

Appendix A – Construction Community Risk Assessment

# ***BELLARMINE PARKING STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT***

***San José, California***

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## **Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to address the potential community risk impacts associated with the construction of the proposed parking structure located at the Bellarmine College Preparatory School in San José, California. The air quality impacts from this project would be associated with construction of the new building. Air pollutant emissions associated with construction of the project were predicted using appropriate computer models. In addition, the potential project construction health risk impacts and the impact of existing toxic air contaminant (TAC) sources affecting the nearby and proposed sensitive receptors were evaluated. The analysis was conducted following guidance provided by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).<sup>1</sup> BAAQMD recommends using a 1,000-foot screening radius around the project site for purposes of identifying community health risk from existing sources of TACs.

## **Project Description**

The project site is currently occupied by a parking lot and two small structures. The project proposes to demolish the structures and parking lot to construct a 377-space parking garage, while retaining 34 parking lot spaces. Construction is proposed to begin in June 2022 and be completed by May 2023.

## **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 (PM<sub>10</sub>), and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>).

### Air Pollutants of Concern

High ozone levels are caused by the cumulative emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). 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 (PM<sub>10</sub>) and fine particulate matter where particles have a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Elevated concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2017.

## 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.

## 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<sub>x</sub> and particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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<sub>x</sub> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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.

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.<sup>3</sup> 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<sub>2.5</sub> 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<sub>x</sub> 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<sub>x</sub> 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<sub>x</sub>.

### *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

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

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.

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.

BAAQMD's Community Air Risk Evaluation (CARE) program was initiated in 2004 to evaluate and reduce health risks associated with exposures to outdoor TACs in the Bay Area.<sup>4</sup> The program examines TAC emissions from point sources, area sources, and on-road and off-road mobile sources with an emphasis on diesel exhaust, which is a major contributor to airborne health risk in California. The CARE program is an on-going program that encourages community involvement and input. The technical analysis portion of the CARE program is being implemented in three phases that includes an assessment of the sources of TAC emissions, modeling and measurement programs to estimate concentrations of TAC, and an assessment of exposures and health risks. Throughout the program, information derived from the technical analyses will be used to focus emission reduction measures in areas with high TAC exposures and high density of sensitive populations. Risk reduction activities associated with the CARE program are focused on the most at-risk communities in the Bay Area. The BAAQMD has identified six communities as impacted: Concord, Richmond/San Pablo, Western Alameda County, San José, Redwood City/East Palo Alto, and Eastern San Francisco. The project site is not within a CARE area.

The BAAQMD California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) *Air Quality Guidelines*<sup>5</sup> 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.

### 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.

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<sup>4</sup> See BAAQMD: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/community-health-protection-program/community-air-risk-evaluation-care-program>, accessed 2/18/2021.

<sup>5</sup> Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2017. *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*. May.

*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.

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, and elementary schools. 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 project site are in the single and multi-family residences to the south and west of the project site. Dormitory halls and classrooms are also located to the west of the project site at further distances. This project would not introduce new sensitive receptors (i.e., residents) to the area.

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, which were used in this analysis and are summarized in Table 1. Impacts above these thresholds are considered potentially significant.



**Table 1. BAAQMD CEQA 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 <sub>x</sub>	54	54	10
PM <sub>10</sub>	82 (Exhaust)	82	15
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	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	
<b>Health Risks and Hazards</b>	<b>Single Sources Within 1,000-foot Zone of Influence</b>	<b>Combined Sources (Cumulative from all sources within 1000-foot zone of influence)</b>	
Excess Cancer Risk	10 per one million	100 per one million	
Hazard Index	1.0	10.0	
Incremental annual PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	

## Construction Community Risk Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project impacts related to increased community risk can occur either by generating emissions of TACs and air pollutants and by introducing a new sensitive receptor in proximity to an existing source of TACs. Temporary project construction activity would generate emissions of DPM from equipment and trucks and also generate dust on a temporary basis that could affect nearby sensitive receptors. A construction community health risk assessment was prepared to address project construction impacts on the surrounding off-site sensitive receptors.

Community risk impacts are addressed by predicting increased lifetime cancer risk, the increase in annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, and computing the Hazard Index (HI) for non-cancer health risks. Construction equipment and associated heavy-duty truck traffic generates diesel exhaust, which is a known TAC. These exhaust emissions pose health risks for sensitive receptors such as surrounding residents. The primary community risk impact issues associated with construction emissions are cancer risk and exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub>. 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<sub>2.5</sub>.<sup>6</sup> This assessment included dispersion modeling to predict the offsite concentrations resulting from project construction, so that lifetime cancer risks and non-cancer health effects could be evaluated. The methodology for computing community risks impacts is contained in *Attachment 1*.

### Construction Period Emissions

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2020.4.0 was used to estimate emissions from on-site construction activity, construction vehicle trips, and evaporative emissions. The project land use types and size, and anticipated construction schedule were input to CalEEMod. The CARB Emission FACtors 2021 (EMFAC2021) model was used to predict emissions from construction traffic, which includes worker travel, vendor trucks, and haul trucks.<sup>7</sup> The CalEEMod model output along with construction inputs are included in *Attachment 2* and EMFAC2021 vehicle emissions modeling outputs are included in *Attachment 3*.

#### CalEEMod Modeling

##### *Land Use Inputs*

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

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<sup>6</sup> DPM is identified by California as a toxic air contaminant due to the potential to cause cancer.

<sup>7</sup> See CARB's EMFAC2021 Emissions Inventory at <https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory>.

**Table 1. Summary of Project Land Use Inputs**

<b>Project Land Uses</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Square Feet (sf)</b>	<b>Acreage</b>
Unenclosed Parking Structure	377	Parking Spaces	115,985	1.86

*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 for both phases, including equipment list and schedule, were based on information provided by the project applicant.

The construction equipment worksheets provided by the applicant 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. The construction schedule assumed that the earliest possible start date would be June 2022 and would be built out over a period of approximately 12 months, or 254 construction workdays. The earliest year of full operation was assumed to be 2024.

*Construction Truck 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 estimate of 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 trip rate by the number of days in that phase. Haul trips for grading were estimated from the provided grading volumes by assuming each truck could carry 10 tons per load . The number of concrete and asphalt total round haul trips were provided for the project and converted to total one-way trips, assuming two trips per delivery.

The latest version of the CalEEMod model is based on the older version of the CARB EMFAC2014 motor vehicle emission factor model. This model has been superseded by the EMFAC2021 model; however, CalEEMod has not been updated to include EMFAC2021. Therefore, the construction traffic information was combined with EMFAC2021 motor vehicle emissions factors. EMFAC2021 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 trips, 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 (soil import/export). Since CalEEMod does not address cement trucks, these were treated

as vendor travel distances. 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 2022 were used in these calculations. Table 3 provides the traffic inputs that were combined with the EMFAC2021 emission database to compute vehicle emissions.

**Table 3. Construction Traffic Data Used for EMFAC2021 Model Runs**

CalEEMod Run/Land Uses and Construction Phase	Trips by Trip Type			Notes
	Total Worker <sup>1</sup>	Total Vendor <sup>1</sup>	Total Haul <sup>2</sup>	
Vehicle mix <sup>1</sup>	50% LDA 25% LDT1 25% LDT2	50% MHDT 50% HHDT	100% HHDT	
Trip Length (miles)	10.8	7.3	20.0	CalEEMod default distance with 5-min truck idle time.
Demolition	80	-	119	1,200 tons demolition. CalEEMod default worker trips.
Site Preparation	130	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Grading	50	-	162	1,300-cy soil export. CalEEMod default worker trips.
Trenching	160	-	-	CalEEMod default worker trips.
Building Construction	8,640	3,420	1,240	620 cement round trips. CalEEMod default worker and vendor trips.
Paving	286	-	20	10 asphalt round trips. CalEEMod default worker trips.
Notes: <sup>1</sup> Based on 2022 EMFAC2021 light-duty vehicle fleet mix for Santa Clara County. <sup>2</sup> Includes grading trips estimated by CalEEMod based on amount of material to be removed.				

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<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> exhaust, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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	NOx	PM <sub>10</sub> Exhaust	PM <sub>2.5</sub> Exhaust
<i>Construction Emissions Per Year (Tons)</i>				
2022 & 2023	0.05	0.50	0.03	0.02
<i>Average Daily Construction Emissions Per Year (pounds/day)</i>				
2022 & 2023 (254 construction workdays)	0.43	3.91	0.20	0.15
<i>BAAQMD Thresholds (pounds per day)</i>	54 lbs./day	54 lbs./day	82 lbs./day	54 lbs./day
<b>Exceed Threshold?</b>	No	No	No	No

Construction activities, particularly during site preparation and grading, would temporarily generate fugitive dust in the form of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. 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. *Recommended Measure AQ-1 would implement BAAQMD-recommended enhanced 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 Recommended 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.

## **Community Health Risk from Project Construction**

### Construction Emissions

The CalEEMod model and EMFAC2021 emissions provided total annual PM<sub>10</sub> 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 as 0.02 tons (34 pounds). The on-road emissions are a result of haul truck travel during 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. It was assumed that these emissions from on-road vehicles traveling at or near the site would occur at the construction site. Fugitive PM<sub>2.5</sub> dust emissions were calculated by CalEEMod as 0.003 tons (6 pounds) for the overall construction period.

### Dispersion Modeling

The U.S. EPA AERMOD dispersion model was used to predict concentrations of DPM and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations at sensitive receptors 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 of emission activities for CEQA projects.<sup>8</sup> Emission sources for the construction site were grouped into two categories: exhaust emissions of DPM and fugitive PM<sub>2.5</sub> dust emissions.

### *Construction Sources*

To represent the construction equipment exhaust emissions, an area source emission release height of 20 feet (6 meters) was used for the area sources.<sup>9</sup> The release height incorporates both the

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<sup>8</sup> Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 2012, *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards, Version 3.0*. May.

<sup>9</sup> 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>

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<sub>2.5</sub> 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.

#### *AERMOD Inputs and Meteorological Data*

The modeling used a five-year data set (2013 - 2017) of hourly meteorological data from the San Jose International Airport prepared for use with the AERMOD model by BAAQMD. Construction emissions were modeled as occurring daily between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., when the majority of construction activity is expected to occur. Annual DPM and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations from construction activities during the 2022-2023 period were calculated using the model. DPM and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations were calculated at nearby sensitive receptors. Receptor heights of 5 feet (1.5 meters), 15 feet (4.5 meters), and 25 feet (7.6 meters) were used to represent the breathing height on the first, second, and third floor of nearby single-family residences, dormitory halls, and classrooms.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> 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>

Summary of Construction Community Risk Impacts

The maximum increased cancer risks were calculated using the modeled TAC concentrations combined with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) guidance for age sensitivity factors and exposure parameters as recommended by BAAQMD (see *Attachment 1*). Non-cancer health hazards and maximum PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations were also calculated and identified. Age-sensitivity factors reflect the greater sensitivity of infants and small children to cancer causing TACs. Infant, child, and adult exposures were assumed to occur at all residences during the entire construction period.

The maximum modeled annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration was calculated based on combined exhaust and fugitive concentrations. The maximum computed HI value was based on the ratio of the maximum DPM concentration modeled and the chronic inhalation reference exposure level of 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

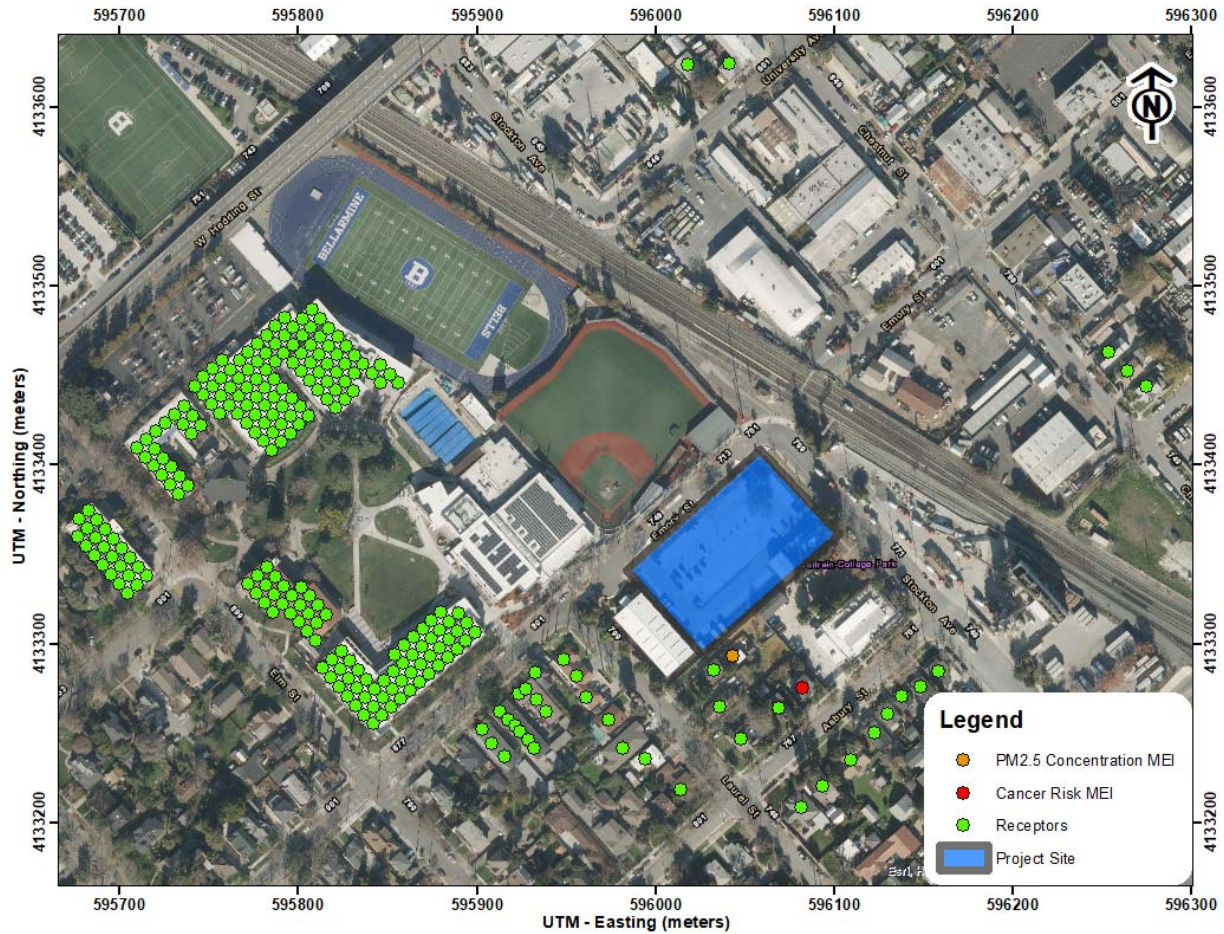
The maximum modeled annual DPM and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, which includes both the DPM and fugitive PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, were identified at nearby sensitive receptors (as shown in Figure 1) to find the maximally exposed individuals (MEI). Results of this assessment indicated that the construction cancer risk MEI was located on the first floor (5 feet above ground) of a single-family home southeast of the project site and the total PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration MEI was located on the first floor (5 feet above ground) of the adjacent single-family home also southeast of the project site but northwest of the construction cancer risk MEI. Table 6 summarizes the maximum cancer risks, PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, and health hazard indexes for project related construction activities affecting the construction MEIs. *Attachment 4* to this report includes the emission calculations used for the construction area source modeling and the cancer risk calculations.

**Table 4. Construction Risk Impacts at the Off-site MEIs**

Source		Cancer Risk (per million)	Annual PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Hazard Index
Project Impact				
Project Construction	Unmitigated	5.37 (infant)	0.04	<0.01
<b>BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Exceed Threshold?</b>	Unmitigated	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>



**Figure 1. Locations of Project Construction Site, Off-Site Sensitive Receptors, and Maximum TAC Impact**

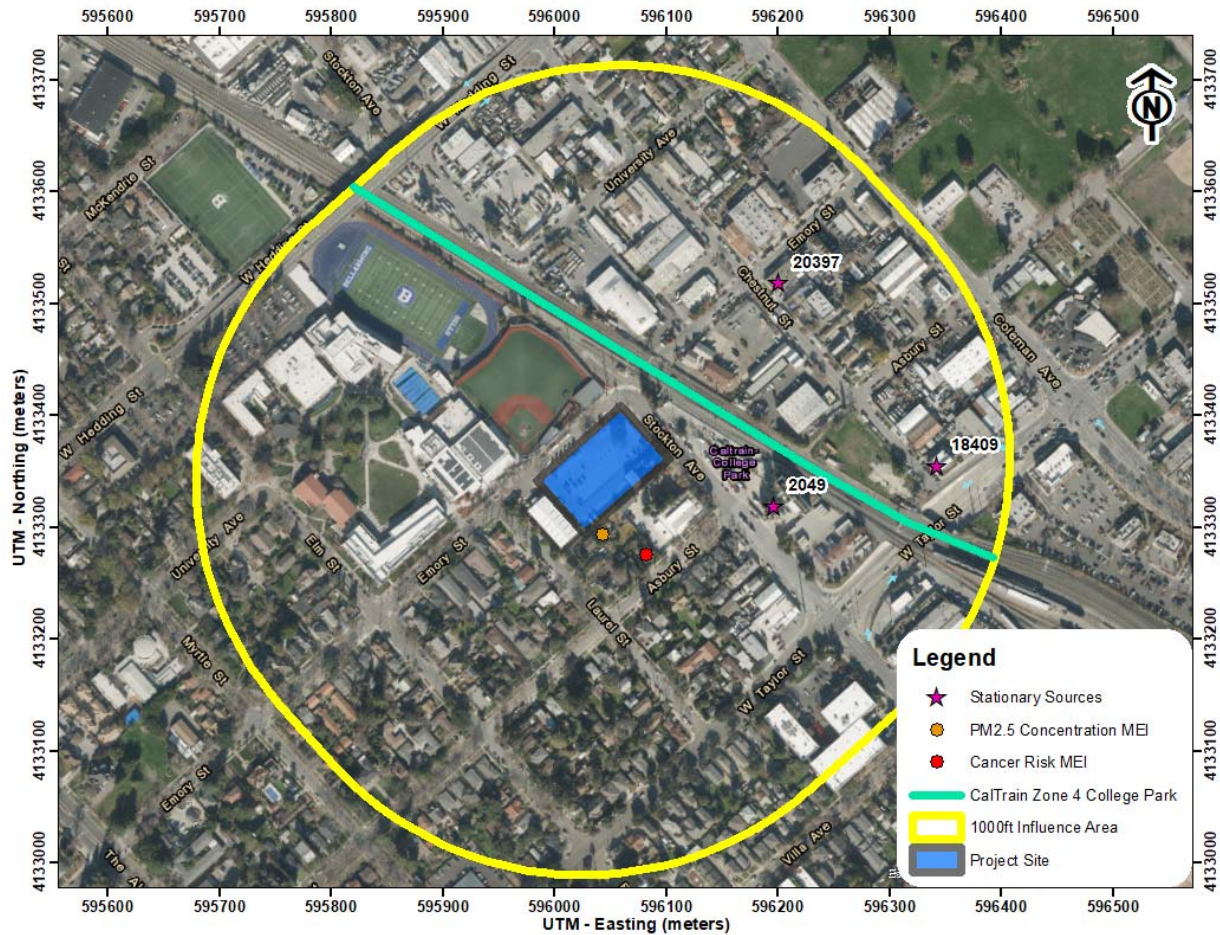


**Cumulative Community Risks of all TAC Sources at the Offsite Project MEIs**

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 rail lines, highways, busy surface streets, and stationary sources identified by BAAQMD.

A review of the project area and based on provided traffic information indicated that no roadways within the influence area would have traffic exceeding 10,000 vehicles per day. A review of the project area indicates that Zone 4 of the CalTrain line passes through the influence area. A review of BAAQMD’s stationary source geographic information systems (GIS) map tool identified three stationary sources with the potential to affect the project site and MEIs. Figure 2 shows the project area included within the influence area and the location of the MEIs. Details of the modeling and community risk calculations are included in *Attachment 5*.

**Figure 2. Project Site and Nearby TAC and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Sources**



Railways – CalTrain Zone 4

The project MEIs are located near Zone 4 of the CalTrain railway. Railway health risk screening data provided by BAAQMD was incorporated into this analysis. BAAQMD developed raster files with cancer risk and PM<sub>2.5</sub> values for all highways/freeways, roadways (ADT > 30,000), and rail lines within the Bay Area. These raster files were used to screen Zone 4 of the CalTrain railway risks and hazards upon the project site. The risk values shown in the raster files were modeled using AERMOD and a 20x20-meter emissions grid. The raster file uses EMFAC2014 data for fleet mix and include the OEHHA 2015 factor.

The railway screening level impacts are listed in Table 5 and included in Attachment 5. Note that the cancer risk value is not adjusted for age sensitivity or exposure duration. It is conservatively higher than adjusted cancer risk values. Refined modeling of the railway would have resulted in even lower risk values. Note that BAAQMD has found that non-cancer hazards were found to be minimal, so an HI value is not included.

BAAQMD Permitted Stationary Sources

Permitted stationary sources of air pollution near the project site were identified using BAAQMD's *Permitted Stationary Sources 2018* GIS website,<sup>11</sup> which identifies the location of nearby stationary sources and their estimated risk and hazard impacts, including emissions and adjustments to account for new OEHHA guidance. Three sources, two autobody coating operations and a concrete plant, were identified using this tool. The BAAQMD GIS website did not provide screening risks and hazards for all of these sources, so a stationary source information request was required to be submitted to BAAQMD.

The screening level risks and hazards provided by BAAQMD for the stationary sources were adjusted for distance using BAAQMD's *Distance Adjustment Multiplier Tool for Diesel Internal Combustion Engines*. Community risk impacts from the stationary sources upon the MEI are reported in Table 5.

Note that Plant #2049 (Central Concrete Supply Company, Inc.) is an industrial site with high estimates of PM<sub>2.5</sub> impacts. These are screening levels acquired from BAAQMD that do not account for particulate size (e.g., impacts likely based on total particulates rather than PM<sub>2.5</sub>), emission processes and dispersion conditions. Therefore, these are likely overwhelmingly conservative estimates. The modeling of this sources was not further investigated for this assessment since the impacts from the proposed project are below single-source thresholds and therefore would not be considered to have a cumulatively considerable contribution.

#### Summary of Cumulative Health Risk Impact at Construction MEIs

Table 5 reports both the project and cumulative community risk impacts at the sensitive receptors most affected by construction (i.e., the MEIs). Because the project's community risk would not exceed the single source thresholds, the project would not be considered to have a cumulatively significant impact on the MEIs as the contribution from the project is not cumulatively considerable.<sup>12</sup> However, the cumulative cancer risk, HI, and annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations are provided in Table 5 for informational purposes. As shown, cumulative source thresholds at the MEIs are exceeded due to the MEIs' location near one significant source of TAC emissions: Central Concrete Supply Company, Inc. This existing source of TAC emissions is shown by BAAQMD to exceed both the single source and cumulative source thresholds. As discussed above, the annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations reported for this source are likely overestimated for several reasons. This analysis did not evaluate the true effects of this sources since project levels are below the single-source thresholds.

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<sup>11</sup> BAAQMD,

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

<sup>12</sup> Per email from BAAQMD, Areana Flores, on February 23, 2021.

**Table 5. Impacts from Combined Sources at Project MEIs**

Source		Cancer Risk (per million)	Annual PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Hazard Index
<b>Project Impacts</b>				
Project Construction	Unmitigated	5.37 (infant)	0.04	<0.01
<b>BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold</b>		<b>&gt;10.0</b>	<b>&gt;0.3</b>	<b>&gt;1.0</b>
<i>Exceed Threshold?</i>	Unmitigated	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<b>Cumulative Sources</b>				
CalTrain Zone 4 College Park		41.83	0.06	-
Central Concrete Supply Company, Inc (Facility ID #2049, Crushed Stone Processing (5), Material Handling (3), Concrete Batching (1)), MEI at 350 feet		-	282.25	-
Michael J's Body Shop (Facility ID #18409, Auto Body Coating Operation), MEI at 870 feet		-	-	<0.01
Progressive Collision Repair (Facility ID #20397, Auto Body Coating Operation), MEI at 850 feet		-	-	<0.01
<i>Combined Sources</i>	Unmitigated	47.2	<b>282.35</b>	<0.03
<b>BAAQMD Cumulative Source Threshold</b>		<b>&gt;100</b>	<b>&gt;0.8</b>	<b>&gt;10.0</b>
<b>Exceed Threshold?</b>	Unmitigated	<i>No</i>	<b>Yes</b>	<i>No</i>

## Supporting Documentation

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

*Attachment 2* includes the CalEEMod output for project construction emissions. Also included are any modeling assumptions.

*Attachment 3* includes the EMFAC2021 emissions modeling. The input files for these calculations are voluminous and are available upon request in digital format.

*Attachment 4* is the construction health risk assessment. This includes the summary of the dispersion modeling and the cancer risk calculations for construction. 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 construction MEIs and project site receptors.

## Attachment 1: 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.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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, 95<sup>th</sup> percentile breathing rates are used for the third trimester and infant exposures, and 80<sup>th</sup> percentile breathing rates for child and adult exposures. For children at schools and daycare facilities, BAAQMD recommends using the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile 8-hour breathing rates. Additionally, CARB and the BAAQMD recommend the use of a residential exposure duration of

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<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> CARB, 2015. *Risk Management Guidance for Stationary Sources of Air Toxics*. July 23.

<sup>15</sup> BAAQMD, 2016. *BAAQMD Air Toxics NSR Program Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Guidelines*. December 2016.

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)<sup>-1</sup>

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<sub>air</sub> = concentration in air (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

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<sup>-6</sup> = Conversion factor

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

Parameter	Exposure Type →	Infant		Child	Adult
	Age Range →	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester	0<2	2 < 16	16 - 30
DPM Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>		1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) 80 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Rate		273	758	572	261
Daily Breathing Rate (L/kg-day) 95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Rate		361	1,090	745	335
8-hour Breathing Rate (L/kg-8 hours) 95 <sup>th</sup> 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*

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

## 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). OEHHA 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 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

## Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations

While not a TAC, fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) 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<sub>2.5</sub> (project level and cumulative) are in terms of an increase in the annual average concentration. When considering PM<sub>2.5</sub> impacts, the contribution from all sources of PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions should be included. For projects with potential impacts from nearby local roadways, the PM<sub>2.5</sub> impacts should include those from vehicle exhaust emissions, PM<sub>2.5</sub> generated from vehicle tire and brake wear, and fugitive emissions from re-suspended dust on the roads.

## **Attachment 2: CalEEMod Modeling Inputs and Outputs**



## Air Quality/Noise Construction Information Data Request

**Project Name:** **BCP Parking Garage** **Complete ALL Portions in Yellow**

See Equipment Type TAB for type, horsepower and load factor

<b>Project Size</b>	Dwelling Units <span style="float: right;">1.61 total project acres disturbed</span>
	s.f. residential
	s.f. retail
	s.f. office/commercial
	s.f. other, specify:
	115985 s.f. parking garage <span style="float: right;">377 spaces</span>
	s.f. parking lot <span style="float: right;">spaces</span>
<b>Construction Hours</b>	8 am to 5 pm

<b>Pile Driving? Y/N? NO</b>
<b>Project include on-site GENERATOR OR FIRE PUMP during project OPERATION? Y/N? NO</b>
IF YES (if BOTH separate values) -->
Kilowatts/Horsepower: _____
Fuel Type: _____
Location in project (Plans Desired if Available):

DO NOT MULTIPLY EQUIPMENT HOURS/DAY BY THE QUANTITY OF EQUIPMENT

Quantity	Description	HP	Load Factor	Hours/day	Total Work Days	Avg. Hours per day	HP Annual Hours	Comments
<b>Demolition</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>6/3/2022</b>		<b>Total phase:</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>Overall Import/Export Volumes</b>
		<b>End Date:</b>	<b>6/14/2022</b>					
1	Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	0.73	8	5	5	2365	<b>Demolition Volume</b> Square footage of buildings to be demolished (or total tons to be hauled)
2	Excavators	158	0.38	8	5	5	4803	
	Rubber-Tired Dozers	247	0.4				0	<b>32,000</b> square feet or <b>1,200</b> Hauling volume (tons) Any pavement demolished and hauled? <b>2</b> tons
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	5	5	1436	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Site Preparation</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>6/10/2022</b>		<b>Total phase:</b>		<b>26</b>	
		<b>End Date:</b>	<b>7/15/2022</b>					
1	Graders	187	0.41	8	2	0.61538462	1227	
	Rubber-Tired Dozers	247	0.4				0	
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	2	0.61538462	574	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Grading / Excavation</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>7/11/2022</b>		<b>Total phase:</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>Soil Hauling Volume</b> Export volume = <b>1,300</b> cubic yards? Import volume = <b>2</b> cubic yards?
		<b>End Date:</b>	<b>7/15/2022</b>					
1	Excavators	158	0.38	8	5	8	2402	
1	Graders	187	0.41	8	5	8	3067	
	Rubber-Tired Dozers	247	0.4				0	
	Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	0.73				0	
2	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	5	8	2871	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Trenching/Foundation</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>8/8/2022</b>		<b>Total phase:</b>		<b>20</b>	
		<b>End Date:</b>	<b>9/2/2022</b>					
1	Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	97	0.37	8	15	6	4307	
2	Excavators	158	0.38	8	15	6	14410	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Building - Exterior</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>9/13/2022</b>		<b>Total phase:</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>5,500cy Cement Trucks 620_ Total Round-Trips</b>
		<b>End Date:</b>	<b>5/22/2023</b>					
1	Cranes	231	0.29	8	35	1.55555556	18757	Electric? (Y/N) <b>N</b> Otherwise assumed diesel
1	Forklifts	89	0.2	8	180	8	25632	Liquid Propane (LPG)? (Y/N) Otherwise Assumed diesel
	Generator Sets	84	0.74				0	Or temporary line power? (Y/N)
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37				0	
1	Welders	46	0.45	8	60	2.66666667	9936	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Building - Interior/Architectural Coating</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>			<b>Total phase:</b>			
		<b>End Date:</b>						
	Air Compressors	78	0.48			#DIV/0!	0	
	Aerial Lift	62	0.31			#DIV/0!	0	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Paving</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>4/1/2023</b>		<b>Total phase:</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>Asphalt 100 ___ cubic yards or _10___ round trips?</b>
		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>5/2/2023</b>					
1	Cement and Mortar Mixers	9	0.56	8	22	8	887	
1	Pavers	130	0.42	8	1	0.36363636	437	
1	Paving Equipment	132	0.36	8	1	0.36363636	380	
1	Rollers	80	0.38	8	1	0.36363636	243	
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	22	8	6317	
	Other Equipment?							
<b>Additional Phases</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>			<b>Total phase:</b>			
		<b>Start Date:</b>						
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	
						#DIV/0!	0	

Equipment types listed in "Equipment Types" worksheet tab.

Equipment listed in this sheet is to provide an example of inputs  
It is assumed that water trucks would be used during grading  
Add or subtract phases and equipment, as appropriate  
Modify horsepower or load factor, as appropriate

Complete one sheet for each project component

Construction Criteria Air Pollutants						
<i>Unmitigated</i>	ROG	NOX	PM10 Exhaust	PM2.5 Exhaust	CO2e	
Year	Tons				MT	
Construction Equipment						
2022 & 2023	0.04	0.32	0.02	0.01	48.97	
EMFAC						
2022 & 2023	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.00	126.54	
Total Construction Emissions by Year						
2022 & 2023	0.05	0.50	0.03	0.02	175.52	
Total Construction Emissions						
Tons	0.05	0.50	0.03	0.02	175.52	
Average Daily Emissions						
Pounds/Workdays					Workdays	
2022 & 2023	0.43	3.91	0.20	0.15		254
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		
Total Construction Emissions						
Pounds	0.43	3.91	0.20	0.15	0.00	
Average	0.43	3.91	0.20	0.15	0.00	254.00
Threshold - lbs/day	54.0	54.0	82.0	54.0		

21-094 Bellarmine Parking Garage - Santa Clara County, Annual

**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

**21-094 Bellarmine Parking Garage  
Santa Clara County, Annual**

**1.0 Project Characteristics**

**1.1 Land Usage**

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unenclosed Parking Structure	407.00	Space	1.61	114,763.00	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					
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

**1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data**

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Square footage and unit amount provided by applicant. Acreage estimated from Google Earth and project plans.

Construction Phase - Construction phase lengths provided by applicant

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment information provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment information provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment information provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment information provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment information provided by applicant.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment information provided by applicant.

Grading -

Demolition - Demolition amount provided by applicant

Trips and VMT - All trips entered into EMFAC2021

21-094 Bellarmine Parking Garage - Santa Clara County, Annual

**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - All equipment t4i and BMP

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
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
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Interim
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	200.00	180.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	8.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	5.00

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	22.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	26.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	4/14/2023	5/22/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	6/30/2022	6/14/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/8/2022	7/15/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	4/28/2023	5/2/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/4/2022	7/15/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/9/2022	9/13/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/5/2022	7/11/2022
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	4/15/2023	4/1/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/1/2022	6/10/2022
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	1,300.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	162,800.00	114,763.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.66	1.61
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.37	0.37
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.38	0.38
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType	Rubber Tired Dozers	Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType	Rubber Tired Dozers	Excavators
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	1.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	5.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	1.56
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.62

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	0.36
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.36
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.36
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	5.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.62
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	2.67
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	119.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	163.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	19.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	10.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	5.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	10.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	48.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	13.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripNumber	8.00	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	0.0206	0.1854	0.2070	3.4000e-004	0.0148	9.2800e-003	0.0241	2.1600e-003	8.6300e-003	0.0108	0.0000	29.6781	29.6781	8.7300e-003	0.0000	29.8964
2023	0.0155	0.1333	0.1357	2.2000e-004	0.0000	6.6100e-003	6.6100e-003	0.0000	6.1600e-003	6.1600e-003	0.0000	18.9423	18.9423	5.3400e-003	0.0000	19.0757

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Maximum	0.0206	0.1854	0.2070	3.4000e-004	0.0148	9.2800e-003	0.0241	2.1600e-003	8.6300e-003	0.0108	0.0000	29.6781	29.6781	8.7300e-003	0.0000	29.8964
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**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	5.8800e-003	0.1449	0.2371	3.4000e-004	6.6500e-003	1.1200e-003	7.7600e-003	9.7000e-004	1.1200e-003	2.0900e-003	0.0000	29.6781	29.6781	8.7300e-003	0.0000	29.8964
2023	4.2600e-003	0.0943	0.1441	2.2000e-004	0.0000	1.0700e-003	1.0700e-003	0.0000	1.0700e-003	1.0700e-003	0.0000	18.9423	18.9423	5.3400e-003	0.0000	19.0757
Maximum	5.8800e-003	0.1449	0.2371	3.4000e-004	6.6500e-003	1.1200e-003	7.7600e-003	9.7000e-004	1.1200e-003	2.0900e-003	0.0000	29.6781	29.6781	8.7300e-003	0.0000	29.8964

	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	71.86	24.96	-11.27	0.00	54.98	86.22	71.20	55.09	85.19	81.36	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	6-3-2022	9-2-2022	0.0922	0.0812
2	9-3-2022	12-2-2022	0.0762	0.0460
3	12-3-2022	3-2-2023	0.0802	0.0511
4	3-3-2023	6-2-2023	0.0974	0.0650
		Highest	0.0974	0.0812

**2.2 Overall Operational**





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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0102</b>	<b>3.0000e-005</b>	<b>3.7300e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>7.2700e-003</b>	<b>7.2700e-003</b>	<b>2.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>7.7500e-003</b>

	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	N20	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**3.0 Construction Detail**

**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	6/3/2022	6/14/2022	5	8	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/10/2022	7/15/2022	5	26	
3	Grading	Grading	7/11/2022	7/15/2022	5	5	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	9/13/2022	5/22/2023	5	180	
5	Paving	Paving	4/1/2023	5/2/2023	5	22	
6	Trenching	Trenching	8/8/2022	9/2/2022	5	20	

**Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1**

**Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 2.5**

**Acres of Paving: 1.61**

**Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating –**

**OffRoad Equipment**

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	8.00	9	0.56

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	5.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Cranes	1	1.50	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	8.00	89	0.20
Trenching	Excavators	2	6.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Site Preparation	Graders	1	0.62	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	0.36	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	0.36	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	1	0.36	80	0.38
Demolition	Excavators	2	5.00	158	0.38
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	5.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	0.62	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	2.67	46	0.45

**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
Demolition	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Trenching	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

**3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction**



















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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

**3.5 Building Construction - 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	0.0129	0.1098	0.1041	1.8000e-004		5.4900e-003	5.4900e-003		5.1200e-003	5.1200e-003	0.0000	14.9281	14.9281	4.1500e-003	0.0000	15.0318
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0129</b>	<b>0.1098</b>	<b>0.1041</b>	<b>1.8000e-004</b>		<b>5.4900e-003</b>	<b>5.4900e-003</b>		<b>5.1200e-003</b>	<b>5.1200e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>14.9281</b>	<b>14.9281</b>	<b>4.1500e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>15.0318</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	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	3.4100e-003	0.0769	0.1140	1.8000e-004		1.0100e-003	1.0100e-003		1.0100e-003	1.0100e-003	0.0000	14.9281	14.9281	4.1500e-003	0.0000	15.0318
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4100e-003</b>	<b>0.0769</b>	<b>0.1140</b>	<b>1.8000e-004</b>		<b>1.0100e-003</b>	<b>1.0100e-003</b>		<b>1.0100e-003</b>	<b>1.0100e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>14.9281</b>	<b>14.9281</b>	<b>4.1500e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>15.0318</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**3.6 Paving - 2023**

**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	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	2.5700e-003	0.0235	0.0316	5.0000e-005		1.1200e-003	1.1200e-003		1.0400e-003	1.0400e-003	0.0000	4.0142	4.0142	1.1900e-003	0.0000	4.0439
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5700e-003</b>	<b>0.0235</b>	<b>0.0316</b>	<b>5.0000e-005</b>		<b>1.1200e-003</b>	<b>1.1200e-003</b>		<b>1.0400e-003</b>	<b>1.0400e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>4.0142</b>	<b>4.0142</b>	<b>1.1900e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>4.0439</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	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	8.5000e-004	0.0174	0.0301	5.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0142	4.0142	1.1900e-003	0.0000	4.0439
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5000e-004</b>	<b>0.0174</b>	<b>0.0301</b>	<b>5.0000e-005</b>		<b>7.0000e-005</b>	<b>7.0000e-005</b>		<b>7.0000e-005</b>	<b>7.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>4.0142</b>	<b>4.0142</b>	<b>1.1900e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>4.0439</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**3.7 Trenching - 2022**

**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	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	4.2800e-003	0.0393	0.0658	1.0000e-004		1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003		1.8100e-003	1.8100e-003	0.0000	8.8794	8.8794	2.8700e-003	0.0000	8.9512
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2800e-003</b>	<b>0.0393</b>	<b>0.0658</b>	<b>1.0000e-004</b>		<b>1.9700e-003</b>	<b>1.9700e-003</b>		<b>1.8100e-003</b>	<b>1.8100e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>8.8794</b>	<b>8.8794</b>	<b>2.8700e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>8.9512</b>

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**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
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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Category	tons/yr								MT/yr							
	Off-Road	1.4800e-003	0.0444	0.0766	1.0000e-004		1.7000e-004	1.7000e-004		1.7000e-004	1.7000e-004	0.0000	8.8794	8.8794	2.8700e-003	0.0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4800e-003</b>	<b>0.0444</b>	<b>0.0766</b>	<b>1.0000e-004</b>		<b>1.7000e-004</b>	<b>1.7000e-004</b>		<b>1.7000e-004</b>	<b>1.7000e-004</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>8.8794</b>	<b>8.8794</b>	<b>2.8700e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>8.9512</b>

**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

Category	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
	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**

**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**



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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	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	0.0000	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
Unmitigated	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

**4.2 Trip Summary Information**

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Unenclosed Parking Structure	0.00	0.00	0.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		

**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-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Unenclosed Parking Structure	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
Unenclosed Parking Structure	0.572464	0.055653	0.187060	0.115672	0.020329	0.005102	0.007934	0.006404	0.000900	0.000380	0.024412	0.000914	0.002776

**5.0 Energy Detail**

Historical Energy Use: N



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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

**Mitigated**

	Natural Gas 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						
Unenclosed Parking Structure	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	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity**

**Unmitigated**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Unenclosed Parking Structure	200835	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**Mitigated**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Unenclosed Parking Structure	200835	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**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	0.0102	3.0000e-005	3.7300e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	7.2700e-003	7.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	0.0000	7.7500e-003
Unmitigated	0.0102	3.0000e-005	3.7300e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	7.2700e-003	7.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	0.0000	7.7500e-003

**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
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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

SubCategory	tons/yr								MT/yr							
Architectural Coating	2.3900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Consumer Products	7.4200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Landscaping	3.4000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.7300e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	7.2700e-003	7.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	0.0000	7.7500e-003
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0102</b>	<b>3.0000e-005</b>	<b>3.7300e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>		<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>		<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>7.2700e-003</b>	<b>7.2700e-003</b>	<b>2.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>7.7500e-003</b>

**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	2.3900e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	7.4200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	3.4000e-004	3.0000e-005	3.7300e-003	0.0000		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	7.2700e-003	7.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	0.0000	7.7500e-003
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0102</b>	<b>3.0000e-005</b>	<b>3.7300e-003</b>	<b>0.0000</b>		<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>		<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>1.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>7.2700e-003</b>	<b>7.2700e-003</b>	<b>2.0000e-005</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>7.7500e-003</b>

**7.0 Water Detail**

**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

**7.2 Water by Land Use**

**Unmitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Unenclosed Parking Structure	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**Mitigated**

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**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Indoor/Outdoor Use		Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Unenclosed Parking Structure	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**8.0 Waste Detail**

**8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste**

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

**8.2 Waste by Land Use**

Unmitigated

Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
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21-094 Bellarmine Parking Garage - Santa Clara County, Annual

**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Unenclosed Parking Structure	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**Mitigated**

Land Use	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Unenclosed Parking Structure	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

**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
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**Boilers**



21-094 Bellarmine Parking Garage - Santa Clara County, Annual

**EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied**

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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**11.0 Vegetation**

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## **Attachment 3: EMFAC2021 Calculations**

**Summary of Construction Traffic Emissions (EMFAC2021)**

Pollutants YEAR	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM10	Fugitive	Exhaust	PM2.5	NBio- CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
					PM10	PM10	Total	PM2.5	PM2.5	Total				
					<i>Tons</i>						<i>Metric Tons</i>			
<b>Criteria Pollutants</b>														
2022 & 2023	0.0187	0.1775	0.2255	0.0013	0.0516	0.0099	0.0615	0.0078	0.0043	0.0120	121.8793	0.0075	0.0150	126.5430
<b>Toxic Air Contaminants (0.5 Mile Trip Length)</b>														
2022 & 2023	0.0148	0.0449	0.0792	0.0001	0.0047	0.0009	0.0056	0.0007	0.0004	0.0011	14.2545	0.0020	0.0021	14.9162

**CalEEMod Construction Inputs**

Phase	CalEEMod	CalEEMod	Total	Total	CalEEMod	Worker Trip	Vendor Trip	Hauling Trip	Worker Vehicle	Vendor Vehicle	Hauling Vehicle	Worker	Vendor	Hauling
	WORKER	VENDOR	Worker	Vendor	HAULING									
Demolition	10	0	80	0	119	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	864	0	2380
Site Preparation	5	0	130	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	1404	0	0
Grading	10	0	50	0	162	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	540	0	3240
Trenching/Foundation	8	0	160	0	0	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	1728	0	0
Paving	13	0	286	0	20	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	3088.8	0	400
Building Construction	48	19	8640	3420	1240	10.8	7.3	20	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT	93312	24966	24800

**Number of Days Per Year**

2022 & 2023	6/3/22	5/22/23	354	254
			354	<b>254 Total Workdays</b>

Phase	Start Date	End Date	Days/Week	Workdays
Demolition	6/3/2022	6/14/2022	5	8
Site Preparation	6/10/2022	7/15/2022	5	26
Grading	7/11/2022	7/15/2022	5	5
Trenching/Foundation	8/8/2022	9/2/2022	5	20
Paving	4/1/2023	5/2/2023	5	22
Building Construction	9/13/2022	5/22/2023	5	180

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.1) Emission Rates

Region: Santa Clara  
 Calendar Year: 2022  
 Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories

Units: miles/gallon for CVMT and EVMT, Trips/day for Trips, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, g/mile for RUMEX, PMWB and PM10W, g/trip for STREX, HOTSDAK and RUN10SD, g/vehicle/day for IDEXX and DUR10

Region	Calendar	Vehicle	Category	Fuel	Population	CVMT	EVMT	Trips	Energy	RUMEX	PMWB	PM10W	STREX	HOTSDAK	RUN10SD	IDEXX	DUR10				
Santa Clara	2022	HH07	Aggregate	Gasoline	8126.63	984943.13	0	115989.6	0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000				
Santa Clara	2022	HH07	Aggregate	Natural Gas	660.7776	47681.36	0	5809.397	0	1.356717	18.62116	0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
Santa Clara	2022	IDA	Aggregate	Gasoline	600487.81	2232420.0	0	280566.1	0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
Santa Clara	2022	IDA	Aggregate	Natural Gas	1988.847	60930.09	0	8564.495	0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
Santa Clara	2022	IDA	Aggregate	Electricity	49786.66	203846.6	0	203846.6	24715.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Santa Clara	2022	IDA	Aggregate	Plug-In Hy	14000.31	60483.15	12648.8	30038.87	18222.18	90711.34	0.003418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Gasoline	54794.08	177915.4	0	245182.1	0	0.11551	0.000718	0	0.000232	0.000292	0.000136	0.000078	0	0	0		
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Electricity	28.8602	444.5778	444.5778	0	444.5778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Plug-In Hy	1262.908	6367.407	0	6367.407	860.9347	2458.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Gasoline	214.5177	1158.953	555.2268	603.7299	100.5457	182.3432	0.003344	0	0.11551	0.00042	0.0001472	0.0001376	0.000457	0	0.0001401	0.00081	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Electricity	274.7783	991170.0	991170.0	0	1286694	0	0.0087216	0	0.0002055	0.0002055	0.0002055	0.0002055	0.0002055	0.0002055	0.0002055	0.0002055	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Natural Gas	933.788	35569.23	35569.23	0	4479.451	0	0.0049482	0	0.0005617	0	0.0005617	0	0.0005617	0	0.0005617	0.0005617	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Electricity	653.3565	23693.55	0	23693.55	3458.204	9187.853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Plug-In Hy	1256.28	57825.99	38721.51	29122.47	5194.718	8789.814	0.003259	0.11551	0.000565	0.0001911	0.0002078	0.0002078	0.0002078	0.0002078	0.0002078	0.0002078	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Gasoline	19023.54	69249.82	69249.82	0	28422.42	0	0.22563	0.03858	0.68085	0.0001666	0.0000355	0.0002	0.0073	0.004211	0.000388	0.0001666	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Electricity	9466.807	35494.13	35494.13	0	150081.7	0	0.204285	1.44891	0.002212	0.007261	0.0003	0.0073	0.040121	0.003389	0	0.0003	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Gasoline	279.149	8933.18	8933.18	0	36935.18	0	0.214022	0.038116	0.66237	0.005122	0.0000288	0.0002	0.00185	0.001655	0.0000288	0.0000288	
Santa Clara	2022	LD1	Aggregate	Electricity	4276.75	16767.2	16767.2	0	57788.9	0	1.60201	11.64348	0.002809	0.027077	0.0003	0.00185	0.003871	0.002802	0.0003	0.00185	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Gasoline	77396.09	162924	162924	0	55300.18	0	0.602017	0.149724	0.003772	0.000356	0.0001	0.0042	0.003891	0.000373	0.004	0.012	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Natural Gas	150747.3	521651.2	521651.2	0	67959.93	0	0.139769	0.051759	0.001357	0.000225	0.0002	0.00193	0.000581	0.0002452	0.0008	0.0078	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Electricity	2337.328	86668.85	86668.85	0	11158.46	0	0.005815	0	0.005644	0	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Gasoline	623.6975	22215.8	0	22215.8	3205.616	8577.131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Plug-In Hy	789.562	3172.21	1728.18	16437.63	3204.836	4964.664	0.003363	0.11551	0.000723	0.0002366	0.0002	0.0002366	0.0001369	0.0000786	0.0002366	0.0001369	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Gasoline	2642.804	21005.28	33105.28	0	246134.1	0	0.551445	0.040416	0.001917	0.0000461	0.0000461	0.0001676	0.000285	0.0000002	0.012	0.040416	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Electricity	940.8008	9155.21	9155.21	0	94080.08	0	4.438358	0	0.104654	0	0.004	0.015475	0.00386	0	0.016	0.044785	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Natural Gas	14536.53	82824.18	82824.18	0	28042.11	0	0.189176	0.088062	0.402297	0.001432	0.0000461	0.0001676	0.0001586	0.0000461	0.012	0.040416	
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Gasoline	10189.35	42062.3	42062.3	0	12226.68	0	1.73187	6.128868	1.483339	0.002097	0.0042841	0.0001	0.001941	0.002135	0.0044778	0.0001	0.001941
Santa Clara	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Natural Gas	84.8802	3914.205	3914.205	0	796.8889	0	0.162027	6.478875	0.001029	0.0018219	0.0003	0.0006011	0.0000794	0.0001	0.012	0.040416	
Santa Clara	2022	OBUS	Aggregate	Gasoline	470.9214	21653.3	21653.3	0	9423.235	0	0.196343	0.064966	0.407047	0.000661	0.0000052	0.0001568	0.000093	0.0000285	0.012	0.040416	
Santa Clara	2022	OBUS	Aggregate	Electricity	827.2979	61363.68	61363.68	0	8789.295	0	1.142023	8.186956	1.463102	0.001712	0.000000	0.0003	0.001566	0.002264	0.000991	0.012	0.040416
Santa Clara	2022	OBUS	Aggregate	Natural Gas	6.12439	392.3999	392.3999	0	5450.29	0	0.261572	1.567279	0.000072	0.0003187	0.0003	0.0001648	0.000078	0.000346	0.000072	0.0003187	
Santa Clara	2022	SBUS	Aggregate	Gasoline	160.4139	7959.43	7959.43	0	641.6556	0	0.527271	0.020562	0.680408	0.000613	0.000005	0.0001676	0.000018	0.000000	0.012	0.040416	
Santa Clara	2022	SBUS	Aggregate	Electricity	6623.5162	15431.71	15431.71	0	95931.35	0	0.235498	1.224773	0.450634	0.001211	0.002288	0.0003	0.001571	0.001571	0.002288	0.0003	0.001571
Santa Clara	2022	SBUS	Aggregate	Natural Gas	22.5987	578.5532	578.5532	0	227.2012	0	0.488862	5.297272	0	0.000378	0.000765	0.0003	0.001571	0.000378	0.000765	0.0003	0.001571
Santa Clara	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Gasoline	65.81104	4784.037	4784.037	0	183.2442	0	0.03347	0.156075	0.000879	0.88805	0.0002	0.00185	0.000978	0	0.008	0.0385	
Santa Clara	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Electricity	436.6475	48716.13	48716.13	0	1742.59	0	0.386257	0	0.000023	0	0.0003	0.00083	0.00385	0.00074	0	0.013422	
Santa Clara	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Natural Gas	159.0027	20.19207	20.19207	0	167.395	0	0.058772	0	0.000022	0	0.0008181	0.00385	0.000025	0	0.032723	0.11	

## Attachment 4: Project Construction Emissions and Health Risk Calculations

### Bellarmino Stockton Ave Parking Garage, San Jose, CA

#### DPM Emissions and Modeling Emission Rates - Unmitigated

Construction Year	Activity	DPM (ton/year)	Area Source	DPM Emissions			Modeled Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	DPM Emission Rate (g/s/m <sup>2</sup> )
				(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)		
2022 & 2023	Construction	0.0168	CON_DPM	33.5	0.01021	1.29E-03	6,509	1.98E-07
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.0168</b>		<b>33.5</b>	<b>0.0102</b>	<b>0.0013</b>		

*Construction Hours*

hr/day =	9	(8am - 5pm)
days/yr =	365	
hours/year =	3285	

### Bellarmino Stockton Ave Parking Garage, San Jose, CA

#### PM2.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions for Modeling - Unmitigated

Construction Year	Activity	Area Source	Area (ton/year)	PM2.5 Emissions			Modeled Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	PM2.5 Emission Rate g/s/m <sup>2</sup>
				(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)		
2022 & 2023	Construction	CON_FUG	0.0029	5.7	0.00175	2.20E-04	6,509	3.38E-08
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.0029</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.0017</b>	<b>0.0002</b>		

*Construction Hours*

hr/day =	9	(8am - 5pm)
days/yr =	365	
hours/year =	3285	

**Bellarmino Stockton Ave Parking Garage, San Jose, CA  
Construction Health Impact Summary**

**Maximum Impacts at MEI Location - Without Mitigation**

Emissions Year	Maximum Concentrations		Cancer Risk (per million)		Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
	Exhaust PM10/DPM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Fugitive PM2.5 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Infant/Child	Adult		
	2022 & 2023	0.0302	0.0130	5.37	0.09	0.01
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>5.37</b>	<b>0.09</b>		-
<b>Maximum</b>	0.0302	0.0130	-	-	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>

**Bellarmine Stockton Ave Parking Garage, San Jose, CA - Construction Impacts - Without Mitigation  
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk and PM2.5 Calculations From Construction  
Impacts at Off-Site MEI Location - 7.6 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)<sup>-1</sup>  
 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<sub>air</sub> x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10<sup>-6</sup>

Where: C<sub>air</sub> = concentration in air (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)  
 A = Inhalation absorption factor  
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)  
 10<sup>-6</sup> = Conversion factor

**Values**

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		Cancer Risk	Cancer Risk	Cancer Risk	Cancer Risk
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual						
			Year	Annual	Year		Annual	Year	Annual		Year	Annual	Year	Annual
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022 - 2023	0.0023	10	0.03	2022 - 2023	0.0023	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	0 - 1	2022 - 2023	0.0023	10	0.38	2022 - 2023	0.0023	1	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	
2	1	1 - 2		0.0000	10	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
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				
<b>Total Increased Cancer Risk</b>						<b>0.41</b>				<b>0.01</b>				

\* Third trimester of pregnancy



**Bellarmine Stockton Ave Parking Garage, 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)<sup>-1</sup>  
 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<sub>air</sub> x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10<sup>-6</sup>

Where: C<sub>air</sub> = concentration in air (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)  
 A = Inhalation absorption factor  
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)  
 10<sup>-6</sup> = Conversion factor

**Values**

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	Cancer Risk	Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual						
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022 - 2023	0.0023	10	0.03	2022 - 2023	0.0023	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	0 - 1	2022 - 2023	0.0023	10	0.38	2022 - 2023	0.0023	1	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.00	
2	1	1 - 2		0.0000	10	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
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				
<b>Total Increased Cancer Risk</b>						<b>0.41</b>				<b>0.01</b>				

\* Third trimester of pregnancy

**Bellarmine Stockton Ave Parking Garage, 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)<sup>-1</sup>  
 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<sub>air</sub> x DBR x A x (EF/365) x 10<sup>-6</sup>

Where: C<sub>air</sub> = concentration in air (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg body weight-day)  
 A = Inhalation absorption factor  
 EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)  
 10<sup>-6</sup> = Conversion factor

**Values**

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	Cancer Risk	Hazard Index	Fugitive PM2.5	Total PM2.5
			Year	Annual			Year	Annual						
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2022 & 2023	0.0302	10	0.41	2022 & 2023	0.0302	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	0 - 1	2022 & 2023	0.0302	10	4.96	2022 & 2023	0.0302	1	0.09	0.01	0.013	0.04	
2	1	1 - 2		0.0000	10	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00				
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				
<b>Total Increased Cancer Risk</b>						<b>5.37</b>				<b>0.09</b>				

\* Third trimester of pregnancy

## Attachment 5: Community Risk Modeling Information and Calculations

### CalTrain Cancer Risk



CalTrain Annual PM2.5 Concentration





# 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	7/28/2021
Contact Name	Zachary Palm
Affiliation	Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc.
Phone	707-794-0400 x117
Email	<a href="mailto:zpalm@illingworthrodkin.com">zpalm@illingworthrodkin.com</a>
Project Name	Bellarmine Parking Garage
Address	Bellarmine Stockton Ave
City	San Jose
County	Santa Clara
Type (residential, commercial, mixed use, industrial, etc.)	Parking
Project Size (# of units or building square feet)	407 Parking Space
Comments:	

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

1. Complete all the contact and project information requested in **Table A**. **Table A** 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** only.
6. Note that a small percentage of the stationary sources have 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](mailto:aflores@baaqmd.gov)

**Table B: Google Earth data**

**Construction MEI**

Distance from Receptor (feet) or MEI <sup>1</sup>	Plant No.	Facility Name	Address	Cancer Risk <sup>2</sup>	Hazard Risk <sup>2</sup>	PM <sub>2.5</sub> <sup>2</sup>	Source No. <sup>3</sup>	Type of Source <sup>4</sup>	Fuel Code <sup>5</sup>	Status/Comments	Distance Adjustment Multiplier	Adjusted Cancer Risk Estimate	Adjusted Hazard Risk	Adjusted PM2.5
350	2049	Central Concrete Supply Company, Inc	790 Stockton Avenue			595.471		Crushed Stone Processing (5), Mate		2018 Dataset	0.47	0.00	0.00	282.25
870	18409	Michael J's Body Shop	597 W Taylor St		0.00369588			Auto Body Coating Operation		2018 Dataset	0.17	#VALUE!	0.00	#VALUE!
850	20397	Progressive Collision Repair	790 Chestnut St		0.00072311			Auto Body Coating Operation		2018 Dataset	0.18	#VALUE!	0.00	#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 0.003 or less.

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 should reflect

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

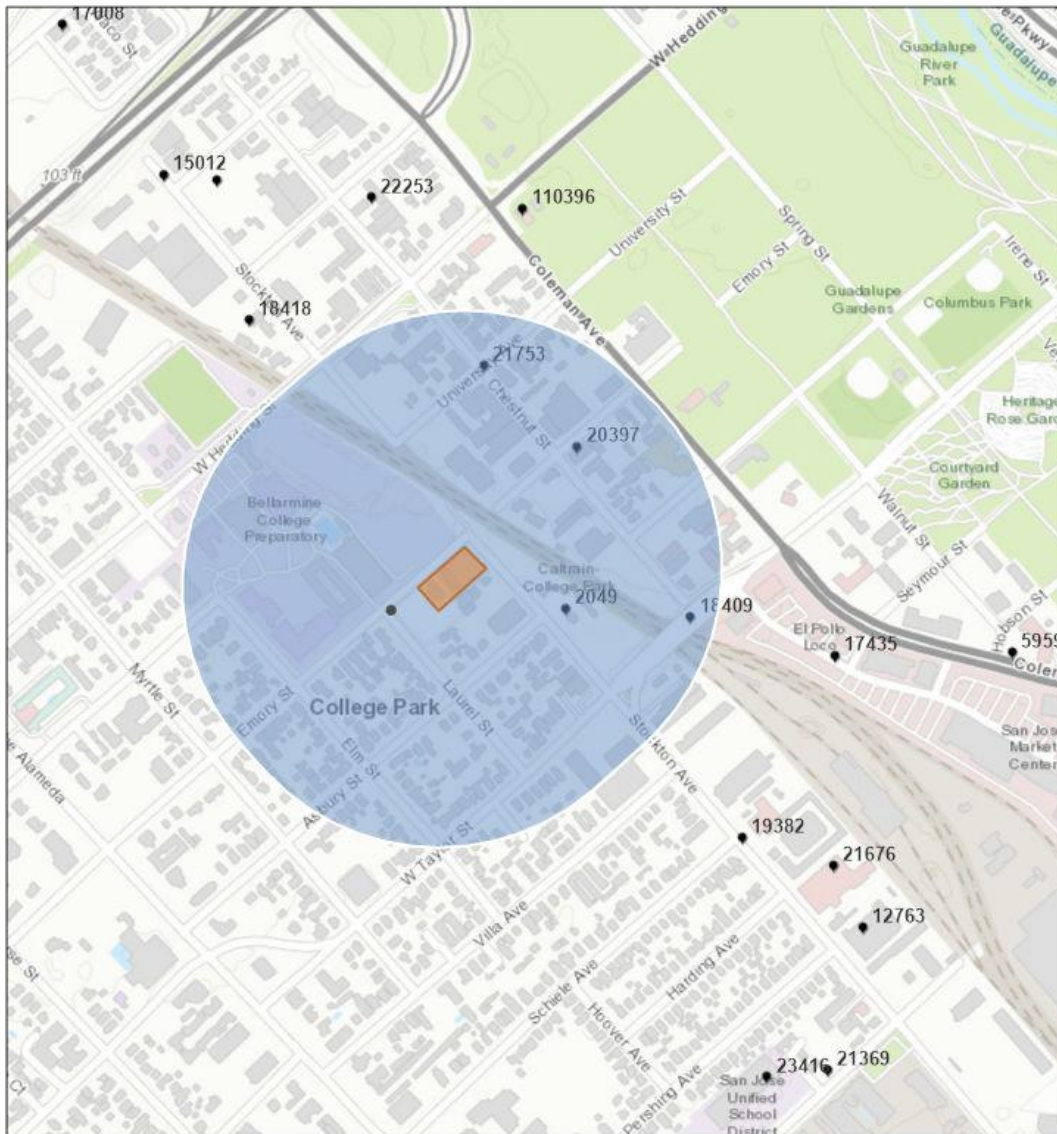


# Stationary Source Risk & Hazards Screening Report

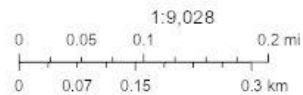
## Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area : 3,961,949.07 ft<sup>2</sup>

Jul 28 2021 15:07:57 Pacific Daylight 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 <sup>2</sup> )	Length(ft)
Permitted Facilities 2018	4	N/A	N/A

## Permitted Facilities 2018

#	FACID	Name	Address	City	St
1	2049	Central Concrete Supply Company, Inc	790 Stockton Avenue	San Jose	CA
2	18409	Michael J's Body Shop	597 W Taylor St	San Jose	CA
3	20397	Progressive Collision Repair	790 Chestnut St	San Jose	CA
4	21753	Eric Reich & Assoc Inc	848 Chestnut Street	San Jose	CA

#	Zip	County	Cancer	Hazard	PM_25	Type	Count
1	95126	Santa Clara	0.000	0.000	595.470	Contact BAAQMD	1
2	95110	Santa Clara	0.000	0.000	0.000	Contact BAAQMD	1
3	95110	Santa Clara	0.000	0.000	0.000	Contact BAAQMD	1
4	95110	Santa Clara	0.000	0.000	0.000	Contact BAAQMD	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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