



E. State Street

ENERGY ANALYSIS

CITY OF ONTARIO

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

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

mpg	Miles Per Gallon
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
Project	E. State Street
PV	Photovoltaic
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
sf	Square Feet
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
TRUs	Transportation Refrigeration Units
U.S.	United States
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *E. State Street Energy Analysis* is summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 5 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the 2020 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute and Guidelines (*CEQA Guidelines*) (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for potential energy impacts under CEQA.

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

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

ES.2 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed project is located on the northeast corner of Campus Avenue and State Street in the City of Ontario as shown on Exhibit 1-A. The Project is located approximately 0.7 miles west of the Ontario International Airport (ONT).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is proposed to consist of up to approximately 285,932 square feet (sf) of high-cube fulfillment warehouse use (85 percent [%] of total square footage) and approximately 50,459 sf of high-cube cold storage use (15% of total square footage) for a total of approximately 336,390 sf. A preliminary site plan for the proposed Project is shown on Exhibit 1-B. It is anticipated that the Project would be developed in a single phase with an anticipated Opening Year of 2024. According to the *E. State Street Warehouse (TPM No. 20531) Trip Generation Assessment*, the proposed Project is anticipated to generate a total of 718 trip-ends per day with 148 truck trip-ends per day (in actual vehicles) (2).

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP

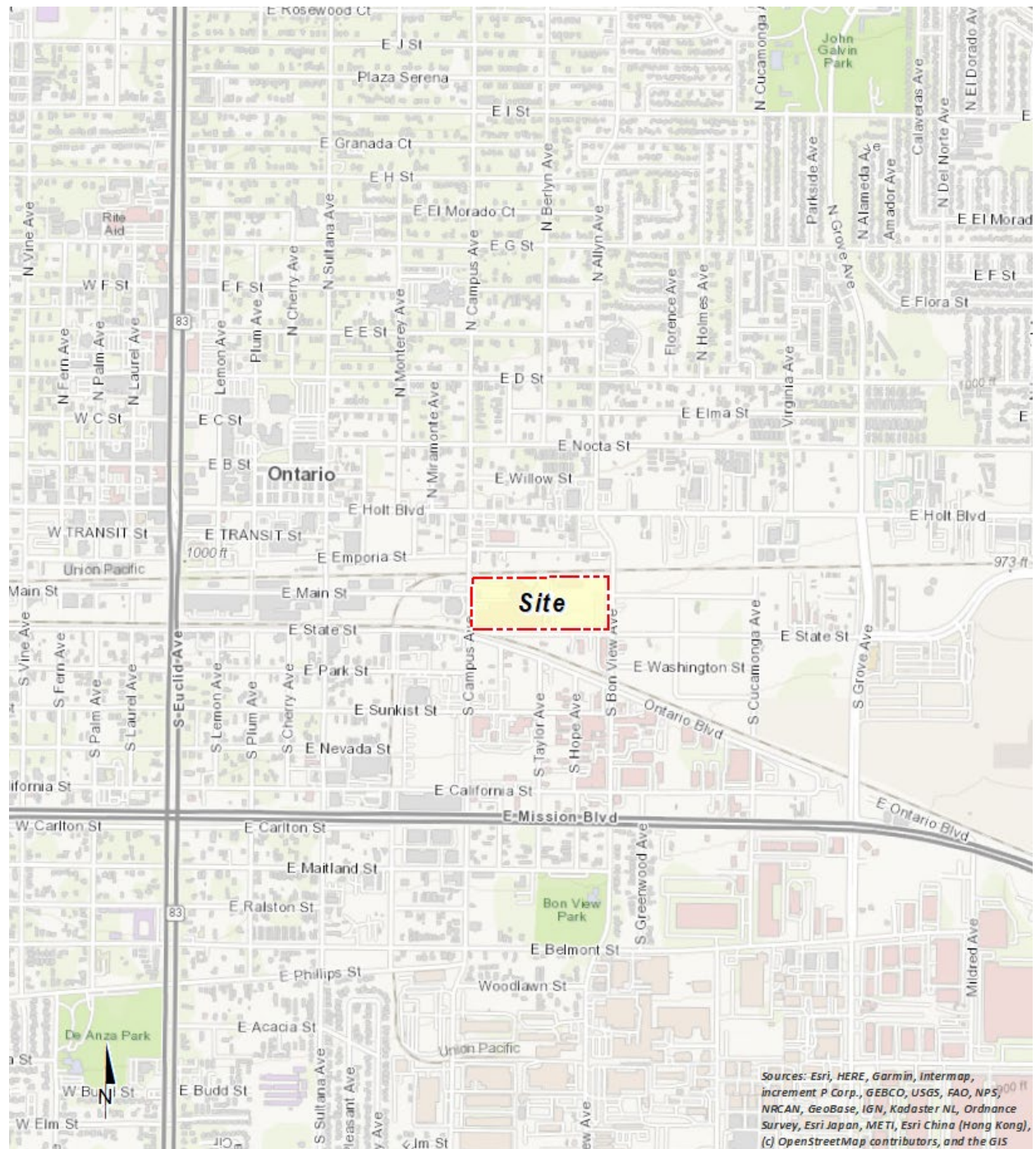
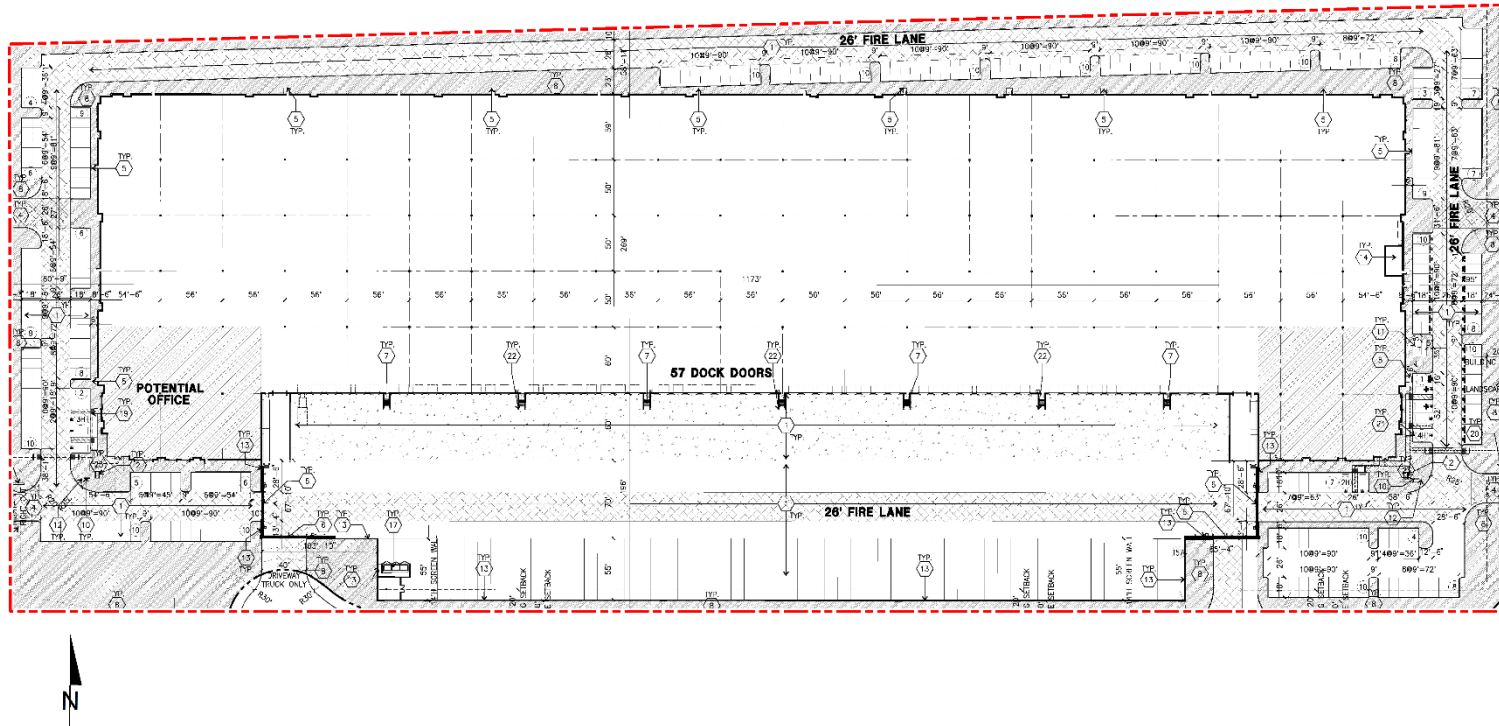


EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

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

2.1 OVERVIEW

The most recent data for California's estimated total energy consumption and natural gas consumption is from 2019, released by the United States (U.S.) Energy Information Administration's (EIA) California State Profile and Energy Estimates in 2021 and included (3):

- As of 2019, approximately 7,802 trillion British Thermal Unit (BTU) of energy was consumed
- As of 2019, approximately 662 million barrels of petroleum
- As of 2019, approximately 2,144 billion cubic feet of natural gas
- As of 2019, approximately 1 million short tons of coal

The California Energy Commission's (CEC) Transportation Energy Demand Forecast 2018-2030 was released in order to support the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report. The Transportation energy Demand Forecast 2018-2030 lays out graphs and data supporting CEC's projections of California's future transportation energy demand. The projected inputs consider expected variable changes in fuel prices, income, population, and other variables. Predictions regarding fuel demand included:

- Gasoline demand in the transportation sector is expected to decline from approximately 15.8 billion gallons in 2017 to between 12.3 billion and 12.7 billion gallons in 2030 (4)
- Diesel demand in the transportation sector is expected to rise, increasing from approximately 3.7 billion diesel gallons in 2015 to approximately 4.7 billion in 2030 (4)
- Data from the Department of Energy states that approximately 3.9 billion gallons of diesel fuel were consumed in 2019 (5)

The most recent data provided by the EIA for energy use in California by demand sector is from 2018 and is reported as follows:

- Approximately 39.3% transportation
- Approximately 23.2% industrial
- Approximately 18.7% residential
- Approximately 18.9% commercial (6)

In 2020, total system electric generation for California was 272,576 gigawatt hours (GWh). California's massive electricity in-state generation system generated approximately 190,913 GWh which accounted for approximately 70% of the electricity it uses; the rest was imported from the Pacific Northwest (15%) and the U.S. Southwest (15%) (7). Natural gas is the main source for electricity generation at 42.97% of the total in-state electric generation system power as shown in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: TOTAL ELECTRICITY SYSTEM POWER (CALIFORNIA 2020)

Fuel Type	California In-State Generation (GWh)	% of California In-State Generation	Northwest Imports (GWh)	Southwest Imports (GWh)	Total Imports (GWh)	% of Imports	Total California Energy Mix	Total California Power Mix
Coal	317	0.17%	194	6,963	7,157	8.76%	7,474	2.74%
Natural Gas	92,298	48.35%	70	8,654	8,724	10.68%	101,022	37.06%
Oil	30	0.02%	-	-	0	0.00%	30	0.01%
Other (Waste Heat/Petroleum Coke)	384	0.20%	125	9	134	0.16%	518	0.19%
Nuclear	16,280	8.53%	672	8,481	9,154	11.21%	25,434	9.33%
Large Hydro	17,938	9.40%	14,078	1,259	15,337	18.78%	33,275	12.21%
Unspecified	-	0.00%	12,870	1,745	14,615	17.90%	14,615	5.36%
Non-Renewable and Unspecified Totals	127,248	66.65%	28,009	27,111	55,120	67.50%	182,368	66.91%
Biomass	5,680	2.97%	975	25	1,000	1.22%	6,679	2.45%
Geothermal	11,345	5.94%	166	1,825	1,991	2.44%	13,336	4.89%
Small Hydro	3,476	1.82%	320	2	322	0.39%	3,798	1.39%
Solar	29,456	15.43%	284	6,312	6,596	8.08%	36,052	13.23%
Wind	13,708	7.18%	11,438	5,197	16,635	20.37%	30,343	11.13%
Renewable Totals	63,665	33.35%	13,184	13,359	26,543	32.50%	90,208	33.09%
System Totals	190,913	100.00%	41,193	40,471	81,663	100.00%	272,576	100.00%

Source: CECs 2020 Total System Electric Generation

An updated summary of, and context for energy consumption and energy demands within the State is presented in “U.S. Energy Information Administration, California State Profile and Energy Estimates, Quick Facts” excerpted below (8):

- California was the seventh-largest producer of crude oil among the 50 states in 2019, and, as of January 2020, it ranked third in oil refining capacity. Foreign suppliers, led by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Ecuador, and Colombia, provided more than half of the crude oil refined in California in 2019.
- California is the largest consumer of both jet fuel and motor gasoline among the 50 states and accounted for 17% of the nation’s jet fuel consumption and 11% of motor gasoline consumption in 2019. The state is the second-largest consumer of all petroleum products combined, accounting for 10% of the U.S. total. In 2018, California’s energy consumption was the second highest among the states, but its per capita energy consumption was the fourth-lowest due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs.
- In 2019, California was the nation’s top producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass energy and the state was second in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation.
- In 2019, California was the fourth largest electricity producer in the nation, but the state was also the nation’s largest importer of electricity and received about 28% of its electricity supply from generating facilities outside of California, including imports from Mexico.

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

2.2 ELECTRICITY

The usage associated with electricity use were calculated using CalEEMod Version 2022.1. The Southern California region’s electricity reliability has been of concern for the past several years due to the planned retirement of aging facilities that depend upon once-through cooling technologies, as well as the June 2013 retirement of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (San Onofre). While the once-through cooling phase-out has been ongoing since the May 2010 adoption of the State Water Resources Control Board’s once-through cooling policy, the retirement of San Onofre complicated the situation. California Independent Service Operator (ISO) studies revealed the extent to which the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and the San Diego Air Basin (SDAB) region were vulnerable to low-voltage and post-transient voltage instability concerns. A preliminary plan to address these issues was detailed in the 2013 Integrative Energy Policy Report (IEPR) after a collaborative process with other energy agencies, utilities, and air districts (9). Similarly, the subsequent 2021 IEPR’s provides information and policy recommendations on advancing a clean, reliable, and affordable energy system.

California's electricity industry is an organization of traditional utilities, private generating companies, and state agencies, each with a variety of roles and responsibilities to ensure that electrical power is provided to consumers. The California ISO is a nonprofit public benefit corporation and is the impartial operator of the State's wholesale power grid and is charged with maintaining grid reliability, and to direct uninterrupted electrical energy supplies to California's homes and communities. While utilities still own transmission assets, the ISO routes electrical power along these assets, maximizing the use of the transmission system and its power generation resources. The ISO matches buyers and sellers of electricity to ensure that enough power is available to meet demand. To these ends, every five minutes the ISO forecasts electrical demands, accounts for operating reserves, and assigns the lowest cost power plant unit to meet demands while ensuring adequate system transmission capacities and capabilities (10).

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

Electricity is currently provided to the Project by Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE provides electric power to more than 15 million persons in 15 counties and in 180 incorporated cities, within a service area encompassing approximately 50,000 square miles. Based on SCE's 2018 Power Content Label Mix, SCE derives electricity from varied energy resources including: fossil fuels, hydroelectric generators, nuclear power plants, geothermal power plants, solar power generation, and wind farms. SCE also purchases from independent power producers and utilities, including out-of-state suppliers (11).

Tables 2-2 identifies SCE's specific proportional shares of electricity sources in 2020. As indicated in Table 2-2, the 2020 SCE Power Mix has renewable energy at 30.9% of the overall energy resources. Geothermal resources are at 5.5%, wind power is at 9.4%, large hydroelectric sources are at 3.3%, solar energy is at 15.1%, and coal is at 0% (12).

TABLE 2-2: SCE 2020 POWER CONTENT MIX

Energy Resources	2020 SCE Power Mix
Eligible Renewable	30.9%
Biomass & Waste	0.1%
Geothermal	5.5%
Eligible Hydroelectric	0.8%
Solar	15.1%
Wind	9.4%
Coal	0.0%
Large Hydroelectric	3.3%
Natural Gas	15.2%
Nuclear	8.4%
Other	0.3%
Unspecified Sources of power*	42.0%
Total	100%

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

2.3 NATURAL GAS

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

"The CPUC regulates natural gas utility service for approximately 10.8 million customers that receive natural gas from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Gas (SoCalGas), San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southwest Gas, and several smaller natural gas utilities. The CPUC also regulates independent storage operators: Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage and Gill Ranch Storage.

California's natural gas utilities provide service to over 11 million gas meters. SoCalGas and PG&E provide service to about 5.9 million and 4.3 million customers, respectively, while SDG&E provides service to over 800, 000 customers. In 2018, California gas utilities forecasted that they would deliver about 4740 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) of gas to their customers, on average, under normal weather conditions.

The overwhelming majority of natural gas utility customers in California are residential and small commercial customers, referred to as "core" customers. Larger volume gas customers, like electric generators and industrial customers, are called "noncore" customers. Although very small in number relative to core customers, noncore customers consume about 65% of the natural gas delivered by the state's natural gas utilities, while core customers consume about 35%.

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

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

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

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

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

PG&E and SoCalGas own and operate several natural gas storage fields that are located within their service territories in northern and southern California, respectively. These storage fields, and four independently owned storage utilities - Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage, and Gill Ranch Storage - help meet peak seasonal and daily natural gas demand and allow California natural gas customers to secure natural gas supplies more efficiently. PG&E is a 25% owner of the Gill Ranch Storage field. These storage fields provide a significant amount of infrastructure capacity to help meet

California's natural gas requirements, and without these storage fields, California would need much more pipeline capacity in order to meet peak gas requirements .

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

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

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

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

In a 2006 decision, the Commission adopted a similar gas transmission framework for Southern California, called the "firm access rights" system. SoCalGas and SDG&E implemented the firm access rights (FAR) system in 2008, and it is now referred to as the backbone transmission system (BTS) framework. As under the PG&E backbone transmission system, SoCalGas backbone transmission costs are unbundled from noncore transportation rates. Noncore customers and marketers may obtain, and pay for, firm backbone transmission capacity at various receipt points on the SoCalGas system. A

certain amount of backbone transmission capacity is obtained for core customers to assure meeting their requirements.

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

In order properly operate their natural gas transmission pipeline and storage systems, PG&E and SoCalGas must balance the amount of gas received into the pipeline system and delivered to customers or to storage fields. Some of these utilities' storage capacity is dedicated to this service, and under most circumstances, customers do not need to precisely match their deliveries with their consumption. However, when too much or too little gas is expected to be delivered into the utilities' systems, relative to the amount being consumed, the utilities require customers to more precisely match up their deliveries with their consumption. And, if customers do not meet certain delivery requirements, they could face financial penalties. The utilities do not profit from these financial penalties - the amounts are then returned to customers as a whole. If the utilities find that they are unable to deliver all the gas that is expected to be consumed, they may even call for a curtailment of some gas deliveries. These curtailments are typically required for just the largest, noncore customers. It has been many years since there has been a significant curtailment of core customers in California.” (13)

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

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

2.4 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY RESOURCES

The Project would generate additional vehicle trips with resulting consumption of energy resources, predominantly gasoline and diesel fuel. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) identified 36.2 million registered vehicles in California (14), and those vehicles consume an estimated 17.2 billion gallons of fuel each year¹. Gasoline (and other vehicle fuels) are

¹ Fuel consumptions estimated utilizing information from EMFAC2021.

commercially provided commodities and would be available to the Project patrons and employees via commercial outlets.

California's on-road transportation system includes 396,616 lane miles, more than 26.6 million passenger vehicles and light trucks, and almost 9.0 million medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (14). While gasoline consumption has been declining since 2008 it is still by far the dominant fuel. California is the second-largest consumer of petroleum products, after Texas, and accounts for 10% of the nation's total consumption. The state is the largest U.S. consumer of motor gasoline and jet fuel, and 85% of the petroleum consumed in California is used in the transportation sector (15).

California accounts for less than 1% of total U.S. natural gas reserves and production. As with crude oil, California's natural gas production has experienced a gradual decline since 1985. In 2019, about 37% of the natural gas delivered to consumers went to the state's industrial sector, and about 28% was delivered to the electric power sector. Natural gas fueled more than two-fifths of the state's utility-scale electricity generation in 2019. The residential sector, where two-thirds of California households use natural gas for home heating, accounted for 22% of natural gas deliveries. The commercial sector received 12% of the deliveries to end users and the transportation sector consumed the remaining 1% (15).

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3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

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

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

3.1.1 INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1991 (ISTEA)

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

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

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

3.2 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

3.2.1 INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY REPORT (IEPR)

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

The 2021 IEPR was adopted February 22, 2022, and continues to work towards improving electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel energy use in California. The 2021 IEPR provides

the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the state is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining reliability and controlling costs. Additionally, the 2021 IEPR provides the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the state is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining reliability and controlling costs (16).

3.2.2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

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

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

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

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

CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2022 California Green Building Code Standards that will be effective on January 1, 2023². As construction of the Project is anticipated to be completed in 2024, it is presumed that the Project would be required to comply with the Title 24 standards in place at that time (17).

3.2.4 AB 1493 PAVLEY REGULATIONS AND FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

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

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

3.2.5 CALIFORNIA'S RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS)

First established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078, California's Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) requires retail sellers of electric services to increase procurement from eligible renewable resources to 33% of total retail sales by 2020 (18).

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

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

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

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4 PROJECT ENERGY DEMANDS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

4.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (19), states that the means of achieving the goal of energy conservation includes the following:

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

In compliance with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (20), this report analyzes the project's anticipated energy use during construction and operations to determine if the Project would:

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

4.2 METHODOLOGY

Information from the CalEEMod Version 2022.1 outputs for the *E. State Street Air Quality Impact Analysis* (AQIA) (21) was utilized in this analysis, detailing Project related construction equipment, transportation energy demands, and facility energy demands.

4.2.1 CAL EEMOD

In May 2022, the SCAQMD, in conjunction with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and other California air districts, released the latest version of the CalEEMod Version 2022.1. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutants and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources as well as energy usage (22). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used to determine the proposed Project's anticipated transportation and facility energy demands. Outputs from the annual model runs are provided in Appendices 4.1 through Appendices 4.4.

4.2.2 EMISSION FACTORS MODEL

On May 2, 2022, the EPA approved the 2021 version of the EMISSIONS FACTOR model (EMFAC2021) web database for use in State Implementation Plan and transportation conformity analyses. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (23). This energy study utilizes the different fuel types for each vehicle class from the annual EMFAC2021 emission inventory in order to derive the average vehicle fuel economy which is then used to determine the estimated annual fuel consumption associated with vehicle usage during Project construction and operational activities. For purposes of

analysis, the 2023 and 2024 analysis years were utilized to determine the average vehicle fuel economy used throughout the duration of the Project. Output from the EMFAC2021 model run is provided in Appendix 4.5.

4.3 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

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

4.3.1 CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

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

CONSTRUCTION DURATION

For purposes of analysis, construction is expected to commence in March 2023 and will last through March 2024 (21). The construction schedule utilized in the analysis, shown in Table 4-1, represents a “worst-case” analysis scenario. The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines* (24).

TABLE 4-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Days
Demolition/Crushing	03/14/2023	06/05/2023	60
Site Preparation	06/06/2023	07/10/2023	25
Grading	06/06/2023	07/10/2023	25
Building Construction	07/11/2023	02/26/2024	165
Paving	01/09/2024	02/05/2024	20
Architectural Coating	02/06/2024	03/18/2024	30

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

The *2022 National Construction Estimator* identifies a typical power cost per 1,000 sf of construction per month of \$2.41, which was used to calculate the Project’s total construction power cost (25).

As shown on Table 4-2, the total power cost of the on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is estimated to be approximately \$20,651.31.

TABLE 4-2: CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

Land Use	Power Cost (per 1,000 SF of construction per month)	Size (1,000 SF)	Construction Duration (months)	Project Construction Power Cost
High-Cube Cold Storage (15%)	\$2.41	50.459	12	\$1,459.27
High-Cube Fulfillment (85%)	\$2.41	285.932	12	\$8,269.15
Parking	\$2.41	79.272	12	\$2,292.55
Landscape	\$2.41	106.823	12	\$3,089.32
Other Asphalt Surfaces	\$2.41	191.598	12	\$5,541.01
CONSTRUCTION POWER COST				\$20,651.31

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

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

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The SCE's general service rate schedule were used to determine the Project's electrical usage. As of January 1, 2022, SCE's general service rate is \$0.13 per kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity for industrial services (26). As shown on Table 4-3, the total electricity usage from on-site Project construction related activities is estimated to be approximately 156,782 kWh.

TABLE 4-3: CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

Land Use	Cost per kWh	Project Construction Electricity Usage (kWh)
High-Cube Cold Storage (15%)	\$0.13	11,079
High-Cube Fulfillment (85%)	\$0.13	62,778
Parking	\$0.13	17,405
Landscape	\$0.13	23,454
Other Asphalt Surfaces	\$0.13	42,067
CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE		156,782

4.3.3 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL ESTIMATES

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

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 4-4 will operate up to a total of eight (8) hours per day, or more than two-thirds of the period during which construction activities are allowed.

TABLE 4-4: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Equipment	Amount	Hours Per Day
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8
	Crusher	1	4
	Excavators	3	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	4	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
Grading	Crawler Tractors	3	8
	Excavators	3	8
	Graders	2	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8
	Scrapers	3	8
Building Construction	Cranes	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	5	8
	Forklifts	5	8
	Generator Sets	2	8
	Welders	2	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION

Project construction activity timeline estimates, construction equipment schedules, equipment power ratings, load factors, and associated fuel consumption estimates are presented in Table 4-5. The aggregate fuel consumption rate for all equipment is estimated at 18.5 horsepower hour per gallon (hp-hr-gal.), obtained from CARB 2018 Emissions Factors Tables and cited fuel consumption rate factors presented in Table D-24 of the Moyer guidelines (27). For the purposes of this analysis, the calculations are based on all construction equipment being diesel-powered which is consistent with industry standards.

TABLE 4-5: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Phase Name	Duration (Days)	Equipment	HP Rating	Quantity	Usage Hours	Load Factor	HP-hrs/day	Total Fuel Consumption
Demolition	6	Concrete/Industrial Saws	33	1	8	0.73	193	63
		Crushing/Proc. Equipment	12	1	8	0.85	82	26
		Excavators	36	3	8	0.38	328	106
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	2	8	0.40	2,349	762
Site Preparation	25	Crawler Tractors	87	4	8	0.43	1,197	1,618
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.40	3,523	4,761
Grading	25	Crawler Tractors	87	3	8	0.43	898	1,213
		Excavators	36	2	8	0.38	219	296
		Graders	148	2	8	0.41	971	1,312
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.40	3,523	4,761
		Scrapers	423	2	8	0.48	3,249	4,390
Building Construction	165	Cranes	367	5	8	0.29	4,257	37,970
		Crawler Tractors	87	5	8	0.43	1,496	13,346
		Forklifts	82	2	8	0.20	262	2,340
		Generator Sets	14	2	8	0.74	166	1,478
		Welders	46	2	8	0.45	331	2,954
Paving	20	Pavers	81	2	8	0.42	544	588
		Paving Equipment	89	2	8	0.36	513	554
		Rollers	36	2	8	0.38	219	237
Architectural Coating	30	Air Compressors	37	1	8	0.48	142	230
CONSTRUCTION FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS DIESEL FUEL)								79,006

Diesel fuel would be supplied by existing commercial fuel providers serving the Project area and region³. As previously presented in Table 4-5, Project construction activities would consume an estimated 79,006 gallons of diesel fuel. Project construction would represent a “single-event” diesel fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.4 CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

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

TABLE 4-6: CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction Activity	Worker Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day
Demolition	18	12	2
Site Preparation	18	5	0
Grading	141	33	0
Building Construction	15	0	0
Paving	28	0	0
Architectural Coating	18	12	2

4.3.5 CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT for the Project, the construction worker trips (personal vehicles used by workers commuting to the Project from home) would generate an estimated 628,408 VMT during the 10 months of construction (21). Based on CalEEMod methodology, it is assumed that 50% of all construction worker trips are from light-duty-auto vehicles (LDA), 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT1⁴), and 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT2⁵). Data regarding Project related construction worker trips were based on CalEEMod defaults utilized within the AQIA.

Vehicle fuel efficiencies for LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 were estimated using information generated within the 2021 version of the EMFAC developed by CARB. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, and VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (23). EMFAC2021 was

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

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

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

run for the LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 vehicle class within the California sub-area for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.5.

TABLE 4-7: CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023	LDA						
	Demolition	60	9	18.5	9,990	30.68	326
	Site Preparation	25	9	18.5	4,163	30.68	136
	Grading	25	17	18.5	7,863	30.68	256
	Building Construction	124	71	18.5	162,874	30.68	5,308
	LDT1						
	Demolition	60	5	18.5	5,550	24.14	230
	Site Preparation	25	5	18.5	2,313	24.14	96
	Grading	25	9	18.5	4,163	24.14	172
	Building Construction	124	36	18.5	82,584	24.14	3,421
	LDT2						
	Demolition	60	5	18.5	5,550	23.82	233
	Site Preparation	25	5	18.5	2,313	23.82	97
	Grading	25	9	18.5	4,163	23.82	175
	Building Construction	124	36	18.5	82,584	23.82	3,467
2024	LDA						
	Building Construction	41	71	18.5	53,854	31.57	1,706
	Paving	20	8	18.5	2,960	31.57	94
	Architectural Coating	30	14	18.5	7,770	31.57	246
	LDT1						
	Building Construction	41	36	18.5	27,306	24.59	1,110
	Paving	20	4	18.5	1,480	24.59	60
	Architectural Coating	30	7	18.5	3,885	24.59	158
	LDT2						
	Building Construction	41	36	18.5	27,306	24.51	1,114
	Paving	20	4	18.5	1,480	24.51	60
	Architectural Coating	30	7	18.5	3,885	24.51	159
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION							18,624

As previously shown in Table 4-7, the estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from Project construction worker trips is 18,624 gallons during full construction of the Project. It should be noted that construction worker trips would represent a “single-event” gasoline fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.6 CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT, the construction vendor trips (vehicles that deliver materials to the site during construction) would generate an estimated 113,261 VMT along area roadways for the Project over the duration of construction activity (21). It is assumed that 50% of all vendor trips are from medium-heavy duty trucks (MHD) and 50% are from heavy-heavy duty trucks (HHD). These assumptions are consistent with the CalEEMod defaults utilized within the within the AQIA (21). Vehicle fuel efficiencies for MHDs and HHDs were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021. EMFAC2021 was run for the MHD and HHD vehicle classes within the California sub-area for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.5.

TABLE 4-8: CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Vendor Trips/Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023	MHD						
	Demolition	60	6	10.2	3,672	8.30	443
	Site Preparation	25	3	10.2	765	8.30	92
	Grading	25	3	10.2	765	8.30	92
	Building Construction	124	17	10.2	21,502	8.30	2,591
	HHD (Vendor)						
	Demolition	60	6	10.2	3,672	5.94	618
	Site Preparation	25	3	10.2	765	5.94	129
	Grading	25	3	10.2	765	5.94	129
	Building Construction	124	17	10.2	21,502	5.94	3,619
	HHD (Hauling)						
	Demolition	60	2	20	2,400	5.94	404
	Grading	25	4	20	2,000	5.94	337
2024	MHD						
	Building Construction	41	17	10.2	7,109	8.34	852
	HHD						
	Building Construction	41	17	10.2	7,109	6.03	1,180
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION							10,486

Based on Table 4-8, it is estimated that 10,486 gallons of fuel will be consumed related to construction vendor trips during full construction of the Project. It should be noted that Project construction vendor trips would represent a “single-event” diesel fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.7 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

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

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

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

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

In general, the construction processes promote conservation and efficient use of energy by reducing raw materials demands, with related reduction in energy demands associated with raw materials extraction, transportation, processing, and refinement. Use of materials in bulk reduces

energy demands associated with preparation and transport of construction materials as well as the transport and disposal of construction waste and solid waste in general, with corollary reduced demands on area landfill capacities and energy consumed by waste transport and landfill operations.

4.4 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

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

4.4.1 TRANSPORTATION FUEL DEMANDS

EXISTING TRANSPORTATION ENERGY DEMANDS

The Project site is currently occupied. The estimated transportation energy demands from the existing development are summarized on Table 3-9.

TABLE 4-9: TOTAL PROJECT-GENERATED TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION (ALL VEHICLES)

Vehicle Type	Annual VMT	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
<i>EXISTING (ALL VEHICLES)</i>	<i>750,548</i>	<i>73,568</i>

PROPOSED PROJECT TRANSPORTATION ENERGY DEMANDS

Energy that would be consumed by Project-generated traffic is a function of total VMT and estimated vehicle fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site. The VMT per vehicle class can be determined by evaluated in the vehicle fleet mix and the total VMT. As with worker and vendors trips, operational vehicle fuel efficiencies were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021 developed by CARB (23). EMFAC2021 was run for the San Bernardino County area for the 2024 calendar year. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.5.

In order to account for the possibility of refrigerated uses (cold storage), it is assumed that all trucks accessing this land use are presumed to also have transport refrigeration units (TRUs). Therefore, for modeling purposes 74 two-way truck trips (37 trucks) are assumed to be trucks with TRUs. TRUs are also accounted for during on-site and off-site travel. The TRU calculations are based on EMFAC2021.

The estimated transportation energy demands are summarized on Tables 4-10. It should be noted that the existing development demands were subtracted from the Project demands to determine the net transportation energy demands from the proposed Project. As summarized on Table 4-10 the Project would result in a net increase of 1,913,548 annual VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 124,679 gallons of fuel.

TABLE 4-10: TOTAL PROJECT-GENERATED TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle Type	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Annual VMT	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
LDA	31.57	1,102,998	34,934
LDT1	24.59	91,606	3,725
LDT2	24.51	439,198	17,922
MDV	14.97	39,428	2,634
MCY	14.97	288,353	19,265
LHD1	15.76	95,747	6,077
LHD2	14.97	25,814	1,725
MHD	8.34	71,660	8,591
HHD	6.03	509,294	84,526
TRUs			18,848
TOTAL (ALL VEHICLES)		2,664,096	198,247
EXISTING (ALL VEHICLES)		750,548	73,568
NET (PROPOSED – EXISTING)		1,913,548	124,679

4.4.2 ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMANDS

It is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. For this particular Project, on-site modeled operational equipment includes up to two (2) 175 horsepower (hp), natural gas-powered cargo handling equipment – port tractors operating at 4 hours a day⁶ for 365 days of the year.

Project operational activity estimates and associated fuel consumption estimates are based on the annual EMFAC2021 offroad emissions for the 2024 operational year and was used to derive the total annual fuel consumption associated on-site equipment. As presented in Table 4-11, Project on-site equipment would consume an estimated 9,284 gallons of natural gas.

TABLE 4-11: ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Equipment	Quantity	Usage Hours	Days of Operation	EMFAC2021 Fuel Consumption (gal./yr)	EMFAC2021 Activity (hrs./yr)	Total Fuel Consumption
Cargo Handling Equipment	2	4	365	17,909	5,633	9,284
ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS FUEL)						9,284

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

4.4.3 FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

EXISTING FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

The estimated facility energy demands from the existing development are summarized on Table 4-12 and based on historic utility bills for the existing facility.

TABLE 4-12: EXISTING ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND SUMMARY

Land Use	Natural Gas Demand (kBtu/year)	Electricity Demand (kWh/year)
TOTAL EXISTING ENERGY DEMAND	3,894,805	193,196

kBTU – kilo-British Thermal Units

PROPOSED PROJECT FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project building operations activities would result in the consumption of electricity, which would be supplied to the Project by SCE. Annual natural gas and electricity demands of the Project are summarized in Table 4-13. It should be noted that the existing development demands were subtracted from the Project demands to determine the net facility energy demands from the proposed Project. As summarized on Table 4-13 the Project would result in a net decrease of 3,894,805 kBtu/year of natural gas and a net increase of 2,244,420 kWh/year of electricity.

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

TABLE 4-13: PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND SUMMARY

Land Use	Natural Gas Demand (kBtu/year)	Electricity Demand (kWh/year)
High-Cube Cold Storage	0	1,116,667
High-Cube Fulfillment	0	1,320,949
Parking	0	0
Landscape	0	0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0
TOTAL PROJECT ENERGY DEMAND	0	2,437,616
EXISTING ENERGY DEMAND	3,894,805	193,196
NET PROJECT ENERGY DEMAND	-3,894,805	2,244,420

4.4.4 OPERATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

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

ENHANCED VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCIES

Project annual fuel consumption estimates presented previously in Table 4-10 represent likely potential maximums that would occur for the Project. Under subsequent future conditions, average fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site can be expected to improve as older, less fuel-efficient vehicles are removed from circulation, and in response to fuel economy and emissions standards imposed on newer vehicles entering the circulation system.

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

COMPARISON TO EXISTING OPERATIONS

For purposes of analysis, the energy usage was based on bills provided by the Project Applicant from SCE. Please refer to specific detailed modeling inputs/outputs contained in Appendix 4.4 of this energy study. Existing operational energy demands are estimated at: 193,196 kWh/year of electricity and 3,894,805 kBTU/yr of natural gas. Comparison of the existing electrical usage to the proposed Project electrical usage indicate that the Project would use 2,244,420 kWh/year more than the existing use. This increase is attributed to the high-cube cold storage warehouse use proposed by the Project. It should be noted that though the Project would result in a net increase in electricity usage, the Project would comply with the applicable Title 24 standards which would ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary as compared to the existing buildings which were built in 1984 and do not meet the current energy standards.

The proposed Project would not use any natural gas, construction of the proposed Project would result in less natural gas demand as compared to the existing uses. Therefore, the existing natural gas usage is 3,894,805 kBTU/year more than the proposed Project. It should be noted that though there is an increase in electricity demand, the Project would not use natural gas, and on this basis, the Project would decrease overall reliance natural gas and increases reliance on renewable energy sources compared to the energy demands of the existing use.

4.5 SUMMARY

4.5.1 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

The estimated power cost of on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is assumed to be approximately \$20,651.31. Additionally, based on the assumed power cost, it is estimated that the total electricity usage during construction, after full Project build-out, is calculated to be approximately 156,782 kWh.

Construction equipment used by the Project would result in single event consumption of approximately 79,006 gallons of diesel fuel. Construction equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's

proposed construction process that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project construction equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

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

Construction worker trips for full construction of the Project would result in the estimated fuel consumption of 18,624 gallons of fuel. Additionally, fuel consumption from construction vendor trips (MHDs and HHDs) will total approximately 10,486 gallons. Diesel fuel would be supplied by City and regional commercial vendors. Indirectly, construction energy efficiencies and energy conservation would be achieved using bulk purchases, transport and use of construction materials. The 2021 IEPR released by the CEC has shown that fuel efficiencies are getting better within on and off-road vehicle engines due to more stringent government requirements (16). As supported by the preceding discussions, Project construction energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

4.5.2 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY DEMANDS

Annual vehicular trips and related VMT generated by the operation of the Project would result in a net fuel demand of 124,679 gallons of fuel.

Fuel would be provided by current and future commercial vendors. Trip generation and VMT generated by the Project are consistent with other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration, as reflected respectively in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual (10th Ed., 2017); and CalEEMod. As such, Project operations would not result in excessive and wasteful vehicle trips and VMT, nor excess and wasteful vehicle energy consumption compared to other industrial uses.

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

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

- CARB's Mobile Source Strategy focuses on reducing GHGs through the transition to zero and low emission vehicles and from medium-duty and heavy-duty trucks.
- CARB's Sustainable Freight Action Plan establishes a goal to improve freight efficiency by 25% by 2030, deploy over 100,000 freight vehicles and equipment capable of zero emission operation and maximize both zero and near-zero emission freight vehicles and equipment powered by renewable energy by 2030.
- CARB's Emissions Reduction Plan for Ports and Goods Movement (Goods Movement Plan) in California focuses on reducing heavy-duty truck-related emissions focus on establishment of emissions standards for trucks, fleet turnover, truck retrofits, and restriction on truck idling (CARB 2006). While the focus of Goods Movement Plan is to reduce criteria air pollutant and air toxic emissions, the strategies to reduce these pollutants would also generally have a beneficial effect in reducing GHG emissions.
- CARB's On-Road Truck and Bus Regulation (2010) requires diesel trucks and buses that operate in California to be upgraded to reduce emissions. Newer heavier trucks and buses must meet particulate matter filter requirements beginning January 1, 2012. Lighter and older heavier trucks must be replaced starting January 1, 2015. By January 1, 2023, nearly all trucks and buses will need to have 2010 model year engines or equivalent (28).
- CARB's Heavy-Duty (Tractor-Trailer) GHG Regulation requires SmartWay tractor trailers that include idle-reduction technologies, aerodynamic technologies, and low-rolling resistant tires that would reduce fuel consumption and associated GHG emissions.

The proposed Project would implement project design features that would facilitate the accessibility, parking, and loading of trucks on site.

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

ON-SITE CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT FUEL DEMANDS

As previously stated, it is common for industrial buildings to require the operation of exterior cargo handling equipment in the building's truck court areas. On-site cargo handling equipment used by the Project would result in approximately 9,284 gallons of natural gas. On-site equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's proposed operations that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project on-site equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Net Project facility operational energy demands are estimated at: 2,244,420 kWh/year of electricity. Natural gas would be supplied to the Project by SoCalGas; electricity would be supplied by SCE. The Project proposes conventional industrial uses reflecting contemporary energy efficient/energy conserving designs and operational programs. The Project does not propose uses that are inherently energy intensive and the energy demands in total would be comparable to other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration.

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

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5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ENERGY IMPACT 1

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

As supported by the preceding analyses, Project construction and operations would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy. The Project would therefore not cause or result in the need for additional energy producing or transmission facilities. The Project would not engage in wasteful or inefficient uses of energy and aims to achieve energy conservations goals within the State of California.

5.2 ENERGY IMPACT 2

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

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

CONSISTENCY WITH ISTE A

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

CONSISTENCY WITH TEA-21

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

CONSISTENCY WITH IEPR

Electricity would be provided to the Project by SCE. SCE's *Clean Power and Electrification Pathway* (CPEP) white paper builds on existing state programs and policies. As such, the Project is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation the goals presented in the 2021 IEPR.

Additionally, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards which would ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary. As such, development of the proposed Project would support the goals presented in the 2020 IEPR.

CONSISTENCY WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access and takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems. The Project therefore supports urban design and planning processes identified under the State of California Energy Plan, is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation of the State of California Energy Plan.

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

The 2022 version of Title 24 was adopted by the CEC and will become effective on January 1, 2023. As the Project building construction is anticipated in 2023, it is presumed that the Project would be required to comply with the Title 24 standards in place at that time. Therefore, the Project is would not result in a significant impact on energy resources (17). The proposed Project would be subject to Title 24 standards.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 11, CALGREEN

As previously stated, CCR, Title 24, Part 11: CALGreen is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial, and school buildings that went in effect on January 1, 2009, and is administered by the California Building Standards Commission. CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2019 California Green Building Code Standards that became effective January 1, 2020⁷. The proposed Project would be subject to CALGreen standards.

CONSISTENCY WITH AB 1493

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

CONSISTENCY WITH RPS

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

CONSISTENCY WITH SB 350

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

⁷ At the time of this study, the 2019 California Green Building Standard Code was the most recent and available edition. The 2022 California Green Building Standard Code will be published July 1, 2022, with an anticipated effective date of January 1, 2023. As construction of the Project is anticipated to be completed in 2024, it is presumed that the Project would be required to comply with the Title 24 standards in place at that time.

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

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7 CERTIFICATIONS

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

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EDUCATION

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

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

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

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

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

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APPENDIX 4.1:

CALEEMOD CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

E. State Street Warehouse (Construction - Mitigated) Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	E. State Street Warehouse (Construction - Mitigated)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	20.8
Location	34.060199, -117.6408327
County	San Bernardino-South Coast
City	Ontario
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5245
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	51.0	1000sqft	3.61	50,459	106,823	0.00	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	286	1000sqft	6.56	285,932	0.00	0.00	—	—

Parking Lot	256	Space	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Asphalt Surfaces	192	1000sqft	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	18.0	17.5	54.0	97.2	0.18	0.53	12.4	12.8	0.45	5.06	5.50	—	21,557	21,557	1.18	0.83	12.2	21,846
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	18.0	57.5	29.3	52.6	0.07	0.53	4.46	5.00	0.45	0.80	1.25	—	9,719	9,719	0.51	0.54	0.33	9,815
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.78	4.83	14.0	28.6	0.04	0.21	2.29	2.50	0.19	0.65	0.84	—	5,356	5,356	0.30	0.24	2.67	5,437
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.69	0.88	2.55	5.21	0.01	0.04	0.42	0.46	0.03	0.12	0.15	—	887	887	0.05	0.04	0.44	900

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	18.0	17.5	54.0	97.2	0.18	0.53	12.4	12.8	0.45	5.06	5.50	—	21,557	21,557	1.18	0.83	12.2	21,846
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	18.0	17.5	22.1	45.7	0.06	0.53	4.46	5.00	0.45	0.80	1.25	—	8,058	8,058	0.51	0.54	0.31	8,148
2024	2.10	57.5	29.3	52.6	0.07	0.35	2.50	2.80	0.33	0.60	0.89	—	9,719	9,719	0.45	0.29	0.33	9,815
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	3.78	3.60	14.0	28.6	0.04	0.21	2.29	2.50	0.19	0.65	0.84	—	5,356	5,356	0.30	0.24	2.67	5,437
2024	0.23	4.83	2.99	5.53	0.01	0.04	0.27	0.31	0.04	0.07	0.10	—	1,036	1,036	0.05	0.03	0.61	1,047
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.69	0.66	2.55	5.21	0.01	0.04	0.42	0.46	0.03	0.12	0.15	—	887	887	0.05	0.04	0.44	900
2024	0.04	0.88	0.54	1.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	171	171	0.01	0.01	0.10	173

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	17.5	17.4	12.3	42.2	0.03	0.49	—	0.49	0.41	—	0.41	—	3,464	3,464	0.14	0.03	—	3,476

E. State Street Warehouse (Construction - Mitigated) Detailed Report, 6/20/2022

Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.41	3.41	—	0.52	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	17.5	17.4	12.3	42.2	0.03	0.49	—	0.49	0.41	—	0.41	—	3,464	3,464	0.14	0.03	—	3,476
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.41	3.41	—	0.52	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.87	2.86	2.03	6.94	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	569	569	0.02	< 0.005	—	571
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	0.56	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.52	0.52	0.37	1.27	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	94.3	94.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	94.6
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.09	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	257	257	0.01	0.01	1.10	261

Vendor	0.04	0.01	0.45	0.24	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	380	380	0.03	0.06	1.05	399
Hauling	0.38	0.06	3.52	1.96	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.10	—	2,793	2,793	0.32	0.44	5.82	2,939
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.11	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	236	236	0.01	0.01	0.03	238
Vendor	0.04	0.01	0.47	0.25	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	380	380	0.03	0.06	0.03	398
Hauling	0.38	0.06	3.67	1.97	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.10	—	2,794	2,794	0.32	0.44	0.15	2,934
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	39.3	39.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	39.8
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	62.5	62.5	0.01	0.01	0.07	65.5
Hauling	0.06	0.01	0.61	0.32	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	459	459	0.05	0.07	0.41	483
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	6.50	6.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.59
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.4	10.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.8
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.11	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	76.0	76.0	0.01	0.01	0.07	79.9

3.3. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

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

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

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Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.66	5.66	—	2.69	2.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.05	1.07	2.05	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	379	379	0.02	< 0.005	—	380
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.39	—	0.18	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	62.7	62.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	62.9
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.11	0.10	0.09	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	257	257	0.01	0.01	1.10	261
Vendor	0.02	< 0.005	0.19	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	158	158	0.01	0.02	0.44	166
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	16.4	16.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	16.6
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.9	10.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.71	2.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.75
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.80	1.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.88
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.35	1.35	32.7	59.6	0.10	0.29	—	0.29	0.29	—	0.29	—	11,046	11,046	0.45	0.09	—	11,084
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.93	4.93	—	1.92	1.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.09	2.24	4.08	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	757	757	0.03	0.01	—	759
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	0.34	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.41	0.75	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	125	125	0.01	< 0.005	—	126
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.20	0.18	0.17	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	477	477	0.02	0.02	2.05	485
Vendor	0.02	< 0.005	0.19	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	158	158	0.01	0.02	0.44	166
Hauling	0.54	0.08	4.96	2.76	0.03	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.05	0.10	0.15	—	3,930	3,930	0.45	0.62	8.18	4,136
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	30.4	30.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	30.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.9	10.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4

Hauling	0.04	0.01	0.36	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	269	269	0.03	0.04	0.24	283
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	5.03	5.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.10
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.80	1.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.88
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	44.6	44.6	0.01	0.01	0.04	46.9

3.7. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.87	20.0	31.4	0.05	0.25	—	0.25	0.23	—	0.23	—	5,110	5,110	0.21	0.04	—	5,128
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.87	20.0	31.4	0.05	0.25	—	0.25	0.23	—	0.23	—	5,110	5,110	0.21	0.04	—	5,128
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.31	0.30	6.80	10.7	0.02	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,740	1,740	0.07	0.01	—	1,746
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	1.24	1.95	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	288	288	0.01	< 0.005	—	289
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.85	0.78	0.75	13.1	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2,076	2,076	0.09	0.07	8.90	2,107
Vendor	0.12	0.03	1.24	0.67	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	—	1,046	1,046	0.09	0.15	2.89	1,097
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.80	0.73	0.87	9.83	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,902	1,902	0.09	0.07	0.23	1,925
Vendor	0.12	0.03	1.29	0.68	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	—	1,046	1,046	0.09	0.15	0.08	1,095
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.27	0.25	0.30	3.54	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	657	657	0.03	0.02	1.31	666
Vendor	0.04	0.01	0.44	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	356	356	0.03	0.05	0.43	373
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	109	109	0.01	< 0.005	0.22	110
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	59.0	59.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	61.8
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
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Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.87	20.0	31.4	0.05	0.25	—	0.25	0.23	—	0.23	—	5,110	5,110	0.21	0.04	—	5,127
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.10	2.23	3.50	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	570	570	0.02	< 0.005	—	572
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.41	0.64	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	94.4	94.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	94.7
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.77	0.70	0.81	9.03	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,864	1,864	0.09	0.07	0.21	1,888
Vendor	0.11	0.03	1.24	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	—	1,035	1,035	0.08	0.15	0.07	1,083
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.09	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	211	211	0.01	0.01	0.39	214
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.14	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	115	115	0.01	0.02	0.14	121
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	34.9	34.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	35.4
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.1	19.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	20.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	0.23	7.21	10.6	0.01	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	0.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	82.8	82.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	83.1
Paving	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	13.7	13.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8
Paving	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	200
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.2
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.82	1.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.85
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.43	1.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	55.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	14.6	14.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.7
Architectural Coatings	—	4.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.42	2.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.43
Architectural Coatings	—	0.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15	0.14	0.16	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	373	373	0.02	0.01	0.04	378
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	31.1	31.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	31.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	5.15	5.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.22
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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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
Demolition	Demolition	3/14/2023	6/5/2023	5.00	60.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/6/2023	7/10/2023	5.00	25.0	—
Grading	Grading	6/6/2023	7/10/2023	5.00	25.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	7/11/2023	2/26/2024	5.00	165	—
Paving	Paving	1/9/2024	2/5/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	2/6/2024	3/18/2024	5.00	30.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	423	0.48
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	5.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	14.0	0.74

Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Demolition	Crushing/Proc. Equipment	Gasoline	Average	1.00	4.00	12.0	0.85
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	4.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	3.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Interim	5.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	12.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	39.1	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	5.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	32.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	5.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT

Grading	Hauling	55.0	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	141	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	33.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	28.3	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	0.00	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	516,779	172,260	16,257

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	203,897	—
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	87.5	0.00	—
Grading	11,000	0.00	163	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.22

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

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

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	1.82	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.40	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

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

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	19.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.05	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	88.8
AQ-PM	97.4
AQ-DPM	86.0
Drinking Water	93.3
Lead Risk Housing	97.4
Pesticides	14.9
Toxic Releases	71.7
Traffic	47.3
Effect Indicators	—

CleanUp Sites	96.3
Groundwater	83.7
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	96.6
Impaired Water Bodies	43.8
Solid Waste	92.8
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	70.1
Cardio-vascular	82.9
Low Birth Weights	67.4
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	95.7
Housing	89.8
Linguistic	96.3
Poverty	94.2
Unemployment	19.6

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	5.184139612
Employed	38.86821506
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	4.157577313
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	44.43731554
Transportation	—

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Auto Access	53.75336841
Active commuting	60.25920698
Social	—
2-parent households	47.31168998
Voting	7.776209419
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	22.98216348
Park access	54.67727448
Retail density	38.34210189
Supermarket access	66.63672527
Tree canopy	31.84909534
Housing	—
Homeownership	26.45964327
Housing habitability	7.55806493
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	3.284999358
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	23.90606955
Uncrowded housing	9.611189529
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	1.796484024
Arthritis	48.2
Asthma ER Admissions	30.2
High Blood Pressure	56.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	94.8
Asthma	7.7
Coronary Heart Disease	28.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	11.3
Diagnosed Diabetes	10.7

Life Expectancy at Birth	49.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	78.7
Heart Attack ER Admissions	7.4
Mental Health Not Good	2.6
Chronic Kidney Disease	20.1
Obesity	4.2
Pedestrian Injuries	85.8
Physical Health Not Good	2.6
Stroke	22.5
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	73.8
Current Smoker	3.5
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	3.6
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	33.8
Elderly	95.7
English Speaking	3.6
Foreign-born	91.6
Outdoor Workers	9.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	63.3
Traffic Density	55.4
Traffic Access	70.1
Other Indices	—

Hardship	94.8
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	30.3

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	100
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	11.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on information provided by the Project Applicant
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction Equipment revised based on changes made to the Construction Schedule
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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APPENDIX 4.2:

CALEEMOD HIGH-CUBE COLD STORAGE OPERATIONS EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

E. State Street Warehouse (High-Cube Cold Storage Operations) Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	E. State Street Warehouse (High-Cube Cold Storage Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	20.8
Location	34.060199, -117.6408327
County	San Bernardino-South Coast
City	Ontario
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5245
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	51.0	1000sqft	3.61	50,459	106,823	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	51.0	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.52	2.49	2.59	7.02	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.62	0.04	0.12	0.16	48.4	3,815	3,863	5.20	0.37	61.0	4,164
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.10	2.11	2.69	4.20	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.62	0.03	0.12	0.16	48.4	3,752	3,800	5.20	0.37	51.7	4,093
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.06	2.10	2.00	4.66	0.02	0.03	0.43	0.46	0.03	0.09	0.12	48.4	3,065	3,114	5.15	0.29	54.4	3,383
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.19	0.38	0.37	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	8.02	507	516	0.85	0.05	9.01	560

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

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

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Mobile	1.13	0.92	2.57	4.82	0.02	0.03	0.59	0.62	0.03	0.12	0.16	—	2,654	2,654	0.19	0.30	9.56	2,758
Area	0.39	1.57	0.02	2.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.02	9.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.06
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Total	1.52	2.49	2.59	7.02	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.62	0.04	0.12	0.16	48.4	3,815	3,863	5.20	0.37	61.0	4,164
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.10	0.90	2.69	4.20	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.62	0.03	0.12	0.16	—	2,600	2,600	0.19	0.30	0.25	2,695
Area	—	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Total	1.10	2.11	2.69	4.20	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.62	0.03	0.12	0.16	48.4	3,752	3,800	5.20	0.37	51.7	4,093
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.79	0.65	1.99	3.15	0.02	0.03	0.43	0.45	0.02	0.09	0.11	—	1,907	1,907	0.14	0.22	3.02	1,980
Area	0.27	1.45	0.01	1.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.18	6.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.20
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Total	1.06	2.10	2.00	4.66	0.02	0.03	0.43	0.46	0.03	0.09	0.12	48.4	3,065	3,114	5.15	0.29	54.4	3,383
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.14	0.12	0.36	0.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	316	316	0.02	0.04	0.50	328
Area	0.05	0.27	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.02	1.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.03

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	177	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.74	14.1	17.9	0.38	0.01	—	30.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.28	0.00	4.28	0.43	0.00	—	15.0
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.51	8.51
Total	0.19	0.38	0.37	0.85	< 0.005	0.01	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	8.02	507	516	0.85	0.05	9.01	560

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.81	0.78	0.17	3.28	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	681	681	0.02	0.02	2.69	689
User Defined Industrial	0.32	0.14	2.40	1.54	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.20	0.03	0.06	0.09	—	1,973	1,973	0.17	0.28	6.87	2,069
Total	1.13	0.92	2.57	4.82	0.02	0.03	0.20	0.24	0.03	0.06	0.10	—	2,654	2,654	0.19	0.30	9.56	2,758
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.79	0.76	0.19	2.66	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	626	626	0.03	0.02	0.07	632
User Defined Industrial	0.31	0.14	2.51	1.55	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.20	0.03	0.06	0.09	—	1,974	1,974	0.17	0.28	0.18	2,063
Total	1.10	0.90	2.69	4.20	0.02	0.04	0.20	0.24	0.03	0.06	0.10	—	2,600	2,600	0.19	0.30	0.25	2,695
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	76.8	76.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	77.7
User Defined Industrial	0.04	0.02	0.34	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	239	239	0.02	0.03	0.36	250
Total	0.14	0.12	0.36	0.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	316	316	0.02	0.04	0.50	328

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073

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User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,067	0.10	0.01	—	1,073
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	177	0.02	< 0.005	—	178

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

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Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.39	0.36	0.02	2.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.02	9.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.06
Total	0.39	1.57	0.02	2.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	9.02	9.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.06
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	55.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	57.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.02	1.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.03

Total	0.05	1.10	< 0.005	0.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.02	1.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.03
-------	------	------	---------	------	---------	---------	---	---------	---------	---	---------	---	------	------	---------	---------	---	------

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	85.4	108	2.33	0.06	—	183
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.74	14.1	17.9	0.38	0.01	—	30.3
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.74	14.1	17.9	0.38	0.01	—	30.3

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	0.00	25.8	2.58	0.00	—	90.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.28	0.00	4.28	0.43	0.00	—	15.0
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.28	0.00	4.28	0.43	0.00	—	15.0

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Refrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.4	51.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.51	8.51
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.51	8.51

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	70.0	5.93	2.37	18,694	911	77.1	30.8	243,157
User Defined Industrial	40.0	3.39	1.35	10,682	748	63.3	25.3	199,605

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	75,689	25,230	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,116,667	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	11,793,750	1,715,484
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Refrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	47.9	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

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

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	19.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.05	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth

Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned
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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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	88.8
AQ-PM	97.4
AQ-DPM	86.0
Drinking Water	93.3
Lead Risk Housing	97.4
Pesticides	14.9
Toxic Releases	71.7
Traffic	47.3

Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	96.3
Groundwater	83.7
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	96.6
Impaired Water Bodies	43.8
Solid Waste	92.8
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	70.1
Cardio-vascular	82.9
Low Birth Weights	67.4
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	95.7
Housing	89.8
Linguistic	96.3
Poverty	94.2
Unemployment	19.6

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	5.184139612
Employed	38.86821506
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	4.157577313
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	44.43731554

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Transportation	—
Auto Access	53.75336841
Active commuting	60.25920698
Social	—
2-parent households	47.31168998
Voting	7.776209419
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	22.98216348
Park access	54.67727448
Retail density	38.34210189
Supermarket access	66.63672527
Tree canopy	31.84909534
Housing	—
Homeownership	26.45964327
Housing habitability	7.55806493
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	3.284999358
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	23.90606955
Uncrowded housing	9.611189529
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	1.796484024
Arthritis	48.2
Asthma ER Admissions	30.2
High Blood Pressure	56.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	94.8
Asthma	7.7
Coronary Heart Disease	28.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	11.3

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Diagnosed Diabetes	10.7
Life Expectancy at Birth	49.6
Cognitively Disabled	70.6
Physically Disabled	78.7
Heart Attack ER Admissions	7.4
Mental Health Not Good	2.6
Chronic Kidney Disease	20.1
Obesity	4.2
Pedestrian Injuries	85.8
Physical Health Not Good	2.6
Stroke	22.5
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	73.8
Current Smoker	3.5
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	3.6
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	33.8
Elderly	95.7
English Speaking	3.6
Foreign-born	91.6
Outdoor Workers	9.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	63.3
Traffic Density	55.4
Traffic Access	70.1

Other Indices	—
Hardship	94.8
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	30.3

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	100
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	11.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on information provided by the Project Applicant
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction Equipment revised based on changes made to the Construction Schedule
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas will be used for the proposed Project
Operations: Refrigerants	Per 17 CCR 95371, new refrigeration equipment containing >50 lbs of refrigerant in new facilities is prohibited from utilizing refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater as of 1 Jan 2022.

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APPENDIX 4.3:

CALEEMOD HIGH-CUBE FULFILLMENT OPERATIONS EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

E. State Street Warehouse (High-Cube Fulfillment Operations) Custom Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	E. State Street Warehouse (High-Cube Fulfillment Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	20.8
Location	34.060199, -117.6408327
County	San Bernardino-South Coast
City	Ontario
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5245
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	286	1000sqft	6.56	285,932	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	256	Space	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	192	1000sqft	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	286	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.73	14.7	8.55	39.8	0.10	0.13	2.61	2.74	0.13	0.51	0.64	272	12,533	12,805	28.4	1.37	34.2	13,958
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.39	12.5	8.90	23.0	0.10	0.11	2.61	2.72	0.11	0.51	0.61	272	12,098	12,370	28.4	1.38	0.89	13,493
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.10	12.3	6.65	25.9	0.07	0.09	1.91	2.00	0.09	0.37	0.46	272	9,379	9,651	28.2	1.10	10.8	10,695
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.11	2.25	1.21	4.73	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.37	0.02	0.07	0.08	45.0	1,553	1,598	4.67	0.18	1.79	1,771

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)

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Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	6.52	5.73	8.45	27.4	0.10	0.11	2.61	2.72	0.11	0.51	0.61	—	10,790	10,790	0.76	1.04	34.2	11,155
Area	2.21	8.95	0.10	12.4	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	51.1	51.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.3
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Total	8.73	14.7	8.55	39.8	0.10	0.13	2.61	2.74	0.13	0.51	0.64	272	12,533	12,805	28.4	1.37	34.2	13,958
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	6.39	5.60	8.90	23.0	0.10	0.11	2.61	2.72	0.11	0.51	0.61	—	10,406	10,406	0.77	1.05	0.89	10,741
Area	—	6.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Total	6.39	12.5	8.90	23.0	0.10	0.11	2.61	2.72	0.11	0.51	0.61	272	12,098	12,370	28.4	1.38	0.89	13,493
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.58	4.00	6.58	17.4	0.07	0.08	1.91	1.99	0.08	0.37	0.45	—	7,652	7,652	0.57	0.77	10.8	7,907
Area	1.51	8.30	0.07	8.51	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	—	35.0	35.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	35.2
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Total	6.10	12.3	6.65	25.9	0.07	0.09	1.91	2.00	0.09	0.37	0.46	272	9,379	9,651	28.2	1.10	10.8	10,695
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.84	0.73	1.20	3.17	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.36	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	1,267	1,267	0.09	0.13	1.79	1,309

Area	0.28	1.52	0.01	1.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.80	5.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.82
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	209	209	0.02	< 0.005	—	210
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	71.2	92.2	2.16	0.05	—	162
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	0.00	24.0	2.40	0.00	—	83.9
Total	1.11	2.25	1.21	4.73	0.01	0.02	0.35	0.37	0.02	0.07	0.08	45.0	1,553	1,598	4.67	0.18	1.79	1,771

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.70	5.53	1.19	23.2	0.05	0.02	0.22	0.24	0.02	0.07	0.09	—	4,810	4,810	0.17	0.12	19.0	4,869
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.82	0.21	7.25	4.20	0.05	0.09	0.45	0.55	0.09	0.15	0.23	—	5,980	5,980	0.60	0.93	15.2	6,286
Total	6.52	5.73	8.45	27.4	0.10	0.11	0.68	0.79	0.11	0.21	0.32	—	10,790	10,790	0.76	1.04	34.2	11,155

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Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.58	5.40	1.33	18.8	0.04	0.02	0.22	0.24	0.02	0.07	0.09	—	4,424	4,424	0.18	0.13	0.49	4,467
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.81	0.20	7.57	4.22	0.05	0.09	0.45	0.55	0.09	0.15	0.23	—	5,982	5,982	0.60	0.93	0.39	6,274
Total	6.39	5.60	8.90	23.0	0.10	0.11	0.68	0.79	0.11	0.21	0.32	—	10,406	10,406	0.77	1.05	0.89	10,741
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.73	0.70	0.18	2.61	0.01	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	543	543	0.02	0.02	0.99	549
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.11	0.03	1.02	0.56	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	724	724	0.07	0.11	0.79	760
Total	0.84	0.73	1.20	3.17	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	1,267	1,267	0.09	0.13	1.79	1,309

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,262	1,262	0.12	0.01	—	1,269
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	209	0.02	< 0.005	—	210
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	209	0.02	< 0.005	—	210

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

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

User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	6.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	2.21	2.04	0.10	12.4	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	51.1	51.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.3
Total	2.21	8.95	0.10	12.4	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	51.1	51.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.3
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	56.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	6.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	62.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.28	0.25	0.01	1.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.80	5.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.82
Total	0.28	2.35	0.01	1.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	5.80	5.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.82

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

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Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	430	557	13.0	0.31	—	976
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	71.2	92.2	2.16	0.05	—	162
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	71.2	92.2	2.16	0.05	—	162

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	0.00	145	14.5	0.00	—	507
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	0.00	24.0	2.40	0.00	—	83.9
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	0.00	24.0	2.40	0.00	—	83.9

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	495	41.9	16.8	132,115	6,439	545	218	1,718,425
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	108	9.12	3.66	28,822	1,884	159	63.9	502,909

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
--	--	--	--	-----------------------------

0	0.00	441,090	147,030	16,257
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5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,320,949	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	66,137,500	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	269	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
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5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule based on information provided by the Project Applicant
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction Equipment revised based on changes made to the Construction Schedule

Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Refrigerants	No refrigerants are associated with this land use
Operations: Energy Use	No natural gas will be used for the proposed Project
Operations: Off-Road Equipment EF	No on-site equipment calculated

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APPENDIX 4.4:

CALEEMOD EXISTING OPERATIONS EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

E. State Street Warehouse (Existing Operations) Custom Report

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8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	E. State Street Warehouse (Existing Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	20.8
Location	34.060199, -117.6408327
County	San Bernardino-South Coast
City	Ontario
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5245
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	204	1000sqft	4.68	204	0.00	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	204	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.89	1.61	4.92	8.44	0.05	0.13	0.98	1.11	0.13	0.21	0.33	194	6,156	6,350	20.0	0.66	23.7	7,069
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.85	1.57	5.11	7.48	0.04	0.13	0.98	1.11	0.13	0.21	0.33	194	6,073	6,267	20.0	0.66	5.91	6,969
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.36	1.14	4.06	5.84	0.03	0.12	0.71	0.83	0.12	0.15	0.27	194	4,987	5,181	19.9	0.55	11.2	5,852
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.25	0.21	0.74	1.07	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	32.1	826	858	3.30	0.09	1.86	969

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

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

E. State Street Warehouse (Existing Operations) Custom Report, 6/13/2022

Mobile	1.77	1.54	3.87	7.56	0.04	0.05	0.98	1.03	0.05	0.21	0.25	—	4,158	4,158	0.21	0.43	18.3	4,310
Area	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04
Energy	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,530	1,530	0.13	< 0.005	—	1,534
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Total	1.89	1.61	4.92	8.44	0.05	0.13	0.98	1.11	0.13	0.21	0.33	194	6,156	6,350	20.0	0.66	23.7	7,069
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.73	1.51	4.07	6.60	0.04	0.05	0.98	1.03	0.05	0.21	0.25	—	4,076	4,076	0.21	0.43	0.47	4,210
Area	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,530	1,530	0.13	< 0.005	—	1,534
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Total	1.85	1.57	5.11	7.48	0.04	0.13	0.98	1.11	0.13	0.21	0.33	194	6,073	6,267	20.0	0.66	5.91	6,969
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.25	1.08	3.01	4.95	0.03	0.04	0.71	0.75	0.04	0.15	0.19	—	2,989	2,989	0.15	0.32	5.78	3,093
Area	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.03
Energy	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,530	1,530	0.13	< 0.005	—	1,534
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Total	1.36	1.14	4.06	5.84	0.03	0.12	0.71	0.83	0.12	0.15	0.27	194	4,987	5,181	19.9	0.55	11.2	5,852
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.23	0.20	0.55	0.90	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.03	—	495	495	0.03	0.05	0.96	512
Area	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005

Energy	0.02	0.01	0.19	0.16	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	253	253	0.02	< 0.005	—	254
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	77.5	92.5	1.54	0.04	—	142
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	0.00	17.1	1.71	0.00	—	59.9
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.90	0.90
Total	0.25	0.21	0.74	1.07	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.05	32.1	826	858	3.30	0.09	1.86	969

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.23	1.19	0.26	5.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	1,039	1,039	0.04	0.03	4.11	1,052
User Defined Industrial	0.54	0.35	3.62	2.55	0.03	0.05	0.28	0.32	0.05	0.09	0.14	—	3,119	3,119	0.17	0.40	14.2	3,258
Total	1.77	1.54	3.87	7.56	0.04	0.05	0.33	0.38	0.05	0.11	0.16	—	4,158	4,158	0.21	0.43	18.3	4,310
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.21	1.17	0.29	4.06	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	956	956	0.04	0.03	0.11	965
User Defined Industrial	0.53	0.34	3.78	2.55	0.03	0.05	0.28	0.33	0.05	0.09	0.14	—	3,119	3,119	0.17	0.41	0.37	3,245
Total	1.73	1.51	4.07	6.60	0.04	0.05	0.33	0.38	0.05	0.11	0.16	—	4,076	4,076	0.21	0.43	0.47	4,210
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.16	0.15	0.04	0.56	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	117	117	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.21	119
User Defined Industrial	0.07	0.04	0.51	0.34	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	378	378	0.02	0.05	0.74	393
Total	0.23	0.20	0.55	0.90	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	495	495	0.03	0.05	0.96	512

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	282	0.02	< 0.005	—	283

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	282	0.02	< 0.005	—	283
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	282	0.02	< 0.005	—	283
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	282	0.02	< 0.005	—	283
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.6	46.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	46.8
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.6	46.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	46.8

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

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

Unrefrige Warehouse-No Rail	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,248	1,248	0.11	< 0.005	—	1,252
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,248	1,248	0.11	< 0.005	—	1,252
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,248	1,248	0.11	< 0.005	—	1,252
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.12	0.06	1.05	0.88	0.01	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	1,248	1,248	0.11	< 0.005	—	1,252
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.02	0.01	0.19	0.16	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	207	207	0.02	< 0.005	—	207
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.01	0.19	0.16	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	207	207	0.02	< 0.005	—	207

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04
Total	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.04
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005

Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
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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	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.4	468	558	9.30	0.22	—	858
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	77.5	92.5	1.54	0.04	—	142
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	77.5	92.5	1.54	0.04	—	142

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	0.00	103	10.3	0.00	—	362
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	0.00	17.1	1.71	0.00	—	59.9
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	0.00	17.1	1.71	0.00	—	59.9

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	5.43
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.90	0.90
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.90	0.90

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

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

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	107	9.05	3.62	28,551	1,391	118	47.0	371,365
User Defined Industrial	98.6	8.34	3.33	26,304	1,421	120	48.0	379,183

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	306	102	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

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

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	193,196	532	0.0330	0.0040	3,894,805
User Defined Industrial	0.00	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	47,175,000	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	192	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	R-404A	3,922	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Existing buildings equal approximately 203,897 square feet
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Energy Use	Usage based on 2021 SCE bills

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APPENDIX 4.5:

EMFAC2021

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type: Sub-Area

Region: San Bernardino (SC)

Calendar Year: 2023

Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories

Units: miles/day for CVMT and EVMT, trips/day for Trips, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	7.139920774	223.2106421	0.06183047	61.8304705	317791.1215	223.2106421	1888049.604	5.94	HHDT
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	13684.27912	1731847.924	292.3325073	292332.5073		1731847.924			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	11.071794	690.5331854	0	0		690.5331854			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	2370.144029	155287.9364	25.39678372	25396.78372		155287.9364			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	461483.7292	20223414.17	692.3245964	692324.5964	703217.7643	20223414.17	21577861.55	30.68	LDA
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1109.597168	40502.09099	0.947730081	947.7300814		40502.09099			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	15706.1209	729284.3787	0	0		729284.3787			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	11324.38067	584660.9102	9.945437763	9945.437763		584660.9102			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	41702.74967	1435035.032	59.56936874	59569.36874	59603.2156	1435035.032	1438685.032	24.14	LDT1
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11.94633759	180.7506847	0.007425144	7.425143634		180.7506847			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	40.25061846	1772.449638	0	0		1772.449638			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	32.95928492	1696.799492	0.026421715	26.42171463		1696.799492			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	187695.2776	7684041.942	325.7245496	325724.5496	327412.4965	7684041.942	7798312.591	23.82	LDT2
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	481.5963709	21452.95771	0.659664085	659.664085		21452.95771			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	809.1431596	29454.51408	0	0		29454.51408			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1266.994818	63363.17755	1.028282788	1028.282788		63363.17755			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17369.10468	636669.4873	48.08913849	48089.13849	69265.91752	636669.4873	1070433.704	15.45	LHDT1
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11340.4221	433764.2167	21.17677903	21176.77903		433764.2167			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2940.213764	104644.4628	8.847465361	8847.465361	19637.22878	104644.4628	288802.0099	14.71	LHDT2
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4748.518724	184157.5472	10.78976342	10789.76342		184157.5472			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	20689.98168	123448.5709	2.952535443	2952.535443	2952.535443	123448.5709	123448.5709	41.81	MCY
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	147303.3129	5795658.803	301.7951895	301795.1895	305825.909	5795658.803	5947370.317	19.45	MDV
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1912.856517	78101.9574	3.325595213	3325.595213		78101.9574			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	883.4710394	32153.68244	0	0		32153.68244			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	823.221551	41455.87402	0.705124294	705.1242942		41455.87402			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3595.119651	31990.03643	6.518197308	6518.197308	7709.885285	31990.03643	44195.40661	5.73	MH
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1340.055605	12205.37018	1.191687977	1191.687977		12205.37018			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1500.364507	79642.61703	15.40897049	15408.97049	87900.59877	79642.61703	729331.6703	8.30	MHDT
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	14608.25407	640403.2715	71.4372525	71437.2525		640403.2715			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	9.224784632	203.8722795	0	0		203.8722795			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	184.1702325	9081.909565	1.05437579	1054.37579		9081.909565			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	384.9686335	16562.55757	3.251674362	3251.674362	5514.43375	16562.55757	33644.16636	6.10	OBUS
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	208.3404962	15154.83567	2.045655905	2045.655905		15154.83567			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	31.52138873	1926.773124	0.217103483	217.1034832		1926.773124			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	294.5939953	13805.92037	1.544513624	1544.513624	4926.826262	13805.92037	31599.12518	6.41	SBUS
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	382.1050011	8002.390505	1.089878604	1089.878604		8002.390505			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.69336851	8.065464225	0	0		8.065464225			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	385.616886	9782.748834	2.292434033	2292.434033		9782.748834			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	54.60967225	5243.249002	0.429264999	429.2649994	8490.322036	5243.249002	40042.47057	4.72	UBUS
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4.556959009	449.8374364	0.043172716	43.17271551		449.8374364			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.433186591	43.12764189	0	0		43.12764189			
San Bernardino (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	249.7401785	34306.25649	8.017884321	8017.884321		34306.25649			

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory

Region Type: Sub-Area

Region: San Bernardino (SC)

Calendar Year: 2024

Season: Annual

Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories

Units: miles/day for CVMT and EVMT, trips/day for Trips, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VTM	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VTM	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	5.565987525	200.7100937	0.053685222	53.68522156	320576.6084	200.7100937	1931561.832	6.03	HHDT
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	14231.95658	1766161.303	294.8811952	294881.1952		1766161.303			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	48.62871821	4853.771805	0	0		4853.771805			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	2469.470738	160346.0479	25.64172796	25641.72796		160346.0479			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	459317.1397	20167734.04	678.0067332	678006.7332	689480.9135	20167734.04	21769357.53	31.57	LDA
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1047.589492	37687.90898	0.878080701	878.0807006		37687.90898			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	19287.2826	922159.8322	0	0		922159.8322			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	12500.45848	641775.7563	10.5960996	10596.0996		641775.7563			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	40725.35771	1412436.812	57.61437754	57614.37754	57660.77698	1412436.812	1417994.863	24.59	LDT1
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	10.72175816	158.8104429	0.006542477	6.542476778		158.8104429			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	58.29951204	2744.162081	0	0		2744.162081			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	51.79076029	2655.077851	0.039856963	39.85696305		2655.077851			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	192654.7494	7946861.936	328.2807397	328280.7397	330225.39	7946861.936	8092457.996	24.51	LDT2
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	520.896721	23279.78377	0.7022627	702.2627003		23279.78377			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1199.246991	43242.4945	0	0		43242.4945			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1594.625518	79073.78143	1.24238757	1242.38757		79073.78143			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	17179.49082	637558.6823	46.93129933	46931.29933	68120.12603	637558.6823	1073317.115	15.76	LHDT1
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11382.09786	435758.4326	21.1888267	21188.8267		435758.4326			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	52.7403112	3922.506902	0	0		3922.506902			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2883.702401	102543.2335	8.523099836	8523.099836	19386.27641	102543.2335	290170.8153	14.97	LHDT2
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4825.532255	186665.6444	10.86317658	10863.17658		186665.6444			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	13.65084178	961.9374735	0	0		961.9374735			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	20751.92893	123685.0541	2.946367925	2946.367925	2946.367925	123685.0541	123685.0541	41.98	MCY
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	147141.1277	5830683.861	296.7902416	296790.2416	300889.4492	5830683.861	6007732.23	19.97	MDV
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1910.88318	77417.93798	3.254905083	3254.905083		77417.93798			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1327.48959	47850.30724	0	0		47850.30724			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybrid	1028.690257	51780.12453	0.844302537	844.3025368		51780.12453			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3401.970527	30215.87901	6.184856876	6184.856876	7364.77817	30215.87901	42284.2868	5.74	MH
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1336.39751	12068.40778	1.179921294	1179.921294		12068.40778			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1460.602089	78395.7093	15.05623591	15056.23591	88813.34178	78395.7093	740808.1193	8.34	MHDT
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	14946.4736	650565.6856	72.65830331	72658.30331		650565.6856			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	46.13645649	2344.169726	0	0		2344.169726			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	195.6757264	9502.554663	1.098802564	1098.802564		9502.554663			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	370.0192137	15806.92249	3.09514692	3095.14692	5378.066575	15806.92249	33062.62008	6.15	OBUS
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	210.5519789	15196.96791	2.055015596	2055.015596		15196.96791			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.809761934	65.22582716	0	0		65.22582716			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	32.78528924	1993.503854	0.227904058	227.9040581		1993.503854			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	297.8692006	14022.10243	1.564009513	1564.009513	4951.794465	14022.10243	31836.21175	6.43	SBUS
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	373.2941498	7747.295585	1.052431626	1052.431626		7747.295585			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	2.213199982	56.32019914	0	0		56.32019914			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	398.7600331	10010.49353	2.335353326	2335.353326		10010.49353			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	54.72012078	5253.853518	0.406450205	406.450205	8263.421636	5253.853518	40123.45681	4.86	UBUS
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4.556959009	449.8374364	0.043468777	43.46877693		449.8374364			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	7.328344802	1111.359033	0	0		1111.359033			
San Bernardino (SC)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	243.3602145	33308.40682	7.813502654	7813.502654		33308.40682			

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