	20	4.27%	1145	5.25E-03
5	0.50%	134	6.13E-04	13	6.15%	1648	7.55E-03	21	3.26%	873	4.00E-03
6	0.91%	243	1.11E-03	14	6.03%	1617	7.41E-03	22	3.30%	885	4.05E-03
7	3.79%	1017	4.66E-03	15	7.01%	1878	8.61E-03	23	2.46%	658	3.02E-03
8	7.76%	2080	9.54E-03	16	7.13%	1912	8.76E-03	24	1.86%	499	2.29E-03
Total										26,799	

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - Quimby Road
DPM Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and DPM Emissions
Year = 2022**

Road Link	Description	Direction	No. Lanes	Link Length (m)	Link Length (mi)	Link Width (m)	Link Width (ft)	Release Height (m)	Average Speed (mph)	Average Vehicles per Day
DPM_EB_QMB	Quimby Road Eastbound	EB	2	508.9	0.32	13.3	43.7	3.4	35	17,439
DPM_WB_QMB	Quimby Road Westbound	WB	2	483.0	0.30	13.3	43.7	3.4	35	17,439
									Total	34,878

Emission Factors

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.00066			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and DPM Emissions - DPM_EB_QMB

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/s
1	3.91%	682	3.97E-05	9	6.44%	1123	6.53E-05	17	5.52%	963	5.60E-05
2	2.59%	451	2.62E-05	10	7.25%	1264	7.35E-05	18	3.34%	582	3.38E-05
3	2.82%	491	2.86E-05	11	6.33%	1103	6.41E-05	19	2.42%	421	2.45E-05
4	3.39%	592	3.44E-05	12	6.90%	1203	7.00E-05	20	0.92%	160	9.33E-06
5	2.19%	381	2.22E-05	13	6.27%	1093	6.36E-05	21	2.99%	521	3.03E-05
6	3.39%	592	3.44E-05	14	6.15%	1073	6.24E-05	22	4.14%	722	4.20E-05
7	6.10%	1063	6.18E-05	15	5.12%	893	5.19E-05	23	2.47%	431	2.51E-05
8	4.66%	812	4.72E-05	16	3.85%	672	3.91E-05	24	0.86%	150	8.75E-06
Total										17,439	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and DPM Emissions - DPM_WB_QMB

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	3.91%	682	3.76E-05	9	6.44%	1123	6.20E-05	17	5.52%	963	5.31E-05
2	2.59%	451	2.49E-05	10	7.25%	1264	6.97E-05	18	3.34%	582	3.21E-05
3	2.82%	491	2.71E-05	11	6.33%	1103	6.09E-05	19	2.42%	421	2.32E-05
4	3.39%	592	3.27E-05	12	6.90%	1203	6.64E-05	20	0.92%	160	8.86E-06
5	2.19%	381	2.10E-05	13	6.27%	1093	6.03E-05	21	2.99%	521	2.88E-05
6	3.39%	592	3.27E-05	14	6.15%	1073	5.92E-05	22	4.14%	722	3.98E-05
7	6.10%	1063	5.87E-05	15	5.12%	893	4.93E-05	23	2.47%	431	2.38E-05
8	4.66%	812	4.48E-05	16	3.85%	672	3.71E-05	24	0.86%	150	8.30E-06
Total										17,439	

Analysis Year = 2022

Vehicle Type	2005 Caltrans Vehicles (veh/day)	2022 Vehicles (veh/day)
Total	29,810	34,878

Traffic Data Year = 2005

Caltrans AADT (2017) & Truck %s (2018)	AADT Total
Existing + Proj Quimby Rd	29,810

Percent of Total Vehicles

Traffic Increase per Year (%) = 1.00%

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - On- and Off-Site Residential
Cumulative Operation - Quimby Road
PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and PM2.5 Emissions
Year = 2022**

[illegible]

Emission Factors - PM2.5

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.001861			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes and PM2.5 Emissions - PM2.5_EB_QMB

	% Per				% Per				% Per		
Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.15%	201	3.28E-05	9	7.11%	1240	2.03E-04	17	7.39%	1288	2.11E-04
2	0.42%	73	1.19E-05	10	4.39%	766	1.25E-04	18	8.17%	1425	2.33E-04
3	0.41%	71	1.17E-05	11	4.67%	814	1.33E-04	19	5.70%	993	1.62E-04
4	0.27%	47	7.60E-06	12	5.89%	1027	1.68E-04	20	4.27%	745	1.22E-04
5	0.50%	87	1.42E-05	13	6.15%	1072	1.75E-04	21	3.26%	568	9.29E-05
6	0.91%	158	2.58E-05	14	6.03%	1052	1.72E-04	22	3.30%	576	9.41E-05
7	3.79%	662	1.08E-04	15	7.01%	1222	2.00E-04	23	2.46%	428	7.00E-05
8	7.76%	1354	2.21E-04	16	7.13%	1244	2.03E-04	24	1.86%	325	5.31E-05
Total										17,439	

2022 Hourly Traffic Volumes Per Direction and PM2.5 Emissions - PM2.5_WB_QMB

[illegible]

[illegible]

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.03451			

[illegible]

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	201	5.78E-04	9	7.11%	1240	3.57E-03	17	7.39%	1288	3.71E-03
2	0.42%	73	2.10E-04	10	4.39%	766	2.20E-03	18	8.17%	1425	4.10E-03
3	0.41%	71	2.05E-04	11	4.67%	814	2.34E-03	19	5.70%	993	2.86E-03
4	0.27%	47	1.34E-04	12	5.89%	1027	2.96E-03	20	4.27%	745	2.14E-03
5	0.50%	87	2.51E-04	13	6.15%	1072	3.09E-03	21	3.26%	568	1.64E-03
6	0.91%	158	4.55E-04	14	6.03%	1052	3.03E-03	22	3.30%	576	1.66E-03
7	3.79%	662	1.90E-03	15	7.01%	1222	3.52E-03	23	2.46%	428	1.23E-03
8	7.76%	1354	3.89E-03	16	7.13%	1244	3.58E-03	24	1.86%	325	9.35E-04
Total										17,439	

Year = 2022

Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile	Hour	% Per Hour	VPH	g/mile
1	1.15%	201	6.78E-04	9	7.11%	1240	4.19E-03	17	7.39%	1288	4.35E-03
2	0.42%	73	2.47E-04	10	4.39%	766	2.59E-03	18	8.17%	1425	4.81E-03
3	0.41%	71	2.41E-04	11	4.67%	814	2.75E-03	19	5.70%	993	3.36E-03
4	0.27%	47	1.57E-04	12	5.89%	1027	3.47E-03	20	4.27%	745	2.52E-03
5	0.50%	87	2.94E-04	13	6.15%	1072	3.62E-03	21	3.26%	568	1.92E-03
6	0.91%	158	5.34E-04	14	6.03%	1052	3.56E-03	22	3.30%	576	1.94E-03
7	3.79%	662	2.24E-03	15	7.01%	1222	4.13E-03	23	2.46%	428	1.45E-03
8	7.76%	1354	4.57E-03	16	7.13%	1244	4.20E-03	24	1.86%	325	1.10E-03
Total										17,439	

[illegible]

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	35			
Tire Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.00211			
Brake Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01681			
Road Dust - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01487			
Total Fugitive PM2.5 - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.03379			

[illegible][illegible]

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - E. Capitol Expressway Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
at Project MEI Receptor (1.5 meter receptor height)**

Emission Year 2022
Receptor Information
 Number of Receptors 1
 Receptor Height 1.5 meters
 Receptor Distances At Project MEI location

Meteorological Conditions
 BAAQMD San Jose Airport Met Data 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification Urban
 Wind Speed Variable
 Winf Direction Variable

Project MEI Cancer Risk Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2013-2017	0.01236	0.60314	0.68394

Project MEI PM2.5 Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	Total PM2.5	Fugitive PM2.5	Vehicle PM2.5
2013-2017	0.76982	0.73358	0.03624

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - E. Capitol Expressway Traffic Cancer Risk
Impacts at Project ME1 - 1.5 meter receptor height
30 Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹
 ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group
 ED = Exposure duration (years)
 AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)
 FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)
 DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)
 A = Inhalation absorption factor
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)
 10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

TAC	CPF
DPM	1.10E+00
Vehicle TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03
Vehicle TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04

Values

Age -> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Maximum - Exposure Information					Concentration (ug/m3)			Cancer Risk (per million)			TOTAL
Exposure Year	Exposure	Age	Year	Age Sensitivity Factor	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	
	Duration										
	(years)										
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	10	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.168	0.047	0.0031	0.22
1	1	0 - 1	2022	10	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	2.030	0.566	0.0378	2.63
2	1	1 - 2	2023	10	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	2.030	0.566	0.0378	2.63
3	1	2 - 3	2024	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
4	1	3 - 4	2025	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
5	1	4 - 5	2026	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
6	1	5 - 6	2027	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
7	1	6 - 7	2028	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
8	1	7 - 8	2029	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
9	1	8 - 9	2030	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
10	1	9 - 10	2031	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
11	1	10 - 11	2032	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
12	1	11 - 12	2033	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
13	1	12 - 13	2034	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
14	1	13 - 14	2035	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
15	1	14 - 15	2036	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
16	1	15 - 16	2037	3	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.320	0.089	0.0059	0.41
17	1	16-17	2038	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
18	1	17-18	2039	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
19	1	18-19	2040	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
20	1	19-20	2041	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
21	1	20-21	2042	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
22	1	21-22	2043	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
23	1	22-23	2044	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
24	1	23-24	2045	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
25	1	24-25	2046	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
26	1	25-26	2047	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
27	1	26-27	2048	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
28	1	27-28	2049	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
29	1	28-29	2050	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
30	1	29-30	2051	1	0.0124	0.6031	0.6839	0.035	0.010	0.0007	0.05
Total Increased Cancer Risk								9.20	2.563	0.171	11.9

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Maximum
 Hazard Index 0.002
 Fugitive PM2.5 0.73
 Total PM2.5 0.77

**Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - Quimby Road Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
at Project MEI Receptor (1.5 meter receptor height)**

<u>Emission Year</u>	2022
<u>Receptor Information</u>	Project MEI Receptor
Number of Receptors	1
Receptor Height	1.5 meters
Receptor Distances	At Project MEI location

<u>Meteorological Conditions</u>	
BAAQMD San Jose Airport Met Data	2013-2017
Land Use Classification	Urban
Wind Speed	Variable
Wind Direction	Variable

Project MEI Cancer Risk Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2013-2017	0.00045	0.0235	0.02766

Project MEI PM2.5 Maximum Concentrations

Meteorological Data Years	PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m3)*		
	Total PM2.5	Fugitive PM2.5	Vehicle PM2.5
2013-2017	0.02433	0.02306	0.00127

Evergreen Circle MOB, San Jose, CA - Quimby Road Traffic Cancer Risk
Impacts at Project ME1 - 1.5 meter receptor height
30 Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

Cancer Risk (per million) = CPF x Inhalation Dose x ASF x ED/AT x FAH x 1.0E6

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

Inhalation Dose = C_{air} x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10⁻⁶

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air (µg/m³)

DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

TAC	CPF
DPM	1.10E+00
Vehicle TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03
Vehicle TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04

Values

Age -> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates for infants and 80th percentile for children and adults

Construction Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Maximum - Exposure Information					Concentration (ug/m3)			Cancer Risk (per million)			TOTAL
Exposure Year	Exposure	Age	Year	Age Sensitivity Factor		Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	
	Duration (years)				DPM						
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022	10	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.006	0.002	0.0001	0.01
1	1	0 - 1	2022	10	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.074	0.022	0.0015	0.10
2	1	1 - 2	2023	10	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.074	0.022	0.0015	0.10
3	1	2 - 3	2024	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
4	1	3 - 4	2025	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
5	1	4 - 5	2026	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
6	1	5 - 6	2027	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
7	1	6 - 7	2028	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
8	1	7 - 8	2029	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
9	1	8 - 9	2030	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
10	1	9 - 10	2031	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
11	1	10 - 11	2032	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
12	1	11 - 12	2033	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
13	1	12 - 13	2034	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
14	1	13 - 14	2035	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
15	1	14 - 15	2036	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
16	1	15 - 16	2037	3	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.012	0.003	0.0002	0.02
17	1	16 - 17	2038	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
18	1	17 - 18	2039	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
19	1	18 - 19	2040	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
20	1	19 - 20	2041	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
21	1	20 - 21	2042	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
22	1	21 - 22	2043	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
23	1	22 - 23	2044	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
24	1	23 - 24	2045	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
25	1	24 - 25	2046	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
26	1	25 - 26	2047	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
27	1	26 - 27	2048	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
28	1	27 - 28	2049	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
29	1	28 - 29	2050	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
30	1	29 - 30	2051	1	0.0005	0.0235	0.0277	0.001	0.000	0.0000	0.00
Total Increased Cancer Risk								0.33	0.100	0.007	0.4

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Maximum
Hazard Index **Fugitive PM2.5** **Total PM2.5**
0.0001 0.02 0.02

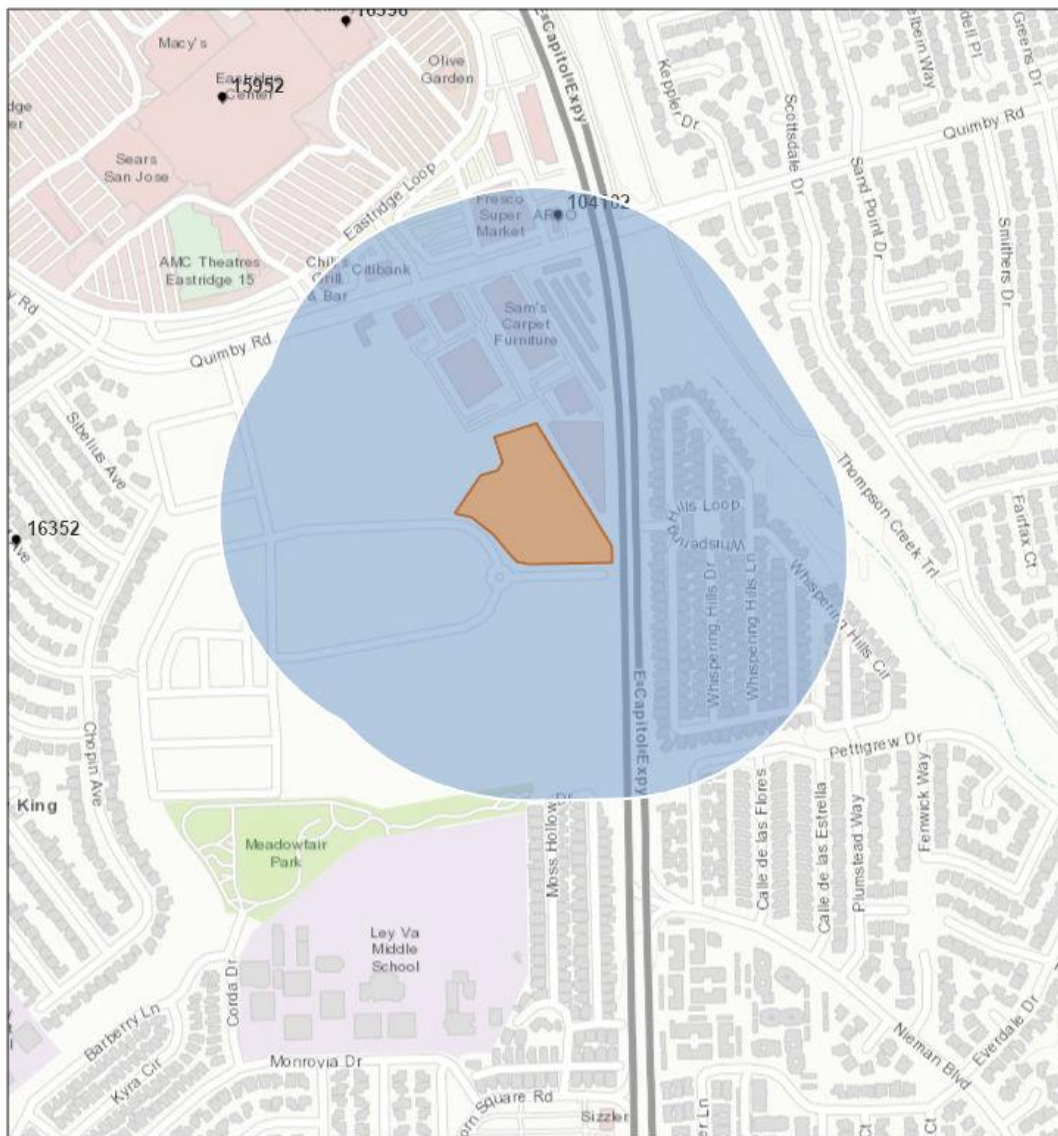


Stationary Source Risk & Hazards Screening Report

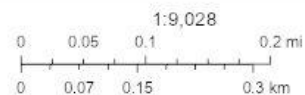
Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 5,339,087.81 ft²

Dec 16 2020 16:55:13 Pacific Standard Time



● Permitted Facilities 2018



City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

Summary

Name	Count	Area(ft ²)	Length(ft)
Permitted Facilities 2018	1	N/A	N/A

Permitted Facilities 2018

#	FACID	Name	Address	City	St
1	104102	ARCO #7037	2375 Quimby Rd	San Jose	CA

#	Zip	County	Cancer	Hazard	PM_25	Type	Count
1	95122	Santa Clara	56.240	0.250	0.000	Gas Dispensing Facility	1

Note: The estimated risk and hazard impacts from these sources would be expected to be substantially lower when site specific Health Risk Screening Assessments are conducted.

The screening level map is not recommended for evaluating sensitive land uses such as schools, senior centers, day cares, and health facilities.

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BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Risk & Hazard Stationary Source Inquiry Form

This form is required when users request stationary source data from BAAQMD

This form is to be used with the BAAQMD's Google Earth stationary source screening tables.

[Click here for guidance on conducting risk & hazard screening, including roadways & freeways, refer to the District's Risk & Hazard Analysis flow chart.](#)

[Click here for District's Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards document.](#)

Table A: Requester Contact Information

Date of Request	12/16/2020
Contact Name	Casey Divine
Affiliation	Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc.
Phone	707-794-0400 x103
Email	cdivine@illingworthrodkin.com
Project Name	Evergreen Circle MOB
Address	southeast of the E. Capitol Expressway and Quimby Road inter
City	San Jose
County	Santa Clara
Type (residential, commercial, mixed use, industrial, etc.)	Medical Office Building
Project Size (# of units or building square feet)	150-ksf
Comments:	

For Air District assistance, the following steps must be completed:

1. Complete all the contact and project information requested in **Table A**. Incomplete forms will not be processed. Please include a project site map.
2. Download and install the free program Google Earth, <http://www.google.com/earth/download/ge/>, and then download the county specific Google Earth stationary source application files from the District's website, <http://www.baaqmd.gov/Divisions/Planning-and-Research/CEQA-GUIDELINES/Tools-and-Methodology.aspx>. The small points on the map represent stationary sources permitted by the District (Map A on right). These permitted sources include diesel back-up generators, gas stations, dry cleaners, boilers, printers, auto spray booths, etc. Click on a point to view the source's Information Table, including the name, location, and preliminary estimated cancer risk, hazard index, and PM2.5 concentration.
3. Find the project site in Google Earth by inputting the site's address in the Google Earth search box.
4. Identify stationary sources within at least a 1000ft radius of project site. Verify that the location of the source on the map matches with the source's address in the Information Table, by using the Google Earth address search box to confirm the source's address location. Please report any mapping errors to the District.
5. List the stationary source information in **Table B** value section only.
6. Note that a small percentage of the stationary sources have Health Risk Screening Assessment (HRSa) data INSTEAD of screening level data. These sources will be noted by an asterisk next to the Plant Name (Map B on right). If HRSa values are presented, these values have already been modeled and cannot be adjusted further.
7. Email this completed form to District staff. District staff will provide the most recent risk, hazard, and PM2.5 data that are available for the source(s). If this information or data are not available, source emissions data will be provided. Staff will respond to inquiries within three weeks.

Note that a public records request received for the same stationary source information will cancel the processing of your SSIF request.

Submit forms, maps, and questions to Areana Flores at 415-749-4616, or aflores@baaqmd.gov

Table B: Google Earth data												Project Site			
Distance from Receptor (feet) or MEI ¹	Plant No.	Facility Name	Address	Cancer Risk ²	Hazard Risk ²	PM _{2.5} ²	Source No. ³	Type of Source ⁴	Fuel Code ⁵	Status/Comments		Distance Adjustment Multiplier	Adjusted Cancer Risk Estimate	Adjusted Hazard Risk	Adjusted PM2.5
1000+	104102	ARCO #7037	2375 Quimby Rd	56.24	0.25	--		Gas Dispensing Facility		2018 Dataset		0.01	0.8	0.004	#VALUE!

Footnotes:

1. Maximally exposed individual

2. These Cancer Risk, Hazard Index, and PM2.5 columns represent the values in the Google Earth Plant Information Table.

3. Each plant may have multiple permits and sources.

4. Permitted sources include diesel back-up generators, gas stations, dry cleaners, boilers, printers, auto spray booths, etc.

5. Fuel codes: 98 = diesel, 189 = Natural Gas.

6. If a Health Risk Screening Assessment (HRSA) was completed for the source, the application number will be listed here.

7. The date that the HRSA was completed.

8. Engineer who completed the HRSA. For District purposes only.

9. All HRSA completed before 1/5/2010 need to be multiplied by an age sensitivity factor of 1.7.

10. The HRSA "Chronic Health" number represents the Hazard Index.

11. Further information about common sources:

a. Sources that only include diesel internal combustion engines can be adjusted using the BAAQMD's Diesel Multiplier worksheet.

b. The risk from natural gas boilers used for space heating when <25 MM BTU/hr would have an estimated cancer risk of one in a million or less, and a chronic hazard index of

c. BAAQMD Reg 11 Rule 16 required that all co-residential (sharing a wall, floor, ceiling or is in the same building as a residential unit) dry cleaners cease use of perc on July 1, 2010. Therefore, there is no cancer risk, hazard or PM2.5 concentrations from co-residential dry cleaning businesses in the BAAQMD.

d. Non co-residential dry cleaners must phase out use of perc by Jan. 1, 2023. Therefore, the risk from these dry cleaners does not need to be factored in over a 70-year period, but instead

e. Gas stations can be adjusted using BAAQMD's Gas Station Distance Multplier worksheet.

f. Unless otherwise noted, exempt sources are considered insignificant. See BAAQMD Reg 2 Rule 1 for a list of exempt sources.

g. This spray booth is considered to be insignificant.

Date last updated:
03/13/2018

Attachment 6: San Jose 2030 GHGRS Development Compliance Checklist



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING AND CODE ENFORCEMENT

Purpose of the Compliance Checklist

In 2020, the City adopted a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy (GHGRS) that outlines the actions the City will undertake to achieve its proportional share of State greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions for the interim target year 2030. The purpose of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy Compliance Checklist (Checklist) is to:

- Implement GHG reduction strategies from the 2030 GHGRS to new development projects.
- Provide a streamlined review process for proposed new development projects that are subject to discretionary review and trigger environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The 2030 GHGRS presents the City's comprehensive path to reduce GHG emissions to achieve the 2030 reduction target, based on SB 32, BAAQMD, and OPR. Additionally, the 2030 GHGRS leverages other important City plans and policies; including the General Plan, Climate Smart San José, and the City Municipal Code in identifying reductions strategies that achieve the City's target. CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 allows for public agencies to analyze and mitigate GHG emissions as part of a larger plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases. Accordingly, the City of San José's 2030 GHGRS represents San José's qualified climate action plan in compliance with CEQA.

As described in the 2030 GHGRS, these GHG reductions will occur through a combination of City initiatives in various plans and policies and will provide reductions from both existing and new developments. This Compliance Checklist specifically applies to proposed discretionary projects that require environmental review pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, the Checklist is a critical implementation tool in the City's overall strategy to reduce GHG emissions. Implementation of applicable reduction actions in new development projects will help the City achieve incremental reductions toward its target. Per the 2030 GHGRS, the City will monitor strategy implementation and make updates, as necessary, to maintain an appropriate trajectory to the 2030 GHG target.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064(h)(3), 15130(d), and 15183(b), a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative GHG emissions effect may be determined not to be cumulatively considerable if it complies with the requirements of the GHGRS.

Instructions for Compliance Checklist

Applicants shall complete the following sections to demonstrate conformance with the City of San José 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy for the proposed project. All projects must complete Section A. General Plan Policy Conformance and Section B. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies. Projects that propose alternative GHG mitigation measures must also complete Section C. Alternative Project Measures and Additional GHG Reductions.

A. General Plan Policy Compliance

Projects need to demonstrate consistency with the Envision San José 2040 General Plan's relevant policies for Land Use & Design, Transportation, Green Building, and Water Conservation, enumerated in Table A. All applicants shall complete the following steps.

1. Complete Table A, Item #1 to demonstrate the project's consistency with the General Plan Land Use and Circulation Diagram.
2. Complete Table A, Items #2 through #4 to demonstrate the project's consistency with General Plan policies¹ related to green building; pedestrian, bicycle & transit site design; and water conservation and urban forestry, as applicable. For each policy listed, mark the relevant yes/no check boxes to indicate project consistency, and provide a qualitative description of how the policy is implemented in the proposed project or why the policy is not applicable to the proposed project. Qualitative descriptions can be included in Table A or provided as separate attachments. This explanation will provide the basis for analysis in the CEQA document.

B. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategies

Table B identifies the GHGRS strategies and recommended consistency options. Projects need to demonstrate consistency with the GHGRS reduction strategies listed in Table B or document why the strategies are not applicable or are infeasible. The corresponding GHGRS strategies are indicated in the table to provide additional context, with the full text of the strategies preceding Table B.

Residential projects must complete Table B, Part 1 and 2; Non-residential projects must complete Table B, Part 2 only. All applicants shall complete the following steps for Table B.

1. Review the project consistency options described in the column titled 'GHGRS Strategy and Consistency Options'.
2. Use the check boxes in the column titled "Project Conformance" to indicate if the strategy is 'Proposed', 'Not Applicable', 'Not Feasible', or if there is an 'Alternative Measure Proposed'.

¹ The lists in items # 2-4 do not represent all General Plan policies but allow projects to demonstrate consistency and achievement of policies that are related to quantified reduction estimates in the 2030 GHGRS.

3. Provide a qualitative analysis of the proposed project's compliance with the GHGRS strategies in the column titled "Description of Project Measure". This will be the basis for CEQA analysis to demonstrate compliance with the 2030 GHGRS and by extension, with SB 32. The qualitative analysis should provide:
 - a. A description of which consistency options are included as part of the proposed project, or
 - b. A description of why the strategy is not applicable to the proposed project, or
 - c. A description of why the consistency options are infeasible. If applicants select 'Not Feasible' or 'Alternative Measure Proposed', they must complete Table C to document what alternative project measures will be implemented to achieve a similar level of greenhouse gas reduction and how those reduction estimates were calculated.

C. Alternative Project Measures and Additional GHG Reductions

Projects that propose alternative GHG mitigation measures to those identified in Table B or propose to include additional GHG mitigation measures beyond those described in Tables A and B, shall provide a summary explanation of the proposed measures and demonstrate efficiency or greenhouse gas reductions achievable through the proposed measures. Documentation for these alternative or additional project measures shall be documented in Table C. Any applicants who select 'Not Feasible' or 'Alternative Measure Proposed' in Table B must complete the following steps for Table C.

1. In the column titled "Description of Proposed Measure" provide a qualitative description of what measure will be implemented, why it is proposed, and how it will reduce GHG emissions.
2. In the column titled "Description of GHG Reduction Estimate" demonstrate how the alternative project measure would achieve the same or greater level of greenhouse gas reductions as the GHGRS strategy it replaces. Documentation or calculation files can be attached separately.
3. In the column titled "Proposed Measure Implementation" identify how the measure will be implemented: incorporated as part of the project design or as an additional measure that is not part of the project (e.g., purchase of carbon offsets).

Compliance Checklist

Evaluation of Project Conformance with the 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy

Table A: General Plan Consistency

Development Type: ☐ Commercial ☐ Residential ☐ Office ☐ Other: Specify

1) Consistency with the Land Use/Transportation Diagram (Land Use and Density)	Yes	No
<i>Is the proposed Project consistent with the Land Use/Transportation Diagram?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If not, and the proposed project includes a General Plan Amendment, does the proposed amendment decrease GHG emissions (in absolute terms or per capita, per employee, per service population) below the level assumed in the GHGRS based on the existing planned land use? (The project could have a higher density, mix of uses, or other features that would reduce GHG emissions compared to the planned land use).²</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If not, would the proposed project and the General Plan Amendment increase GHG emissions (in absolute terms or per capita, per employee, per service population)? Project is not consistent with GHGRS and further modeling will be required to determine if additional mitigation measures are necessary.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Response documentation: [Either here or as an attachment]		

² For example, a General Plan Amendment to change use from single-family residential to multi-family residential or a General Plan Amendment to change the use from regional-serving commercial to mixed-use urban in a transit-served area might reduce travel demand, and therefore GHG emissions from mobile sources.

2) Implementation of Green Building Measures	Yes	No
MS-2.2: Encourage maximized use of on-site generation of renewable energy for all new and existing buildings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-2.3: Encourage consideration of solar orientation, including building placement, landscaping, design and construction techniques for new construction to minimize energy consumption.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-2.7: Encourage the installation of solar panels or other clean energy power generation sources over parking areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-2.11: Require new development to incorporate green building practices, including those required by the Green Building Ordinance. Specifically, target reduced energy use through construction techniques (e.g., design of building envelopes and systems to maximize energy performance), through architectural design (e.g., design to maximize cross ventilation and interior daylight) and through site design techniques (e.g., orienting buildings on sites to maximize the effectiveness of passive solar design).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-16.2: Promote neighborhood-based distributed clean/renewable energy generation to improve local energy security and to reduce the amount of energy wasted in transmitting electricity over long distances.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		

3) Pedestrian, Bicycle & Transit Site Design Measures	Yes	No
CD-2.1: Promote the Circulation Goals and Policies in the Envision San José 2040 General Plan. Create streets that promote pedestrian and bicycle transportation by following applicable goals and policies in the Circulation section of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan.		
a) Design the street network for its safe shared use by pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles. Include elements that increase driver awareness.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a comfortable and safe pedestrian environment by implementing wider sidewalks, shade structures, attractive street furniture, street trees, reduced traffic speeds, pedestrian-oriented lighting, mid-block pedestrian crossings, pedestrian-activated crossing lights, bulb-outs and curb extensions at intersections, and on-street parking that buffers pedestrians from vehicles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Consider support for reduced parking requirements, alternative parking arrangements, and Transportation Demand Management strategies to reduce area dedicated to parking and increase area dedicated to employment, housing, parks, public art, or other amenities. Encourage de-coupled parking to ensure that the value and cost of parking are considered in real estate and business transactions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
CD-2.5: Integrate Green Building Goals and Policies of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan into site design to create healthful environments. Consider factors such as shaded parking areas, pedestrian connections, minimization of impervious surfaces, incorporation of stormwater treatment measures, appropriate building orientations, etc.		
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		

	Yes	No
CD-2.11: Within the Downtown and Urban Village Overlay areas, consistent with the minimum density requirements of the pertaining Land Use/Transportation Diagram designation, avoid the construction of surface parking lots except as an interim use, so that long-term development of the site will result in a cohesive urban form. In these areas, whenever possible, use structured parking, rather than surface parking, to fulfill parking requirements. Encourage the incorporation of alternative uses, such as parks, above parking structures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
CD-3.2: Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle connections to transit, community facilities (including schools), commercial areas, and other areas serving daily needs. Ensure that the design of new facilities can accommodate significant anticipated future increases in bicycle and pedestrian activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
CD-3.4: Encourage pedestrian cross-access connections between adjacent properties and require pedestrian and bicycle connections to streets and other public spaces, with particular attention and priority given to providing convenient access to transit facilities. Provide pedestrian and vehicular connections with cross-access easements within and between new and existing developments to encourage walking and minimize interruptions by parking areas and curb cuts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
LU-3.5: Balance the need for parking to support a thriving Downtown with the need to minimize the impacts of parking upon a vibrant pedestrian and transit oriented urban environment. Provide for the needs of bicyclists and pedestrians, including adequate bicycle parking areas and design measures to promote bicyclist and pedestrian safety.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		

	Yes	No
TR-2.8: Require new development to provide on-site facilities such as bicycle storage and showers, provide connections to existing and planned facilities, dedicate land to expand existing facilities or provide new facilities such as sidewalks and/or bicycle lanes/paths, or share in the cost of improvements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
TR-7.1: Require large employers to develop TDM programs to reduce the vehicle trips and vehicle miles generated by their employees through the use of shuttles, provision for car-sharing, bicycle sharing, carpool, parking strategies, transit incentives and other measures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
TR-8.5: Promote participation in car share programs to minimize the need for parking spaces in new and existing development.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
4) Water Conservation and Urban Forestry Measures	Yes	No
MS-3.1: Require water-efficient landscaping, which conforms to the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, for all new commercial, institutional, industrial and developer-installed residential development unless for recreation needs or other area functions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		

	Yes	No
MS-3.2: Promote the use of green building technology or techniques that can help reduce the depletion of the City's potable water supply, as building codes permit. For example, promote the use of captured rainwater, graywater, or recycled water as the preferred source for non-potable water needs such as irrigation and building cooling, consistent with Building Codes or other regulations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-19.4: Require the use of recycled water wherever feasible and cost-effective to serve existing and new development.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-21.3: Ensure that San José's Community Forest is comprised of species that have low water requirements and are well adapted to its Mediterranean climate. Select and plant diverse species to prevent monocultures that are vulnerable to pest invasions. Furthermore, consider the appropriate placement of tree species and their lifespan to ensure the perpetuation of the Community Forest.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		
MS-26.1: As a condition of new development, require the planting and maintenance of both street trees and trees on private property to achieve a level of tree coverage in compliance with and that implements City laws, policies or guidelines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		

	Yes	No
ER-8.7: Encourage stormwater reuse for beneficial uses in existing infrastructure and future development through the installation of rain barrels, cisterns, or other water storage and reuse facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how the project is consistent or why the measure is not applicable. [Either here or as an attachment]		

GHGRS Strategies

GHGRS #1: The City will implement the San José Clean Energy program to provide residents and businesses access to cleaner energy at competitive rates.

GHGRS #2: The City will implement its building reach code ordinance (adopted September 2019) and its prohibition of natural gas infrastructure ordinance (adopted October 2019) to guide the city's new construction toward zero net carbon (ZNC) buildings.

GHGRS #3: The City will expand development of rooftop solar energy through the provision of technical assistance and supportive financial incentives to make progress toward the Climate Smart San José goal of becoming a one-gigawatt solar city.

GHGRS #4: The City will support a transition to building decarbonization through increased efficiency improvements in the existing building stock and reduced use of natural gas appliances and equipment.

GHGRS #5: As an expansion to Climate Smart San José, the City will update its Zero Waste Strategic Plan and reassess zero waste strategies. Throughout the development of the update, the City will continue to divert 90 percent of waste away from landfills through source reduction, recycling, food recovery and composting, and other strategies.

GHGRS #6: The City will continue to be a partner in the Caltrain Modernization Project to enhance local transit opportunities while simultaneously improving the city's air quality.

GHGRS #7: The City will expand its water conservation efforts to achieve and sustain long-term per capita reductions that ensure a reliable water supply with a changing climate, through regional partnerships, sustainable landscape designs, green infrastructure, and water-efficient technology and systems.

Table B: 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy Compliance

GHGRS Strategy and Consistency Options	Description of Project Measure	Project Conformance
PART 1: RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS ONLY		
Zero Net Carbon Residential Construction 1. Achieve/exceed the City’s Reach Code, and 2. Exclude natural gas infrastructure in new construction, or 3. Install on-site renewable energy systems or participate in a community solar program to offset 100% of the project’s estimated energy demand, or 4. Participate in San José Clean Energy at the Total Green level (i.e., 100% carbon-free electricity) for electricity accounts associated with the project until which time SJCE achieves 100% carbon-free electricity for all accounts. Supports Strategies: GHGRS #1, GHGRS #2, GHGRS #3	<i>Describe which, if any, project consistency options from the leftmost column you are implementing.</i> <i>OR,</i> <i>Describe why this strategy is not applicable to your project.</i> <i>OR,</i> <i>Describe why such measures are infeasible.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Not Feasible* <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Measure Proposed <i>* The 2030 GHGRS assumed this strategy would be feasible for 50% of residential units constructed between 2020 and 2030.</i>
PART 2: RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS		
Renewable Energy Development 1. Install solar panels, solar hot water, or other clean energy power generation sources on development sites, or 2. Participate in community solar programs to support development of renewable energy in the community, or 3. Participate in San José Clean Energy at the Total Green level (i.e., 100% carbon-free electricity) for electricity accounts associated with the project. Supports Strategies: GHGRS #1, GHGRS #3	<i>Describe which, if any, project consistency options from the leftmost column you are implementing.</i> <i>OR,</i> <i>Describe why this strategy is not applicable to your project.</i> <i>OR,</i> <i>Describe why such measures are infeasible.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> See Part 1 (Residential projects only) <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Not Feasible <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Measure Proposed

GHGRS Strategy and Consistency Options	Description of Project Measure	Project Conformance
<p>Building Retrofits – Natural Gas³</p> <p>This strategy only applies to projects that include a retrofit of an existing building. If the proposed project does not include a retrofit, select “Not Applicable” in the Project Conformance column.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace an existing natural gas appliance with an electric alternative (e.g., space heater, water heater, clothes dryer), or 2. Replace an existing natural gas appliance with a high-efficiency model <p>Supports Strategies: GHGRS #4</p>	<p><i>Describe which, if any, project consistency options from the leftmost column you are implementing.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why this strategy is not applicable to your project.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why such measures are infeasible.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Proposed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Feasible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Measure Proposed</p>
<p>Zero Waste Goal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide space for organic waste (e.g., food scraps, yard waste) collection containers, and/or 2. Exceed the City’s construction & demolition waste diversion requirement. <p>Supports Strategies: GHGRS #5</p>	<p><i>Describe which, if any, project consistency options from the leftmost column you are implementing.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why this strategy is not applicable to your project.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why such measures are infeasible.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Proposed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Feasible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Measure Proposed</p>

³ GHGRS Strategy #4 applies to existing building retrofits and not to new construction; Strategy #2 applies to new construction to reduce natural gas related GHG emissions

GHGRS Strategy and Consistency Options	Description of Project Measure	Project Conformance
<p>Caltrain Modernization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For projects located within ½ mile of a Caltrain station, establish a program through which to provide project tenants and/or residents with free or reduced Caltrain passes or Develop a program that provides project tenants and/or residents with options to reduce their vehicle miles traveled (e.g., a TDM program), which could include transit passes, bike lockers and showers, or other strategies to reduce project related VMT. <p>Supports Strategies: GHGRS #6</p>	<p><i>Describe which, if any, project consistency options from the leftmost column you are implementing.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why this strategy is not applicable to your project.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why such measures are infeasible.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Proposed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Feasible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Measure Proposed</p>
<p>Water Conservation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Install high-efficiency appliances/fixtures to reduce water use, and/or include water-sensitive landscape design, and/or Provide access to reclaimed water for outdoor water use on the project site. <p>Supports Strategies: GHGRS #7</p>	<p><i>Describe which, if any, project consistency options from the leftmost column you are implementing.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why this strategy is not applicable to your project.</i></p> <p><i>OR,</i></p> <p><i>Describe why such measures are infeasible.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Proposed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Feasible</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Measure Proposed</p>

Table C: Applicant Proposed Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures

Description of Proposed Measure	Description of GHG Reduction Estimate	Proposed Measure Implementation
<p><i>[Describe the proposed project measure and why it is proposed]</i></p> <p>Supports Strategies/Sectors: GHGRS #</p>	<p><i>[Demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed measure to reduce the project's GHG emissions.</i></p> <p><i>Include a description of how your measure will reduce emissions and provide supporting quantification documentation/assumptions.]</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Part of Design</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional Measure</p>
<p><i>[Describe the proposed project measure and why it is proposed]</i></p> <p>Supports Strategies/Sectors: GHGRS #</p>	<p><i>[Demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed measure to reduce the project's GHG emissions.</i></p> <p><i>Include a description of how your measure will reduce emissions and provide supporting quantification documentation/assumptions.]</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Part of Design</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional Measure</p>
<p><i>[Describe the proposed project measure and why it is proposed]</i></p> <p>Supports Strategies/Sectors: GHGRS #</p>	<p><i>[Demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed measure to reduce the project's GHG emissions.</i></p> <p><i>Include a description of how your measure will reduce emissions and provide supporting quantification documentation/assumptions.]</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Part of Design</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional Measure</p>
<p><i>[Describe the proposed project measure and why it is proposed]</i></p> <p>Supports Strategies/Sectors: GHGRS #</p>	<p><i>[Demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed measure to reduce the project's GHG emissions.</i></p> <p><i>Include a description of how your measure will reduce emissions and provide supporting quantification documentation/assumptions.]</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Part of Design</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional Measure</p>