

ELM TREE STATION GAS STATION HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

***874 N. Wright Road,
Santa Rosa, California***

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Prepared for:

Jean Kapolchok
Kapolchok and Associates
843 Second St.
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
jkapolchok@sbcglobal.net

Prepared by:

James A. Reyff
William Popenuck

ILLINGWORTH & RODKIN, INC.
||||| Acoustics • Air Quality |||||
429 East Cotati Avenue
Cotati, CA 94931
(707) 794-0400

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Executive Summary

Potential health risk impacts associated with the construction and operation of a neighborhood commercial development that includes a gas station located at 874 N. Wright Road in Santa Rosa were assessed. Toxic air contaminants that could be emitted from this project primarily include diesel exhaust from construction and traffic and gasoline vapors, primarily benzene, from transfer and storage of gasoline. This health risk assessment predicted increased cancer risk from the Project to be below thresholds of significance recommended by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Other health risk thresholds for increase hazard index and annual fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentrations would not be exceeded.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to address the potential health risk impacts associated with the construction and operation of a proposed neighborhood commercial development that includes a gas station located at 874 N. Wright Road in Santa Rosa, California. The air quality impacts from this project would be associated with construction and operation of the gas station. Air pollutant emissions associated with the project were predicted using appropriate computer models. In addition, the potential health risk impacts from existing toxic air contaminant (TAC) sources affecting the nearby sensitive receptors were evaluated. The analysis was conducted following guidance provided by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).¹

Project Description

The Project consists of a solar-powered (pumps) fueling station, electric vehicle charging area, neighborhood fresh food market and one-bedroom apartment (0.73-acre parcel). The Project includes a privately owned and maintained park for public use with a small retail building selling coffee, ice cream etc., picnic tables, bicycle racks and a small shelter (0.25-acre parcel). The Project includes a connection to the Joe Rodota trail that will provide an alternative route along the back of the park parcel thereby eliminating any potential conflict with entrance and exit from the neighborhood commercial parcel.

The Project includes a 6-pump, 12-fueling position gas station that would also dispense diesel fuel. The amount of throughput for the gas dispensing facility (GDF) would be 438,000 gallons of unleaded gas and 150,000 gallons of diesel gas annually. The building would be a total of 3,450 square-feet (sf) with an 806-sf apartment above the market and there would be 16 parking spaces, including 4 EV parking spaces.

Setting

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

Air Pollutants of Concern

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

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

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

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TAC) are a broad class of compounds known to cause morbidity or mortality, often because they cause cancer. 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.

DPM

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. Health risks from TACs are estimated using the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) risk assessment guidelines, which were published in February of 2015.² See *Attachment 1* for a detailed description of the health risk modeling methodology used in this assessment.

Non-Diesel Total Organic Gases

Gasoline-powered vehicles, particularly light-duty autos and trucks, emit TACs mostly in the form of total organic gases (TOG). TOG emissions associated with these types of vehicles occur primarily in two forms: running exhaust and evaporative running losses. Additional TOG emissions occur when starting a vehicle, especially cold vehicles. Mobile source TOG includes TACs. Emissions of these TACs are controlled through requirements of motor vehicle exhaust systems and the formulation of gasoline by the U.S. EPA and CARB

CARB has identified seven TACs of primary concern in gasoline as benzene, ethyl benzene, n-hexane, propylene, naphthalene, xylenes, and toluene.³ Cancer risks are associated with three of

² 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.

³ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

these TACs (benzene, ethyl benzene, and naphthalene), all seven of these TACs cause non-cancer chronic (long term) health effects, and three of the TACs (benzene, toluene, and xylenes) cause non-cancer acute (short term) health effects.

Organic TAC emissions from fuel use are regulated in numerous ways that include standards for the formulation of gasoline, vehicle emission standards, and vapor control systems for storage, fuel dispensing facilities and vehicle on-board fuel systems.

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 the single-family residents to the east and south of the site as well as those to the north across State Route 12 (S.R. 12). The Project would include a single apartment residence.

Regulatory Setting

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)

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

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.⁴ 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

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

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.

Additionally, overburdened communities are areas located (i) within a census tract identified by the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), Version 4.0 implemented by OEHHA, as having an overall score at or above the 70th percentile, or (ii) within 1,000 feet of any such census tract.⁵ The project site is not located in a CARE area or within an overburdened area as identified by CalEnviroScreen as the Project site is scored at the 62nd percentile.⁶

The BAAQMD California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) *Air Quality Guidelines*⁷ 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 health risk modeling methodology.

The Project is subject to BAAQMD permitting requirements. All gasoline dispensing facilities are required to have a Permit to Operate from the District, in accordance with Regulation 8 Rule 7 and include Phase I (vapor recovery during transfer of gasoline between any cargo tank and any stationary tank at GDF) and Phase II (vapor recovery during motor vehicle refueling operations from any stationary tank at GDF) systems. Projects involving modifications must be authorized by BAAQMD prior to construction. This includes the replacement or installation of tanks and/or vapor recovery lines, dispenser modifications and the addition of nozzles to a facility. For approval, the project must meet the toxic screening requirements listed in Regulation 2-5. Based on the results of that screening, BAAQMD may impose limits on gasoline throughput for the facility.

City of Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan

The Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan includes goals, policies, and actions to reduce exposure of the City's sensitive population to exposure of air pollution, toxic air contaminants, and GHG emissions. The following goals, policies, and actions are applicable to the proposed project:

⁵ See BAAQMD: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/dotgov/files/rules/reg-2-permits/2021-amendments/documents/20210722_01_appendixd_mapsofverburdenedcommunities-pdf.pdf?la=en, accessed 10/1/2021.

⁶ OEHHA, CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>

⁷ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2017. *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*. May.

Air Quality

OSC-J-1: Review all new construction projects and require dust abatement actions as contained in the CEQA Handbook of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

OSC-J-3: Reduce particulate matter emissions from wood burning appliances through implementation of the city's Wood Burning Appliance code.

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. In 2017, BAAQMD updated its CEQA Air Quality Guidelines and included revised significance thresholds. In 2022, BAAQMD revised its GHG thresholds, eliminating quantified emissions limits. The current BAAQMD thresholds were used in this analysis and are summarized in Table 1. Air quality impacts and community health risks are considered potentially significant if they exceed these thresholds.

Table 1. BAAQMD CEQA Significance Thresholds

Health Risks and Hazards	Single Sources Within 1,000-foot Zone of Influence	Combined Sources (Cumulative from all sources within 1000-foot zone of influence)
Excess Cancer Risk	10 per one million	100 per one million
Hazard Index	1.0	10.0
Annual PM _{2.5} Concentration	0.3µg/m ³	0.8µg/m ³
Note: PM _{2.5} = fine particulate matter or particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less.		

Health Risk Impacts and Mitigation Measures

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

Project construction activity would generate dust and equipment exhaust that would affect nearby sensitive receptors. The project would have TAC emissions from the gasoline station and the generated traffic. Project impacts to existing sensitive receptors were addressed for temporary construction activities and long-term operational conditions. There are also several sources of existing TACs and localized air pollutants in the vicinity of the project. The impact of the existing sources of TAC was also assessed in terms of the cumulative risk that includes the project contribution.

Community Risk Methodology

Health risk impacts were addressed by predicting increased cancer risk, the increase in annual $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and computing the Hazard Index (HI) for non-cancer health risks. The risk impacts from the project are the combination of risks from construction and operation sources. These sources include on-site construction activity, construction truck hauling, the GDF, and increased traffic from the project. To evaluate the increased cancer risks from the project, a 30-year exposure period was used, per BAAQMD guidance,⁸ with the sensitive receptors being exposed to both project construction and operation emissions during this timeframe.

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

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

Modeled Sensitive Receptors

Receptors for this assessment included locations where sensitive populations closest to the project would be present for extended periods of time (i.e., chronic exposures). This includes the existing residences to the surrounding of the site, as shown in Figure 1. Residential receptors are assumed to include all receptor groups (i.e., third trimester, infants, children, and adults) with almost continuous exposure to project emissions. While there are additional sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project site, the receptors chosen are adequate to identify maximum impacts from the project.

⁸ BAAQMD, 2016. *BAAQMD Air Toxics NSR Program Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Guidelines*. December 2016.

Health Risk from Project Construction

Construction equipment and associated heavy-duty truck traffic generates diesel exhaust, which is a known TAC. These exhaust air pollutant emissions would not be considered to contribute substantially to existing or projected air quality violations. Construction exhaust emissions may still pose health risks for sensitive receptors such as surrounding residents. The primary community risk impacts associated with construction emissions are cancer risk and exposure to PM_{2.5}. Diesel exhaust (i.e., DPM) poses both a potential health and nuisance impact to nearby receptors. A health risk assessment of the project construction activities was conducted that evaluated potential health effects to nearby sensitive receptors from construction emissions of DPM and PM_{2.5}.⁹ This assessment included dispersion modeling to predict the off-site concentrations resulting from project construction, so that increased cancer risks and non-cancer health effects could be evaluated.

CalEEMod Emissions Modeling

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Online Version 2022.1 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 CalEEMod model output along with construction inputs are included in *Attachment 2*.

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

Table 2. Summary of Project Land Use Inputs

Project Land Uses	Size	Units	Square Feet (sf)	Acreage
Gasoline/Service Station	3.00	Pumps	3,271	0.32

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

Within each of the CalEEMod construct phases, the quantity of equipment to be used along with the average hours per day and total number of workdays were based on CalEEMod defaults. The construction schedule assumed that the earliest possible start date would be June 2023 and would be completed over a period of approximately 11 months.

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 estimate of soil material imported and/or exported to the site, and the estimate of concrete and asphalt truck trips. CalEEMod provides daily estimates

⁹ DPM is identified by California as a toxic air contaminant due to the potential to cause cancer.

of worker and vendor trips for each applicable phase. The total trips for worker and vendor trips were computed by multiplying the daily trip rate by the number of days in that phase. Haul trips for soil import/export were estimated by CalEEMod using the estimated grading volumes provided.¹⁰

The CalEEMod model provided total annual PM₁₀ (assumed to be diesel particulate matter) and PM_{2.5} exhaust emissions for the off-road construction equipment and for exhaust emissions from on-road vehicles (haul trucks, vendor trucks, and worker vehicles). Over the 2023 and 2024 construction periods the total DPM exhaust emissions, represented by PM₁₀ exhaust, would be 0.05 tons (100 pounds). The construction DPM emissions include on-road emissions resulting from haul truck travel during grading activities, worker travel, and vendor deliveries during building construction, with overall trip lengths of one mile to simulate travel on and near the site. Fugitive PM_{2.5} dust emissions were calculated by CalEEMod as 100 pounds for the overall construction period. The CalEEMod model output with emission calculations are provided in *Attachment 2*.

Dispersion Modeling

The U.S. EPA AERMOD dispersion model was used to predict DPM and PM_{2.5} concentrations at existing sensitive receptors in the project vicinity. The AERMOD modeling utilized two area sources to represent the on-site construction emissions, one for DPM exhaust emissions and one for fugitive PM_{2.5} dust emissions. Area sources were used to represent the locations of on-site construction activities. Emissions were distributed evenly across the area sources. To represent the construction equipment exhaust emissions, an emission release height of 6 meters (20 feet) was used for the area sources. The elevated source height reflects the height of the equipment exhaust pipes and buoyancy of the exhaust plume. For modeling fugitive PM_{2.5} emissions, a near ground level release height of 2 meters (6 feet) was used for the area sources. Emissions from on-road truck travel were included in the area sources. Emissions were modeled as occurring daily between 7 am - 4 pm, when the majority of construction activity would occur. *Figure 1* shows the project site and nearby sensitive receptor locations where health impacts were evaluated.

The model used a 5-year data set (2013-2017) of hourly meteorological data from the Sonoma County Airport prepared for use with the AERMOD model by the BAAQMD. Annual DPM concentrations from construction activities were calculated for 2023 and 2024 with the annual average concentrations based on the 5-year average concentrations from modeling 5 years of meteorological data. DPM concentrations were calculated at nearby residential receptors using receptor heights of 1.5 meters (5 feet) to represent the breathing heights of residents in the nearby single-family homes.

Construction Cancer Risk and Hazards

The maximum-modeled unmitigated (uncontrolled) annual DPM concentration occurred at a residential receptor south of the project site near the corner of N. Wright and Sebastopol Roads. The location where the maximum impact occurred, or MEI, is identified in *Figure 1*. Increased cancer risks were calculated using the modeled annual DPM concentrations and BAAQMD

¹⁰ CalEEMod assumes each truck can carry 10 tons per load or 10 cubic yards of material.

recommended risk assessment methods for infant exposures at residential receptors. Table 3 includes the reported maximum community risk impacts associated with construction activities. Community risk impacts include lifetime cancer risks, annual PM_{2.5} concentrations and the potential non-cancer health effects due to chronic exposure to DPM.

Operational Community Risk Impacts

Local traffic generated by the project along with evaporative emissions from gasoline storage and fueling could lead to operational community risk impacts. Specific sources of emissions include traffic traveling to and from the project, traffic idling at the project, truck traffic accessing the site (importing fuel) and emissions from transfer and storage of gasoline (i.e., underground tank filling, tank breathing, and vehicle fueling and spillage). Impacts from each of these sources are addressed. These sources are assumed to be operational well into the future (i.e., 30 years). The year 2025 was assumed to be the first full year of operation and was used as the year of analysis for generating emission rates. Emission rates are anticipated to decrease in the future due to improvements in exhaust systems and turnover of the fleet from older, more polluting vehicles, to newer cleaner vehicles.

Project Traffic-Related Emissions

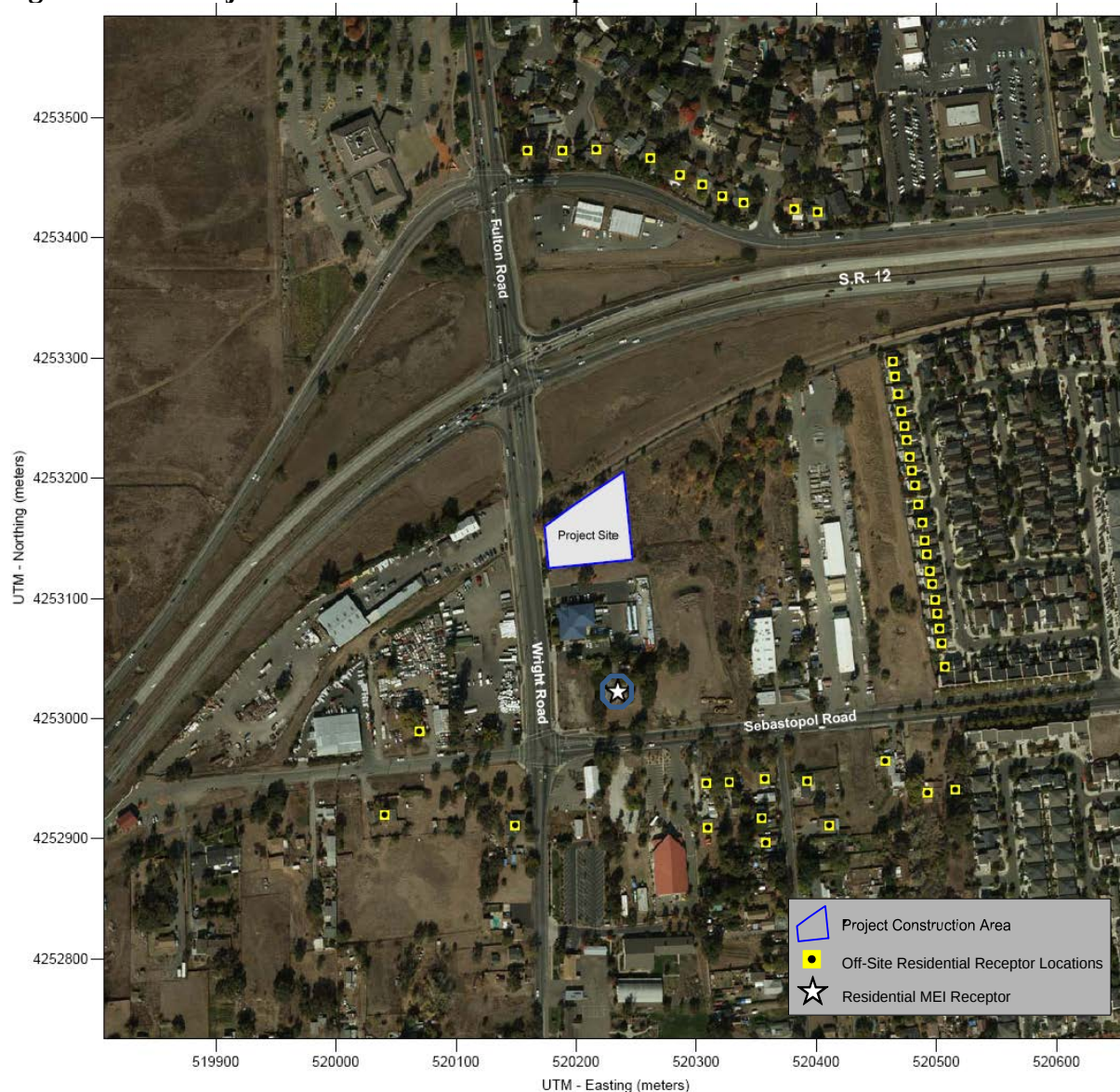
Daily traffic generation was calculated as 1,506 primary trips per day based on the Project's traffic analysis.¹¹ The project uses generate 3,003 daily trips (2,993 customer trips and 10 on-site residence trips), but 1,497 are pass-by trips from vehicles already passing by or near the site. For health risk modeling purposes, on-site traffic includes all Project traffic while off-site traffic only included the new primary trips. The distribution of project traffic on local roads (N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road) and project driveways was based on the traffic report for the project. Vehicles were assumed to travel at an average speed of 30 mph while on N. Wright Road and Sebastopol Road, 40 mph while on Fulton Road, and 5 mph while traveling on site at the station.

The number of fuel delivery trucks visiting that station was estimated as 67 trucks per year based on a total station fuel use of 588,000 gallons per year and a tanker truck capacity of 8,800 gallons.¹² These trucks were assumed to arrive/depart the station on N. Wright Road from S.R. 12. Once on site they would travel to the underground fuel tank storage area, unload their fuel, and then depart the station. All fuel delivery trucks were assumed to be heavy heavy-duty diesel fuel trucks (HHDT). Both the customer vehicles and fuel delivery trucks were assumed to travel at a speed of 5 mph while at the station site. Delivery trucks were assumed to travel at 30 mph on N. Wright Road.

¹¹ W-Trans, *Traffic Impact Study for the Elm Tree Station Project*, July 26, 2013.

¹² CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

Figure 1. Project Site and Sensitive Receptor Locations



The primary TACs of concern from project traffic are DPM and non-diesel mobile source air toxics found in total organic gases (TOG). This includes 14 different toxic components of TOG exhaust emissions and five different toxic components of TOG evaporative emissions from gasoline vehicles.¹³ DPM, TOG, and PM_{2.5} emissions from customer vehicles were calculated using emission factors from the Caltrans version of the CARB EMFAC2017 emissions model, known as CT-EMFAC2017¹⁴, and the increased project-related traffic described above. Vehicle emission processes modeled include running/idle exhaust, running evaporative losses for TOG, tire and brake wear, and fugitive road dust. Vehicle emissions are projected to decrease in the future and are reflected in the CT-EMFAC2017 emissions estimates. Inputs to the model include region (i.e., Sonoma County), type of road (for road dust calculation purposes), traffic mix assigned by CT-

¹³ BAAQMD. 2012. *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazard, Version 3.0*. May.

¹⁴ California Department of Transportation. 2019. *CT-EMFAC2017 User Guide*. January.

EMFAC2017 for the county (with BAAQMD recommended truck percentage for non-state highways in Sonoma County of 4.32 percent¹⁵), year of analysis (i.e., 2025), and season (Annual). Year 2025 emissions were conservatively assumed as being representative of future conditions over the period that cancer risks are evaluated (30 years), since, as discussed above, overall vehicle emissions will decrease in the future.

The CT-EMFAC2017 emission factor model provided emission rates of DPM (assumed to be the same as PM₁₀ exhaust), PM_{2.5}, and TOG exhaust emissions and evaporative loss emissions. For TOG emissions, the BAAQMD has developed weighted toxicity values for tailpipe and evaporative losses that incorporates the individual toxicity of each compound that make up TOG.¹⁶ The summation of all of the individual weighted toxicity values developed by BAAQMD is then cumulatively weighted and applied in the risk and hazard calculations. TOG emission rates used in the analysis are provided in *Attachment 3*.

All trucks delivering fuel to the station were assumed to be HHDT. The TAC of concern from these trucks is DPM. The EMFAC2021 model was used to calculate DPM and PM_{2.5} exhaust emissions from the fuel delivery trucks at speeds of 5 mph on site and 30 mph on local roads.

Idling Emissions - Customer Vehicles and Fuel Delivery Trucks

Idling emissions due to customer vehicles queuing and fuel delivery trucks idling were computed by converting 5 mph emissions rates into hourly emissions for DPM, TOG, and PM_{2.5} for customer vehicles and DPM and PM_{2.5} for the delivery trucks. All customer vehicles using the facility were conservatively assumed to idle, on average, for 3 minutes during each visit to the station, while the fuel delivery trucks were assumed to idle for a total of 10 minutes while at the station. Annual emissions assumed station operating conditions of 24 hours per day and 365 days per year. The analysis of idling emissions is provided in *Attachment 3*.

Fueling Emissions

The transfer and storage of gasoline results in emissions of TOG and TAC compounds. Emissions of TOG and TACs were computed based on projected annual throughput of gasoline (i.e., 438,000 gallons) using emission factors developed by CARB.¹⁷ CARB has identified seven TACs of primary concern in gasoline as benzene, ethyl benzene, n-hexane, propylene, naphthalene, xylenes, and toluene.¹⁸ Cancer risks are associated with three of these TACs (benzene, ethyl benzene, and naphthalene), all seven of these TACs cause non-cancer chronic (long term) health effects, and three of the TACs (benzene, toluene, and xylenes) cause non-cancer acute (short term) health effects. Six of these TACs were included in this evaluation. Propylene was not included since it is only present in winter gasoline;¹⁹ it constitutes a very small fraction of the liquid and vapor fractions of gasoline which results in very low emissions and would result in negligible non-cancer chronic health effects. This methodology is consistent with recent BAAQMD permit evaluations

¹⁵ BAAQMD. 2012. *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazard*, Version 3.0. May.

¹⁶ BAAQMD. 2012. *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazard*, Version 3.0. May.

¹⁷ CARB. 2013. *Revised Emissions Factors for Gasoline Marketing Operations at California Gasoline Dispensing Facilities*. December 23, 2013.

¹⁸ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

¹⁹ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

for GDFs which evaluate health effects from all the above TACs except propylene. The storage of diesel fuel results in negligible evaporative emissions.

The TOG emission factors are based on gasoline throughput and account for emissions from fuel storage tank loading and pressure driven (breathing) losses, motor vehicle refueling, spillage while refueling, and minor emissions from vapor permeation through gasoline dispensing hoses. The fueling emission factors take into account the effects of vehicles equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) systems. ORVR systems were phased in beginning with 1998 model year passenger vehicles, and are now installed on all passenger, light-duty, and medium-duty vehicles manufactured since the 2006 model year. Emissions of TACs were computed using the weight fractions of the TACs in gasoline liquid and vapor and applied to the computed TOG emissions, as recommended by CARB.²⁰ For TACs with non-cancer acute health effects, maximum hourly emission rates were computed using the assumptions and methods recommended by CARB.²¹ *Attachment 3* includes emissions calculation of TOG and TAC emissions from gasoline fueling, storage, and transfer for this project.

Dispersion Modeling

The US EPA AERMOD dispersion model was used to predict PM_{2.5}, DPM and other TAC concentrations at the sensitive receptors (residences) in the vicinity of the project site. The modeling used the same (2013-2017) meteorological data from the Sonoma County Airport as previously discussed for the construction health risk modeling. TAC and PM_{2.5} concentrations from on-site and off-site emission sources were calculated at nearby existing sensitive receptors using a receptor height of 1.5 meters (4.9 feet). Modeling was also conducted at the location of a future on-site residential unit above the Project's Market at a receptor height of 5.8 meters (19 feet). Since the terrain elevation differences between the emission sources and receptors they would affect are relatively small, flat terrain was used for the modeling. Based on the land uses in the vicinity of the project rural conditions were assumed for the modeling. The modeling assumed the fuel station would operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

On-site emission sources include project-related customer vehicles, fuel delivery trucks and operation of the fuel station. Off-site emission sources include project customer vehicles and fuel delivery trucks. The modeled emission sources and receptors where TAC concentrations were calculated are shown in Figure 2. Vehicle emissions were modeled as line-volume sources (a series of volume sources along a line) representing off-site travel routes within about 1,000 feet from the project site and on-site travel routes, as depicted in Figure 2. Vehicle line-volume source modeling parameters were based on EPA methods.²² Emissions of DPM, TOG, and PM_{2.5} from idling customer vehicles were modeled using an area source with a source height of 1.0 meter. The area source was placed in the vicinity of the fuel dispensing area. Fuel delivery truck idling was modeled with a point source at the storage tank filling area using San Joaquin Valley APCD recommended source parameters²³. Gasoline storage tank vents were modeled with two point

²⁰ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

²¹ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

²² US EPA. 2015. *Transportation Conformity Guidance for Quantitative Hot-spot Analyses in PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas*. November 2015.

²³ San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, *Guidance for Air Dispersion Modeling*, Draft 01/07 Rev 2.0

sources in the storage tank area using CARB recommended source parameters²⁴. TAC emissions from the fuel station were modeled using volume sources as recommended by CARB.²⁵ Four volume sources with side lengths of 12.5 meters (41 feet) and a 5.5-meter (18 feet) height were used. Two of the volume sources were used to represent vehicle fueling and hose loss emissions with a release height of 1.5 meter and the other two volume sources represented the emission from fuel spillage with a release height of 1.0 meter. Details on the emission calculations and dispersion modeling information for these sources are provided in *Attachment 3*.

Cancer Risk, PM_{2.5} and Hazards

Using the maximum modeled TACs, TOG and PM_{2.5} concentrations, individual cancer risks were computed using the most recent methods recommended by BAAQMD and OEHHA that include nearly continuous exposures with adjustments for infants and children. Based on modeled concentrations, cancer risks were calculated for 30-year residential exposures, assuming constant emissions at 2025 levels. Table 3 includes the excess cancer risk, annual PM_{2.5} concentration and the maximum acute or chronic hazards associated with the project operation at the locations of residential MEI. Figure 2 shows the location where the maximum impacts occur. Note that the maximum impacts from construction and operation occurred at the same receptor.

This analysis found that the combination of TAC emissions from construction and operation would not exceed the single-source thresholds of significance for community risk impacts in terms of excess lifetime cancer risk, annual PM_{2.5} concentrations and Hazard Index.

Table 3. Maximum Health Risk Impacts at the Off-site MEI

Source	Cancer Risk (per million)	Maximum Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Maximum Hazard Index
Project Impact to Existing Receptors			
Project Construction (2 years)	6.34 (infant)	0.07	<0.01
Project Operation (28 years)	0.87	0.02	0.34
Total (30 years)	7.21	0.07	0.34
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold	10	0.3	1.0
Exceed Threshold?	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Future On-Site Residential Occupants			
Project Operation (30 years)	3.35	0.02	0.25
BAAQMD Single-Source Threshold	10	0.3	1.0
Exceed Threshold?	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>

There are potential planned residences to the east of the Project site that may be present during operation of the Project. These receptors were not modeled; however, their impacts would be less than the impacts for the on-site residential receptor. Those impacts were found to be below the thresholds.

²⁴ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

²⁵ CARB. 2022. *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance*. February 18, 2022.

Figure 2. Project Site, Sensitive Receptor Locations, and Modeled Emission Sources



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

Community health risk assessments typically look at all substantial sources of TACs that are located within 1,000 feet of a project site (i.e., influence area) that can affect the sensitive receptor of greatest impact (i.e., the MEI). These sources could include rail lines, highways, busy surface streets, and stationary sources identified by BAAQMD.

A review of the project area using traffic data collected by the traffic consultant indicated that four roadways within the influence area, S.R. 12, N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road would have traffic exceeding 10,000 vehicles per day. Other nearby streets would have less than 10,000 vehicles per day and are considered negligible sources of TACs. A review of BAAQMD's *Permitted Stationary Sources 2020* geographic information systems (GIS) map tool did not

identify stationary sources with the potential to affect the MEI. Health risk impacts from these sources upon the MEI are reported in Table 4. Details of the modeling and health risk calculations are included in *Attachment 4*.

Highways – S.R. 12

The project MEI is located near S.R. 12. Highway health risk screening data provided by BAAQMD was incorporated into this analysis. BAAQMD developed raster files with cancer risk and PM_{2.5} values for all highways/freeways, roadways (ADT > 30,000), and rail lines within the Bay Area. These raster files were used to screen the S.R. 12 risks and hazards upon the Project MEI and 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 OEHHHA 2015 factor.

The S.R. 12 screening level impacts are listed in Table 4 and included in *Attachment 4*. Refined modeling of the highway 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.

Local Roadways – N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road

A refined analysis of potential health impacts from vehicle traffic on N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road was conducted since the roadway was estimated to have average daily traffic (ADT) exceeding 10,000 vehicles. The refined analysis involved predicting emissions for the future plus project traffic volume and mix of vehicle types on the roadway near the project site and using an atmospheric dispersion model to predict exposure to TACs. The associated cancer risks are then computed based on the modeled exposures. *Attachment 1* includes a description of how health risk impacts, including cancer risk are computed.

Emissions Rates

This analysis involved the development of DPM, organic TACs, and PM_{2.5} emissions for traffic on N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road using CT-EMFAC2017, as described above in the project traffic modeling. Hourly emissions rates were developed for DPM, organic TACs, and PM_{2.5} along the applicable segments of N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road within 1,000 feet of the project site. TAC and PM_{2.5} concentrations at the MEI location were developed using these emissions rates with an air quality dispersion model (AERMOD). Roadway dispersion modeling was conducted similarly as described in the project traffic modeling above. Maximum increased lifetime cancer risks and maximum annual PM_{2.5} concentrations for the MEI receptor were then computed using modeled TAC and PM_{2.5} concentrations and BAAQMD methods and exposure parameters described in *Attachment 1*.

The Future plus Project ADT for N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road was based on AM and PM peak-hour future traffic volumes for the nearby roadway provided by the project's traffic data.²⁶ The calculated ADT on N. Wright Road was 32,460 vehicles, on Sebastopol Road was 19,960 vehicles, and on Fulton Road was 44,360 vehicles. Note that existing traffic volumes

²⁶ W-Trans, *Traffic Impact Study for the Elm Tree Station Project*, July 26, 2013.

are about 40 to 60% of future projected volumes. Average hourly traffic distributions for Sonoma County roadways were developed using the EMFAC model,²⁷ which were then applied to the ADT volumes to obtain estimated hourly traffic volumes and emissions for the roadway.

Computed Cancer and Non-Cancer Health Impacts

The cancer risk, PM_{2.5} concentration, and HI impacts from N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road on the project MEI are shown in Table 4. Figure 2 shows the roadway links modeled and receptor locations where concentrations were calculated. Details of the emission calculations, dispersion modeling, and cancer risk calculations for the receptors with the maximum cancer risk from traffic on N. Wright Road, Sebastopol Road, and Fulton Road are provided in *Attachment 4*.

BAAQMD Permitted Stationary Sources

Permitted stationary sources of air pollution near the project site were identified using BAAQMD's *Permitted Stationary Sources 2020* GIS map website.²⁸ This mapping tool identifies the location of nearby stationary sources and their estimated risk and hazard impacts. No sources within the project's 1,000-foot influence area were identified using this tool.

Summary of Health Risks at the Project MEI

Table 4 reports both the project and cumulative community risk impacts at the sensitive receptors most affected by project construction and operation (i.e., the project MEI). The project's community risk from project construction and operational activities would not exceed the maximum increased cancer risk, annual PM_{2.5} concentration, and hazard risk single-source threshold. In addition, the combined unmitigated cancer risk and HI values would not exceed their respective cumulative thresholds. The combined annual PM_{2.5} concentration would equal the cumulative thresholds due to the concentration from future non-project traffic along existing roadways.

²⁷ The Burden output from EMFAC2007, a previous version of CARB's EMFAC model, was used for this since the current web-based version of EMFAC2021 does not include Burden type output with hour by hour traffic volume information.

²⁸ BAAQMD, Web:

<https://baaqmd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=845658c19eae4594b9f4b805fb9d89a3>

Table 4. Cumulative Health Risk Impacts at the Off- and On-Site MEI

Source	Cancer Risk (per million)	Maximum Annual PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	Chronic Hazard Index
Project Impact to Existing Receptors			
Project Impact	7.21	0.00 ^a	0.34
S.R. 12 (from BAAQMD Raster data)	3.42	0.07	-
N. Wright Rd. (32,460 ADT)	5.26	0.33	<0.01
Sebastopol Rd. (19,960 ADT)	4.28	0.30	<0.01
Fulton Road (44,360 ADT)	1.50	0.09	<0.01
Total	21.7	0.8	<0.4
BAAQMD Cumulative-Source Threshold	100	0.8	10.0
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No
Future Residential Occupants			
Project Impact	3.35	0.00 ^a	0.25
S.R. 12 (from BAAQMD Raster data)	5.67	0.12	-
N. Wright Rd. (32,460 ADT)	1.89	0.11	<0.01
Sebastopol Rd. (19,960 ADT)	0.85	0.05	<0.01
Fulton Road (44,360 ADT)	3.32	0.19	<0.01
Total	15.08	0.5	<0.28
BAAQMD Cumulative-Source Threshold	100	0.8	10.0
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No

^a Project traffic that causes increased PM_{2.5} concentrations included in cumulative traffic volumes modeled on local roadways.

The PM_{2.5} concentration from future traffic along existing roadways alone almost exceeds the cumulative threshold at 0.79 µg/m³. Cumulative risks equal the PM_{2.5} concentration threshold of 0.8 µg/m³ because of the influence from local roadways at the MEI. The project's PM_{2.5} concentration represents 2 percent of the total PM_{2.5} cumulative concentration. According to BAAQMD, health risks would be less-than-significant to the MEI if the risks from the project are reduced below the single-source thresholds.²⁹ Therefore, the project would not substantially contribute to the total cumulative PM_{2.5} concentration. The project would not be cumulatively considerable and mitigation would not be required on the part of the project to mitigate the exceedance of the cumulative source threshold for annual PM_{2.5} concentration.

²⁹ Correspondence with Areana Flores, MSc, Environmental Planner, BAAQMD, February 23, 2021.

Supporting Documentation

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

Attachment 2 includes the CalEEMod output for project construction and operational criteria air pollutant. Also included are any modeling assumptions.

Attachment 3 is the health risk assessment. This includes the summary of the dispersion modeling and the cancer risk calculations for construction and operation. The AERMOD dispersion modeling files for this assessment, which are quite voluminous, are available upon request and would be provided in digital format.

Attachment 4 includes the cumulative health risk calculations from existing sources affecting the MEI and on-site residence.

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 2015.³⁰ 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.³¹ 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.³² Exposure parameters from the OEHHA guidelines and the recent BAAQMD HRA Guidelines were used in this evaluation.

Cancer Risk

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

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

³⁰ 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.

³¹ CARB, 2015. *Risk Management Guidance for Stationary Sources of Air Toxics*. July 23.

³² 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)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

Where:

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

The health risk parameters used in this evaluation are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1 - Health Risk Parameters used for Cancer Risk Calculations:

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

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

Table 2 - Cancer Potency Factors and Reference Exposure Levels

TAC	Cancer Potency Factor (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	Reference Exposure Levels (µg/m ³)	
		Acute (1-hour)	Chronic (annual ave)
DPM	1.10E+00	-	5
Benzene	1.00E-01	27	3
Ethylbenzene	8.70E-03	-	2,000
n-Hexane	-	-	7,000
Naphthalene	1.20E-01	-	9
Xylene	-	22,000	700
Toluene	-	5,000	420
TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03	3,283	284
TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04	762	120

Non-Cancer Hazards

Non-cancer health hazards from TAC exposure are 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 projects involving construction or 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_{2.5} Concentrations

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

Attachment 2: CalEEMod Modeling Inputs and Outputs

Air Quality/Noise Construction Information Data Request

Project Name: 874 N. Wright Road DEFAULTS

Complete ALL Portions in Yellow

See Equipment Type TAB for type, horsepower and load factor

Project Size	1 Dwelling Units	1.12 total project acres disturbed
	806 s.f. residential	
	s.f. retail	
	s.f. office/commercial	
	3,540 s.f. other, specify: Gas Station	
	s.f. parking garage	spaces
	s.f. parking lot	spaces
Construction Days (i.e., M-F)	to	
Construction Hours	am to	pm

Pile Driving? Y/N?

Project include on-site GENERATOR OR FIRE PUMP during project OPERATION (not construction)? Y/N? ____

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
	Demolition							
	Start Date:			Total phase:				Overall Import/Export Volumes
	End Date:							
	Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	0.73			#DIV/0!	0	Demolition Volume
	Excavators	158	0.38			#DIV/0!	0	Square footage of buildings to be demolished
	Rubber-Tired Dozers	247	0.4			#DIV/0!	0	(or total tons to be hauled)
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37			#DIV/0!	0	0 square feet of
	Other Equipment?							2 Hauling volume (tons)
								Any pavement demolished and hauled? 2 tons
	Site Preparation							
	Start Date:	6/1/2023		Total phase:	2			
	End Date:	6/2/2023						
1	Graders	187	0.41	8	2	8	1227	
1	Rubber Tired Dozers	247	0.4	7	2	7	1383	
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	2	8	574	
	Other Equipment?							
	Grading / Excavation							
	Start Date:	6/3/2023		Total phase:	4			
	End Date:	6/8/2023						
	Excavators	158	0.38			0	0	Soil Hauling Volume
1	Graders	187	0.41	8	4	8	2453	Export volume = 1,000 cubic yards?
1	Rubber Tired Dozers	247	0.4	8	4	8	3162	Import volume = 1,000 cubic yards?
	Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	0.73			0	0	
2	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	7	4	7	2010	
	Other Equipment?							
	Trenching/Foundation							
	Start Date:	6/3/2023		Total phase:	4			
	End Date:	6/8/2023						
1	Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	97	0.37	8	4	8	1148	
1	Excavators	158	0.38	8	4	8	1921	
	Other Equipment?							
	Building - Exterior							
	Start Date:	6/9/2023		Total phase:	200			
	End Date:	3/14/2024						
1	Cranes	231	0.29	6	200	6	80388	Cement Trucks? 34 Total Round-Trips
1	Forklifts	89	0.2	6	200	6	21360	Electric? (Y/N) Otherwise assumed diesel
1	Generator Sets	84	0.74	8	200	8	99456	Liquid Propane (LPG)? (Y/N) Otherwise Assumed diesel
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	6	200	6	43068	Or temporary line power? (Y/N)
3	Welders	46	0.45	8	200	8	99360	
	Other Equipment?							
	Building - Interior/Architectural Coating							
	Start Date:	3/15/2024		Total phase:	10			
	End Date:	3/29/2024						
1	Air Compressors	78	0.48	6	6	3.6	1348	
	Aerial Lift	62	0.31			0	0	
	Other Equipment?							
	Paving							
	Start Date:	3/30/2024		Total phase:	10			
	Start Date:	4/12/2024						
1	Cement and Mortar Mixers	9	0.56	6	10	6	302	Asphalt? ___ cubic yards or ___45_ round trips?
1	Pavers	130	0.42	6	10	6	3276	
1	Paving Equipment	132	0.36	8	10	8	3802	
1	Rollers	80	0.38	7	10	7	2128	
1	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	0.37	8	10	8	2871	
	Other Equipment?							
	Additional Phases							
	Start Date:			Total phase:				
	Start Date:							
						#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

Table 6
Trip Generation Summary

Land Use	Units	Daily		AM Peak Hour				PM Peak Hour			
		Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips	In	Out	Rate	Trips	In	Out
Convenience Market w/gas pumps	3.54 ksf	845.6	2,993	40.92	145	72	73	50.92	180	90	90
<i>Pass-by Component</i>		-50%	-1,497	-50%	-73	-36	-37	-50%	-90	-45	-45
Single Family Residence	1 du	9.52	10	0.75	1	0	1	1.00	1	1	0
Total Primary Trips			1,506		73	36	37		91	46	45

Notes: ksf = thousand square feet, du = dwelling units

Trip Distribution

The pattern used to allocate new project trips to the street network was based on the location of likely trip origins and destinations as well as knowledge of local travel trends near the project site. The applied distribution assumptions and resulting trips are shown in Table 7.

Table 7
Trip Distribution Assumptions

Route	Percent	Daily Trips	AM Trips	PM Trips
SR 12 to/from the west	30%	452	22	27
SR 12 to/from the east	35%	527	26	32
Wright Rd to/from the south	5%	75	3	4
Fulton Rd to/from the north	15%	226	11	14
Sebastopol Rd to/from the east	15%	226	11	14
TOTAL	100%	1,506	73	91

Santa Rosa Gas Station Detailed Report

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4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

4.10.5. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Mitigated

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.2.2. Mitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.3.2. Mitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

5.9.2. Mitigated

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.1.2. Mitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

5.10.4. Landscape Equipment - Mitigated

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

5.11.2. Mitigated

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

5.12.2. Mitigated

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

5.13.2. Mitigated

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.14.2. Mitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.15.2. Mitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2.2. Mitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Santa Rosa Gas Station
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.20
Precipitation (days)	24.4
Location	874 N Wright Rd, Santa Rosa, CA 95407, USA
County	Sonoma-San Francisco
City	Santa Rosa
Air District	Bay Area AQMD
Air Basin	San Francisco Bay Area
TAZ	954
EDFZ	2
Electric Utility	Sonoma Clean Power
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	3.00	1000sqft	1.12	3,540	0.00	0.00	—	—
Single Family Housing	1.00	Dwelling Unit	0.00	806	0.00	0.00	3.00	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-5	Use Advanced Engine Tiers
Construction	C-10-A	Water Exposed Surfaces
Construction	C-11	Limit Vehicle Speeds on Unpaved Roads

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.18	27.2	1.01	8.36	9.37	0.93	3.77	4.71	14.7	8,444
Mit.	0.56	17.2	0.26	4.03	4.14	0.24	1.68	1.80	14.7	8,444
% Reduced	74%	37%	75%	52%	56%	74%	55%	62%	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.97	18.0	0.47	1.73	2.05	0.44	0.48	0.79	0.38	8,423
Mit.	4.85	17.1	0.26	1.73	1.87	0.24	0.48	0.61	0.38	8,423
% Reduced	2%	5%	45%	—	9%	44%	—	22%	—	—
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.55	7.59	0.20	0.62	0.83	0.19	0.20	0.39	1.94	3,107
Mit.	0.21	7.09	0.10	0.55	0.66	0.10	0.16	0.26	1.94	3,107
% Reduced	63%	7%	49%	11%	20%	48%	17%	32%	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	0.10	1.38	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.32	514
Mit.	0.04	1.29	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.32	514
% Reduced	63%	7%	49%	11%	20%	48%	17%	32%	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	2.18	27.2	1.01	8.36	9.37	0.93	3.77	4.71	10.8	8,345
2024	0.71	14.8	0.31	1.73	2.04	0.29	0.48	0.77	14.7	8,444
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	1.29	18.0	0.47	1.25	1.72	0.44	0.35	0.79	0.28	7,447
2024	4.97	17.3	0.43	1.73	2.05	0.40	0.48	0.77	0.38	8,423
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.55	7.59	0.20	0.62	0.83	0.19	0.20	0.39	1.94	3,107
2024	0.33	2.93	0.07	0.23	0.30	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.85	1,303
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.10	1.38	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.32	514
2024	0.06	0.53	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	216

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

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

Year	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.56	17.2	0.26	4.03	4.14	0.24	1.68	1.80	10.8	8,345

2024	0.37	14.5	0.13	1.73	1.87	0.13	0.48	0.61	14.7	8,444
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.43	17.1	0.26	1.25	1.51	0.24	0.35	0.59	0.28	7,447
2024	4.85	16.8	0.26	1.73	1.87	0.24	0.48	0.61	0.38	8,423
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.18	7.09	0.10	0.55	0.66	0.10	0.16	0.26	1.94	3,107
2024	0.21	2.86	0.04	0.23	0.27	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.85	1,303
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.03	1.29	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.32	514
2024	0.04	0.52	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	216

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	11.8	9.18	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	796	15,628
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	11.1	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	736	14,895
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	9.74	5.81	0.07	2.07	2.14	0.07	0.37	0.44	746	7,396
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.78	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	123	1,224

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	11.6	9.15	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	62.4	14,818
Area	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.79
Energy	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	55.7
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Total	11.8	9.18	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	796	15,628
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	11.0	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	1.62	14,086
Area	0.11	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	55.7
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Total	11.1	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	736	14,895
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	9.61	5.78	0.07	2.07	2.13	0.07	0.37	0.44	12.0	6,586
Area	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.39
Energy	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	55.7
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Total	9.74	5.81	0.07	2.07	2.14	0.07	0.37	0.44	746	7,396

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.75	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	1.98	1,090
Area	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.06
Energy	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.22
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122
Total	1.78	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	123	1,224

2.6. Operations Emissions by Sector, Mitigated

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

Sector	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	11.6	9.15	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	62.4	14,818
Area	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.79
Energy	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	55.7
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Total	11.8	9.18	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	796	15,628
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	11.0	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	1.62	14,086
Area	0.11	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	55.7
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2

Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Total	11.1	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	736	14,895
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	9.61	5.78	0.07	2.07	2.13	0.07	0.37	0.44	12.0	6,586
Area	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.39
Energy	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	55.7
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Total	9.74	5.81	0.07	2.07	2.14	0.07	0.37	0.44	746	7,396
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.75	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	1.98	1,090
Area	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.06
Energy	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.22
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122
Total	1.78	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	123	1,224

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.54	15.1	0.72	—	0.72	0.66	—	0.66	—	2,070
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	6.26	6.26	—	3.00	3.00	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.02	0.02	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.88
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.32	69.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.35

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.2. Site Preparation (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.27	6.40	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	2,070
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	2.44	2.44	—	1.17	1.17	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.88
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.32	69.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.35
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.78	17.5	0.83	—	0.83	0.77	—	0.77	—	2,462
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	7.10	7.10	—	3.43	3.43	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.19	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	27.0
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.04	0.04	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.42	92.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.09	7.12	0.06	1.13	1.19	0.06	0.32	0.37	9.85	5,162
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.95

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	56.5
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.36

3.4. Grading (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32	7.70	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	2,462
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	2.77	2.77	—	1.34	1.34	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.08	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	27.0
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.42	92.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.09	7.12	0.06	1.13	1.19	0.06	0.32	0.37	9.85	5,162
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.95
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	56.5
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.36

3.5. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.19	9.81	0.41	—	0.41	0.38	—	0.38	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.19	9.81	0.41	—	0.41	0.38	—	0.38	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.48	3.95	0.17	—	0.17	0.15	—	0.15	—	729
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.72	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	121
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	13.7
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	20.5
Hauling	0.10	7.75	0.06	1.23	1.29	0.06	0.35	0.41	10.7	5,616
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.8
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.5
Hauling	0.09	8.13	0.06	1.23	1.29	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.28	5,606
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.19
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.26

Hauling	0.04	3.24	0.02	0.49	0.51	0.02	0.14	0.16	1.87	2,262
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.86
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.37
Hauling	0.01	0.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	0.31	374

3.6. Building Construction (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.33	8.95	0.20	—	0.20	0.18	—	0.18	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.33	8.95	0.20	—	0.20	0.18	—	0.18	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	3.61	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	729
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.66	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	121
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	13.7
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	20.5
Hauling	0.10	7.75	0.06	1.23	1.29	0.06	0.35	0.41	10.7	5,616
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.8
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.5
Hauling	0.09	8.13	0.06	1.23	1.29	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.28	5,606
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.19
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.26
Hauling	0.04	3.24	0.02	0.49	0.51	0.02	0.14	0.16	1.87	2,262
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.86
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.37
Hauling	0.01	0.59	< 0.005	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	0.31	374

3.7. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.13	9.44	0.37	—	0.37	0.34	—	0.34	—	1,807

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.16	1.37	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	262
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.25	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	43.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.5
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.2
Hauling	0.09	7.82	0.06	1.23	1.29	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.28	5,533
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.83
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.93
Hauling	0.01	1.12	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.67	802
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.30
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.49
Hauling	< 0.005	0.20	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.11	133

3.8. Building Construction (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.33	8.95	0.20	—	0.20	0.18	—	0.18	—	1,807
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	1.30	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	262
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.24	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	43.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.5
Vendor	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	20.2
Hauling	0.09	7.82	0.06	1.23	1.29	0.06	0.35	0.41	0.28	5,533
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.83
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.93
Hauling	0.01	1.12	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.67	802
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.30

Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.49
Hauling	< 0.005	0.20	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.11	133

3.9. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.53	4.90	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	—	995
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.53	4.90	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	—	995
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.13	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	27.3
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.51
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.49	113
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.13	9.84	0.08	1.63	1.71	0.08	0.46	0.54	14.2	7,336
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	105
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.12	10.4	0.08	1.63	1.71	0.08	0.46	0.54	0.37	7,323
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.90
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.28	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.17	201
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.48
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	33.2

3.10. Paving (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.19	4.63	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	995
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.19	4.63	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	995
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.13	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	27.3
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.51
Paving	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.49	113
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.13	9.84	0.08	1.63	1.71	0.08	0.46	0.54	14.2	7,336
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	105
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.12	10.4	0.08	1.63	1.71	0.08	0.46	0.54	0.37	7,323
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.90

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.28	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.17	201
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.48
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	33.2

3.11. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.14	0.91	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134
Architectural Coatings	4.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67
Architectural Coatings	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.61

Architectural Coatings	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.51
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.12. Architectural Coating (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.02	1.07	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134
Architectural Coatings	4.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67
Architectural Coatings	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.61
Architectural Coatings	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.51
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Trenching (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.25	2.54	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	583
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.39
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.06
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.21	46.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.14. Trenching (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	2.36	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	583
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.39
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.06

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.21	46.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.47
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	11.6	9.12	0.14	4.64	4.78	0.13	0.84	0.97	62.2	14,766
Single Family Housing	0.05	0.03	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	52.1
Total	11.6	9.15	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	62.4	14,818
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	11.0	10.5	0.14	4.64	4.78	0.13	0.84	0.97	1.61	14,037
Single Family Housing	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	49.5
Total	11.0	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	1.62	14,086
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	1.75	1.05	0.01	0.37	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	1.96	1,082
Single Family Housing	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.07
Total	1.75	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	1.98	1,090

4.1.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	11.6	9.12	0.14	4.64	4.78	0.13	0.84	0.97	62.2	14,766
Single Family Housing	0.05	0.03	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	52.1

Total	11.6	9.15	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	62.4	14,818
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	11.0	10.5	0.14	4.64	4.78	0.13	0.84	0.97	1.61	14,037
Single Family Housing	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	49.5
Total	11.0	10.6	0.14	4.66	4.80	0.13	0.84	0.98	1.62	14,086
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	1.75	1.05	0.01	0.37	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	1.96	1,082
Single Family Housing	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.07
Total	1.75	1.06	0.01	0.38	0.39	0.01	0.07	0.08	1.98	1,090

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.7
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.06
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.7
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.7
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.06
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.42
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.76

4.2.2. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.7
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.06
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.7
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.7
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.06

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.42
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.76

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.46

Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.46

4.2.4. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.03	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	33.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.46
Single Family Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.46

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.79
Total	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.79
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.11	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.06

Total	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.06
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4.3.1. Mitigated

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

Source	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.79
Total	0.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.79
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.11	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00
Consumer Products	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.06

Total	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.06
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4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18

4.4.1. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.07
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.19
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.19
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.81
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01

4.5.1. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.19
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.19
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.81
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122

4.6.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	734
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	122

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.7.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9.2. Mitigated

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

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

Species	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

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

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.5. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Mitigated

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

Land Use	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

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

Species	ROG	NOx	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/1/2023	6/2/2023	5.00	2.00	—
Grading	Grading	6/3/2023	6/8/2023	5.00	4.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	6/9/2023	3/14/2024	5.00	200	—
Paving	Paving	3/30/2024	4/12/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	3/15/2024	3/28/2024	5.00	10.0	—
Trenching	Trenching	6/3/2023	6/8/2023	5.00	4.00	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	84.0	0.37

Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

5.2.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	7.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	6.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	6.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	6.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	46.0	0.45

Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	6.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	7.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	7.50	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	10.0	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	62.5	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	1.49	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Building Construction	Vendor	0.69	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	68.0	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	12.5	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	90.0	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	0.30	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Trenching	—	—	—	—
Trenching	Worker	5.00	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Trenching	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Trenching	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Trenching	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.3.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	7.50	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—

Grading	Worker	10.0	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	62.5	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	1.49	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	0.69	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	68.0	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	12.5	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	90.0	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	0.30	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Trenching	—	—	—	—
Trenching	Worker	5.00	11.7	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Trenching	Vendor	—	8.40	HHDT,MHDT
Trenching	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Trenching	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	1,632	544	5,310	1,770	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	1.88	0.00	—
Grading	1,000	1,000	4.00	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	0.00	0%
Single Family Housing	0.01	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2023	0.00	39.5	0.03	< 0.005

2024	0.00	39.5	0.03	< 0.005
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5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	2,536	2,536	2,536	925,801	3,571	16,356	16,356	2,636,747
Single Family Housing	10.0	10.1	9.06	3,607	56.8	57.4	51.5	20,488

5.9.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	2,536	2,536	2,536	925,801	3,571	16,356	16,356	2,636,747
Single Family Housing	10.0	10.1	9.06	3,607	56.8	57.4	51.5	20,488

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	0
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0

No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.1.2. Mitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	0
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	0
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	0
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
1632.1499999999999	544	5,310	1,770	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00

Summer Days	day/yr	180
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5.10.4. Landscape Equipment - Mitigated

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	181,901	39.5	0.0330	0.0040	102,643
Single Family Housing	18,086	39.5	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.11.2. Mitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	181,901	39.5	0.0330	0.0040	102,643
Single Family Housing	18,086	39.5	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
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Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	222,218	0.00
Single Family Housing	32,237	0.00

5.12.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	222,218	0.00
Single Family Housing	32,237	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	9.02	0.00
Single Family Housing	0.21	0.00

5.13.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	9.02	0.00
Single Family Housing	0.21	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0

Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	Supermarket refrigeration and condensing units	R-404A	3,922	26.5	16.5	16.5	18.0
Single Family Housing	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Single Family Housing	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00

5.14.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Convenience Market with Gas Pumps	Supermarket refrigeration and condensing units	R-404A	3,922	26.5	16.5	16.5	18.0
Single Family Housing	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Single Family Housing	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

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

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1.2. Mitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

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

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	11.2	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	14.1	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned

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

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

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

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

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

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

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2
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The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	6.38
AQ-PM	6.51
AQ-DPM	17.1
Drinking Water	18.4
Lead Risk Housing	51.0
Pesticides	59.7
Toxic Releases	2.25
Traffic	33.5
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	61.8
Groundwater	95.8
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	85.4
Impaired Water Bodies	66.7
Solid Waste	89.8

Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	75.9
Cardio-vascular	83.9
Low Birth Weights	22.6
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	70.2
Housing	47.1
Linguistic	59.8
Poverty	52.7
Unemployment	49.9

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	44.61696394
Employed	64.05748749
Median HI	56.24278198
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	31.64378288
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	20.18478121
Transportation	—
Auto Access	65.16104196
Active commuting	56.0246375
Social	—
2-parent households	22.53304247

Voting	73.68150905
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	59.43795714
Park access	25.83087386
Retail density	18.69626588
Supermarket access	40.40805851
Tree canopy	36.75093032
Housing	—
Homeownership	44.89926857
Housing habitability	50.0449121
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	37.88014885
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	69.16463493
Uncrowded housing	37.31553959
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	45.18157321
Arthritis	84.5
Asthma ER Admissions	26.4
High Blood Pressure	94.2
Cancer (excluding skin)	74.5
Asthma	32.2
Coronary Heart Disease	85.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	56.7
Diagnosed Diabetes	80.8
Life Expectancy at Birth	34.2
Cognitively Disabled	10.2
Physically Disabled	32.1
Heart Attack ER Admissions	33.4

Mental Health Not Good	35.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	85.5
Obesity	54.6
Pedestrian Injuries	63.5
Physical Health Not Good	53.6
Stroke	84.7
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	17.1
Current Smoker	32.2
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	56.5
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	69.7
Elderly	76.6
English Speaking	63.9
Foreign-born	43.9
Outdoor Workers	19.6
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	74.3
Traffic Density	32.5
Traffic Access	52.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	60.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	67.8

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	62.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	51.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Characteristics: Utility Information	Santa Rosa Default Power provider is Sonoma Clean Power.
Land Use	Total lot acreage from project description. Total square footages from project plans and trip generation.
Construction: Construction Phases	Defaults based on provided land uses from project applicant.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Defaults.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Building const = est 34 concrete truck round trips, Paving = est 45 asphalt truck round trips.
Operations: Vehicle Data	Provided trip gen.
Operations: Hearths	No hearths.

Operations: Energy Use	Santa Rosa REACH code - all electric new residential construction - convert natural gas to electricity.
Operations: Water and Waste Water	Wastewater 100% aerobic, no septic tanks or lagoons.

Attachment 3: Project Construction and Operation Emissions and Health Risk Calculations

Construction Health Risk Information

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Santa Rosa, CA

DPM Construction Emissions and Modeling Emission Rates - Unmitigated

Construction Year	Activity	DPM (ton/year)	Source Type	No. Sources	DPM Emissions			Emissions per Point Source
					(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(g/s)
2023	Construction	0.0413	Point	88	82.6	0.02514	3.17E-03	3.60E-05
2023	Construction	0.0184	Point	88	36.8	0.01120	1.41E-03	1.60E-05
Total		0.060		176	119.4	0.0363	0.0046	

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

PM2.5 Fugitive Dust Construction Emissions for Modeling - Unmitigated

Construction		Area	PM2.5 Emissions				Modeled Area	DPM Emission Rate
Year	Activity	Source	(ton/year)	(lb/yr)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(m²)	g/s/m²
2023	Construction	23_FUG	0.01044	20.9	0.00636	8.01E-04	4,341	1.84E-07
2023	Construction	24_FUG	0.000030	0.1	0.00002	2.30E-06	4,341	5.30E-10
Total			0.010	20.940	0.006	0.001		

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

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Santa Rosa, CA

Construction Health Impacts Summary

Maximum Impacts at Construction MEI Location - Uncontrolled

Emissions Year	Maximum Concentrations		Cancer Risk (per million)		Hazard Index (-)	Maximum Annual PM2.5 Concentration (µg/m ³)
	Exhaust PM10/DPM (µg/m ³)	Fugitive PM2.5 (µg/m ³)				
			Child	Adult		
2023	0.0290	0.0375	5.15	0.08	0.006	0.07
2024	0.0073	0.0094	1.19	0.02	0.001	0.02
Total	-	-	6.3	0.1	-	-
Maximum	0.0290	0.0375	-	-	0.006	0.07

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Santa Rosa, CA - Uncontrolled Emissions
Maximum DPM Cancer Risk Calculations From Construction
Impacts at Off-Site Receptors-1.5 meter receptor height

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

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

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

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

Values

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child				Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - 2	2 - 9	2 - 16	16 - 30
ASF =	10	10	3	3	1
CPF =	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00	1.10E+00
DBR* =	361	1090	631	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350	350
AT =	70	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	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)	at MEI	
			DPM Conc (ug/m3)	Age Sensitivity Factor	Modeled		Age Sensitivity Factor					
								DPM Conc (ug/m3)				
								Year	Annual		Year	Annual
0	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	2023	0.0290	10	0.39	-	-	-	-		
1	1	0 - 1	2023	0.0290	10	4.76	2023	0.0290	1	0.08	0.0375	0.0664
2	1	1 - 2	2024	0.0073	10	1.19	2024	0.0073	1	0.02	0.0094	0.0167
3	1	2 - 3		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
4	1	3 - 4		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
5	1	4 - 5		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
6	1	5 - 6		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
7	1	6 - 7		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
8	1	7 - 8		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
9	1	8 - 9		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
10	1	9 - 10		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
11	1	10 - 11		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
12	1	11 - 12		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
13	1	12 - 13		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
14	1	13 - 14		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
15	1	14 - 15		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
16	1	15 - 16		0.0000	3	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
17	1	16-17		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
18	1	17-18		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
19	1	18-19		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
20	1	19-20		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
21	1	20-21		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
22	1	21-22		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
23	1	22-23		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
24	1	23-24		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
25	1	24-25		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
26	1	25-26		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
27	1	26-27		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
28	1	27-28		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
29	1	28-29		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
30	1	29-30		0.0000	1	0.00		0.0000	1	0.00		
Total Increased Cancer Risk						6.34				0.10		

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Fuel Station Emission Calculations

Santa Rosa Gas Station - TOG and TAC Emissions From Gasoline

Gas Station with EVR Phase I & EVR Phase II Controls

Proposed Annual Gasoline Throughput = 438,000 gallons/year

Operation Schedule
days per year = 365
hours per day = 24

TOG Emission Factors and Annual Emissions from Gasoline

Emission Source	TOG ¹ Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gallon)	TOG Annual Emissions (lb/year)
Fueling ²		
Non-ORVR Vehicles	0.42	16.6
ORVR Vehicles	0.021	8.4
Bulk Transfer Losses	0.15	65.7
Pressure Driven Losses	0.024	10.5
Fueling - Spillage	0.24	105.1
Gasoline Hose Losses	0.009	3.9
Total²	0.480	210.2

TOG = total organic gas

ORVR = onboard refueling vapor recovery

1. Emission factors from CARB "Revised Emissions Factors for Gasoline Marketing Operations at California

Gasoline Dispensing Facilities". December 23, 2013 (CARB, 2013). Assumes use of enhanced vapor recovery systems.

2. Fueling emissions and total TOG emission factor utilize on CARB data for 2025 of 91% of vehicles use ORVR (CARB, 2013).

Average Annual TAC Emissions

Pollutant	Average TAC Weight % in Gasoline Liquid ¹	Average TAC Weight % in Gasoline Vapor ¹	Refueling and Hose Losses (vapor) (lb/year)	Spillage Losses (liquid) (lb/year)	Tank Transfer Losses (vapor) (lb/year)	Tank Pressure Losses (vapor) (lb/year)	Total Annual Average Emissions (lb/year)
TOG			28.9	105.1	65.7	10.5	210.2
Benzene	0.707	0.457	0.13	0.74	0.30	0.05	1.2
Ethyl Benzene	1.29	0.107	0.03	1.36	0.07	0.01	1.5
n-Hexane	1.86	1.82	0.53	1.96	1.20	0.19	3.9
Naphthalene	0.174	0.000445	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.2
Xylenes	5.63	1.11	0.32	5.92	0.73	0.12	7.1
Toluene	6.59	0.409	0.12	6.93	0.27	0.04	7.4

1. Weighted average Winter/Summer speciation weight percents for chronic health effects from CARB 2022 "Gasoline Service Station

Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance"

Average Hourly TAC Emissions for Evaluating Chronic Health Effects

TAC	Average TAC Weight % in Gasoline Liquid ¹	Average TAC Weight % in Gasoline Vapor ¹	Refueling and Hose Losses (vapor) (lb/hr)	Spillage Losses (liquid) (lb/hr)	Tank Transfer Losses (vapor) (lb/hr)	Tank Pressure Losses (vapor) (lb/hr)	Total Annual Average Emissions (lb/hr)
Benzene	0.707	0.457	1.51E-05	8.48E-05	3.43E-05	5.48E-06	1.40E-04
Ethyl Benzene	1.29	0.107	3.53E-06	1.55E-04	8.03E-06	1.28E-06	1.68E-04
n-Hexane	1.86	1.82	6.00E-05	2.23E-04	1.37E-04	2.18E-05	4.42E-04
Naphthalene	0.174	0.000445	1.47E-08	2.09E-05	3.34E-08	5.34E-09	2.09E-05
Xylenes	5.63	1.11	3.66E-05	6.76E-04	8.33E-05	1.33E-05	8.09E-04
Toluene	6.59	0.409	1.35E-05	7.91E-04	3.07E-05	4.91E-06	8.40E-04

1. Weighted average Winter/Summer speciation weight percents for chronic health effects from CARB 2022 "Gasoline Service Station

Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance"

Maximum Hourly TAC Emissions for Evaluating Acute Health Effects

TAC	Average TAC Weight % in Gasoline Liquid ¹	Average TAC Weight % in Gasoline Vapor ¹	Maximum Hourly Tank Loading (gal/hr) ²	Maximum Hourly Dispensing Rate (gal/hr) ²	Refueling and Hose Losses (vapor) (lb/hr)	Spillage Losses (liquid) (lb/hr)	Tank Transfer Losses (vapor) (lb/hr)	Tank Pressure Losses (vapor) (lb/hr)
Benzene	0.702	0.549	8,800	500	1.81E-04	8.42E-04	7.25E-03	1.16E-03
Xylenes	5.80	1.35	8,800	500	4.45E-04	6.96E-03	1.78E-02	2.85E-03
Toluene	6.91	0.509	8,800	500	1.68E-04	8.29E-03	6.72E-03	1.08E-03

1. Summer-only speciation profiles used to calculate weight percents for acute health effects from CARB 2022 "Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment

Technical Guidelines"

2. Maximum hourly tank loading and dispensing rates from CARB 2022 "Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidance"

Gas Station Modeling - Volume Source Parameters

Emission Source	Number of Volume Sources	Volume Source Dimensions (meters)			Volume Source Release Height (meters)
		Length	Width	Height	
Refueling and Hose Losses	2	12.5	12.5	5.5	1.5
Spillage Losses	2	12.5	12.5	5.5	1

Gas Station Modeling - Point Source Parameters

Emission Source	Number of Sources	Height (meters)	Diameter (meters)	Temperature (°K)	Velocity (meters/sec)
Tank Transfer Losses	2	3.66	0.0508	291	0.001
Tank Pressure Losses	2	3.66	0.0508	289	0.001

CARB 2022. "Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Technical Guidelines", Feb 18, 2022.

Modeling Source Emission Rates**Gas Station Modeling - Volume Source Parameters**

Emission Source	Number of Volume Sources	Volume Source Dimensions (meters)			Volume Source Release Height (meters)
		Length	Width	Height	
Refueling and Hose Losses	2	12.5	12.5	5.5	1.5

Emissions per Source	Chronic Health Effects		Acute Health Effects	
TAC	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)
Benzene	7.53E-06	9.49E-07	9.05E-05	1.14E-05
Ethyl Benzene	1.76E-06	2.22E-07	-	-
n-Hexane	3.00E-05	3.78E-06	-	-
Naphthalene	7.33E-09	9.24E-10	-	-
Xylenes	1.83E-05	2.30E-06	2.22E-04	2.80E-05
Toluene	6.74E-06	8.49E-07	8.39E-05	1.06E-05

Gas Station Modeling - Volume Source Parameters

Emission Source	Number of Volume Sources	Volume Source Dimensions (meters)			Volume Source Release Height (meters)
		Length	Width	Height	
Spillage Losses	2	12.5	12.5	5.5	1

Emissions per Source	Chronic Health Effects		Acute Health Effects	
TAC	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)
Benzene	4.24E-05	5.34E-06	4.21E-04	5.31E-05
Ethyl Benzene	7.74E-05	9.75E-06	-	-
n-Hexane	1.12E-04	1.41E-05	-	-
Naphthalene	1.04E-05	1.32E-06	-	-
Xylenes	3.38E-04	4.26E-05	3.48E-03	4.38E-04
Toluene	3.95E-04	4.98E-05	4.15E-03	5.22E-04

Gas Station Modeling - Point Source Parameters

Emission Source	Number of Sources	Height (meters)	Diameter (meters)	Temperature (°K)	Velocity (meters/sec)
Tank Transfer Losses	2	3.66	0.0508	291	0.001

Emissions per Source	Chronic Health Effects		Acute Health Effects	
TAC	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)
Benzene	1.71E-05	2.16E-06	3.62E-03	4.57E-04
Ethyl Benzene	4.01E-06	5.06E-07	-	-
n-Hexane	6.83E-05	8.60E-06	-	-
Naphthalene	1.67E-08	2.10E-09	-	-
Xylenes	4.16E-05	5.24E-06	8.91E-03	1.12E-03
Toluene	1.53E-05	1.93E-06	3.36E-03	4.23E-04

Emission Source	Number of Sources	Height (meters)	Diameter (meters)	Temperature (°K)	Velocity (meters/sec)
Tank Pressure Losses	2	3.66	0.0508	289	0.001

Emissions per Source	Chronic Health Effects		Acute Health Effects	
TAC	(lb/hr)	(g/s)	(lb/hr)	(g/s)
Benzene	2.74E-06	3.45E-07	5.80E-04	7.30E-05
Ethyl Benzene	6.42E-07	8.09E-08	-	-
n-Hexane	1.09E-05	1.38E-06	-	-
Naphthalene	2.67E-09	3.36E-10	-	-
Xylenes	6.66E-06	8.39E-07	1.43E-03	1.80E-04
Toluene	2.45E-06	3.09E-07	5.38E-04	6.77E-05

Vehicle Emissions Calculations and Source Parameter Information for Modeling

CT-EMFAC2107 2025 Emission Factors

File Name: Sonoma (SF) - 2025 - Annual-BAAQMD_Trucks.EF
CT-EMFAC2017 Version: 1.0.2.27401
Run Date: 2/2/2023 22:36
Area: Sonoma (SF)
Analysis Year: 2025
Season: Annual

Vehicle Category	VMT	Diesel VMT	Gas VMT
	Fraction	Fraction	Fraction
	Across	Within	Within
	Category	Category	Category
Truck 1	0.02	0.581	0.419
Truck 2	0.023	0.946	0.039
Non-Truck	0.957	0.017	0.955

Road Type: Major/Collector
Silt Loading Factor: CARB 0.032 g/m2
Precipitation Correction: CARB P = 69 day; N = 365 days

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

Pollutant Name	<= 5 mph	10 mph	15 mph	20 mph	25 mph	30 mph	35 mph	40 mph	45 mph
PM2.5	0.009362	0.006139	0.004202	0.003028	0.002312	0.001874	0.001611	0.001469	0.001417
TOG	0.194841	0.128265	0.086463	0.061373	0.046651	0.037418	0.031495	0.027795	0.025707
Diesel PM	0.001544	0.001213	0.000928	0.000732	0.000616	0.000551	0.000524	0.000527	0.000558

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

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
TOG	1.559267

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

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
PM2.5	0.002093

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

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
PM2.5	0.017404

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

Pollutant Name	Emission Factor
PM2.5	0.014996

END

EMFAC2021 Emission Factors for HHDT Trucks

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emission Rates
Region Type: County
Region: Sonoma
Calendar Year: 2025
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: g/mile for RUNEX, PMBW and PMTW, mph for Speed

Region	Calendar Year	Vehicle Category	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	PM2.5_RUNEX	PM10_RUNEX	PM10_PMBW	PM2.5_PMBW
Sonoma	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	5	Diesel	0.122610267	0.12815416	0.157640645	0.055174226
Sonoma	2025	HHDT	Aggregate	30	Diesel	0.012153024	0.01270253	0.137850008	0.048247503

Fuel Truck and Customer Vehicles Emission Calculations

Santa Rosa Fuel Station - San Rosa

2025 Project Fuel Delivery Truck Travel and Idle DPM & PM2.5 Emissions

Truck Travel Emissions

Road Segment	Segment ID	Truck Trip Length		No. of Lanes	Modeled Road Width		Release Height (m)	Percent of Annual Deliveries (%)	No. of Annual Trips	Travel Speed (mph)	DPM Emission Factor (g/mi)	Total PM2.5 ^a Emission Factor (g/mi)	Truck Travel DPM & Total PM2.5 Emissions					
		(ft)	(mi)		(ft)	(m)							DPM Daily (lb/day)	Total PM2.5 Daily (lb/day)	DPM Hourly (lb/hr)	Total PM2.5 Hourly (lb/hr)	DPM Annual (lb/year)	Total PM2.5 Annual (lb/year)
On-Site Fuel Trucks	OST	434	0.08	1	12.0	3.7	3.4	100%	67	5	0.12815	0.17778	4.25E-06	5.90E-06	1.77E-07	2.46E-07	1.55E-03	2.15E-03
Off-Site Fuel Trucks																		
Wright Rd to SR-12	SEG1	504	0.10	4	67.7	20.6	3.4	100%	134	30	0.01270	0.08385	9.79E-07	6.46E-06	4.08E-08	2.69E-07	3.57E-04	2.36E-03

^a Source Parameters from EPA Transportation Conformity Guidance for Hot-Spot Analyses in PM2.5 and PM10 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas (2015)

* Total PM2.5 is the sum of the exhaust emissions, tire and brake wear emissions, and fugitive road dust

On-Site Diesel Truck Idle Emissions

Location	Stack ^a Height (m)	Stack ^a Diameter (m)	Stack ^a Velocity (m/s)	Stack ^a Temp (°K)	No. of Annual Deliveries	No. of Modeled Emission Points	Idle Emissions Factor (g/hr)	Idle Emissions per Delivery (g/vehicle)	Total Idle Emissions		
									Daily (lb/day)	Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (lb/year)
Tank Loading Area	3.84	0.1	51.71	366	67	1	0.641	0.10680	4.31E-05	1.80E-06	0.0157

^a Point source parameters from SJVAPCD Guidance for Air Dispersion Modeling.

Trip Information and DPM/PM2.5 Emission Factors

Daily Truck Deliveries =	67	Annual Gas Gallons =	438,000
Operation Days/year =	365	Annual Diesel Gallons =	150,000
Delivery Truck Hours (hrs/day) =	24	Total Annual Fuel (gal) =	588,000
Truck Speed (mph) - On-site=	5	Annual Fuel Deliveries* =	67
Truck Speed (mph) - Off-site=	30	* Assumes 8,800 gal fuel truck	
DPM Emission Factor for HHDT @ 5 mph (g/mi) =	0.12815		
DPM Emission Factor for HHDT @ 30 mph (g/mi) =	0.01270		
PM2.5 Emission Factor for HHDT @ 5 mph (g/mi) =	0.12261		
PM2.5 Emission Factor for HHDT @ 30 mph (g/mi) =	0.01215		
PM2.5 Emission Factor for Fugitive Road Dust =	0.01500		

Trucks assumed to be heavy duty diesel (HHDT)

Truck exhaust, tire & brake wear emissions based on EMFAC2021 for 2025 with default HHDT fleet mix for BAAQMD.

Truck fugitive road dust from CTEMFAC-2017 for Sonoma County in 2025

Truck emissions (lb/hr) = EF (g/mi) * Road Length (mi) * No. Trips / Hours per day * conversion factors

Idle DPM Emission Information (2025)

DPM Emission Factor for HHDT @ 5 mph (g/mi) =	0.12815
HHDT Idle DPM Emission Rate (g/hr) =	0.641
Idle Time per Delivery (min)	10
Idle emission factor (g/hr) = EF @5 mph (g/mi) * 5 mph	

Santa Rosa Fuel Station - Santa Rosa - Operational Emissions - Project Vehicle Travel
Diesel Vehicles

Route	Segment ID	Travel Distance		No. of Lanes	Modeled Road Width		Release ¹ Height (m)	Percent Project Vehicles (%)	Daily Trips	No. of Annual Project Vehicles	Travel ² Speed (mph)	DPM ³ Emission Factor (g/VT)	Annual DPM Emissions (lb/year)	Average Hourly ⁴ DPM Emissions (lb/hr)
		(feet)	(mi)		(ft)	(m)								
<u>On-Site Vehicles</u>									2,993					
Gas Station - On-Site	OSC	407	0.08	1	24.0	7.3	1.3	100%	1,497	546,223	5	0.00154	0.14	1.64E-05
<u>Off-Site Vehicles</u>									1,506					
Wright Rd to/from South	SEG2	1,156	0.22	4	67.7	20.6	1.3	5%	75	27,485	30	0.00055	0.01	8.34E-07
Sebastopol Rd to/from east	SEG3	1,862	0.35	4	67.7	20.6	1.3	15%	226	82,454	30	0.00055	0.04	4.03E-06
Fulton Rd to/from north	SEG4	1,156	0.22	4	67.7	20.6	1.3	80%	1,205	439,752	40	0.00053	0.11	1.28E-05

¹ Source Parameters from EPA *Transportation Conformity Guidance for Hot-Spot Analyses in PM2.5 and PM10 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas* (2015)

² Average travel speeds for on-site and off-site travel

³ 2025 emission factors developed from CTEMFAC-2017 for Sonoma County

⁴ Station operation assumed operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year

Total Daily Cust Trips = 2,993
 Bypass Trips = 1,497
 Project Residence Trips = 10
 On-Site Project Trips = 2,993
 Off-Site Project Trips^a = 1,506
 Days Annual Operation = 365
 Daily Operation Hours (hrs/day) = 24
 On-Site Annual Project Trips = 1,092,445
 Off-Site Annual Project Trips^a = 549,690

^a Off-site project trips do not include bypass trips

Santa Rosa Fuel Station - Santa Rosa - Operational Emissions - Customer Vehicle Travel
Off-site Travel and at Station

Route	Segment ID	Travel Distance		No. of Lanes	Modeled Road Width		Release Height (m)	Percent Customer Vehicles (%)	Daily Trips	Annual Number Vehicles	Travel ² Speed (mph)	Emissions Factors ³			Annual Emissions (lb/year)			Average Hourly Emissions (lb/hr) ⁵			
		(feet)	(miles)		(ft)	(m)						Total ¹ PM2.5 (g/VMT)	TOG Exhaust (g/VMT)	TOG Run Loss (g/VMT)	Total ¹ PM2.5	TOG Exhaust	TOG Running Loss	Total ¹ PM2.5	TOG Exhaust	TOG Running Loss	Total TOG
<u>On-Site Vehicles</u>																					
Gas Station - On-Site	OSC	407	0.08	1	24.0	7.3	1.3	100%	2,993	546,223	5	0.0289	0.1948	0.3119	2.68	18.1	29.0	3.06E-04	2.07E-03	3.31E-03	5.37E-03
<u>Off-Site Vehicles</u>																					
Wright Rd to/from South	SEG2	1,156	0.22	4	67.7	20.6	1.3	5%	75	27,485	30	0.0214	0.0374	0.0520	0.28	0.5	0.7	3.24E-05	5.67E-05	7.87E-05	1.35E-04
Sebastopol Rd to/from east	SEG3	1,862	0.35	4	67.7	20.6	1.3	15%	226	82,454	30	0.0214	0.0374	0.0520	1.37	2.4	3.3	1.56E-04	2.74E-04	3.80E-04	6.54E-04
Fulton Rd to/from north	SEG4	1,156	0.22	4	67.7	20.6	1.3	80%	1,205	439,752	40	0.0210	0.0278	0.0390	4.45	5.9	8.3	5.08E-04	6.73E-04	9.45E-04	1.62E-03

¹ Source Parameters from EPA *Transportation Conformity Guidance for Hot-Spot Analyses in PM2.5 and PM10 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas* (2015)

² Average travel speed for on-site and off-site travel

³ 2025 emission factors developed from CTEMFAC-2017 for Sonoma County

⁴ Includes tire & brake wear, and fugitive road dust from vehicles

⁵ Station operation assumed operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year

Total Daily Cust Trips = 2,993
 Bypass Trips = 1,497
 Project Residence Trips = 10
 On-Site Project Trips = 2,993
 Off-Site Project Trips^a = 1,506
 Days Annual Operation = 365
 Daily Operation Hours (hrs/day) = 24
 On-Site Annual Project Trips = 1,092,445
 Off-Site Annual Project Trips^a = 549,690

^a Off-site project trips do not include bypass trips

Santa Rosa Fuel Station - Santa Rosa
2025 Customer Vehicle Idle Emissions

On-Site Vehicle Idle Emissions - DPM

Vehicle Type	No. of Annual Vehicles	Operation ¹ Schedule (hrs/day)	Idle Emission Factor (g/hr)	Idle Emissions per Vehicle (g/vehicle/day)	Total Idle Emissions		
					Daily (lb/day)	Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (lb/year)
Customer	546,223	24	0.0077	0.0004	1.27E-03	5.31E-05	0.4648

Total Emissions per Area (g/s-m2)
1.44E-08

¹ Station operation assumed operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year

On-Site Vehicle Idle Emissions - PM2.5

Vehicle Type	No. of Annual Vehicles	Operation ¹ Schedule (hrs/day)	Idle Emission Factor (g/hr)	Idle Emissions per Vehicle (g/vehicle)	Total Idle Emissions		
					Daily (lb/day)	Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (lb/year)
Customer	546,223	24	0.0468	0.0023	7.72E-03	3.22E-04	2.8185

Total Emissions per Area (g/s-m2)
8.73E-08

¹ Station operation assumed operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year

On-Site Vehicle Idle Emissions - TOG Exhaust

Vehicle Type	No. of Annual Vehicles	Operation ¹ Schedule (hrs/day)	Idle Emission Factor (g/hr)	Idle Emissions per Vehicle (g/vehicle)	Total Idle Emissions		
					Daily (lb/day)	Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (lb/year)
Customer	546,223	24	0.9742	0.0487	1.61E-01	6.70E-03	58.6579

Total Emissions per Area (g/s-m2)
1.82E-06

¹ Station operation assumed operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year

On-Site Vehicle Idle Emissions - TOG Running (Evaporative)

Vehicle Type	No. of Annual Vehicles	Operation ¹ Schedule (hrs/day)	Idle Emission Factor (g/hr)	Idle Emissions per Vehicle (g/vehicle)	Total Idle Emissions		
					Daily (lb/day)	Hourly (lb/hr)	Annual (lb/year)
Customer	546,223	24	1.5593	0.0780	2.57E-01	1.07E-02	93.8851

Total Emissions per Area (g/s-m2)
2.91E-06

¹ Station operation assumed operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year

Idle Emission Modeling - Source Parameters

Number of Area Sources	Area Source Dimensions (meters)		Area (sq meters)	Area Source Height (meters)
	Length	Width		
1	28.7	16.2	464.5	1.0

Idle - Gasoline Emission Information (2025)*

	DPM	PM2.5	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative¹
Customer Vehicle Emission Factor @ 5 mph (g/mi) =	0.00154	0.00936	0.19484	-
Customer Vehicle Idle Emission Rate (g/hr) =	0.0077	0.0468	0.9742	1.5593
Idle Time per Vehicle (min)	3	3	3	3

* Emission factors from CT-EMFAC-2017

¹ Emission factor in terms of g/veh-hour

Total Daily Cust Trips =	2,993
Bypass Trips =	1,497
Project Residence Trips =	10
On-Site Project Trips =	2,993
Off-Site Project Trips ^a =	1,506
Days Annual Operation =	365
Daily Operation Hours (hrs/day) =	24
On-Site Annual Project Trips =	1,092,445
Off-Site Annual Project Trips ^a =	549,690

^a Off-site project trips do not include bypass trips

Health Risk Calculations

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Health Risk Summaries for Maximum Off-Site and On-Site Receptors

Maximum Off-Site Health Risks Summary

Scenario	Cancer Risk (per million)	PM2.5 Concentration (ug/m3)	Maximum HI	
			Acute	Chronic
Construction Only (2023-2024)	6.34	0.066	-	<0.01
Operation (2025-2022)				
GDF	0.08	-	0.326	<0.01
Project Vehicles	0.79	0.016	0.017	<0.01
GDF + Project Vehicles	0.87	0.016	0.34	<0.01
Construction & Operation¹	7.21	0.066	0.34	<0.01
Operation Only (2025-2054)				
GDF	0.155	-	0.340	<0.01
Project Vehicles	1.459	0.016	<0.01	<0.01
Total Operation Only²	1.61	0.016	0.34	<0.01

¹ Sum of all values for cancer risk. For PM2.5, chronic and acute non-cancer health effects it is the maximum of the sum of all values for any given year.

² Sum of all values for cancer risk, chronic and acute non-cancer health effects.

On-Site Health Risks Summary

Scenario	Cancer Risk (per million)	PM2.5 Concentration (ug/m3)	Maximum HI	
			Acute	Chronic
Operation (2025-2054)				
GDF	0.403	-	0.239	<0.01
Project Vehicles	2.950	0.024	0.016	<0.01
Total Operation¹	3.35	0.024	0.255	<0.01

¹ Sum of all values for cancer risk, chronic and acute non-cancer health effects.

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Project Construction & Operation

AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters, Maximum TAC Concentrations & Non-Cancer Health Effects

Off-Site Residential Receptors - 1.5 meter Receptor Heights

Receptor Information

Number of Receptors = 45
Receptor Height = 1.5 meters
Receptor distances = variable - at nearby residences

Meteorological Conditions

Sonoma County Airport Met Dat 2013-2017
Land Use Classification = rural
Wind speed = variable
Wind direction = variable

Maximum Residential MEI Concentrations

TAC	TAC Concentration (ug/m ³)		
	2023	2024	2025
	Max Period Average	Max Period Average	Max Period Average
DPM	0.02896	0.00726	0.00114
Benzene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00178
Ethylbenzene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00216
n-Hexane	0.00000	0.00000	0.00563
Naphthalene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00027
Xylene	0.00000	0.00000	0.01041
Toluene	0.00000	0.00000	0.01084
TOG Exhaust	0.00000	0.00000	0.13137
TOG Evaporative	0.00000	0.00000	0.20759
PM2.5	0.066	0.017	0.016

2023 - Maximum Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour (ug/m ³)	Period Ave (ug/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.02896	-	5.79E-03
Benzene	-	0.00000	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	0.00000	-	-
n-Hexane	-	0.00000	-	-
Naphthalene	-	0.00000	-	-
Xylene	-	0.00000	-	-
Toluene	-	0.00000	-	-
TOG Exhaust	-	0.00000	-	-
TOG Evaporative	-	0.00000	-	-
Total			0.000	0.006

* Maximum for residential receptors

2024 - Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour (ug/m ³)	Period Ave (ug/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.00726	-	1.45E-03
Benzene	-	0.000000	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	0.000000	-	-
n-Hexane	-	0.000000	-	-
Naphthalene	-	0.000000	-	-
Xylene	-	0.000000	-	-
Toluene	-	0.000000	-	-
TOG Exhaust	-	0.000000	-	-
TOG Evaporative	-	0.00000	-	-
Total			0.000	0.001

* Maximum for residential receptors

2025 - Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour (ug/m ³)	Period Ave (ug/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.00114	-	2.28E-04
Benzene	8.73398	0.00178	3.23E-01	5.93E-04
Ethylbenzene	-	0.00216	-	1.08E-06
n-Hexane	-	0.00563	-	8.04E-07
Naphthalene	-	0.00027	-	3.00E-05
Xylene	22.30356	0.01041	1.01E-03	1.49E-05
Toluene	9.99192	0.01084	2.00E-03	2.58E-05
TOG Exhaust	7.0089	0.13137	2.13E-03	4.63E-04
TOG Evaporative	11.18181	0.20759	1.47E-02	1.73E-03
Total			0.343	0.003

* Maximum for residential receptors

GDF 0.326 0.001
Proj Vehicles 0.017 0.002
0.343

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Project Construction & Operation
Maximum Residential Cancer Risk from Project Construction & Operation
at Off-Site Residential MEI Location
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Age → Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 to 2	2 to 16	
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR*	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
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

Cancer Potency Factors and Reference Exposure Levels (REL)

TAC	CPF (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	REL (µg/m ³)	
		Acute (1-hour)	Chronic (ann ave)
DPM	1.10E+00	-	5
Benzene	1.00E-01	27	3
Ethylbenzene	8.70E-03	-	2,000
n-Hexane	-	-	7,000
Naphthalene	1.20E-01	-	9
Xylene	-	22,000	700
Toluene	-	5,000	420
TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03	3,283	284
TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04	762	120

Project Construction & Operation Cancer Risk - at Residential MEI Receptor

Exposure Year Age	Initial Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age Sensitivity Factor	Maximum - Exposure Information										Cancer Risk (per million)									
				Annual Conc (ug/m3)																			
				DPM	Benzene	Ethyl- benzene	n-Hexane	Naph- thalene	Xylene	Toluene	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	DPM	Benzene	Ethyl- benzene	n-Hexane	Naph- thalene	Xylene	Toluene	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	Total	
0	2023	0.25	10	0.02896	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.3938	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.39		
0 - 1	2023	1	10	0.02896	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	4.7566	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.76		
1 < 2	2024	1	10	0.00726	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.1924	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.19		
2 < 16	2025	14	3	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.005630	0.00027	0.01041	0.010840	0.13137	0.20759	0.4127	0.0586	0.00618	0.0000	0.0107	0.0000	0.0000	0.2716	0.0253	0.78	
16 - 70	2025	14	1	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.005630	0.00027	0.01041	0.010840	0.13137	0.20759	0.0458	0.0065	0.00069	0.0000	0.0012	0.0000	0.0000	0.0302	0.0028	0.09	
Total Increased Cancer Risk														6.8014	0.0651	0.0069	0.0000	0.0118	0.0000	0.0000	0.3017	0.0281	7.2150

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Project Operation
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters, Maximum TAC Concentrations & Non-Cancer Health Effects
Off-Site Residential Receptors - 1.5 meter Receptor Heights

Receptor Information

Number of Receptors = 45
 Receptor Height = 1.5 meters
 Receptor distances = variable - at nearby residences

Meteorological Conditions

Sonoma County Airport Met Sta 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification = rural
 Wind speed = variable
 Wind direction = variable

Residential MEI Concentrations

TAC	TAC Concentration (µg/m ³)		
	2023	2024	2025
	Max Period Average	Max Period Average	Max Period Average
DPM	0.00000	0.00000	0.00114
Benzene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00178
Ethylbenzene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00216
n-Hexane	0.00000	0.00000	0.00563
Naphthalene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00027
Xylene	0.00000	0.00000	0.01041
Toluene	0.00000	0.00000	0.01084
TOG Exhaust	0.00000	0.00000	0.13137
TOG Evaporative	0.00000	0.00000	0.20759
PM2.5	0.000	0.000	0.01596

2023 - Maximum Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour (µg/m ³)	Period Ave (µg/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.00000	-	0.00E+00
Benzene	-	0.00000	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	0.00000	-	-
n-Hexane	-	0.00000	-	-
Naphthalene	-	0.00000	-	-
Xylene	-	0.00000	-	-
Toluene	-	0.00000	-	-
TOG Exhaust	-	0.00000	-	-
TOG Evaporative	-	0.00000	-	-
Total			0.000	0.000

* Maximum for residential receptors

2024 - Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour (µg/m ³)	Period Ave (µg/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	-	-	0.00E+00
Benzene	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	-	-	-
n-Hexane	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene	-	-	-	-
Xylene	-	-	-	-
Toluene	-	-	-	-
TOG Exhaust	-	-	-	-
TOG Evaporative	-	-	-	-
Total			0.000	0.000

* Maximum for residential receptors

2025 - Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour (µg/m ³)	Period Ave (µg/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.00114	-	2.28E-04
Benzene	8.73398	0.00178	3.23E-01	5.93E-04
Ethylbenzene	-	0.00216	-	1.08E-06
n-Hexane	-	0.00563	-	8.04E-07
Naphthalene	-	0.00027	-	3.00E-05
Xylene	22.30356	0.01041	1.01E-03	1.49E-05
Toluene	9.99192	0.01084	2.00E-03	2.58E-05
TOG Exhaust	7.0089	0.13137	2.13E-03	4.63E-04
TOG Evaporative	11.18181	0.20759	1.47E-02	1.73E-03
Total			0.343	0.003

* Maximum for residential receptors

GDF **0.326** **0.001**
Proj Vehicles **0.017** **0.002**

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Project Operation
Maximum Residential Cancer Risk from Project Operation
at Off-Site Residential MEI Location
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	Age -> 3rd Trimester	0 to 2	2 to 16	
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR*	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
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

Cancer Potency Factors and Reference Exposure Levels (REL)

TAC	CPF (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	REL (µg/m ³)	
		Acute (1-hour)	Chronic (ann ave)
DPM	1.10E+00	-	5
Benzene	1.00E-01	27	3
Ethylbenzene	8.70E-03	-	2,000
n-Hexane	-	-	7,000
Naphthalene	1.20E-01	-	9
Xylene	-	22,000	700
Toluene	-	5,000	420
TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03	3,283	284
TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04	762	120

Project Operation Cancer Risk - at Residential MEI Receptor

Exposure Year Age	Initial Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age Sensitivity Factor	Maximum - Exposure Information										Cancer Risk (per million)									
				Annual Conc (ug/m3)																			
				DPM	Benzene	Ethyl- benzene	n-Hexane	Naph- thalene	Xylene	Toluene	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	DPM	Benzene	Ethyl- benzene	n-Hexane	Naph- thalene	Xylene	Toluene	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	Total	
0	2025	0.25	10	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.00563	0.00027	0.01041	0.01084	0.13137	0.20759	0.0155	0.0022	0.0002	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0102	0.0010	0.03	
0 - 1	2025	1	10	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.005630	0.00027	0.01041	0.010840	0.13137	0.20759	0.1872	0.0266	0.00281	0.0000	0.0048	0.0000	0.0000	0.1232	0.0115	0.36	
1 < 2	2025	1	10	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.005630	0.00027	0.01041	0.010840	0.13137	0.20759	0.1872	0.0266	0.00281	0.0000	0.0048	0.0000	0.0000	0.1232	0.0115	0.36	
2 < 16	2025	14	3	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.005630	0.00027	0.01041	0.010840	0.13137	0.20759	0.4127	0.0586	0.00618	0.0000	0.0107	0.0000	0.0000	0.2716	0.0253	0.78	
16 - 70	2025	14	1	0.00114	0.00178	0.00216	0.005630	0.00027	0.01041	0.010840	0.13137	0.20759	0.0458	0.0065	0.00069	0.0000	0.0012	0.0000	0.0000	0.0302	0.0028	0.09	
Total Increased Cancer Risk														0.85	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.05	1.614

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Project Construction & Operation
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters, Maximum TAC Concentrations & Non-Cancer Health Effects
On-Site Residential Receptor - 5.8 meter Receptor Height

Receptor Information

Number of Receptors = 1
 Receptor Height = 5.8 meters
 Receptor distances = at project residence

Meteorological Conditions

Sonoma County Airport Met D:2013-2017
 Land Use Classification = rural
 Wind speed = variable
 Wind direction = variable

Residential MEI Concentrations

	TAC Concentration (µg/m ³)		
	2023	2024	2025
	Max Period Average	Max Period Average	Max Period Average
TAC			
DPM	0.00000	0.00000	0.00227
Benzene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00472
Ethylbenzene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00530
n-Hexane	0.00000	0.00000	0.01525
Naphthalene	0.00000	0.00000	0.00065
Xylene	0.00000	0.00000	0.02606
Toluene	0.00000	0.00000	0.02642
TOG Exhaust	0.00000	0.00000	0.27116
TOG Evaporative	0.00000	0.00000	0.43191
PM2.5	0.000	0.000	0.02391

2023 - Maximum Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour ^Δ (µg/m ³)	Period Ave ^Δ (µg/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.00000	-	0.00E+00
Benzene	-	0.00000	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	0.00000	-	-
n-Hexane	-	0.00000	-	-
Naphthalene	-	0.00000	-	-
Xylene	-	0.00000	-	-
Toluene	-	0.00000	-	-
TOG Exhaust	-	0.00000	-	-
TOG Evaporative	-	0.00000	-	-
Total			0.000	0.000

* Maximum for residential receptors

2024 - Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour ^Δ (µg/m ³)	Period Ave ^Δ (µg/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.02666	-	5.33E-03
Benzene	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	-	-	-	-
n-Hexane	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene	-	-	-	-
Xylene	-	-	-	-
Toluene	-	-	-	-
TOG Exhaust	-	-	-	-
TOG Evaporative	-	-	-	-
Total			0.000	0.005

* Maximum for residential receptors

2025 - Non-Cancer Health Effects

TAC	Maximum Concentration		Hazard Index	
	1-Hour ^Δ (µg/m ³)	Period Ave ^Δ (µg/m ³)	Acute	Chronic
DPM	-	0.00227	-	4.54E-04
Benzene	6.37396	0.00472	2.36E-01	1.57E-03
Ethylbenzene	-	0.00530	-	2.65E-06
n-Hexane	-	0.01525	-	2.18E-06
Naphthalene	-	0.00065	-	7.22E-05
Xylene	16.8839	0.02606	7.67E-04	3.72E-05
Toluene	8.55855	0.02642	1.71E-03	6.29E-05
TOG Exhaust	1.3736	0.27116	4.18E-04	9.55E-04
TOG Evaporative	11.93507	0.43191	1.57E-02	3.60E-03
Total			0.255	0.007

* Maximum for residential receptors

GDF **0.239** **0.002**
Proj Vehicles **0.016** **0.005**

Santa Rosa Gas Station - Project Operation
Maximum Residential Cancer Risk from Project Operation
at On-Site Residential Location
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

Where: CPF = Cancer potency factor ($mg/kg\text{-}day$)⁻¹

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

Where: C_{air} = concentration in air ($\mu g/m^3$)

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10^{-6} = Conversion factor

Values

Age → Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 to 2	2 to 16	
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR*	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
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

Cancer Potency Factors and Reference Exposure Levels (REL)

TAC	CPF ($mg/kg\text{-}day$) ⁻¹	REL ($\mu g/m^3$)	
		Acute (1-hour)	Chronic (ann ave)
DPM	1.10E+00	-	5
Benzene	1.00E-01	27	3
Ethylbenzene	8.70E-03	-	2,000
n-Hexane	-	-	7,000
Naphthalene	1.20E-01	-	9
Xylene	-	22,000	700
Toluene	-	5,000	420
TOG Exhaust	6.28E-03	3,283	284
TOG Evaporative	3.70E-04	762	120

Project Operation Cancer Risk - at Residential MEI Receptor

Exposure Information				Maximum - Exposure Information										Cancer Risk (per million)									
Exposure Year Age	Initial Exposure Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age Sensitivity Factor	Annual Conc (ug/m3)																			
				DPM	Benzene	Ethyl- benzene	n-Hexane	Naph- thalene	Xylene	Toluene	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	DPM	Benzene	Ethyl- benzene	n-Hexane	Naph- thalene	Xylene	Toluene	TOG Exhaust	TOG Evaporative	Total	
0	2025	0.25	10	0.00227	0.00472	0.00530	0.01525	0.00065	0.02606	0.02642	0.27116	0.43191	0.0309	0.0058	0.0006	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0211	0.0020	0.06	
0 - 1	2025	1	10	0.00227	0.00472	0.00530	0.015250	0.00065	0.02606	0.026420	0.27116	0.43191	0.3728	0.0705	0.00688	0.0000	0.0116	0.0000	0.0000	0.2543	0.0239	0.74	
1 < 2	2025	1	10	0.00227	0.00472	0.00530	0.015250	0.00065	0.02606	0.026420	0.27116	0.43191	0.3728	0.0705	0.00688	0.0000	0.0116	0.0000	0.0000	0.2543	0.0239	0.74	
2 < 16	2025	14	3	0.00227	0.00472	0.00530	0.015250	0.00065	0.02606	0.026420	0.27116	0.43191	0.8218	0.1553	0.01517	0.0000	0.0257	0.0000	0.0000	0.5605	0.0527	1.63	
16 - 70	2025	14	1	0.00227	0.00472	0.00530	0.015250	0.00065	0.02606	0.026420	0.27116	0.43191	0.0912	0.0172	0.00168	0.0000	0.0029	0.0000	0.0000	0.0622	0.0058	0.18	
Total Increased Cancer Risk													1.69	0.32	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.11	3.354	

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Attachment 4: Cumulative Health Risk Modeling Information and Calculations

[illegible]

Year = 2025

	% Per				% Per				% Per		
Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.17%	381	8.66E-04	9	7.18%	2332	5.31E-03	17	7.48%	2427	5.52E-03
2	0.46%	149	3.39E-04	10	4.48%	1455	3.31E-03	18	8.16%	2649	6.03E-03
3	0.52%	170	3.86E-04	11	4.72%	1531	3.48E-03	19	5.64%	1831	4.17E-03
4	0.24%	79	1.79E-04	12	5.92%	1922	4.37E-03	20	4.23%	1374	3.13E-03
5	0.50%	163	3.72E-04	13	6.13%	1989	4.52E-03	21	3.21%	1041	2.37E-03
6	0.92%	298	6.78E-04	14	6.05%	1964	4.47E-03	22	3.26%	1057	2.41E-03
7	3.70%	1200	2.73E-03	15	6.98%	2266	5.16E-03	23	2.46%	799	1.82E-03
8	7.62%	2473	5.63E-03	16	7.12%	2311	5.26E-03	24	1.85%	600	1.37E-03
Total										32,460	

[illegible]

Santa Rosa GDF
Sebastopol Road
PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and PM2.5 Emissions
Year = 2025

[illegible]

Emission Factors - PM2.5

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	30			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.001874			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2025 Hourly Traffic Volumes and PM2.5 Emissions - PM25_SEG3

[illegible]

Sebastopol Road

Year = 2025

Emission Factors - TOG Exhaust

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

	% Per				% Per				% Per		
Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s	Hour	Hour	VPH	g/s
1	1.17%	234	6.04E-04	9	7.18%	1434	3.70E-03	17	7.48%	1493	3.85E-03
2	0.46%	92	2.36E-04	10	4.48%	894	2.31E-03	18	8.16%	1629	4.20E-03
3	0.52%	104	2.69E-04	11	4.72%	942	2.43E-03	19	5.64%	1126	2.90E-03
4	0.24%	48	1.25E-04	12	5.92%	1182	3.05E-03	20	4.23%	845	2.18E-03
5	0.50%	101	2.59E-04	13	6.13%	1223	3.15E-03	21	3.21%	640	1.65E-03
6	0.92%	183	4.73E-04	14	6.05%	1207	3.11E-03	22	3.26%	650	1.68E-03
7	3.70%	738	1.90E-03	15	6.98%	1393	3.59E-03	23	2.46%	491	1.27E-03
8	7.62%	1521	3.92E-03	16	7.12%	1421	3.67E-03	24	1.85%	369	9.52E-04
Total										19,960	

[illegible]

Sebastopol Road

Fugitive Road PM2.5 Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and Fugitive Road PM2.5 Emissions

Year = 2025

[illegible]

Emission Factors - Fugitive PM_{2.5}

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	30			
Tire Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.00209			
Brake Wear - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01740			
Road Dust - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.01500			
Total Fugitive PM2.5 - Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.03449			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2025 Hourly Traffic Volumes and Fugitive PM2.5 Emissions - FUG_SEG3

[illegible]

Year = 2025

[illegible]

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	40			
Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.001469			

[illegible]

Fulton Road

TOG Exhaust Modeling - Roadway Links, Traffic Volumes, and TOG Exhaust Emissions

Year = 2025

[illegible]

Emission Factors - TOG Exhaust

Speed Category	1	2	3	4
Travel Speed (mph)	40			
All Vehicles TOG Emissions per Vehicle (g/VMT)	0.02780			

Emission Factors from CT-EMFAC2017

2025 Hourly Traffic Volumes and TOG Exhaust Emissions - TEXH_SEG4

[illegible]

[illegible]

Health Risk Calculations

Santa Rosa GDF - Cumulative Roadway Health Risk Summary

Health Impacts at Off-Site MEI Receptor

Road	Cancer Risk (per million)	PM2.5 Conc ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	HI
Wright Road	5.26	0.33	< 0.01
Sebatopol Road	4.28	0.30	< 0.01
Fulton Road	1.50	0.09	< 0.01

Health Impacts at On-Site MEI Receptor

Road	Cancer Risk (per million)	PM2.5 Conc ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	HI
Wright Road	1.89	0.11	< 0.01
Sebatopol Road	0.85	0.05	< 0.01
Fulton Road	3.32	0.19	< 0.01

Santa Rosa GDF - Wright Road Traffic - TACs & PM2.5

AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations

Off-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 1.5 m receptor height

<u>Emissions Year</u>	2025
<u>Receptor Information</u>	
Number of Receptors	1
Receptor Height =	1.5 meters above ground level
Receptor distances =	receptor at off-site MEI location

Meteorological Conditions

Sonoma County Airport Met Data	2013-2017
Land Use Classification	rural
Wind speed =	variable
Wind direction =	variable

MEI Maximum Concentrations

Emission Years	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2025	0.00499	0.3365	0.4665

Emission Years	PM2.5 Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Total PM2.5
2025	0.3271

Santa Rosa GDF - Wright Road Traffic Maximum Cancer Risks
Off-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 1.5 m receptor height
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

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

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates

Road Traffic Cancer Risk by Year - Project MEI Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Maximum - Exposure Information				Cancer Risk (per million)			
				Age Sensitivity	Annual TAC Conc (ug/m3)			DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	Total
				Factor	DPM	TOG	TOG				
0	2023	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	10	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.068	0.026	0.002	0.10
1	2023	1	1	10	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.82	0.316	0.026	1.16
2	2024	1	2	10	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.82	0.316	0.026	1.16
3	2025	1	3	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
4	2026	1	4	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
5	2027	1	5	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
6	2028	1	6	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
7	2029	1	7	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
8	2030	1	8	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
9	2031	1	9	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
10	2032	1	10	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
11	2033	1	11	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
12	2034	1	12	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
13	2035	1	13	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
14	2036	1	14	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
15	2037	1	15	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
16	2038	1	16	3	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.18
17	2039	1	17	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
18	2040	1	18	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
19	2041	1	19	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
20	2042	1	20	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
21	2043	1	21	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
22	2044	1	22	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
23	2045	1	23	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
24	2046	1	24	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
25	2047	1	25	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
26	2048	1	26	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
27	2049	1	27	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
28	2050	1	28	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
29	2051	1	29	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
30	2052	1	30	1	0.0050	0.3365	0.4665	0.01	0.006	0.000	0.020
Total Increased Cancer Risk				Total				3.71	1.430	0.117	5.26

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa GDF - Sebastopol Road Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
Off-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 1.5 m receptor height

Emissions Year 2025
Receptor Information
 Number of Receptors 1
 Receptor Height = 1.5 meters above ground level
 Receptor distances = receptor at off-site MEI location

Meteorological Conditions
 Sonoma County Airport Met Data 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification rural
 Wind speed = variable
 Wind direction = variable

MEI Maximum Concentrations

Emission Years	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2025	0.00386	0.3057	0.4256

Emission Years	PM2.5 Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Total PM2.5
2025	0.2982

Santa Rosa GDF - Sebastopol Road Traffic Maximum Cancer Risks
Off-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 1.5 m receptor height
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

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

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates

Road Traffic Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Maximum - Exposure Information				Cancer Risk (per million)			
				Age Sensitivity	Annual TAC Conc (ug/m3)			DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	Total
				Factor	DPM	TOG	TOG				
0	2023	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	10	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.052	0.024	0.002	0.08
1	2023	1	1	10	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.63	0.287	0.024	0.94
2	2024	1	2	10	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.63	0.287	0.024	0.94
3	2025	1	3	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
4	2026	1	4	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
5	2027	1	5	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
6	2028	1	6	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
7	2029	1	7	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
8	2030	1	8	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
9	2031	1	9	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
10	2032	1	10	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
11	2033	1	11	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
12	2034	1	12	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
13	2035	1	13	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
14	2036	1	14	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
15	2037	1	15	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
16	2038	1	16	3	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.10	0.045	0.004	0.15
17	2039	1	17	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
18	2040	1	18	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
19	2041	1	19	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
20	2042	1	20	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
21	2043	1	21	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
22	2044	1	22	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
23	2045	1	23	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
24	2046	1	24	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
25	2047	1	25	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
26	2048	1	26	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
27	2049	1	27	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
28	2050	1	28	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
29	2051	1	29	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
30	2052	1	30	1	0.0039	0.3057	0.4256	0.01	0.005	0.000	0.017
Total Increased Cancer Risk				Total				2.87	1.299	0.107	4.28

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa GDF - Fulton Road Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
Off-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 1.5 m receptor height

Emissions Year 2025

Receptor Information

Number of Receptors 1
 Receptor Height = 1.5 meters above ground level
 Receptor distances = receptor at off-site MEI location

Meteorological Conditions

Sonoma County Airport Met Data 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification rural
 Wind speed = variable
 Wind direction = variable

MEI Maximum Concentrations

Emission Years	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2025	0.00157	0.07140	0.1002

Emission Years	PM2.5 Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Total PM2.5
2025	0.09257

Santa Rosa GDF - Fulton Road Traffic Maximum Cancer Risks
Off-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 1.5 m receptor height
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

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

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates

Road Traffic Cancer Risk by Year - Project MEI Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Maximum - Exposure Information				Cancer Risk (per million)			
				Age Sensitivity	Annual TAC Conc (ug/m3)			DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	Total
				Factor	DPM	TOG	TOG				
0	2023	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	10	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.021	0.006	0.000	0.03
1	2023	1	1	10	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.26	0.067	0.006	0.33
2	2024	1	2	10	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.26	0.067	0.006	0.33
3	2025	1	3	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
4	2026	1	4	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
5	2027	1	5	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
6	2028	1	6	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
7	2029	1	7	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
8	2030	1	8	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
9	2031	1	9	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
10	2032	1	10	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
11	2033	1	11	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
12	2034	1	12	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
13	2035	1	13	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
14	2036	1	14	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
15	2037	1	15	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
16	2038	1	16	3	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.04	0.011	0.001	0.05
17	2039	1	17	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
18	2040	1	18	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
19	2041	1	19	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
20	2042	1	20	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
21	2043	1	21	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
22	2044	1	22	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
23	2045	1	23	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
24	2046	1	24	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
25	2047	1	25	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
26	2048	1	26	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
27	2049	1	27	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
28	2050	1	28	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
29	2051	1	29	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
30	2052	1	30	1	0.0016	0.0714	0.1002	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.006
Total Increased Cancer Risk			Total					1.17	0.303	0.025	1.50

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa GDF - Wright Road Traffic Maximum Cancer Risks
On-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 5.8 m receptor height
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

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

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates

Road Traffic Cancer Risk by Year - Project MEI Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Maximum - Exposure Information				Cancer Risk (per million)			
				Age Sensitivity	Annual TAC Conc (ug/m3)			DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	Total
				Factor	DPM	TOG	TOG				
0	2023	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	10	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.025	0.009	0.001	0.03
1	2023	1	1	10	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.30	0.105	0.009	0.42
2	2024	1	2	10	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.30	0.105	0.009	0.42
3	2025	1	3	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
4	2026	1	4	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
5	2027	1	5	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
6	2028	1	6	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
7	2029	1	7	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
8	2030	1	8	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
9	2031	1	9	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
10	2032	1	10	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
11	2033	1	11	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
12	2034	1	12	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
13	2035	1	13	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
14	2036	1	14	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
15	2037	1	15	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
16	2038	1	16	3	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.05	0.016	0.001	0.07
17	2039	1	17	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
18	2040	1	18	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
19	2041	1	19	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
20	2042	1	20	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
21	2043	1	21	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
22	2044	1	22	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
23	2045	1	23	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
24	2046	1	24	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
25	2047	1	25	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
26	2048	1	26	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
27	2049	1	27	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
28	2050	1	28	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
29	2051	1	29	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
30	2052	1	30	1	0.0019	0.1114	0.1545	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.007
Total Increased Cancer Risk				Total				1.38	0.474	0.039	1.89

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa GDF - Sebastopol Road Traffic - TACs & PM2.5
AERMOD Risk Modeling Parameters and Maximum Concentrations
On-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 5.8 m receptor height

Emissions Year 2025
Receptor Information
 Number of Receptors 1
 Receptor Height = 5.8 meters above ground level
 Receptor distances = receptor at on-site MEI location

Meteorological Conditions
 Sonoma County Airport Met Data 2013-2017
 Land Use Classification rural
 Wind speed = variable
 Wind direction = variable

MEI Maximum Concentrations

Emission Years	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
	DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG
2025	0.00081	0.0528	0.0736

Emission Years	PM2.5 Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
	Total PM2.5
2025	0.0515

Santa Rosa GDF - Sebastopol Road Traffic Maximum Cancer Risks
On-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 5.8 m receptor height
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

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

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

* 95th percentile breathing rates

Road Traffic Cancer Risk by Year - Maximum Impact Receptor Location

Exposure Year	Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Maximum - Exposure Information				Cancer Risk (per million)			
				Age Sensitivity	Annual TAC Conc (ug/m3)			DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	Total
				Factor	DPM	TOG	TOG				
0	2023	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	10	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.011	0.004	0.000	0.02
1	2023	1	1	10	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.19
2	2024	1	2	10	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.13	0.050	0.004	0.19
3	2025	1	3	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
4	2026	1	4	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
5	2027	1	5	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
6	2028	1	6	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
7	2029	1	7	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
8	2030	1	8	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
9	2031	1	9	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
10	2032	1	10	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
11	2033	1	11	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
12	2034	1	12	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
13	2035	1	13	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
14	2036	1	14	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
15	2037	1	15	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
16	2038	1	16	3	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.02	0.008	0.001	0.03
17	2039	1	17	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
18	2040	1	18	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
19	2041	1	19	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
20	2042	1	20	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
21	2043	1	21	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
22	2044	1	22	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
23	2045	1	23	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
24	2046	1	24	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
25	2047	1	25	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
26	2048	1	26	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
27	2049	1	27	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
28	2050	1	28	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
29	2051	1	29	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
30	2052	1	30	1	0.0008	0.0528	0.0736	0.00	0.001	0.000	0.003
Total Increased Cancer Risk				Total				0.60	0.225	0.018	0.85

* Third trimester of pregnancy

Santa Rosa GDF - Fulton Road Traffic Maximum Cancer Risks
On-Site Maximum Residential Cancer Risk Receptor - 5.8 m receptor height
30-Year Residential Exposure

Cancer Risk Calculation Method

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

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

ASF = Age sensitivity factor for specified age group

ED = Exposure duration (years)

AT = Averaging time for lifetime cancer risk (years)

FAH = Fraction of time spent at home (unitless)

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

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

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

A = Inhalation absorption factor

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year)

10⁻⁶ = Conversion factor

Values

Cancer Potency Factors (mg/kg-day)⁻¹

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

Age --> Parameter	Infant/Child			Adult
	3rd Trimester	0 - <2	2 - <16	16 - 30
ASF	10	10	3	1
DBR* =	361	1090	572	261
A =	1	1	1	1
EF =	350	350	350	350
ED =	0.25	2	14	14
AT =	70	70	70	70
FAH =	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73

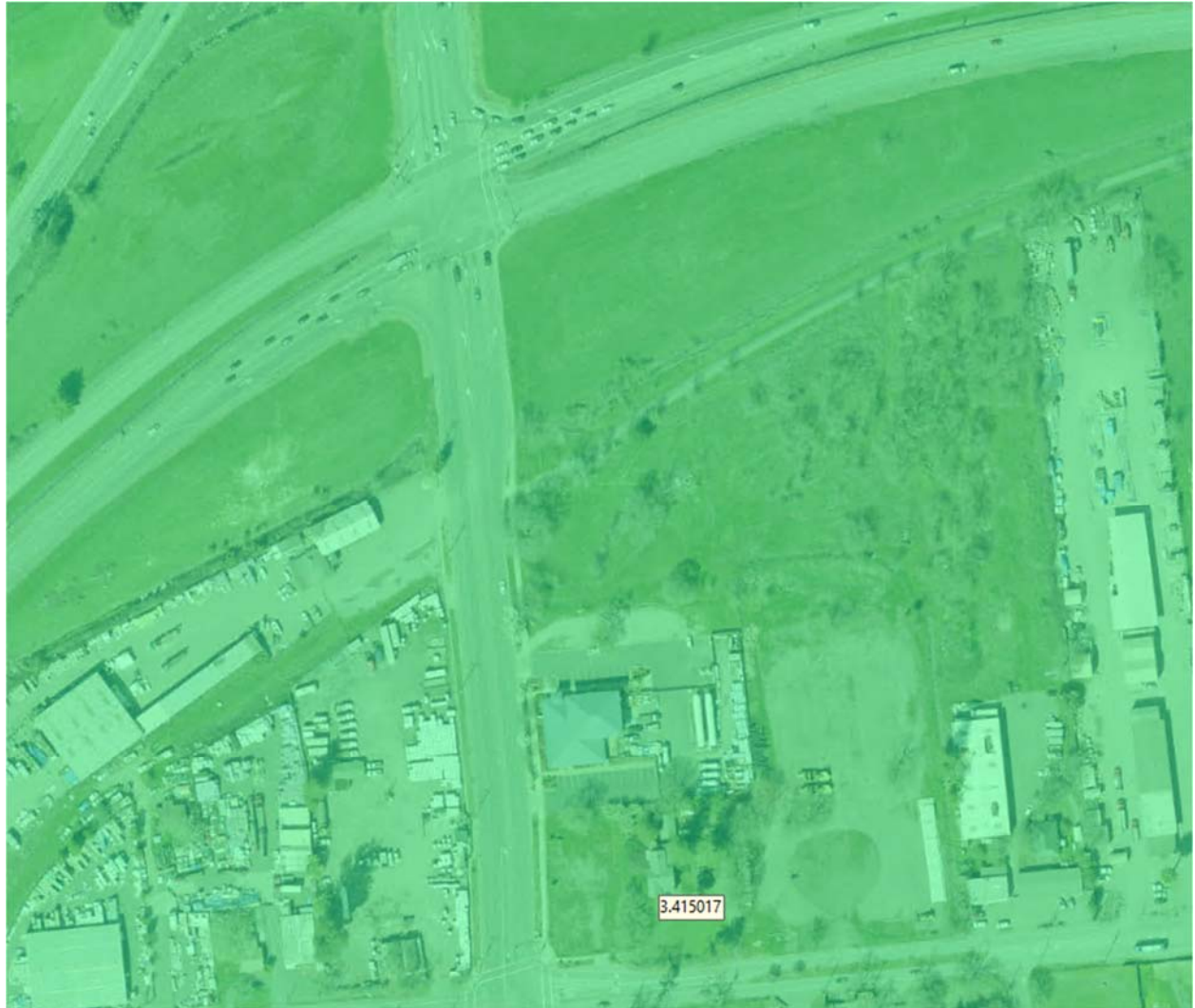
* 95th percentile breathing rates

Road Traffic Cancer Risk by Year - Project MEI Receptor Location

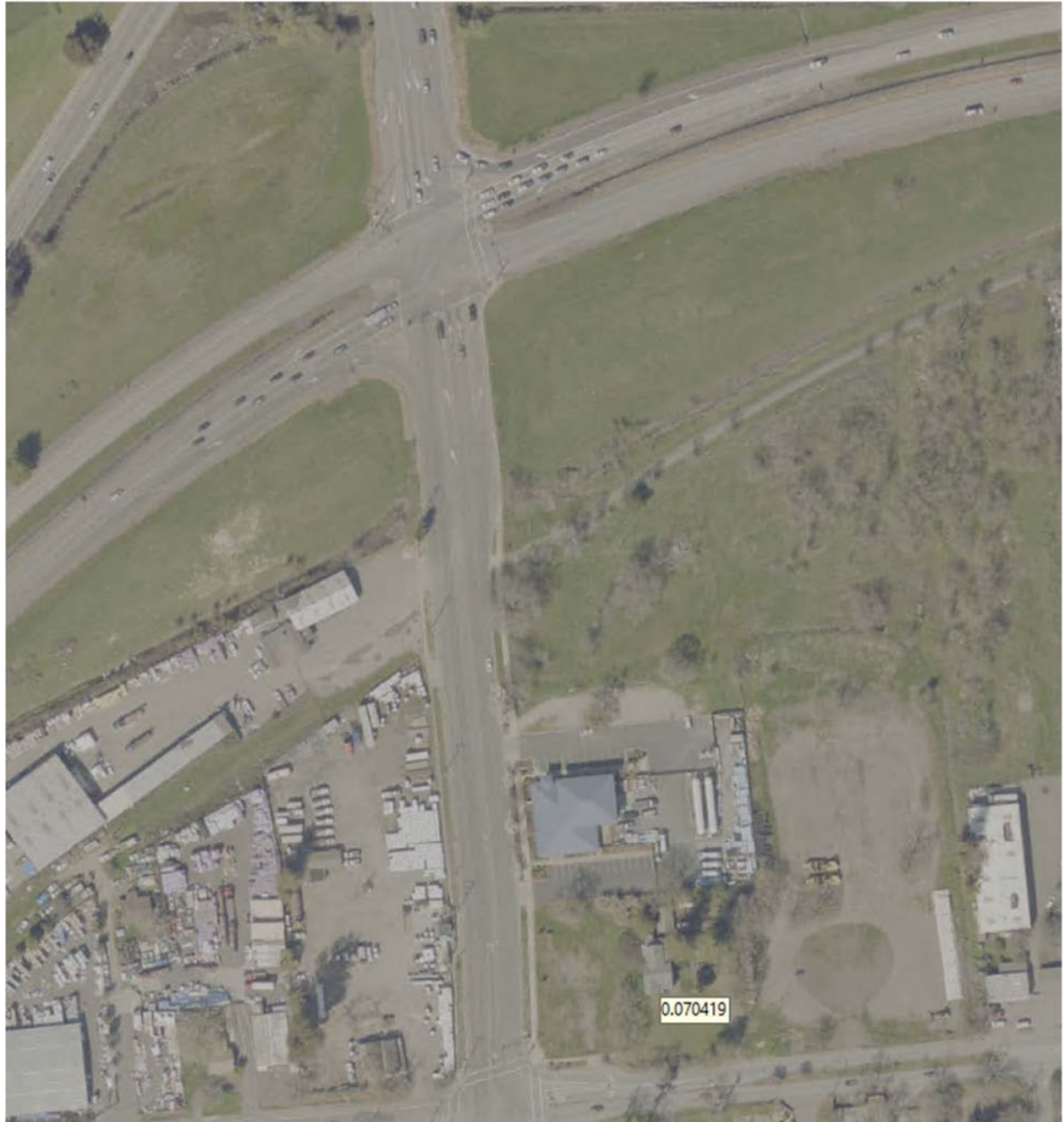
Exposure Year	Year	Exposure Duration (years)	Age	Maximum - Exposure Information				Cancer Risk (per million)			
				Age Sensitivity	Annual TAC Conc (ug/m3)			DPM	Exhaust TOG	Evaporative TOG	Total
				Factor	DPM	TOG	TOG				
0	2023	0.25	-0.25 - 0*	10	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.048	0.011	0.001	0.06
1	2023	1	1	10	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.58	0.139	0.011	0.73
2	2024	1	2	10	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.58	0.139	0.011	0.73
3	2025	1	3	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
4	2026	1	4	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
5	2027	1	5	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
6	2028	1	6	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
7	2029	1	7	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
8	2030	1	8	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
9	2031	1	9	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
10	2032	1	10	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
11	2033	1	11	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
12	2034	1	12	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
13	2035	1	13	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
14	2036	1	14	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
15	2037	1	15	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
16	2038	1	16	3	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.09	0.022	0.002	0.12
17	2039	1	17	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
18	2040	1	18	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
19	2041	1	19	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
20	2042	1	20	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
21	2043	1	21	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
22	2044	1	22	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
23	2045	1	23	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
24	2046	1	24	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
25	2047	1	25	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
26	2048	1	26	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
27	2049	1	27	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
28	2050	1	28	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
29	2051	1	29	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
30	2052	1	30	1	0.0036	0.1481	0.2079	0.01	0.002	0.000	0.013
Total Increased Cancer Risk				Total				2.64	0.629	0.052	3.32

* Third trimester of pregnancy

BAAQMD RASTER Screening Data – Highway Cancer Risk Impacts at MEI



BAAQMD RASTER Screening Data – Highway PM_{2.5} Concentration Impacts at MEI



BAAQMD RASTER Screening Data – Highway Cancer Risk Impacts at Future Resident



BAAQMD RASTER Screening Data – Highway PM_{2.5} Concentration Impacts at Future Resident

