

Responses to CEC Workshop Requests: Nos. A1 through A32

Amended Application for Certification for HYDROGEN ENERGY CALIFORNIA (08-AFC-8A) Kern County, California

Prepared for:
Hydrogen Energy California LLC



Submitted to:



**California Energy
Commission**



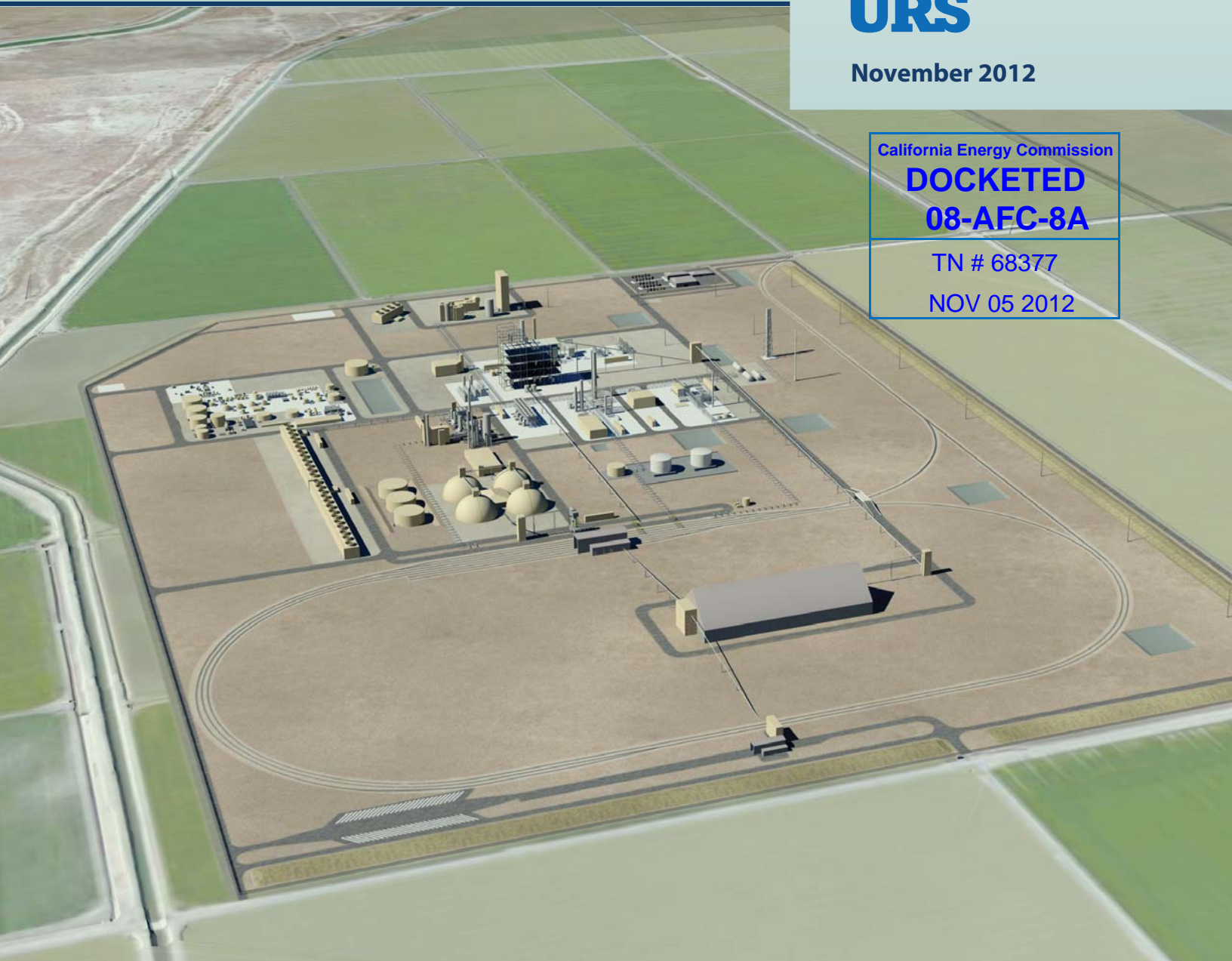
**U.S. Department
of Energy**

Prepared by:



November 2012

California Energy Commission
DOCKETED
08-AFC-8A
TN # 68377
NOV 05 2012



**RESPONSES TO WORKSHOP REQUESTS A1 THROUGH A32
FROM CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION (CEC)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**CEC WORKSHOP REQUESTS
A1 THROUGH A32**

AIR QUALITY/GREENHOUSE GASES
A1 THROUGH A7

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES
A8 THROUGH A17

CULTURAL RESOURCES
A18 AND A19

LAND USE
A20 AND A21

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION
A22

VISUAL RESOURCES
A23

SOCIOECONOMICS
A24 THROUGH A26

POWER PLANT RELIABILITY AND EFFICIENCY
A27

WASTE MANAGEMENT
A28 THROUGH A30

PUBLIC HEALTH
A31 AND A32

TABLES

Table A1-1	Maximum Daily and Annual Onsite Construction Emissions
Table A1-2	Maximum Modeled Criteria Pollutant Impacts Due to Construction Emissions
Table A21-1	Permanent Disturbance to Farmland in the Study Area
Table A25-1	Preliminary Estimate of Off-Plot Construction Craft by Occupational Type
Table A26-1	Estimate of Operations Staff by Operational Type
Table A31-1	Estimated Cancer Risk, Acute and Chronic Non-Cancer THI Due to HECA Operations at Nearby Sensitive and Residential Receptors
Table A32-1	HRA Calculations and Results
Table A32-2	Estimated PM ₁₀ Concentration and Cancer Risk from DPM Due to Offsite Diesel Truck Exhaust

FIGURES

Figure A14-1	Locations of Burrows Potentially Occupied by San Joaquin Kit Fox and Burrowing Owls in the Biological Resources Study Area
Figure A27-1	Simplified Block Flow Diagram

APPENDICES

Appendix A (Revised Appendix E-2 from Amended AFC)
Appendix B (OEHI Responses to Workshop Requests)

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN RESPONSES

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	micrograms per cubic meter
AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AFC	Application for Certification
BRSA	Biological Resources Study Area
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEC	California Energy Commission
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
DBR	Daily Breathing Rate
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EHOF	Elk Hills Oil Field
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (see USEPA)
HECA	Hydrogen Energy California
HRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
lbs/day	pounds per day
m	meter
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mph	miles per hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
O ₃	ozone
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
petcoke	petroleum coke
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less
PVMRM	Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method
ROG	Reactive organic gases
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
Syngas	synthesis gas
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TDS	total dissolved solids
THIs	Total Hazard Indexes
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VMT	vehicle miles traveled

Technical Area: Air Quality/Greenhouse Gases

Author: William Walters

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A1. *Regarding Data Request A4/A5 – Please re-evaluate the daily travel distances for the scrapers and the graders. Please see the Caterpillar Handbook for means of developing estimates on productivity, where distances should be based on productivity, distances traveled for dumping scraped materials (scraper), etc. A fairly recent online version of the Caterpillar Handbook can be found at the following web site: <http://www.cashmanequipment.com/blog/new/caterpillar-performance-handbook-41/>*

RESPONSE

Several issues related to estimated emissions from Project construction, particularly fugitive emissions, have been brought up in California Energy Commission (CEC) Data Request Sets 1 and 2, and at the September 27, 2012 Workshop. The relevant Data Requests are as follows:

- A4. Please revise the scraper fugitive dust emissions factors to use the AP-42 Section 11.9, Table 11.9-4; and Section 13.2.2 calculations/factors that are properly related to scraper loading/unloading and travel—versus the use of grading factors from that section—which are appropriate for motor graders operating at low speeds, but not appropriate for scrapers.
- A5. Please revise the daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT) numbers for the scrapers and motor graders to levels that are reasonable, given their relative daily hours of use and speed while in use (motor graders at 3 to 5 miles per hour (mph), scrapers at 5 to 30 mph, depending on operating function).
- A7. Please correct the construction particulate matter (PM) PM₁₀ (PM 10 microns in diameter or less) and PM_{2.5} (PM 2.5 microns in diameter or less) modeling analysis if the fugitive dust emissions corrections noted above create a new worst case 24-hour or annual emissions period.
- A133. Please correct the grading emissions estimate by removing the added emission control efficiency that double counts the effect of grading watered/moist soil.
- A134. Please correct the fugitive dust emissions control efficiency to only include watering efficiencies, using an agency-referenced source for the control efficiency, for the fugitive dust causing activities that are not unpaved road travel.

To address CEC staff and interveners' questions, the Applicant has incorporated CEC staff suggestions into the construction emission calculations. The following discussion summarizes the changes to the calculation techniques, and the subsequent dispersion modeling. Maximum daily and annual onsite emissions during the construction period are presented in Table A1-1. Results from the dispersion modeling are presented in Table A1-2. The revised construction emissions are presented in Revised Appendix E-2 to the Amended Application for Certification (AFC), Construction Criteria Pollutant and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, included as Attachment A1-1 to this document.

Mitigation efficiencies

All mitigation efficiencies have been updated to those recommended by CEC staff from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Air Quality Analysis Handbook (under development; available at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mitigation/fugitive/MM_fugitive.html).

Fugitive emissions from vehicles

Updated information provided by the Applicant in response to Data Request A132 indicates that there will be an onsite paved road during construction. This road will stretch at a minimum from an entrance off Adohr Road in the north, through the Controlled Area, to the northern boundary of the Project Site. This distance is approximately one-quarter mile, and crosses the laydown area where delivery trucks will enter. Therefore, one-half mile of onsite delivery truck travel (distance in and out) will be on paved surfaces. Total fugitives from vehicle travel are therefore the sum of travel over gravel (AP-42 Section 13.2.2) and paved roads (AP-42 Section 13.2.1). Import soil trucks also include emissions from travel over dirt surfaces as they deliver the imported soil to its onsite location.

On gravel roads, the applicable mitigation measures include reduced travel speed (57% efficiency) and application of chemical dust suppressants (84% efficiency), for a combined mitigation efficiency of 93%. CEC staff stated in the background to Data Request A132 that the use of soil binders would be required on all onsite unpaved roads, including gravel.

On dirt surfaces, mitigation measures include reduced travel speed (57% efficiency) and watering (61% efficiency), for a combined mitigation efficiency of 83%. Although periodic street cleaning will occur on the onsite paved roads, no mitigation measures were included in the emission calculations for paved roads, because the actual frequency may not match that described in the control efficiency definition.

Dirt Piling or Material Handling and Bulldozing

As requested in CEC Data Request A133, applying water to disturbed areas has been removed as a mitigation measure from dirt piling and bulldozing activities, because the emission factor already accounts for soil moisture.

Scraping

Applicant has updated the emissions from scraping to use the emission factor recommended by CEC staff in AP-42 Table 11.9-4 for topsoil removal by scrapers. The CEIDARS database was consulted for the fraction of total suspended particulates that is PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in construction fugitives. Because the emission factor does not account for soil moisture, the mitigation efficiency for watering was applied.

Grading

The daily VMT for graders has been updated, assuming an average speed of 5.5 mph over half of the 10-hour construction day. The average speed is taken from the Cat Motor Grader Application Guide (page 11), which states that the equipment travel speed, in order to maximize productivity but prevent machine bounce, should be 4 to 7 mph. The midpoint of this range was assumed.

Assuming a speed of 5.5 mph for 5 hours per day gives a daily VMT of 27.5 miles. Because the emission factor does not account for soil moisture, the mitigation efficiency for watering was applied.

Cat Motor Grader Application Guide available at: <http://www.cat.com/cda/files/2693967/7/AEGQ0947-00.pdf>.

Covered Storage Piles

The mitigation efficiency for watering or covering storage piles (90% efficiency) has been updated to reflect the value in the most recent SCAQMD Air Quality Analysis Handbook.

Linears

All of the changes to mitigation measures and emission factors described above have been applied to the offsite linears as well.

Modeling

Because the estimated emissions from construction have increased as a result of the changes described above, maximum daily and annual emissions were modeled. All modeling techniques were identical to that described in the Amended AFC, Section 5.1.2.5, Dispersion Modeling Methodology. For PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, the maximum monthly emissions occur in Month 3, and the maximum annual emissions occur in Months 1 through 12. For carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂), the maximum monthly emissions occur in Month 24, and the maximum annual emissions occur in Months 20 through 31.

One revision to the previous construction modeling was the distribution of fugitives from the import soil trucks and the construction activity (scraping, bulldozing, etc.). Due to Project refinements, it is now apparent that the equipment producing these fugitives would not be operating in two distinct areas, but would be present in both of the previously defined fugitive area sources. Thus, the fugitives from the two sources of emissions were summed, divided by two, and then assigned to both Construction Area 1 (former Soil Import area), and Construction Area 2 (former Construction Equipment area).

As shown in Table A1-2, model results for all pollutants at all averaging times are less than significant. Kern County is currently classified as non-attainment for PM_{2.5} (federal and state) and PM₁₀ (state only), and background concentrations exceed the most stringent ambient air quality standards (AAQS). Thus, while the modeled worst-case impact exceeds the standards, the modeled impact from the Project is less than the AAQS.

The modeling files will be provided electronically in a separate submittal to CEC.

**Table A1-1
 Maximum Daily and Annual Onsite Construction Emissions**

Activity	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO	ROG	NO _x	SO _x
Daily						
On-Road Total (lbs/day)	105.9	16.0	70.5	25.2	136.9	0.1
Off-Road Total (lbs/day)	202.3	69.1	168.2	52.7	253.5	0.3
Total Max. Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	308.2	85.1	238.7	77.9	390.4	0.5
Annual						
Total Max. Annual Emissions (tons/year)	27.4	8.1	29.6	9.6	48.1	0.1

Source: HECA Project

Notes:

- a Total emissions were based on hours of equipment operation in a given day. Daily average hours of operation are shown in Appendix D.
- b Worst-case annual emissions were estimated by summing emissions for each 12-month period (i.e., Months 1 to 12, 2 to 13, etc.) during the 49-month construction period and taking the maximum emissions for the worst 12-month period (i.e., Months 20 to 31 for CO, ROG, SO_x, and NO_x).
- c The worst-case monthly and annual emissions varied by pollutant. For PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, the worst month was Month 6, and the worst year was Months 1 through 12. For all other pollutants, the worst month was Month 24, and the worst year was Months 20 through 31. Results are presented for a given pollutant's worst month and year.

lbs/day = pounds per day

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter

CO = carbon monoxide

ROGs = reactive organic gases

NO_x = nitrogen oxides

SO_x = sulfur oxides

**Table A1-2
 Maximum Modeled Criteria Pollutant Impacts Due to Construction Emissions**

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum Modeled Impact ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Background ¹ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Maximum Total Predicted Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Most Stringent AAQS ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	UTM Coordinates	
						East (m)	North (m)
Construction Impacts							
CO	1 hour	96.3	4,581	4,677	23,000	284,150.0	3,911,750.0
	8 hour	25.3	2,485	2,510	10,000	283,966.1	3,911,900.0
NO ₂	1 hour ^{2,3}	141.0	140	281	339	284,200.0	3,911,550.0
	Annual ²	3.2	26	29	57	283,971.9	3,912,149.9
PM ₁₀ ⁴	24 hour	48.8	263.6	312	50	283,967.8	3,911,974.9
	Annual	2.1	55.3	57	20	283,971.9	3,912,149.9
PM _{2.5} ⁴	24 hour	11.5	195.5	207	35	283,967.8	3,911,974.9
	Annual	0.6	21.9	23	12	283,971.9	3,912,149.9
SO ₂	1 hour ³	0.2	41.9	42	655	284,150.0	3,911,750.0
	3 hour	0.1	26.0	26	1,300	284,000.2	3,912,084.5
	24 hour	0.03	13.1	13	105	283,969.6	3,912,049.9

Source: HECA Project

Notes:

- 1 Background Concentrations are maximum concentrations from the last 3 years of available EPA AirData and/or CARB data as presented in Section 5.1.1.2 of the AFC Amendment.
- 2 Results for NO₂ during construction used PVMRM with ambient O₃ data.
- 3 Although there are NAAQS for SO₂ 1 hour, NO₂ 1 hour these are statistical standards therefore impacts from construction activities are only compared to the CAAQS due to the infrequent nature of the construction activities.
- 4 PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} background levels exceed ambient standards.

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

AAQS = Ambient Air Quality Standard

CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standards

CARB = California Air Resources Board

CO = carbon monoxide

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NO₂ = nitrogen dioxide

O₃ = ozone

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter

PVMRM = Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method

SO₂ = sulfur dioxide

UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator

WORKSHOP REQUEST

- A2. *Regarding Data Request A18 – Please provide maps that show the potential BNSF and UP routes for coal transport and provide a description of the methods and means (GIS, Google Earth, etc.) used to develop the rail travel distances used this data response.***

RESPONSE

Please refer to the Applicant's responses to Data Requests A124 and A125. These responses provide maps of delivery routes for both Alternatives, and a discussion of how the rail lengths were determined.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

- A3. Regarding Data Request A26 – For fugitive dust emissions our calculations for road dust do not match those provided in Volume II, Appendices, Construction Emissions Table A6 page 17 of 22 and Table A7 page 18 of 22. Energy Commission staff has provided an attached spreadsheet with fugitive dust calculations, using the input assumptions provided in the data response. Please review and correct the fugitive dust emissions calculations where necessary.**

For the off-road equipment, Energy Commission staff cannot follow the methods used to determine the emissions factors; in this case the applicant's values seem high.

The emissions factors should change for each year based on change in the fleet composition and the same values are used for every year from 2014 through 2033. When Energy Commission staff used OFFROAD2011 to get a weighted hourly emissions factor (using the 150 hp grader as an example) we obtained a lb/hp value of 0.007888 for a 175 hp model (closest to 150 hp) vs. the applicant's value of 0.01965.

The applicant's value of 0.01965 would correspond to a gram/bhp value of 8.9 which is well above Tier 1 levels of 6.9 g/bhp and by 2014 the average population should be much better than Tier 1; whereas Energy Commission staff's determined value would be 3.57 g/bhp which is a more realistic value for a mix of engines (Tier 1 through 3) in 2014. Specifically, the inputs we used in the Access (.mdb) based OFFROAD2011 model are as follows.

- **Year 2014**
- **Baseline (not Scenario - although results are same for both)**
- **San Joaquin Valley Air Basin**
- **Do not show fleet specific emissions**
- **Select Emissions for Individual Vehicle Types (graders selected)**
- **Do not show emissions by engine model**
- **Select horsepower categories (selected 120 and 175)**

Then using the output the emissions (tons/year) were divided by the activity (hours) and the average horsepower to determine the emissions factor per horsepower.

Energy Commission staff will need to understand the procedures used by the applicant to understand why the off-road emissions values seem so high in the A26 response.

RESPONSE

Please see Appendix B for OEHI's responses to Workshop Requests.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

- A4. Regarding Data Request A28. Still looking for assumptions, if any, for emissions control for operation (or long-term construction) equipment that will not have stationary source permits. Specifically, does Oxy have an emissions reduction policy/plan/goals for the reduction of emissions from drill rig engines, including work over rigs, over time? If not, does Oxy just plan to have their drilling contractors abide by the CARB Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP)?**

RESPONSE

Please see Appendix B for OEHI's responses to Workshop Requests.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

- A5. *Regarding Data Request A33c. Energy Commission staff has been notified by the applicant that additional information on sulfur content question would be forthcoming.***

RESPONSE

Please see Appendix B for OEHI's responses to Workshop Requests.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

- A6. *Regarding Data Request A38. Energy Commission staff has been notified by the applicant that a revised emissions estimate for operations was being performed and would be forthcoming.***

RESPONSE

Please see Appendix B for OEHI's responses to Workshop Requests.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A7. Question related to data responses and discussions:

Further review of the data in the visual resources section provided for the cooling towers showed a 25 percent drop in flow at the lowest of the ambient temperatures without a reduction in the number of operating cells. This is either an error and the number of operating cells (i.e. fans on) should be reduced or it would have to be assumed that the towers have two speed fans and several cells are operating with fans at half speed.

Energy Commission staff understands the issue of retaining water temperature high enough so areas around the air inlets don't freeze when the wet bulb temperature is below freezing, but for our plume analysis we need to understand if the flow is reduced in a number of cells or turned off entirely in 3 cells at the lowest ambient temperature condition and at what point the reduction in cells, or the shifting to half speed operation occurs so we can interpolate for the range of ambient conditions being modeled.

RESPONSE

The Applicant notes that the Hydrogen Energy California (HECA) Project's cooling towers have fixed-speed fans, and during normal ambient conditions, all towers and fans will be operating. During periods of extreme low temperature, one or more of the fans can be shut down so that the cooling water temperature remains above 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Technical Area: Biological Resources

Author: Amy Golden

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A8. For the carbon dioxide pipeline route, habitat impact acreages were calculated as 0.11 acres of permanent impact and 28.89 acres of temporary impact. Of this acreage, what is the impact acreage of the CO₂ pipeline route that would occur on Elk Hills Oil Field (EHOF)? What is the acreage of the carbon dioxide route that would occur outside of the EHOF?

RESPONSE

Please see Appendix B for OEHI's responses to Workshop Requests.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

- A9. Since Occidental Petroleum will construct, own, operate and perform maintenance (O&M) activities along the pipeline, what is the expected level of O&M vehicle travel (number of vehicles, times per year, pipeline replacement needs etc.)? Does this impact calculation include impacts for a maintenance road and if so, temporary or permanent impacts? Please discuss whether the maintenance road would be gravel or paved and whether the road would be open for public access.**

RESPONSE

Please see Appendix B for OEHI's responses to Workshop Requests.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A10. For the transmission line route, habitat impact acreages were calculated as 0.15 acres of permanent impact and 22.7 acres of temporary impact that include a temporary impact acreage for a 25-foot-wide maintenance road. Where was the impact for the proposed switchyard station included? What are the proposed location(s) for the PG&E switchyard? Since PG&E will perform O&M on the transmission line, what is the expected level of O&M vehicle travel (number and types of service vehicles, how many times per year, etc.)?

RESPONSE

The PG&E switching station would be at the eastern terminus of the transmission line route, entirely within a field that is currently used for alfalfa cultivation. The entire switchyard is located within the area surveyed for sensitive biological resources (Biological Resource Study Area [BRSA]). However, because the switching station would be constructed by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), the Applicant did not include the switching station footprint in the impacted acreage calculations. As requested by the CEC, the Applicant is in the process of reviewing the switching station requirements, and if necessary, will prepare an impact analysis for the switching station and potential transmission grid improvements; this analysis will be submitted to the CEC as soon as it is completed.

It is anticipated that annual maintenance of the electrical transmission line will be provided for under an agreement between PG&E and the Project. The electrical transmission line is located entirely within areas that are actively farmed or are developed. Most of the maintenance will be routine, and can be scheduled during periods when damage to the crops and land can be minimized. Maintenance activities will be conducted by personnel trained to be aware of the presence of sensitive wildlife. Although maintenance activities on the transmission line will be performed by PG&E staff, and have not been finalized to date, the Applicant anticipates that maintenance activities will be conducted 1 to 3 times per year, with one Class 2 truck and one manlift.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A11. Since the potable water pipeline route and transmission line would be built in the same corridor, would the same maintenance road be used for both linear facilities? If so, please provide combined vehicle O&M maintenance needs on service road for both the transmission line and potable water line, since PG&E would maintain the transmission line portion and HECA would maintain the potable water route portion.

RESPONSE

The same existing maintenance road will be used for the potable water line and the transmission line. See response to Workshop Request A10 for information on PG&E's maintenance activities on the transmission line.

HECA will own, operate, and maintain the approximately 1-mile-long potable water pipeline. It is anticipated that HECA maintenance activities on the potable water pipeline will be conducted 1 to 3 times per year with two Class 2 trucks. Maintenance activities on the pipeline would include:

- Annual reconnaissance of the pipeline right-of-way
- Annual inspection and exercising (opening and closing for one cycle) of valves, as necessary
- Annual vegetation removal, re-grading, and application of dirt for the access road after wet
- Periods and pipe work, as necessary
- As determined necessary by routine inspection, replacement of pipeline components (lining and coating, valves, and joints)

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A12. For the natural gas pipeline route, habitat impact acreages were calculated as 2.2 acres of permanent impact and 49.8 acres of temporary impact. Were impacts for a maintenance road included in these calculations and if so, permanent or temporary? Since PG&E will own and perform O&M on the pipeline, what is the expected level of O&M vehicle travel (number and types of service vehicles, times per year, etc.)? Please discuss whether the maintenance road would be gravel or paved and whether the road would be open to public access.

RESPONSE

The entire length of the natural gas pipeline route is paralleled by existing unimproved roads. No new roads and no improvements to the existing roads are proposed as part of the HECA Project. All temporary construction access impacts were included in the temporary impact calculations.

Although maintenance activities on the natural gas pipeline will be performed by PG&E staff and have not been finalized to date, HECA anticipates that maintenance activities will be conducted 1 to 3 times per year with one Class 2 truck. No new roads or improvements to the existing roads are proposed as part of the HECA Project.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A13. As discussed in Section 5.0 of Appendix A-2, Biological Resources Study for Modified Alignment of CO₂ Supply Line, please provide a copy of Oxy's 12-year site-wide maintenance Streambed Alteration Agreement.

RESPONSE

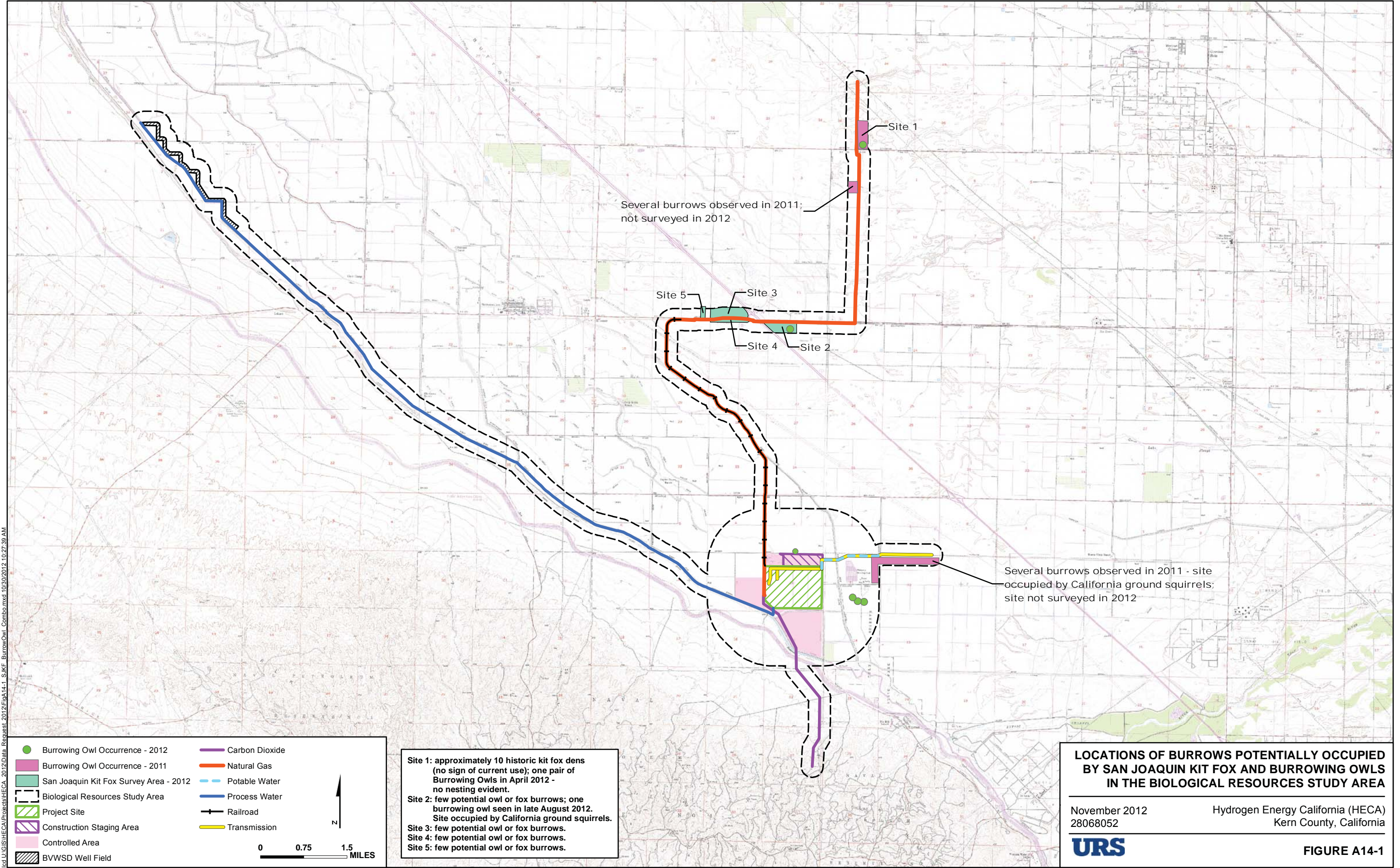
Applicant requests additional time to address this Workshop Request.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A14. Please provide a figure showing all collected kit fox sign GPS data, to date.

RESPONSE

Figure A14-1 illustrates the locations of burrows identified within the BRSA that could potentially be occupied by kit fox or burrowing owls. No kit fox signs (tracks, scat, prey remains) have been observed in the BRSA for the HECA Project.



Ed U:\GIS\HECA\Projects\HECA_2012\FigA14-1_SJKF_BurrowOwl_Comb.mxd 10/30/2012 10:27:39 AM
 Source: USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles: Buttonwillow, published 1973 (rev 1976), East Elk Hills, published 1973 (rev 1977), Lokern, published 1973 (rev 1976), Tupman, published 1973 (rev 1977), West Elk Hills, published 1973 (rev 1976).

	Burrowing Owl Occurrence - 2012		Carbon Dioxide
	Burrowing Owl Occurrence - 2011		Natural Gas
	San Joaquin Kit Fox Survey Area - 2012		Potable Water
	Biological Resources Study Area		Process Water
	Project Site		Railroad
	Construction Staging Area		Transmission
	Controlled Area		
	BVWSD Well Field		

0 0.75 1.5
 MILES

Site 1: approximately 10 historic kit fox dens (no sign of current use); one pair of Burrowing Owls in April 2012 - no nesting evident.
Site 2: few potential owl or fox burrows; one burrowing owl seen in late August 2012. Site occupied by California ground squirrels.
Site 3: few potential owl or fox burrows.
Site 4: few potential owl or fox burrows.
Site 5: few potential owl or fox burrows.

Several burrows observed in 2011; not surveyed in 2012

Several burrows observed in 2011 - site occupied by California ground squirrels; site not surveyed in 2012

LOCATIONS OF BURROWS POTENTIALLY OCCUPIED BY SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOX AND BURROWING OWLS IN THE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES STUDY AREA

November 2012
 28068052

Hydrogen Energy California (HECA)
 Kern County, California

FIGURE A14-1

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A15. Regarding data response A44, please provide more clarification on the “previously vacated dens observed along Site 1 near Magnolia Rd” following USFWS’s San Joaquin Kit Fox Survey Protocol for the Northern Range (FWS 1999). Classify the dens as known, potential, atypical, or natal/non-natal and describe the sign observed to determine den status.

RESPONSE

The potential den observed at Site 1 near Magnolia Road (see Figure A14-1) had no kit fox sign, and did not appear to have been occupied within the past 5 years, based on the lack of disturbance and vegetation associated with the soil surrounding the potential den opening.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A16. Please provide a draft Revegetation Plan for areas that would be temporarily disturbed during construction. Please identify performance standards, success criteria, and a monitoring plan to determine the effectiveness of the revegetation activities.

RESPONSE

The Applicant will prepare and submit a draft Revegetation Plan for the following locations within the HECA Project area:

- Natural gas pipeline (Site 1 adjacent to Magnolia Road)
- Natural gas pipeline (Sites 2 through 5 adjacent to SR 58) subject to landowner approval

The remaining temporary disturbance areas within the HECA Project area are currently in cultivation, or are currently part of actively used roads, parking areas, or other facilities that would not be appropriate for revegetation.

The Applicant will submit the draft plan concurrent with the submittal of the 401 Water Quality Certification/Waste Discharge Requirement application.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A17. Provide status update on mitigation.

RESPONSE

The Applicant proposes to acquire mitigation credits from the Kern Water Bank Authority's mitigation bank to mitigate for impacts to habitats potentially used by listed wildlife species. In addition, HECA would develop a plan, in coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game and the CEC, to mitigate the permanent loss of cultivated lands used by foraging Swainson's hawks. This mitigation may include planting trees that would provide future nesting sites, and maintaining current agricultural land uses within the Controlled Area.

Technical Area: Cultural Resources

Authors: Gabriel Roark, Elizabeth A. Bagwell

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A18. All responses to these Data Requests containing references to specific archaeological site locations or information, or resources of concern to Native Americans, must be submitted under a request for confidentiality.

Regarding Data Requests A68–71: During the September 27, 2012, data requests workshop, the applicant and staff discussed an alternate approach to addressing data requests A68–71. The applicant pointed out that data requests A68–71 ask the applicant to implement a combined presence/absence-test excavation program to locate and determine the significance of a privy suspected to be located at historic archaeological site HECA-2010-2. The applicant inquired whether a presence/absence study could be conducted to locate the privy and, if found, prepare a research design and carry out a test excavation at a later time to determine the significance of the archaeological find. Staff finds this approach agreeable, but during the workshop cautioned the applicant that separating the presence/absence phase from evaluative test excavation could result in delays to the environment review process. The applicant perceives a schedule gain in conducting a presence/absence investigation—should a privy not be found—in that the work plan for such a study is typically less involved than research designs for test excavations.

Staff concurs with the applicant that they may conduct a presence/absence investigation at HECA-2010-2 with the following provisions:

- 1. Prepare a succinct work plan to determine whether buried privy or refuse pits are present in that portion of HECA-2010-2 within the archaeological resources study area. The work plan should be prepared by a historical archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior’s professional standards for archaeologists (see Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 61). The work plan must include the following elements:**
- 2. A statement of methods.**
- 3. A figure that shows the contents of the Sketch Map on an aerial photographic base at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet. The archaeological resources study area should be depicted on this figure.**
- 4. The preparer’s resume and the resumes of other key staff that are expected to implement the work plan.**
- 5. Upon staff’s approval of the research design described immediately above, please implement the archaeological investigation consistent with the approved work plan.**
- 6. Following completion of the archaeological investigation, please provide a memorandum that identifies the methods employed and results of the investigation. The report shall contain the following:**

- **A description of the work plan and the methods employed during the study.**
 - **A description of the study results.**
 - **A location map on the East Elk Hills 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.**
 - **A Sketch map that depicts the sampling locations and the location of any newly identified archaeological features.**
 - **Revised 2010 DPR 523 forms and a 2012 update.**
- 7. Should the presence/absence excavation locate a privy or other archaeological feature, the applicant shall implement the actions described in Data Requests A69–71.**

RESPONSE

As discussed in the workshop, there may not have been a privy and/or trash pit present at historic archaeological site HECA-2010-2. As indicated in the revised Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) form, in situ sewer pipe was identified in the northwestern corner of the foundation at the time of recordation. Furthermore, massive grading has occurred since the recording of the resource, resulting in the complete removal of the foundation that was the primary feature of the site. This grading also increased the likelihood that any associated features may have been eradicated, or at least substantially impacted. Therefore, the Applicant appreciates the CEC's concurrence that a subsurface survey be conducted initially, and if historic features are found and the identified feature(s) cannot be avoided, then a research design will be prepared and a test excavation will be implemented at a later time to determine the significance of the identified archaeological feature. As indicated in the workshop, the Applicant does not currently have access to the property containing HECA-2010-2, and therefore cannot implement the investigation at this time. The Applicant will submit the requested archaeological subsurface survey work plan at a later date, once site access is obtained.

In review of the Workshop Request A19, the Applicant requests the following modifications shown in tracked changes (underline/strikeout) to the outlined provisions:

Regarding No. 1: The work plan should be prepared by under the direction of a historical archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional standards for archaeologists.

Regarding No. 5: Upon staff's approval of the ~~research design~~-work plan described immediately above, please implement the archaeological investigation consistent with the approved work plan.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A19. Regarding Data Requests A72–75: During a September 20, 2012 site visit with the applicant, an applicant’s representative stated that the applicant would like to demolish two historic structures in the Controlled Area, MR 7 and MR 9. In responses to data requests A72–75, the applicant earlier stated that no ground disturbance would occur at MR 7 and MR 9. Please confirm that there will be no ground disturbance at MR 7 and MR 9.

RESPONSE

These structures will not be demolished. Previous responses to Data Requests A72-A75 are accurate. Although they will not be demolished, it should be noted herein that these structures were not found to be historic (JRP 2012 Appendix G to the Amended AFC).

Technical Area: Land Use

Author: Jonathan Fong

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A20. In Section 2 “Project Description” of the Amended AFC, Table 2-1 “Disturbed Acreage” includes temporary and permanent disturbance associated with the HECA project. Please verify that the Table 2-1 is consistent with the proposed rail line design as depicted in the Applicant Responses to Energy Commission data requests.

RESPONSE

The industrial railroad spur route presented in the Applicant’s responses to CEC Data Requests is the same route as presented in the Confidential Railroad and Natural Gas Linears document submitted in May 2012 with the Amended AFC, and is consistent with Amended AFC Table 2-1.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A21. In Section 5 “Land Use and Agriculture” of the Amended AFC, Table 5.4-4 “Important Farmland in the Study Area” includes acreages of classified farmlands within a 1-mile radius of the project site and 0.25-mile radius of the associated linear facilities.

Energy Commission staff requests either a new table or a revision to Table 5.4-4 providing a breakdown of the impacts to classified farmlands based on the permanent disturbed acreage as determined in Table 2-1. This revision would allow staff to analyze the impacts to agricultural farmland as part of the HECA project.

RESPONSE

Presented in Table A21-1 is a breakdown of classified farmland areas in the study area that would permanently be disturbed by the Project, as described in Amended AFC Table 2-1.

**Table A21-1
 Permanent Disturbance to Farmland in the Study Area**

Farmland Map Category	Permanent Disturbance (acres)
Project Site	
Prime Farmland	453.0
Subtotal	453.0
Electrical Transmission Line	
Prime Farmland	0.17
Subtotal	0.17
Natural Gas Linear	
Farmland of Statewide Importance	0.23
Subtotal	0.23
BVWSD Well Field and Process Water Pipeline	
Prime Farmland	0.29
Subtotal	0.29
Potable Water Pipeline	
Subtotal	-
Railroad Spur	
Farmland of Statewide Importance	2.84
Prime Farmland	34.77
Semi-Agricultural and Rural Commercial Land	0.82
Vacant or Disturbed Land	0.02
Subtotal	38.46
Temporary Construction Areas	
Subtotal	-
OEHI CO₂ Pipeline	
Nonagricultural or Natural Vegetation	0.057
Prime Farmland	0.057
Subtotal	0.11

Notes:

BVWSD = Buena Vista Water Storage District

CO₂ = carbon dioxide

OEHI = Occidental of Elk Hills, Inc.

Technical Area: Traffic and Transportation

Author: John Hope

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A22. *Energy Commission staff is requesting from the applicant a record of conversation regarding their meetings with Caltrans and Kern County regarding the weight limits of the bridges. Essentially, Energy Commission staff requires clarification regarding weight limits on bridges. Staff needs information regarding whether or not bridges have the capability to support the weight of heavy trucks used to transport project components (e.g., turbines) to the site.*

RESPONSE

The Applicant engaged a specialized heavy haul contractor to evaluate the route from the Port of Stockton, and from rail off-loading near Buttonwillow to the Project Site. The evaluation concluded that the bridges have the capability to support the estimated heavy haul loads using specialized conveyance equipment.

Technical Area: Visual Resources

Author: Elliott Lum

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A23. Confirm whether the former Port Organics plant will be removed.

RESPONSE

The Port Organics plant will not be removed for the Project.

Technical Area: Socioeconomics
Authors: Aaron J. Nousaine

BACKGROUND

The Amended Application for Certification (AFC) presents the estimated direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of the Hydrogen Energy California (HECA) project derived from an application of the IMPLAN economic modeling software using economic data specific to Kern County for 2009. The AFC does not provide a clear explanation of the assumptions and input values used in the IMPLAN economic model. To undertake an independent assessment of the economic impacts of the proposed project, Energy Commission staff requires a complete project budget that identifies major expenditures for construction and operation of all major project components. This should include all aspects of both the HECA and the Occidental of Elk Hills, Inc. (OEHI) projects. It should also identify the value and percentage of total spending within each expense category that will be spent locally within Kern County.

The economic impact estimates in the AFC report indirect and induced construction and operations impacts as combined figures. For example, the AFC states on page 5.8-12 that the two projects combined will produce approximately \$1.67 billion in labor income, of which approximately \$294 million would represent the indirect and induced effects of construction related activities. To fully understand the economic impacts of the project it is necessary that the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts are reported independently, because each represents a different type of economic effect.

The AFC also does not report the estimated fiscal impacts of purchases associated with project operations and maintenance. According to the data provided on page 5.8-23 of the AFC, the HECA project is expected to generate approximately \$77.4 million in taxable sales (7.25 percent sales tax on \$1.06 billion worth of locally purchased materials) during project construction. However, no data is provided on the estimated amount of state and local sales taxes that are likely to be generated by project operations.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A24. To the extent possible, provide staff with detail regarding the anticipated project budget for construction, operations, and maintenance for both the HECA and OEHI projects. This should include details by expense category and estimated timelines for construction, operations and maintenance of each project component.

RESPONSE

The requested information is being submitted confidentially to CEC.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A25. Please provide clarification regarding the types of occupations associated with the craft labor estimates provided in Table 5.8-11 of the AFC. In particular, identify the occupations associated with Off-plot Construction Staff, Management, Engineering, Document Control, Subcontractors Staff, Commissioning, and Admin/Operating Staff. This should include a description of the work conducted by each type of worker and the identification of an associated SOC code, where applicable.

RESPONSE

Clarification on Staff Occupation Types:

- Off-Plot Construction Staff is expected to include similar occupations types to those listed for Management, Engineering, and Document Control.
- Management includes—but is not limited to—the following types of occupations: Construction Managers, Quality Assurance Managers, Social and Community Services Managers, Warehouse Managers, Purchasing Managers and Clerks, Miscellaneous Managers, Contract Administrators and Clerks, Cost Accountants, Financial Specialists, Auditors, Computer Support Specialists, Occupation Health and Safety Technicians, Cost Estimators, Schedulers, Compliance Officers, Security Guards, Human Resources Specialists and Assistants, and Office Clerks.
- Engineering includes Field Construction Engineers with expertise in the following types of occupations: Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Structural Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Instrument and Control Engineering, Quality Engineering, and Surveying.
- Document Control includes the following types of occupations: Technical Document Managers, Office Clerks, File Clerks, and Expediting Clerks.
- Subcontractor Staff is expected to include similar occupation types to those listed for Management, Engineering, and Document Control.
- Commissioning include, but is not limited to, the following types of occupations: Commissioning Manager, Commissioning Shift Supervisors, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Structural Engineering, Instrument and Control Engineering, DCS Commissioning Specialists, and Supplier Service Engineering.
- Admin/Operating Staff includes, but is not limited to, the following types of occupations: Facility Manager, Operations Shift Supervisors, Schedulers and Production Planning, Equipment Maintenance Technicians, Electrical Technicians, Instrument and Control Technicians, Warehouse Managers, Purchasing Managers and Clerks, Occupation Health and Safety Technicians, Human Resources Specialists and Assistants, Office Clerks, and Laboratory Technicians.

In addition to clarifying Off-Plot Construction Staff above, the following Table A25-1 provides the types of Off-Plot Construction Craft shown in Amended AFC Table 5.8-11.

Table A25-1
Preliminary Estimate of Off-Plot Construction Craft by Occupational Type

Job Category	Months after Construction Mobilization											
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Laborers	8	8	12	12	12	14	14	11	11	12	8	8
Operators	6	6	8	8	8	12	12	10	10	10	6	6
Linemen	0	0	8	8	8	10	10	6	6	6	6	6
Carpenters	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
Pipefitters	10	10	14	12	12	14	14	10	10	10	4	4
Off-Plot Construction Craft Total	26	26	44	44	44	54	54	39	39	40	26	26

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A26. Provide a complete list of operations workers by occupation type, including the number of workers needed in each category.

RESPONSE

Clarification on Operations Staff by Occupational Type is provided in Table A26-1.

**Table A26-1
Estimate of Operations Staff by Operational Type**

Occupational Type	Estimated Number of Workers
Management and Administration	6
Operations Crew	88
Production Planning	5
Equipment Maintenance	65
Instrument, Electrical, and Control Support	4
Material Coordinating, Inventory, and Procurement	9
Health, Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection	8
Administrative Support	9
Benefits and Human Resources	1
Training	2
Laboratory Functions	3
Total	200

Technical Area: Power Plant Reliability and Efficiency

Authors: Edward Brady, Shahab Khoshmashrab

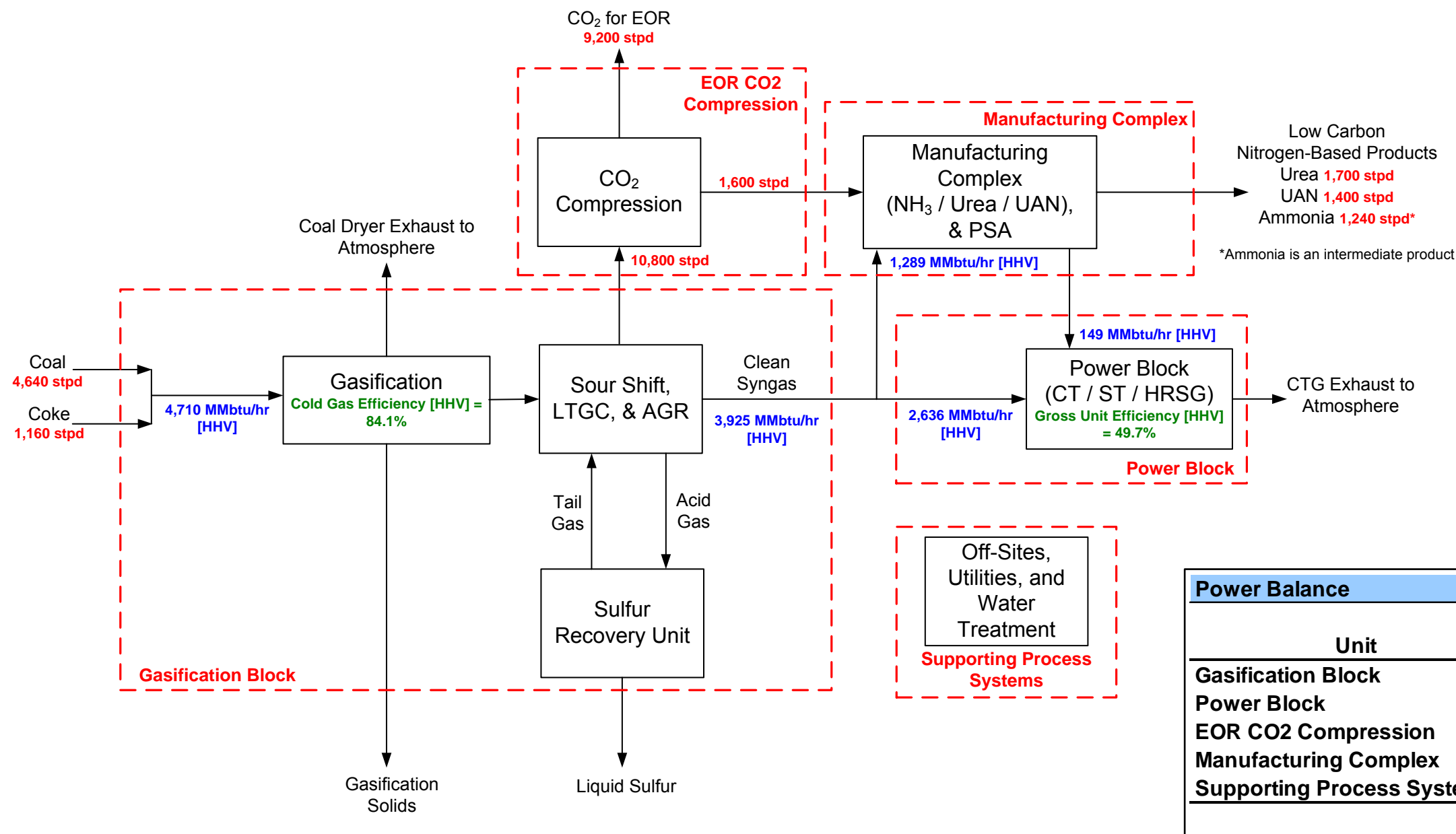
WORKSHOP REQUEST

A27. *Regarding Data Requests A14-A16, A90: Provide additional detail on heat and energy balances. Provide balances for four categories to address efficiency and production in each category.*

RESPONSE

The Applicant has prepared Figure A27-1 to provide additional detail on heat and energy balances for the four categories (i.e., Gasification Block, Power Block, Manufacturing Complex, and Enhanced Oil Recovery CO₂ Compression). This figure supplements the previous response provided to Data Request A14. The fuel energy content of the process streams flowing into and out of each block is shown. Also shown is the Gasification Block cold gas efficiency and the gross Power Block efficiency. Power generation and auxiliary load consumption are shown in the table included on Figure A27-1.

Simplified Block Flow Diagram with Energy Flows Maximum Power Production 97°F



Power Balance		
Unit	Auxiliary Load MWe	Generation MWe
Gasification Block	30	-
Power Block	12	405
EOR CO ₂ Compression	40	-
Manufacturing Complex	25	-
Supporting Process Systems	31	-
Total:	138	405

Source:
Fluor; Figure A14-2 Rev. B (16 Oct 12)



10/30/12 vs...T:\HECA-SCS 2012 Data Requests\DRs_workshop\FigA27-1_smp_block_flow_dia.al

Technical Area: Waste Management
Author: Ellie Townsend-Hough

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A28. *Provide update on discussions with Kern County and updates on how waste would be disposed.*

RESPONSE

HECA has scheduled a meeting with Kern County Planning Department staff to discuss waste management in early November 2012, and will provide further updates to the CEC following this meeting. HECA has contracted Charah, a coal combustion product management consultant, to assist in the identification of potential recycling opportunities. For 25 years, Charah has specialized in Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle gasification solids beneficiation to address the recycling needs of the coal gasification power industry (<http://charah.com/>).

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A29. Provide a white paper to describe potential uses for gasification solids.

RESPONSE

Applicant requests additional time to address this Workshop Request.

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A30. Provide a white paper with a table to verify the probability that the waste is nonhazardous.

RESPONSE

Applicant requests additional time to address this Workshop Request.

Technical Area: Public Health
Author: Alvin Greenberg

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A31. Regarding Data Request A105: Update the analysis provided to include all TACs, not just DPM.

RESPONSE:

The health risk assessment (HRA) conducted in response to Data Request A105 has been expanded to include all Project toxic air contaminants (TACs). The AERMOD, HARP On-Ramp and HARP models were used to conduct this analysis. The HRA included emissions from the diesel delivery trucks along Station Road, plus all onsite TAC emissions from both stationary and mobile sources. Alternatives 1 and 2 were modeled separately. The onsite sources were modeled using the same techniques as outlined in the 2012 Amended AFC. The offsite sources were modeled in the same manner as described in the Response to Data Request A105.

TAC emissions were updated to include the revised fugitive TAC emissions, as described in Response to Data Request A16. Two new fugitive sources were included in the modeling to account for fugitives from the CO₂ compression and Pressure Swing Absorber unit. Mercury emissions from the heat recovery steam generator and feedstock dryer were updated to incorporate the revised emissions described in Response to Data Request A135 for Mercury and Air Toxics Standard compliance. Ammonia emissions from the nitric acid unit were revised to incorporate newer vendor information. These emissions were included in Attachment 3 of the document “Correspondence with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and Notice of Incomplete Application,” docketed on September 18, 2012.

All sensitive and residential receptors identified in the 2012 Amended AFC were included in the HRA modeling. The HRA was conducted using maximum hourly and annual emissions for all TAC sources. All of the same AERMOD and HARP model settings—including the same meteorological data used in HRA modeling in the 2012 Amended AFC and Response to Data Request A105—were used in this HRA.

Dispersion modeling was performed using AERMOD to calculate the “X/Q” concentrations per source and receptor using a unit emission rate of 1 grams per second (g/s) for each source for both the 1-hour and annual averaging times. These files were converted with HARP On-Ramp for input into the HARP model. The HARP model was run to estimate the cancer health risk and the chronic and acute non-cancer health risk factors. The cancer risk was estimated based on a 70-year exposure, while the acute risk assumed exposure occurs over a 1-hour period, and chronic risk assumes an exposure over a 1-year period. The cancer risk is an over-estimation of potential impacts, because the project design life is only 25 years.

Table A31-1 presents the results of the HRA at the nearest sensitive or residential receptor. All health risks were predicted to be below the significance thresholds. The estimated cancer risk at all locations is below the significance criterion of 10 in 1 million; thus, the Project emissions are expected to pose a less-than-significant increase in terms of carcinogenic health risk. The estimated chronic and acute Total Hazard Indexes (THIs) are below the significance criterion of 1; thus, the Project emissions of noncarcinogenic TACs would not be expected to pose a significant risk.

The modeling files will be provided electronically in a separate submittal to CEC.

Table A31-1
Estimated Cancer Risk, Acute and Chronic Non-Cancer THI Due to HECA Operations at
Nearby Sensitive and Residential Receptors

Location	Cancer Risk		Chronic Non-Cancer Total Hazard Index		Acute Non-Cancer Total Hazard Index	
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Peak risk at a Residence	4.21	7.15	0.29	0.29	0.38	0.38
	excess risk in 1 million		total hazard index		total hazard index	
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 (m) easting northing	283,989	284,401	283,989	283,989	284,401	284,401
	3,910,951	3,912,477	3,910,951	3,910,951	3,912,477	3,912,477
Significance threshold	10 in 1 million		1		1	
Below significance?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes:

The cancer risk is based on a 70-year exposure.
 m = meters
 THI = total hazard index
 UTM = Universal Transverse Mercator

WORKSHOP REQUEST

A32. Regarding Data Request A106: For the transportation route from the Santa Maria refineries, conduct a diesel particulate matter HRA from the feedstock trucks and the impact on 1 sensitive receptor. Look at the whole route to select a sensitive receptor, but don't need to analyze all receptors. Model one receptor and explain what resources (e.g., Google Earth) were used to identify the receptor.

RESPONSE

Heavy-duty diesel trucks may pass by sensitive receptors on the transportation route between the Conoco Phillips Refinery in Nipomo, California, near Santa Maria, and the HECA facility, if this option is chosen for the Project's petroleum coke (petcoke) needs. Petcoke will not be transported by train for either alternative; therefore, the number of trucks transporting petcoke for either alternative is the same.

The route between the refinery and the HECA site would include travel on U.S. 101 south to CA 166 east, then to Interstate 5 north, to Stockdale Highway, and finally to Station Road into the HECA facility. Communities passed through would include Nipomo, Cuyama, Maricopa, and southwest Bakersfield. Three schools were identified using Google Earth and Google Maps near an intersection just east of the refinery along the truck route in Nipomo. The schools are Dana School, Little Bits Preschool, and Dayspring Preschool, all approximately 900 feet southwest of the Pomeroy Road and West Tefft Street intersection in Nipomo. These schools were the closest sensitive receptors located near a signalized intersection along the truck route.

An HRA for diesel particulate matter (DPM) was conducted to determine the potential increase in cancer risk due to emissions from the diesel petcoke delivery trucks to the three sensitive receptors near the intersection. The delivery trucks were modeled both while moving, and while idling at the intersection. It was conservatively assumed that trucks would idle for 2 minutes at Pomeroy and West Tefft, both when going to and coming back from the Project Site. This assumption is conservative, because the intersection is in a smaller community, and the signal is likely less than 1 minute long.

Emissions associated with delivery truck movement were calculated using heavy-heavy duty diesel truck emission factors from the CARB on-road emissions model EMFAC2007, and using the same calculation method as described in the 2012 Amended AFC. Emission factors were remodeled for the South Central Coast Air Basin. Emission factors from the model are provided in terms of grams per mile, which were converted to grams per second for the American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model (AERMOD) dispersion model, based on the distance traveled, the number of trucks and frequency of truck trips. Moving trucks were modeled using volume sources, while idling trucks were modeled using point sources. Transportation sources were modeled using the same techniques outlined in the Amended AFC, and previous responses to data requests, which follow San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) *Guidance for Air Dispersion Modeling and Volume II of the ISC User's Guide*. Emissions from moving trucks were spread evenly across all volume sources.

The HRA was conducted using the maximum annual DPM emissions from the delivery trucks. Five years of AERMET meteorological data were obtained from the Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District for the Santa Maria Airport surface station and the Vandenberg Air Force Base upper air station to represent meteorological conditions in the modeled area. The AERMOD model was used to estimate the maximum annual PM₁₀ concentration, from which the cancer risk factor was calculated. Even though attendance at the schools would be less than 10 years,

the cancer risk was estimated based on a 25-year exposure, which is the life of the Project. HRA calculations are presented in Table A32-1.

For carcinogenic health effects, an exposure is considered significant when the predicted increase in lifetime cancer risk exceeds 10 in 1 million (10×10^6). Table A32-2 presents the peak PM₁₀ annual concentration predicted with AERMOD and cancer risk due to Project-related petcoke truck DPM emissions at the maximally exposed school during operations. As shown in this table, the cancer risk from DPM at all three sensitive school receptors was predicted to be well below the cancer risk significance threshold. Therefore, the incremental cancer risk due to DPM emissions from the Project-related petcoke delivery trucks is considered less than significant.

The modeling files will be provided electronically in a separate submittal to CEC.

**Table A32-1
 HRA Calculations and Results**

DPM Cancer Risk Calculations		
Maximum annual PM ₁₀ concentration at sensitive receptor (school) south of intersection	6.20E-04	µg/m ³
Inhalation Cancer Potency Factor for diesel particulate matter (from OEHHA)	1.10E+00	(mg/kg-day) ⁻¹
Inhalation dose ¹	2.22E-06	mg/kg-day
Inhalation cancer risk ²	0.09	in 1 million

Notes:

1 Inhalation dose (mg/kg-day) = Annual conc * DBR * A * EF * ED * 1E-6 / AT

where

DBR = daily breathing rate (L/kg-day), used 95th percentile (high end) = 393 L/kg-day

A = Inhalation absorption factor (fraction of chemical absorbed), default = 1

EF = Exposure frequency (days/year) = 350 days/year

ED = Exposure duration (years), Project duration = 25 years

AT = Averaging time period over which exposure is averaged (days), default = 25,550 days

(e.g., 25,550 days for 70-year cancer risk)

2 Inhalation cancer risk = (Inhalation dose) * (cancer potency factor)

DPM = diesel particulate matter

HRA = health risk assessment

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

OEHHA = Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Table A32-2
Estimated PM₁₀ Concentration and Cancer Risk from DPM
Due to Offsite Diesel Truck Exhaust

Maximum Annual Modeled PM₁₀ Result (µg/m³)	DPM Cancer Risk	Significance Threshold	Location	Below Significance?
6.20E-04	0.09 in 1 million	10 in 1 million	Little Bits Preschool 255 Pomeroy Road, Nipomo, CA	Yes

Notes:

¹ DPM cancer risk is based on 25-year exposure.

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

DPM = diesel particulate matter

PM₁₀ = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

References:

SJVAPCD. *Guidance for Air Dispersion Modeling*. 2007.

USEPA. *User's Guide for the Industrial Source Complex (ISC3) Dispersion Models. Volume II-Description of Model Algorithms*. 1995.

APPENDIX A
(REVISED APPENDIX E-2 FROM AMENDED AFC)

Estimated Daily Maximum Construction Emissions of Criteria Pollutants (lbs/day)						
Activity	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}	CO	ROG	NO_x	SO₂
Project Construction Emissions						
On-Site Combustion Emissions						
Construction Equipment - On-road	4.72	4.25	63.46	23.48	131.41	0.13
Construction Equipment - Off-road	13.02	11.98	168.18	52.74	253.50	0.32
Worker Vehicles	0.00	0.00	4.82	0.37	0.39	0.008
Delivery Trucks	1.824	1.654	2.205	1.359	5.138	0.004
On-Site Fugitive Emissions						
Construction Equipment - On-road	9.10	0.91				
Construction Equipment - Off-road	1.35	0.13				
Worker Vehicles	1.09	0.11				
Delivery Trucks	89.19	9.08				
Construction Activity	187.87	57.02				
Subtotal of Project Emissions	308.2	85.1	238.7	77.9	390.4	0.5
Off-Site Construction Emissions						
Off-Site Combustion Emissions						
Worker Vehicles	0.16	0.08	369.57	11.37	44.24	0.437
Delivery Trucks	11.13	9.54	15.40	3.40	78.16	0.07
Off-Site Paved Road Fugitive Dust Emissions						
Worker Vehicles	0.35	0.09				
Delivery Trucks	14.00	3.44				
Subtotal of Off-Site Emissions	25.65	13.15	384.96	14.77	122.41	0.51
Total Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	334	98	624	93	513	1

Estimated Annual Maximum Construction Emissions of Criteria Pollutants (tons/yr)						
Activity	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}	CO	ROG	NO_x	SO₂
Project Construction Emissions						
On-Site Combustion Emissions						
Construction Equipment - On-road	0.78	0.70	8.32	3.07	17.22	0.02
Construction Equipment - Off-road	1.48	1.37	20.31	6.33	30.15	0.04
Worker Vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.05	0.05	0.001
Delivery Trucks	0.158	0.143	0.291	0.179	0.678	0.001
Linear Combustion Emissions	0.14	0.13	2.43	0.76	3.90	0.00
Subtotal of Project Combustion Emissions	2.57	2.34	32.02	10.39	52.01	0.06
On-Site Fugitive Emissions						
Construction Equipment - On-road	1.10	0.11				
Construction Equipment - Off-road	0.15	0.01				
Worker Vehicles	0.30	0.03				
Delivery Trucks	6.69	0.68				
Construction Activity	16.70	5.07				
Linear Fugitive Emissions	0.06	0.01				
Subtotal of Project Fugitive Emissions	27.58	5.91				
Subtotal of On-site Emissions (no linears)	27.37	8.12	29.59	9.64	48.11	0.06
Subtotal of Project Emissions	30.15	8.25	32.02	10.39	52.01	0.06
Off-Site Construction Emissions						
Off-Site Combustion Emissions						
Worker Vehicles	0.07	0.03	52.22	1.61	6.25	0.062
Delivery Trucks	1.01	0.86	2.03	0.45	10.32	0.01
Subtotal of Off-Site Combustion Emissions	1.07	0.90	54.25	2.06	16.57	0.07
Off-Site Paved Road Fugitive Dust Emissions						
Worker Vehicles	0.14	0.04				
Delivery Trucks	1.28	0.31				
Subtotal of Off-Site Fugitive Emissions	1.42	0.35				
Subtotal of Off-Site Emissions	2.50	1.25	54.25	2.06	16.57	0.07
Total Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/year)	33	9.5	86	12	69	0

Estimated Emissions of GHG Pollutants, Entire Construction Period				
(tons)				
Activity	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂e
Project Construction Emissions				
On-Site Combustion Emissions				
Construction Equipment - On-road	5,749.3	0.1	0.1	5,781.3
Construction Equipment - Off-road	9,143.5	1.6	0.2	9,243.2
Worker Vehicles	271.9	0.0	0.0	275.4
Delivery Trucks	388.2	0.0	0.0	390.0
Linear Combustion Emissions	2,682.5	0.3	0.0	2,701.6
Subtotal of Project Emissions	18,235.3	2.0	0.4	18,391.6
Off-Site On-Road Emissions				
Off-Site Combustion Emissions				
Worker Vehicles	15,381.0	3.6	1.8	16,023.5
Delivery Trucks	5,864.5	0.3	0.2	5,926.7
Subtotal of Off-Site Emissions	21,245.5	3.9	2.0	21,950.2
Total Maximum Daily Emissions (tons)	39,480.9	5.9	2.4	40,341.7

Estimated Emissions of GHG Pollutants, Entire Construction Period				
(metric tonnes)				
Activity	CO₂	CH₄	N₂O	CO₂e
Project Construction Emissions				
On-Site Combustion Emissions				
Construction Equipment - On-road	5,215.7	0.1	0.1	5,244.7
Construction Equipment - Off-road	8,294.8	1.4	0.2	8,385.2
Worker Vehicles	246.6	0.0	0.0	249.9
Delivery Trucks	352.2	0.0	0.0	353.8
Linear Combustion Emissions	2,433.5	0.3	0.0	2,450.9
Subtotal of Project Emissions	16,542.8	1.8	0.3	16,684.5
Off-Site On-Road Emissions				
Off-Site Combustion Emissions				
Worker Vehicles	13,953.4	3.3	1.7	14,536.2
Delivery Trucks	5,320.2	0.2	0.2	5,376.6
Subtotal of Off-Site Emissions	19,273.6	3.5	1.8	19,912.9
Total Maximum Daily Emissions (tonnes)	35,816.4	5.3	2.2	36,597.4

CO2 MONTHLY EMISSIONS (lbs/day)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49			
ON-SITE	CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES																																																				
	On-Road Vehicles																																																				
	18 cy fill mat haul truck	0	0	2,861	2,861	5,722	5,722	5,722	5,722	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	858	858	858	858	286	286	286	286	0	0	0	0	0			
	Bus	572	572	572	572	858	858	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861	2,861		
	Concrete Pumper Truck	0	0	0	0	0	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dump Truck	858	1,444	1,444	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)	0	0	0	0	0	649	649	649	649	649	649	649	1,298	1,298	1,298	1,298	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596			
	Service Truck - 1 ton	572	572	572	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572	572		
	Pile Driver Truck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Truck - Fuel/Lube	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272		
	Tractor Truck 5th Wheel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	680	680	680	680	680	816	952	1,088	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401	3,401			
	Trucks - 3 ton	286	286	286	286	286	572	572	572	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144			
	Truck - Water	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858		
	OFF ROAD VEHICLES																																																				
	Air Compressor 185 CFM	214	214	214	214	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320		
	Air Compressor 750 CFM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Articulating Boom Platform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bob cat loader	0	0	0	168	168	168	168	168	672	672	672	672	672	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	504	
	Bulldozer D10R	4,584	4,584	4,584	3,056	3,056	3,056	3,056	3,056	1,528	1,528	1,528	1,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bulldozer D6C	1,164	1,164	1,164	1,164	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	776	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388		
	Concrete Trowel Machine	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138			
	Concrete Vibrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cranes - Mobile 35 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	215	215	862	862	862	862	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508			
	Cranes - Mobile 45 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	
	Crane - Mobile 65 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	345	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381		
	Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	482	964	964	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446	1,446		
	Diesel Powered Welder	481	481	721	961	961	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507			
	Excavator - Backhoe/loader	14,837	14,837	14,837	14,837	8,478	8,478	4,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Excavator - loader	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	636			
	Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)	0	431	431	431	1,292	1,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)	0	0	0	0	0	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901	901			
	Fired Heaters (2,000 BTU)	0	0	0																																																	

N2O	MONTHLY EMISSIONS (lbs/day)																																																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
ON-SITE	CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES																																																
	On-Road Vehicles																																																
	18 cy fill mat'l haul truck																																																
	Bus																																																
	Concrete Pumper Truck																																																
	Dump Truck																																																
	Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)																																																
	Service Truck - 1 ton																																																
	Pile Driver Truck																																																
	Truck - Fuel/Lube																																																
	Tractor Truck 5th Wheel																																																
	Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton																																																
	Trucks - 3 ton																																																
	Truck - Water																																																
	Off Road Vehicles																																																
	Air Compressor 185 CFM																																																
	Air Compressor 750 CFM																																																
	Articulating Boom Platform																																																
	Bob cat loader																																																
	Bulldozer D10R																																																
	Bulldozer D6C																																																
	Concrete Trowel Machine																																																
	Concrete Vibrators																																																
	Cranes - Mobile 35 ton																																																
	Cranes - Mobile 45 ton																																																
	Crane - Mobile 65 ton																																																
	Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap																																																
	Diesel Powered Welder																																																
	Excavator - Backhoe/loader																																																
	Excavator - Earth Scraper 637																																																
	Excavator - loader																																																
	Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)																																																
	Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)																																																
	Fired Heaters (2,000 BTU)																																																
	Forklift																																																
	Fusion Welder																																																
	Heavy Haul / 600 tn Crane																																																
	Heavy Haul / 1,000 tn Crane																																																
	Light Plants																																																
	Man lifts - telescoping																																																
	Man lifts - scissor																																																
	Portable Compaction Roller																																																
	Portable Compaction - Vibratory Plate																																																
	Portable Compaction - Ram																																																
	Pumps																																																
	Portable Power Generators																																																
	Truck Crane - Greater than 300 ton																																																
	Truck Crane - Greater than 200 ton																																																
	Vibratory Roller Ingersoll-Rand 20 ton																																																
	WORKER VEHICLES																																																
	Personal commuting vehicles																																																
	DELIVERY TRUCKS																																																
	Light delivery truck (e.g. Fed-Ex)																																																
	Heavy delivery truck (e.g. flat beds carrying construction eqp)																																																
	Import fill trucks																																																
	ONSITE TOTAL (lbs/day)																																																
	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01
OFF-SITE	WORKER VEHICLES																																																
	Personal commuting vehicles																																																
	DELIVERY TRUCKS																																																
	Light delivery truck (e.g. Fed-Ex)																																																
	Heavy delivery truck (e.g. flat beds carrying construction eqp)																																																
	Import fill trucks																																																
	LINEARS																																																
	ON ROAD																																																
	Dump Truck																																																
	Service Truck (MHD-DSL)																																																
	Pipe Haul Truck and Trailer (HHDT-DSL)																																																
	3/4 Ton Pickup (MHD-DSL)																																																
	Truck - water																																																
	OFF ROAD																																																
	Air Compressor (185 CFM)																																																
	Bore Machine (Hydraulic)																																																
	12 Ton Hydra Crane																																																
	Backhoe/loader																																																
	Excavator - Trencher																																																
	Forklift																																																
	Welding Generator																																																
	3 to 5 Ton AC Roller																																																
	Pipe Bending Machine																																																
	RAIL																																																
	AIR COMPRESSOR 185																																																
	BOOM TRUCK 12 TON																																																
	CAT 325 BACKHOE																																																
	CAT 330 BACKHOE																																																
	CAT DOZER D-9																																																
	CAT MODEL 12 MOTOR GRADER																																																
	CAT ROLLER-COMPACTOR 563																																																
	CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966																																																
	CAT SCRAPER 615																																																
	CRANE-ROUGH TERRAIN 45T																																																
	GENSET 5KW																																																
	JOHN DEERE TRACTOR 9400																																																
	PICK-UP CRAFT																																																
	PICK-UP OVERHEAD																																																
	RAIL BALLAST REGULATORY																																																
	RAIL CLIP MACHINE																																																
	RAIL MOVER-SHUTTLE WAGON																																																
	RAIL TAMPER																																																
	RAIL WELDER																																																
	RAMEX WALK BEHIND COMPACTOR																																																
	TRI-AXLE DUMP TRUCK																																																
	TRUCK FLATBED 14 FOOT																																																
	TRUCK TRACTOR																																																
	WATER TRUCK, 4M ON-ROAD																																																
	WELDING MACHINE 350 AMP																																																
	LINEARS TOTAL (lbs/day)																																																
	OFFSITE VEHICLES TOTAL (lbs/day)																																																
	TOTAL PROJECT (lbs/day)																																																
	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.4	4.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	

Notes:
1. According to schedules provided by Fluor, Linear construction (except rail) takes place in months 11-22.
2. According to schedules provided by Fluor, Rail construction occurs in months 13-17.

Table with 49 columns for months (1-49) and rows categorized by site type (ON-SITE, OFF-SITE) and activity type (CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES, WORKER VEHICLES, DELIVERY TRUCKS, LINEARS, ON ROAD, OFF ROAD, RAIL). Each row lists an equipment type and its monthly PM10 emissions in lbs/day.

Notes:
1. According to schedules provided by Fluor, Linear construction (except rail) takes place in months 11-22.
2. According to schedules provided by Fluor, Rail construction occurs in months 13-17.

Calculation of maximum short-term (daily) and annual emissions 10/26/2012

		PROJECT MONTHLY EMISSIONS (lbs/month)																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PROJECT EMISSIONS (on-site + linears)	CO	3,222	3,320	3,952	3,991	4,067	4,408	3,847	3,371	3,186	3,290	4,650	4,916	6,641	7,324	7,225	7,394	7,670	6,382	6,299	6,551	6,233	6,091	4,903	5,250	5,061	4,949	4,808
	CO2	703,040	719,044	830,245	828,597	800,494	859,890	733,697	600,356	555,736	546,695	784,578	827,886	1,247,557	1,329,371	1,356,321	1,356,399	1,413,544	1,114,617	1,110,530	1,172,230	1,117,660	1,097,139	880,652	936,225	916,053	881,339	845,114
	CH4	62	64	73	73	70	75	63	58	57	61	87	94	127	139	139	147	150	127	127	133	128	125	104	111	106	103	100
	N2O	13	13	15	15	15	16	14	12	11	11	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27	25	25	20	21	21	21	19
	NOx	6,550	6,711	7,829	7,819	7,657	8,282	7,121	5,796	5,326	5,286	7,469	7,879	11,316	12,114	12,101	12,084	12,612	10,347	10,259	10,813	10,275	10,061	8,056	8,590	8,374	8,080	7,745
	PM10 - comb + fug	6,508.2	6,699.8	6,779.6	6,151.7	6,015.1	6,033.1	5,285.1	2,936.5	2,909.3	2,359.4	1,999.4	1,483.1	4,881.1	3,659.0	2,114.3	1,538.6	1,562.8	1,198.5	1,183.4	1,230.8	1,179.8	1,169.4	977.7	1,030.5	1,016.7	999.7	997.4
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	1,772.1	1,800.1	1,873.1	1,683.5	1,554.7	1,592.8	1,472.8	1,133.5	1,106.3	931.6	880.7	721.0	1,494.2	1,278.1	965.4	783.0	807.2	675.8	664.6	693.9	658.0	644.9	517.7	553.8	535.2	523.5	508.9
	SO2	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9
	ROG	1,017	1,046	1,268	1,289	1,384	1,507	1,350	1,134	1,032	1,076	1,511	1,615	2,074	2,240	2,228	2,264	2,361	2,047	1,986	2,095	1,985	1,932	1,574	1,715	1,669	1,630	1,589
	CO2e	708,343	724,467	836,506	834,869	806,541	866,396	739,285	605,201	560,370	551,369	791,452	835,251	1,256,345	1,338,945	1,366,145	1,366,549	1,424,275	1,124,895	1,120,929	1,183,254	1,128,243	1,107,556	889,059	945,130	924,702	889,662	853,056

		12-month Rolling Emissions (tons/yr)																											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
PROJECT EMISSIONS (on-site + linears)	CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	27	28	30	32	33	34	36	37	39	39	38.98	38.19	37.00	36	
	CO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4395	4667	4973	5236	5499	5806	5933	6122	6408	6689	6964	7012	7066	6900	6676	6421	
	CH4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	N2O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	NOx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	44	47	49	51	54	55	56	59	61	64	64	64	64	63	61	59
	PM10 - comb + fug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.6	26.8	25.2	22.9	20.6	18.4	16.0	13.9	13.1	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.9	8.9	7.6	7.1	
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.8	
	SO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ROG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12.20	12.25	11.74	11.42	
	CO2e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4430	4704	5011	5276	5542	5851	5980	6171	6460	6744	7022	7071	7126	6905	6735	6479	

Construction days per month: 22

		ONSITE MONTHLY EMISSIONS (lbs/month)																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ONSITE EMISSIONS (no linears)	CO	3,222	3,320	3,952	3,991	4,067	4,408	3,847	3,371	3,186	3,290	4,650	4,916	6,641	7,324	7,225	7,394	7,670	6,382	6,299	6,551	6,233	6,091	4,903	5,250	5,061	4,949	4,808
	CO2	703,040	719,044	830,245	828,597	800,494	859,890	733,697	600,356	555,736	546,695	784,578	827,886	1,247,557	1,329,371	1,356,321	1,356,399	1,413,544	1,114,617	1,110,530	1,172,230	1,117,660	1,097,139	880,652	936,225	916,053	881,339	845,114
	CH4	62	64	73	73	70	75	63	58	57	61	87	94	127	139	139	147	150	127	127	133	128	125	104	111	106	103	100
	N2O	13	13	15	15	15	16	14	12	11	11	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	27	25	25	20	21	21	21	19
	NOx	6,550	6,711	7,829	7,819	7,657	8,282	7,121	5,796	5,326	5,286	7,469	7,879	11,316	12,114	12,101	12,084	12,612	10,347	10,259	10,813	10,275	10,061	8,056	8,590	8,374	8,080	7,745
	PM10 - comb + fug	6,508.2	6,699.8	6,779.6	6,151.7	6,015.1	6,033.1	5,285.1	2,936.5	2,909.3	2,359.4	1,999.4	1,483.1	4,881.1	3,659.0	2,114.3	1,538.6	1,562.8	1,198.5	1,183.4	1,230.8	1,179.8	1,169.4	977.7	1,030.5	1,016.7	999.7	997.4
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	1,772.1	1,800.1	1,873.1	1,683.5	1,554.7	1,592.8	1,472.8	1,133.5	1,106.3	931.6	880.7	721.0	1,494.2	1,278.1	965.4	783.0	807.2	675.8	664.6	693.9	658.0	644.9	517.7	553.8	535.2	523.5	508.9
	SO2	7	7	8	8	8	9	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9
	ROG	1,017	1,046	1,268	1,289	1,384	1,507	1,350	1,134	1,032	1,076	1,511	1,615	2,074	2,240	2,228	2,264	2,361	2,047	1,986	2,095	1,985	1,932	1,574	1,715	1,669	1,630	1,589
	CO2e	708,343	724,467	836,506	834,869	806,541	866,396	739,285	605,201	560,370	551,369	791,452	835,251	1,256,345	1,338,945	1,366,145	1,366,549	1,424,275	1,124,895	1,120,929	1,183,254	1,128,243	1,107,556	889,059	945,130	924,702	889,662	853,056

		12-month Rolling Emissions (tons/yr)																											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
ONSITE EMISSIONS (no linears)	CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	24	24	25	26.09	26.88	27.47	28	
	CO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4170	4119	4078	3993	3923	3893	3845	3861	3981	4132	4281	4433	4608	4766	4889	4981	
	CH4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
	N2O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	NOx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	39	39	38	38	37	37	37	37	38	39	40	41	43	44	45	46
	PM10 - comb + fug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.4	24.8	22.1	19.4	16.7	14.2	11.6	9.4	8.4	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	
	SO2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ROG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8.11	8.39	8.66	8.88	9.06
	CO2e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4203	4152	4110	4025	3955	3926	3878	3895	4016	4169	4320	4473	4651	4811	4935	5028	

Construction days per month: 22

		TOTAL MONTHLY EMISSIONS (lbs/month)																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
TOTAL EMISSIONS (on-site + linears + offsite)	CO	4,744	4,949	5,670	5,809	6,092	6,606	6,204	5,032	4,995	5,399	7,183	7,708	9,887	11,073	11,669	12,372	13,072	12,094	12,295	12,883	12,857	13,463	12,802	13,720	14,046	14,036	14,765
	CO2	1,388,652	1,417,953	1,539,984	1,550,723	1,548,297	1,628,932	1,522,341	931,547	905,178	933,158	1,223,453	1,298,709	1,774,386	1,918,227	2,030,943	2,096,875	2,206,334	1,945,691	1,976,634	2,079,830	2,061,216	2,133,033	1,981,527	2,107,495	2,151,011	2,128,874	2,200,002
	CH4	98	103	114	118	120	131	123	104	107	120	159	173	220	246	266	289	305	291	299	315	318	338	332	355	365	366	387
	N2O	35	37	41	42	45	48	48	36	38	42	54	59	68	77	88	96	104	109	113	120	123	133	136	146	153	153	16

Hydrogen Energy California, Kern County Power Project

Calculation of maximum short-term (daily) and annual emissions 10/26/2012

		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
PROJECT EMISSIONS (on-site + linear)	CO	5,185	5,206	4,968	4,840	4,426	4,305	4,173	3,853	3,464	3,485	3,662	3,384	2,860	2,484	2,407	1,437	1,437	1,338	939	800	726	510	
	CO2	910,216	901,616	849,028	809,862	732,331	709,759	688,585	628,670	573,042	569,938	595,888	557,441	469,766	397,598	384,283	222,503	222,493	201,234	150,808	129,251	116,660	84,708	
	CH4	106	105	100	96	88	85	82	76	66	66	69	63	51	46	45	30	30	30	18	15	14	9	
	N2O	20	20	18	17	16	15	15	13	12	12	12	12	10	8	8	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	
	NOx	8,382	8,324	7,837	7,482	6,761	6,557	6,354	5,780	5,241	5,238	5,511	5,159	4,367	3,691	3,595	2,058	2,058	1,870	1,383	1,188	1,074	795	
	PM10 - comb + fug	1,863.4	1,870.2	1,837.6	1,817.2	966.8	952.0	923.6	863.8	1,265.2	1,253.6	1,270.4	1,210.6	890.0	810.1	776.6	353.1	353.0	317.6	267.4	236.4	225.0	172.0	
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	762.2	766.4	740.9	727.3	474.6	463.4	449.3	410.5	418.2	419.5	438.8	411.3	335.5	292.2	284.4	155.7	155.7	143.0	106.1	91.9	84.7	62.6	
	SO2	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
	ROG	1,693	1,688	1,625	1,586	1,480	1,444	1,415	1,322	1,130	1,143	1,181	1,084	911	783	770	458	458	438	304	257	228	172	
	CO2e	918,660	909,963	856,806	817,263	739,019	716,209	694,806	634,294	578,153	575,014	601,197	562,328	473,842	401,124	387,689	224,549	224,539	203,152	152,170	130,393	117,693	85,447	
	Construction days per month:																							
	PROJECT EMISSIONS (on-site + linear)	CO	35	33	33	32	31	30	29	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	20	18	17	15	14	12	11
CO2		6198	5942	5809	5659	5439	5235	5030	4904	4723	4550	4407	4263	4043	3791	3599	3265	3010	2756	2487	2237	2009	1766	
CH4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N2O		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NOx		57	55	53	52	50	48	46	45	43	42	41	39	37	35	33	30	28	25	23	21	19	16	
PM10 - comb + fug		7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.4	
PM2.5 - comb + fug		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	
SO2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROG		11.14	10.80	10.59	10.39	10.08	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	4	
CO2e		6255	5998	5864	5712	5490	5284	5077	4950	4766	4591	4447	4302	4079	3825	3590	3294	3037	2780	2509	2257	2027	1782	
Construction days per month:																								
ON-SITE EMISSIONS (no linear)		CO	5,185	5,206	4,968	4,840	4,426	4,305	4,173	3,853	3,464	3,485	3,662	3,384	2,860	2,484	2,407	1,437	1,437	1,338	939	800	726	510
	CO2	910,216	901,616	849,028	809,862	732,331	709,759	688,585	628,670	573,042	569,938	595,888	557,441	469,766	397,598	384,283	222,503	222,493	201,234	150,808	129,251	116,660	84,708	
	CH4	106	105	100	96	88	85	82	76	66	66	69	63	51	46	45	30	30	30	18	15	14	9	
	N2O	20	20	18	17	16	15	15	13	12	12	12	12	10	8	8	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	
	NOx	8,382	8,324	7,837	7,482	6,761	6,557	6,354	5,780	5,241	5,238	5,511	5,159	4,367	3,691	3,595	2,058	2,058	1,870	1,383	1,188	1,074	795	
	PM10 - comb + fug	1,863.4	1,870.2	1,837.6	1,817.2	966.8	952.0	923.6	863.8	1,265.2	1,253.6	1,270.4	1,210.6	890.0	810.1	776.6	353.1	353.0	317.6	267.4	236.4	225.0	172.0	
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	762.2	766.4	740.9	727.3	474.6	463.4	449.3	410.5	418.2	419.5	438.8	411.3	335.5	292.2	284.4	155.7	155.7	143.0	106.1	91.9	84.7	62.6	
	SO2	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
	ROG	1,693	1,688	1,625	1,586	1,480	1,444	1,415	1,322	1,130	1,143	1,181	1,084	911	783	770	458	458	438	304	257	228	172	
	CO2e	918,660	909,963	856,806	817,263	739,019	716,209	694,806	634,294	578,153	575,014	601,197	562,328	473,842	401,124	387,689	224,549	224,539	203,152	152,170	130,393	117,693	85,447	
	Construction days per month:																							
	ON-SITE EMISSIONS (no linear)	CO	29	29	29	30	29	29	29	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	20	18	17	15	14	12	11
CO2		5092	5172	5215	5237	5183	5109	5030	4904	4723	4550	4407	4263	4043	3791	3599	3265	3010	2756	2487	2237	2009	1766	
CH4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N2O		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NOx		47	48	48	48	48	47	46	45	43	42	41	39	37	35	33	30	28	25	23	21	19	16	
PM10 - comb + fug		6.1	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.4	
PM2.5 - comb + fug		3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	
SO2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROG		9.26	9.41	9.52	9.64	9.63	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	4	4	4	
CO2e		5140	5221	5264	5286	5232	5157	5077	4950	4766	4591	4447	4302	4079	3825	3590	3294	3037	2780	2509	2257	2027	1782	
Construction days per month:																								
TOTAL EMISSIONS (on-site + linear + offsite)		CO	15,823	16,179	16,000	15,978	15,407	15,188	14,582	13,724	13,036	12,214	12,120	10,613	8,799	7,259	5,764	4,185	4,181	4,082	3,503	3,026	2,794	2,152
	CO2	2,349,090	2,381,788	2,336,529	2,310,359	2,213,533	2,178,940	2,099,283	1,972,980	1,880,368	1,773,350	1,765,726	1,575,658	1,328,783	1,113,117	924,789	687,847	687,296	666,038	593,410	530,157	498,072	413,595	
	CH4	413	422	418	418	405	399	382	361	342	318	313	271	222	183	141	108	107	107	91	78	72	55	
	N2O	176	181	180	181	177	175	167	158	153	140	137	118	97	79	57	45	45	45	41	36	33	26	
	NOx	11,335	11,316	10,837	10,494	9,755	9,539	9,280	8,641	8,066	7,962	8,202	7,703	6,757	5,942	5,675	4,066	4,066	3,877	3,369	3,134	3,001	2,671	
	PM10 - comb + fug	2,341.1	2,358.9	2,328.2	2,311.3	1,455.7	1,437.8	1,393.8	1,316.4	1,707.9	1,688.6	1,676.5	1,576.3	1,213.4	1,095.3	1,015.1	571.7	571.5	536.1	479.9	437.8	421.2	354.3	
	PM2.5 - comb + fug	945.5	953.3	928.5	916.0	661.6	649.3	630.0	585.4	589.8	581.8	598.2	557.2	467.3	411.3	388.0	252.7	252.6	239.9	201.1	183.1	174.2	147.5	
	SO2	24	24	24	23	22	22	21	20	19	18	18	16	13	11	9	7	7	7	6	5	5	4	
	ROG	2,085	2,090	2,029	1,993	1,882	1,844	1,800	1,690	1,489	1,476	1,505	1,371	1,158	994	937	607	607	587	447	390	356	287	
	CO2e	2,412,420	2,446,746	2,401,224	2,375,220	2,276,874	2,241,540	2,159,212	2,029,540	1,934,869	1,823,476	1,814,684	1,617,862	1,363,524	1,141,316	945,557	704,117	703,543	682,157	608,046	542,832	509,823	422,898	
	Construction days per month:																							
	TOTAL EMISSIONS (on-site + linear + offsite)	CO	81	82	84	86	88	89	89	90	89	88	88	85	82	77	72	66	61	55	50	44	39	34
CO2		12660	12748	12944	13110	13177	13236	13219	13215	13101	12913	12731	12419	11909	11274	10568	9757	8994	8238	7485	6763	6072	5392	
CH4		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
N2O		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
NOx		72	71	70	69	67	65	64	63	61	59	58	57	54	52	49	46	43	40	37	34	32	29	
PM10 - comb + fug		9.5	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.3	5.6	5.0	5.0	
PM2.5 - comb + fug		4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	
SO2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROG		12.95	12.70	12.57	12.45	12.21																		

ONSITE - 5 MPH			Distance Traveled (miles)				EF (lbs/mile)									
Onroad Vehicle	Fuel Type	Vehicle Type	Total	Dirt	Gravel	Paved	TOC	CO	NOx	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	PM _{2.5}	CO ₂	N ₂ O	CH ₄	CO _{2e}
Personal Commuting Vehicles	G/D	LDA/ LDT	0.22	0	0.22	0	0.0012	0.0154	0.0012	0.0002	2.43E-05	0.0001	2.57E+00	9.55E-05	1.90E-04	2.604
Light delivery truck (e.g. Fed-Ex)	D	LHDT	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.0011	0.0073	0.0174	0.0003	1.10E-05	0.0003	1.16E+00	6.61E-05	2.20E-05	1.178
Heavy delivery truck (e.g. flat beds carrying construction eqp)	D	HHDT	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.0271	0.0434	0.1010	0.0063	8.16E-05	0.0057	8.48E+00	1.10E-04	1.76E-04	8.515
Import Fill Trucks	D	HHDT	1.5	0.25	0.75	0.5	0.0271	0.0434	0.1010	0.0063	0.0001	0.0057	8.4774	0.0001	0.0002	8.5153

OFFSITE - 50 MPH			Distance Traveled (miles)				EF (lbs/mile)									
Onroad Vehicle	Fuel Type	Vehicle Type	Total	Dirt	Gravel	Paved	TOC	CO	NOx	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	PM _{2.5}	CO ₂	N ₂ O	CH ₄	CO _{2e}
Personal Commuting Vehicles	G/D	LDA/ LDT	39.8	-	-	39.8	0.0002	0.0065	0.0008	0.0001	7.72E-06	0.0000	8.04E-01	9.55E-05	1.90E-04	0.838
Light delivery truck (e.g. Fed-Ex)	D	LHDT	39.5	-	-	39.5	0.0003	0.0013	0.0116	0.0001	1.10E-05	0.0001	1.16E+00	6.61E-05	2.20E-05	1.178
Heavy delivery truck (e.g. flat beds carrying construction eqp)	D	HHDT	39	-	-	39	0.0017	0.0076	0.0377	0.0014	3.53E-05	0.0012	3.68E+00	1.10E-04	1.76E-04	3.721
Import Fill Trucks	D	HHDT	38.5	-	-	38.5	0.0017	0.0076	0.0377	0.0014	0.0000	0.0012	3.6832	0.0001	0.0002	3.7210

Onsite distance for worker vehicles based on parking areas of 100m x 250 m. Assume average one way trip is 175m, round trip of 350 m, or 0.22 miles.

Emission factors from EMFAC2007 (version 2.3) for year 2010

Emission factors for personal commuting vehicles are based on the assumption 50% LDA and 50% LDT

CH₄ and N₂O emission factor for personal commuting vehicles is based on the average factor for gasoline and diesel passenger vehicles from CCAR, GRP Version 3.0, Table C.5

CH₄ and N₂O emission factor for light delivery trucks is based on the factor for diesel light duty trucks from CCAR, GRP Version 3.0, Table C.5

CH₄ and N₂O emission factor for heavy duty trucks is based on the factor for diesel heavy duty trucks from CCAR, GRP Version 3.0, Table C.5

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number of Worker/ Day	34	59	79	101	149	188	224	301	335	403	500	559	663	777	935	1057
Avg Daily Vehicles/ Day	26	45	60	78	114	145	173	232	258	310	385	430	510	598	720	813
Light delivery trucks	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Heavy delivery trucks	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Import fill trucks	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Month	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Number of Worker/ Day	1154	1224	1289	1366	1432	1603	1723	1853	1970	1993	2192	2347	2423	2437	2461	2425
Avg Daily Vehicles/ Day	887	942	992	1051	1102	1233	1325	1425	1516	1533	1686	1805	1864	1874	1893	1865
Light delivery trucks	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Heavy delivery trucks	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Import fill trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Month	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Number of Worker/ Day	2403	2295	2172	2104	1912	1850	1570	1276	1011	688	549	548	548	507	430	394	297
Avg Daily Vehicles/ Day	1848	1765	1671	1618	1471	1423	1208	982	778	529	422	422	422	390	331	303	228
Light delivery trucks	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Heavy delivery trucks	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Import fill trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of workers per commuter vehicle = 1.3

Actual worker schedule data updated 4/3/12 with data from Table 2-28 HECA Manpower R5 04 02 12.xls

Vehicle occupancy rate is based on information from Section 2.0 Project Description.

Assumptions:

Assumed average distance traveled off site for all employees commuting will be 20 miles

times 2 for return trip = 40 miles

22 days per month of construction, average

CO₂ GWP (SAR, 1996) = 1

CH₄ GWP (SAR, 1996) = 21

N₂O GWP (SAR, 1996) = 310

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1 month of dirt moving
- 22 construction days per month
- 10 construction hours per day
- 19 M, moisture content of surface material (%) (average of soil borings taken onsite at 5 ft)
- 50 s, silt content of surface material (%) (from soil boring B-4)

Dirt Piling or Material Handling

$E = k \cdot 0.0032 \cdot (U/5)^{1.3} / (M/2)^{1.4}$ USEPA AP42 Chapter 13.2.4 (Aggregate Handling And Storage Piles)

- 0.35 k for PM₁₀
- 0.053 k for PM_{2.5}
- 6.25 U = Mean Wind speed (mph) average for Bakersfield Airport 2000-2004
- 19 M = Moisture content of surface material (%)
- 0.00006 lb of PM₁₀/ ton of material
- 0.00001 lb of PM_{2.5}/ ton of material

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Bob cat loader		0	4	0	1,207	1,034	1,034	805	805	12	12	12	12	10	8
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)		tons/day material handled:	0	0	0	0	0	1,609	1,609	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,448	1,810	1,810	2,069	2,069
Excavator - Backhoe/loader			3,620	3,620	3,620	4,138	4,138	3,218	3,218	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	1,448	1,810	1,810	2,069	2,069
Excavator - loader			3,620	3,620	2,414	2,069	2,069	1,609	1,609	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,448	905	905	0	0
TOTAL material handled			7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	2,896	2,715	2,715	3,103	3,103

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
			Bob cat loader		4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)		tons/day material handled:	5,431	5,431	4,827	4,827	4,827	4,827	4,827	4,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Backhoe/loader			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - loader			1,810	1,810	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL material handled			7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	0	0	0	0	7,241	7,241	7,241	0

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
			Bob cat loader		0	0	0	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)		tons/day material handled:	0	0	0	2,414	2,414	1,810	1,810	2,414	3,620	3,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Backhoe/loader			0	0	0	4,827	4,827	3,620	3,620	2,414	3,620	3,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - loader			0	0	0	0	0	1,810	1,810	2,414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL material handled			0	0	0	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	7,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Do not include capacity factor because emissions are based on material handled.

6,136 yd³/day
 135,000 yd³

7,241 ton/day
 159,300 tons

2,360 density of soil (lb/yd³)
 (USDA NRCS Physical Soil Properties from Kern County for Lockem-Buttonwillow clay)

Excavation Imported Fill: 850,000 Cubic yds
 500,000 Cubic yds

(assume 10% of entire site in any given month; with equipment present over 35 months, this is a conservative estimate of the max amount of material handled)

Scraping Emissions Factor

E = 0.058 lb TSP/ton material handled
 850,000 cubic yards, total excavation
 0.31 fraction of total excavation handled by scrapers
 1705 cubic yards per day, for all scrapers, based on 7 months of scrapers
 2012 tons/day

USEPA AP42 Chapter 11.9 (Western Surface Coal Mining), Table 11.9-4

0.31 ← fraction of all earth moving equipment in months 1-7 that are scrapers

TSP: 116.7 lb TSP/day
 fraction of TSP that is PM10: 0.489 from CEIDARS database for construction fugitives
 fraction of TSP that is PM2.5: 0.102 from CEIDARS database for construction fugitives

PM10: 57.1 lb/day
 PM2.5: 11.9 lb/day

Mitigation for watering: 61% (the emission factor does not account for soil moisture)
 Mitigated PM10: 22.3 lb/day
 Mitigated PM2.5: 4.6 lb/day

Grading Emissions Factor

To be used for all grading activities

E = 0.051(S)^{2.0} for particles ≤ 15 um
 E = 0.040(S)^{2.5} for TSP ≤ 30 um

USEPA AP42 Chapter 13.2.3 (Heavy Construction Operations), Table 13.2.3-1 - refers to
 USEPA AP42 Chapter 11.9 (Western Surface Coal Mining), Table 11.9-1

multiply PM15 equation by 0.60 for PM₁₀
 multiply TSP equation by 0.031 for PM_{2.5}
 S = mean vehicle speed (mph)

S = 5.5 mph
 2.84 lb ≤ 30 μm/VMT
 1.54 lb ≤ 15 μm/VMT

PM₁₀ = 0.93 lb PM₁₀/VMT
 PM_{2.5} = 0.09 lb PM_{2.5}/VMT
 Mitigated PM₁₀ = 0.36 lb PM₁₀/VMT
 Mitigated PM_{2.5} = 0.03 lb PM_{2.5}/VMT

percent of day operational: 0.5
 VMT: 27.5

the Cat Motor Grader Application Guide states typical operation speed is 4-7 mph; take midpoint of 5.5 mph

Equipment	Daily VMT	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	PM10 Emissions (lb/day)	PM2.5 Emissions (lb/day)
Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)	27,500	61%	9,928	0,943
Total			9.93	0.94

Formula based on lbs per VMT, not hours, so no capacity factor included.

Bulldozing/Earth clearing

E = 1.0(s)⁻²(M)^{1.4} for particles ≤ 15 um
 E = 5.7(s)⁻²(M)^{1.3} for TSP ≤ 30 um

USEPA AP42 Chapter 13.2.3 (Heavy Construction Operations), Table 13.2.3-1 - refers to
 USEPA AP42 Chapter 11.9 (Western Surface Coal Mining), Table 11.9-1, 11.9-3

multiply PM15 equation by 0.75 for PM₁₀
 multiply TSP equation by 0.105 for PM_{2.5}

50 s = Silt content (%)
 19 M = Moisture content of surface material (%)

4.30 lb/hr of PM₁₀
 1.42 lb/hr of PM_{2.5}
 4.30 lb/hr of PM₁₀ (mitigated)
 1.42 lb/hr of PM_{2.5} (mitigated)

Equipment	Hours per day	Activity Factor	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	PM10 Emissions (lb/hr)	PM10 Emissions (lb/day)	PM2.5 Emissions (lb/hr)	PM2.5 Emissions (lb/day)
Bulldozer D10R	6	100.0%		4.30	25.79	1.42	8.54
Bulldozer D6C	6	100.0%		4.30	25.79	1.42	8.54
Total				8.60	51.58	2.85	17.09

Covered Storage Piles

SCAQMD Table A9-9-E
 $E = 1.7 \cdot G^{1.5} \cdot (365-H)/235 \cdot I^{1.5} \cdot J$
 PM10 Emission factor from wind erosion of storage piles per day per acre
 50 G = Silt content (%)
 37 H = Mean number of days per year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation (from WRCC for Bakersfield Airport Station)
 I = Percentage of time that the unobstructed wind speed exceeds 12 mph at mean pile height (wind speed percentage and average 0.3 based on 2000-04 (5 yrs) of wind speed data as recorded at Bakersfield Airport station)
 0.5 J = Fraction of TSP that is PM₁₀ = 0.5
 0.791 lb PM₁₀/acre/day
 0.08 Mitigated lb PM₁₀/acre/day

Source	Quantity	Size of Pile (acre)	Hours/Day	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	PM10 Emissions (lb/hr)	PM10 Emissions (lb/day)	PM2.5 Emissions (lb/hr)	PM2.5 Emissions (lb/day)
Cover Storage Pile	25	0.25	24	90%	0.02	0.49	0.004	0.103

Pile size and number are assumed
 Assume PM2.5 is 20.8% of PM10

Travel onsite - paved and unpaved roads

USEPA AP42 Chapter 13.2.2 (Unpaved Roads)

$E = k \cdot (s/12)^a \cdot (W/3)^b$

Size specific emission factor for vehicle travel on unpaved roads at industrial sites (eqn 1a; lb/VMT)

Constants:	PM2.5	PM10	TSP
k (lb/VMT)	0.15	1.5	4.9
a	0.9	0.9	0.7
b	0.45	0.45	0.45

4 s = Surface material silt content (%) (value for gravel road)

50 s = Surface material silt content (%) (value for dirt surfaces)

value listed in table W = Mean vehicle weight (ton) *weighted mean based on monthly equipment schedule in "onsite equipment" tab

AP 42 13.2.1 Paved Roads, updated January 2011

For a daily basis,

$E = [k \cdot (sL)^{0.91} \cdot x \cdot (W)^{1.02}] \cdot (1-P/4N)$ equation (2)

P = number of "wet" days with at least 0.254 mm (0.01 in) of precipitation during the averaging period

W = average weight (tons) of vehicles traveling the road

k = particle size multiplier for particle size range and units of interest

sL = road surface silt loading (g/m²)

N = number of days in the averaging period

SOURCE

Days/year Buttonwillow Station 1940-2011, WRCC

"Avg vehicle weight" tab

Values from Table 13.2.1-1, PARTICLE SIZE MULTIPLIERS FOR PAVED ROAD EQUATION

Default value from URBEMIS 9.2 for Kern County

	P	k	sL	N
	#	lb/VMT	g/m2	#
PM2.5	36	0.00054	0.031	365
PM10	36	0.0022	0.031	365

UNMITIGATED EMISSION FACTORS FOR VEHICLES, BY MONTH

Month	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Weighted Mean Vehicle Weight (tons)		17.68	16.69	16.05	14.79	13.67	12.91	12.39	5.79	5.10	4.76	4.53	4.50	4.08	3.96	3.83	3.61
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - Paved	0%	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - Paved		0.0017	0.0016	0.0015	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - Gravel	93%	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.14	1.10	1.08	1.06	0.75	0.71	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - Gravel		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - DIRT	83%	12.04	11.73	11.52	11.11	10.72	10.45	10.26	7.29	6.88	6.67	6.53	6.51	6.22	6.14	6.05	5.89
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - DIRT		1.20	1.17	1.15	1.11	1.07	1.05	1.03	0.73	0.69	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.59

Month	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Weighted Mean Vehicle Weight (tons)		3.59	3.58	3.49	3.53	3.50	3.30	3.24	3.16	3.11	3.04	2.87	2.82	2.74	2.65	2.55	2.52
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - Paved	0%	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - Paved		0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - Gravel	93%	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.52
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - Gravel		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - DIRT	83%	5.87	5.87	5.80	5.83	5.81	5.66	5.61	5.55	5.50	5.45	5.31	5.27	5.20	5.13	5.04	5.01
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - DIRT		0.59	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.50

Month	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Weighted Mean Vehicle Weight (tons)		2.52	2.52	2.50	2.52	2.59	2.63	2.73	2.85	3.03	3.51	3.59	3.59	3.58	3.61	3.84	3.99	4.62
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - Paved	0%	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - Paved		0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - Gravel	93%	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.68
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - Gravel		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
PM10 EF (lbs/VMT) - DIRT	83%	5.01	5.01	5.00	5.01	5.07	5.11	5.19	5.29	5.44	5.82	5.87	5.88	5.86	5.89	6.05	6.16	6.58
PM2.5 EF (lbs/VMT) - DIRT		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.66

Mitigation Measure ¹	Control Efficiency
Apply water every three hours to disturbed surfaces ³	61%
Traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to be reduced to 15 mph or less	57%
Apply chemical dust suppressant annually to unpaved parking areas/disturbed areas	84%
Combined Mitigation Efficiency - reduced speed + suppressants	93%
Combined Mitigation Efficiency - reduced speed + watering	83%
Water the storage pile by hand or apply cover when wind events are declared.	90%

*CEC stated in the background to DR A132 that they will be requiring the use of soil binders on all onsite unpaved roads, including gravel

Notes:

- Mitigation efficiencies from SCAQMD Table XI-A and Table XI-E (South Coast Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Analysis Handbook (under development), accessed at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mitigation/fugitive/MM_fugitive.html).
- Equipment weight from SCAQMD Table A9-9-D-3 and various websites.
- Water trucks operate at least 4 times per day.

Hydrogen Energy California, Kern County Power Project
 Calculation of Mean Vehicle Weight by Month
 10/26/2012

VEHICLE INVENTORY BY MONTH	Vehicle Weight (tons)	MONTHLY VEHICLE COUNT (#)																											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Avg Daily Worker Vehicles	1.6	26	45	60	78	114	145	173	232	258	310	385	430	510	598	720	813	887	942	992	1051	1102	1233	1325	1425	1516	1533	1686	1805
Light delivery trucks	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Heavy delivery trucks	17.5	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Import fill trucks	25	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 cy fill mat'l haul truck	30			10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5										
Bus	15	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	14	14	14	14	14
Concrete Pumper Truck	30						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2							
Dump Truck	15	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2													
Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)	11					2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10
Service Truck - 1 ton	15	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pile Driver Truck	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck - Fuel/Lube	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tractor Truck 5th Wheel	0																												
Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	3	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Trucks - 3 ton	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Truck - Water	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Air Compressor 185 CFM	0.5	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
Air Compressor 750 CFM	0.5				1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Articulating Boom Platform	0																												
Bob cat loader	0			1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bulldozer D10R	0	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1																	
Bulldozer D6C	0	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1														1
Concrete Trowel Machine	15					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Concrete Vibrators	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cranes - Mobile 35 ton	25						1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	5
Cranes - Mobile 45 ton	35											2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Crane - Mobile 65 ton	45											1	1	2	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap	50											1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Diesel Powered Welder	0				10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	25
Excavator - Backhoe/loader	0	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Excavator - Earth Scraper 637	0	7	7	7	7	4	4	2																					
Excavator - loader	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1														1
Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)	0		1	1	1	3	3																						1
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)	0					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2													
Fired Heaters (2,000 BTU)	0				4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Forklift	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
Fusion Welder	0				2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Heavy Haul / 600 tn Crane	75																		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heavy Haul / 1,000 tn Crane	75																					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Light Plants	0	1	1	2	4	8	8	8	8	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	10	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Man lifts - telescoping	7									5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20
Man lift - scissor	2.5									5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20
Portable Compaction Roller	0			5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portable Compaction - Vibratory Plate	0								6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Portable Compaction - Ram	0																												3
Pumps	0	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Portable Power Generators	0	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20
Truck Crane - Greater than 200 ton	50												1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Truck Crane - Greater than 300 ton	60															1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vibratory Roller Ingersol-Rand 20 ton	20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1									2
TOTAL VEHICLES		306	327	360	394	453	494	517	428	451	512	594	650	738	834	960	1063	1149	1198	1250	1326	1376	1505	1597	1719	1806	1821	1971	2099

Hydrogen Energy California, Kern County Power Proj
 Calculation of Mean Vehicle Weight by Month
 10/26/2012

VEHICLE INVENTORY BY MONTH	Vehicle Weight (tons)																					
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Avg Daily Worker Vehicles	1.6	1864	1874	1893	1865	1848	1765	1671	1618	1471	1423	1208	982	778	529	422	422	422	390	331	303	228
Light delivery trucks	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Heavy delivery trucks	17.5	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Import fill trucks	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 cy fill mat'l haul truck	30								3	3	3	1	1	1								
Bus	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	10	10	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Concrete Pumper Truck	30	1	1	1																		
Dump Truck	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1					
Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
Service Truck - 1 ton	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pile Driver Truck	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck - Fuel/Lube	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tractor Truck 5th Wheel	0																					
Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	3	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	15	15	10	10	10	10	5
Trucks - 3 ton	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Truck - Water	25	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Air Compressor 185 CFM	0.5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	1	1
Air Compressor 750 CFM	0.5	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Articulating Boom Platform	0																					
Bob cat loader	0								1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Bulldozer D10R	0																					
Bulldozer D6C	0	1	1	1																		
Concrete Trowel Machine	15									2	2	2	2	2	2							
Concrete Vibrators	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Cranes - Mobile 35 ton	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Cranes - Mobile 45 ton	35	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1				
Crane - Mobile 65 ton	45	6	6	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap	50	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Diesel Powered Welder	0	25	25	25	25	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	3	3	2
Excavator - Backhoe/loader	0								2	2	2	2	1	1	1							
Excavator - Earth Scraper 637	0																					
Excavator - loader	0	1	1	1							1	1	1									
Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)	0	1	1	1					2	2	2	2	1	1	1							
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)	0																					
Fired Heaters (2,000 BTU)	0	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Forklift	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Fusion Welder	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Heavy Haul / 600 tn Crane	75																					
Heavy Haul / 1,000 tn Crane	75																					
Light Plants	0	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	2
Man lifts - telescoping	7	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	2	2	2
Man lift - scissor	2.5	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5
Portable Compaction Roller	0	2	2	2	2	2	2				2	2	2	1	1							
Portable Compaction - Vibratory Plate	0	3	3	3					4	4	4	4	4	2	2							
Portable Compaction - Ram	0																					
Pumps	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portable Power Generators	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	2
Truck Crane - Greater than 200 ton	50	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1											
Truck Crane - Greater than 300 ton	60	3	2																			
Vibratory Roller Ingersol-Rand 20 ton	20	2	2	2							1	1	1	1								
TOTAL VEHICLES		2154	2158	2173	2131	2101	2015	1911	1841	1696	1647	1417	1178	958	708	554	554	548	505	432	400	316

CALCULATION OF WEIGHTED MEAN VEHICLE WEIGHT		MONTHLY VEHICLE GROSS WEIGHT (tons)																											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Avg Daily Worker Vehicles	42	72	97	125	183	231	276	371	412	496	616	688	815	956	1151	1301	1420	1507	1587	1681	1763	1972	2120	2280	2425	2454	2698	2888	
Light delivery trucks	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
Heavy delivery trucks	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	
Import fill trucks	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18 cy fill mat'l haul truck	0	0	300	300	600	600	600	600	300	300	300	300	150	150	150	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bus	30	30	30	30	45	45	45	45	45	75	75	75	75	75	75	105	105	105	150	150	150	150	210	210	210	210	210		
Concrete Pumper Truck	0	0	0	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	90	90	90	60	60	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dump Truck	45	60	60	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	22	22	22	44	44	44	44	44	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	110	110	110	110		
Service Truck - 1 ton	30	30	30	60	60	60	60	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30		
Pile Driver Truck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Truck - Fuel/Lube	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30		
Tractor Truck 5th Wheel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	15	15	15	15	15	18	21	24	45	45	45	45	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		
Trucks - 3 ton	11	11	11	11	11	22	22	22	44	44	44	44	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66		
Truck - Water	125	125	125	125	125	125	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		
Air Compressor 185 CFM	1	1	1	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6		
Air Compressor 750 CFM	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Articulating Boom Platform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bob cat loader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bulldozer D10R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bulldozer D6C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Concrete Trowel Machine	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30		
Concrete Vibrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Cranes - Mobile 35 ton	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	100	100	100	100	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	125		
Cranes - Mobile 45 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140		
Crane - Mobile 65 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	90	180	225	225	225	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270		
Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	100	100	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		
Diesel Powered Welder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Excavator - Backhoe/loader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Excavator - Earth Scraper 637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Excavator - loader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fired Heaters (2,000 BTU)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Forklift	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80		
Fusion Welder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Heavy Haul / 600 tn Crane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		
Heavy Haul / 1,000 tn Crane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		
Light Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Man lifts - telescoping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	105	105	105	105	140	140	140	140		
Man lift - scissor	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	37.5	37.5	37.5	50	50	50		
Portable Compaction Roller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Portable Compaction - Vibratory Plate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Portable Compaction - Ram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Portable Power Generators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Truck Crane - Greater than 200 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	100	100	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		
Truck Crane - Greater than 300 ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	60	60	120	120	120	180	180	180	180	180		
Vibratory Roller Ingersol-Rand 20 ton	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	40	40	40	40	40	40	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Weighted Mean Vehicle Weight (tons)	17.7	16.7	16.0	14.8	13.7	12.9	12.4	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	

CALCULATION OF WEIGHTED MEAN VEHICLE WEIGHT																					
Vehicle Type	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Avg Daily Worker Vehicles	2982	2999	3028	2985	2957	2824	2673	2589	2353	2277	1932	1570	1244	847	676	674	674	624	529	485	366
Light delivery trucks	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Heavy delivery trucks	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875	875
Import fill trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 cy fill mat'l haul truck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	90	90	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	180	180	180	150	150	75	75	45	45	30	30	30	15	15
Concrete Pumper Truck	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dump Truck	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	45	45	45	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	0
Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service Truck - 1 ton	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pile Driver Truck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck - Fuel/Lube	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	0	0
Tractor Truck 5th Wheel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	45	45	30	30	30	30	15
Trucks - 3 ton	66	66	66	66	66	66	44	33	33	33	22	22	11	11	11	11	11	11	0	0	0
Truck - Water	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Air Compressor 185 CFM	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0.5
Air Compressor 750 CFM	2	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Articulating Boom Platform	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bob cat loader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulldozer D10R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulldozer D6C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete Trowel Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete Vibrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cranes - Mobile 35 ton	125	125	125	125	125	125	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	25	25	25	25
Cranes - Mobile 45 ton	140	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crane - Mobile 65 ton	270	270	225	225	180	90	90	90	90	90	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	0	0	0	0
Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel Powered Welder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Backhoe/loader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Earth Scraper 637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - loader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Motor Grader (CAT140H)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator - Trencher (CAT320)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fired Heaters (2,000 BTU)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forklift	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	20	20	20	20	10	10	10
Fusion Welder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Haul / 600 tn Crane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Haul / 1,000 tn Crane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Man lifts - telescoping	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	105	105	105	70	70	70	70	35	35	35	35	14	14	14
Man lift - scissor	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	37.5	37.5	37.5	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	12.5	12.5	12.5
Portable Compaction Roller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable Compaction - Vibratory Plate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable Compaction - Ram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable Power Generators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Crane - Greater than 200 ton	200	150	150	100	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Crane - Greater than 300 ton	180	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vibratory Roller Ingersol-Rand 20 ton	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weighted Mean Vehicle Weight (tons)	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.6

ASSUMPTIONS:
12 months of soil disturbance
10 total construction hours per work day
22 construction days per month

Dirt Piling or Material Handling

$E = k * (0.0032) * (U/5)^{1.3} / (M/2)^{1.4}$ PM Emissions from Dirt Piling or Material Handling (lb/ton) from USEPA AP42, Chapter 13.2.4 (Aggregate Handling and Storage Piles)
0.053 k for PM2.5
0.35 k for PM10
6.25 U = Mean Wind speed (mph) average for Bakersfield Airport 2000-2004
15 M = Moisture content of surface material (%) (from SCAQMD Table A9-9-G-1 for moist dirt)
0.00001 lb of PM_{2.5}/ ton of material
0.00009 lb of PM₁₀/ ton of material

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Backhoe		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Excavator		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5454	4675	3896	3896
CAT 325 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	390	390
CAT 330 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT DOZER D-6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	779
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL material handled			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5454	5454	5454	5454

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Backhoe		14	13	14	11	11	11	7	7	0	0	0	0
Excavator		3896	4195	3896	4958	4958	4958	4675	4675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 325 BACKHOE		390	420	390	496	496	496	779	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 330 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT DOZER D-6		0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966		779	839	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL material handled			5454	5454	5454	5454	5454	5454	5454	5454	0	0	0	0	0	0

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
			Backhoe		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excavator		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 325 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 330 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT DOZER D-6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL material handled			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MATERIAL HANDLED (tons/day)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	MONTH: # pieces of equip:	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
			Backhoe		0	0	0	0	0
Excavator		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 325 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT 330 BACKHOE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT DOZER D-6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL material handled			0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disturbed Acreage	Length (miles)	ROW width (ft)	Area (ft ²)	Area (acres)
Electrical transmission line	2.1	100	1108800	25.45
Natural gas linear	13	50	3432000	78.78
Process water pipeline	14.4	50	3801600	87.27
CO ₂ pipeline	3.4	50	897600	20.61
Potable water pipeline	1.2	10	63360	1.45
Railway	5.3	60	1679040	38.54
Sources:			TOTAL:	252.11

Lengths: email from William Becktel, 3/26/12
ROW Width: Table 2-01 March 20 from Fluor.doc

Assume tons/day of material is evenly split among the number of pieces of equipment operating in a given month.
Do not include capacity factor because emissions are based on material handled, not hours of operation.

4622 yd³/day
1,220,222 yd³
5454 ton/day
1,439,862 tons
2360 density of soil (lb/yd³)
(USDA NRCS Physical Soil Properties from Kern County Lockern-Buttonwillow clay soil)
252.11 acres = 1,220,222 cubic yds, assume depth of soils moved is 1 yd

Scraping Emissions Factor

E = 0.056 lb/ton material handled USEPA AP42 Chapter 11.9 (Western Surface Coal Mining), Table 11.9-4
Material 1,220,222 cubic yards, total excavation
0.17 fraction of total excavation handled by scrapers 0.17 ← fraction of all earth moving equipment in months 11-22 that are scrapers
4622 cubic yards per day, for all scrapers, based on two months of scrapers in use
5454 tons/day
TSP 316.3 lb TSP/day
fraction of TSP that is PM10 0.489 from CEIDARS database for construction fugitives
fraction of TSP that is PM2.5 0.102 from CEIDARS database for construction fugitives
PM10 154.7 lb/day
PM2.5 32.3 lb/day
Mitigation for watering 61% (the emission factor does not account for soil moisture)
Mitigated PM10 60.3 lb/day
Mitigated PM2.5 12.6 lb/day

Grading Emissions Factor

To be used for all scraping and grading activities
E = 0.051(S)^{2.9} for particles ≤ 15 um USEPA AP42 Chapter 13.2.3 (Heavy Construction Operations), Table 13.2.3-1 - refers to
E = 0.040(S)^{2.9} for TSP ≤ 30 um USEPA AP42 Chapter 11.9 (Western Surface Coal Mining), Table 11.9-1

multiply by 0.60 for PM₁₀

multiply TSP equation by 0.031 for PM_{2.5}

S = mean vehicle speed (mph)

S = 5.5 mph
2.84 lb ≤ 30 μm/VMT
1.54 lb ≤ 15 μm/VMT
PM₁₀ = 0.93 lb PM₁₀/VMT
PM_{2.5} = 0.09 lb PM_{2.5}/VMT

the Cat Motor Grader Application Guide states typical operation speed is 4-7 mph; take midpoint of 5.5 mph

Equipment	Daily VMT	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	PM10 Emissions (lb/day)	PM2.5 Emissions (lb/day)
CAT MODEL 12 MOTOR GRADER	27.5	61%	9.928	0.943
Total			9.93	0.94

* mileage based on assumed maximum for scrapers in CalEEMod calculations

Formula based on lbs per VMT, not hours, so no capacity factor included.

Storage Piles

SCAQMD Table A9-9-E

$$E = 1.7 \cdot G^{1.5} \cdot (365-H)^{235} \cdot I^{15} \cdot J$$

PM10 Emission factor from wind erosion of storage piles per day per acre

50 G = Silt content (%) (from Geotechnical Investigation, AFC Appendix P)

37 H = Mean number of days per year with at least 0.01 inches of precipitation (from WRCC for Bakersfield Airport Station)

0.3 I = Percentage of time that the unobstructed wind speed exceeds 12 mph at mean pile height (based on 2000-04 (5 yrs) of wind speed data as recorded at Bakersfield Airport station)

0.5 J = Fraction of TSP that is PM₁₀ = 0.5

0.791 lb/acre/day

Source	Quantity	Size of Pile (acre)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	PM ₁₀ Emissions (lbs/day)	PM _{2.5} Emissions (lbs/day)
Storage Piles	8	0.25	90%	0.16	0.033

Pile size and number are assumed

Days per year accounts for weekend days also, not just work days

Assume PM_{2.5} is 20.8% of PM₁₀

Travel on unpaved roads

USEPA AP42 Chapter 13.2.2 (Unpaved Roads)

$$E = k \cdot (s/12)^a \cdot W^b$$

Size specific emission factor for vehicle travel on unpaved roads at industrial sites (eqn 1a; lb/VMT)

Constants:	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	TSP
k (lb/VMT)	0.15	1.5	4.9
a	0.9	0.9	0.7
b	0.45	0.45	0.45

4 s = Surface material silt content (%) (value for gravel road)

value listed in table W = Mean vehicle weight (ton)

Vehicle Type	Round Trips /Day/ Unit	Round Trip Distance on Dirt Surface (mile)	Mean Vehicle Weight (tons) ²	PM _{2.5} EF ³ (lbs/VMT)	PM ₁₀ EF (lbs/VMT)	Mitigation Efficiency ¹	If weight = 0, where is source included
ON ROAD							
Dump Truck	4	0.25	17	0.12	1.22	83%	
Service Truck (MHD-DSL)	1	0.125	4	0.06	0.64	83%	
Pipe Haul Truck and Trailer (HHDT-DSL)	1	0.25	15	0.12	1.15	83%	
Truck (Pickup 3/4 Ton) - MHD-DSL	2	0.25	1	0.03	0.34	83%	
Truck - water	4	0.25	25	0.14	1.45	83%	
OFF ROAD							
Air Compressor	0			0.00	0.00	83%	
Bore Machine (Hydraulic)	0			0.00	0.00	83%	
Crane	1	0.25	12	0.10	1.04	83%	
Backhoe	0		0	0.00	0.00	83%	Dirt piling
Excavator	1	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Dirt piling
Forklift	4	0.25	10	0.10	0.96	83%	
Welding Generator	0			0.00	0.00	83%	
Roller	4	0.25	20	0.13	1.31	83%	
Pipe Bending Machine	0			0.00	0.00	83%	
RAIL							
AIR COMPRESSOR 185	0	0	1	0.03	0.34	83%	
BOOM TRUCK 12 TON	4	0.25	12	0.10	1.04	83%	
CAT 325 BACKHOE	4	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Dirt piling
CAT 330 BACKHOE	4	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Dirt piling
CAT DOZER D-6	4	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Dirt piling
CAT MODEL 12 MOTOR GRADER	4	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Grading
CAT ROLLER-COMPACTOR 563	4	0.25	3	0.06	0.56	83%	
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966	4	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Dirt piling
CAT SCRAPER 615	4	0.25	0	0.00	0.00	83%	Grading
CRANE-ROUGH TERRAIN 45T	4	0.25	45	0.19	1.89	83%	
GENSET 5KW	0	0	0.5	0.02	0.25	83%	
JOHN DEERE TRACTOR 9400	4	0.25	20	0.13	1.31	83%	
PICK-UP CRAFT	4	0.25	10	0.10	0.96	83%	
PICK-UP OVERHEAD	4	0.25	10	0.10	0.96	83%	
RAIL BALLAST REGULATOR	4	0.25	1	0.03	0.34	83%	
RAIL CLIP MACHINE	4	0.25	0.3	0.02	0.20	83%	
RAIL MOVER-SHUTTLE WAGON	4	0.25	27.5	0.15	1.51	83%	
RAIL TAMPER	4	0.25	27	0.15	1.50	83%	
RAIL WELDER	0	0	0.5	0.02	0.25	83%	
RAMEX WALK BEHIND COMPACTOR	4	0.25	0.1	0.01	0.12	83%	
TRI-AXLE DUMP TRUCK	4	0.25	17	0.12	1.22	83%	
TRUCK FLATBED 14 FOOT	4	0.25	10	0.10	0.96	83%	
TRUCK TRACTOR	4	0.25	10	0.10	0.96	83%	
WATER TRUCK, 4M ON-ROAD	4	0.25	25	0.14	1.45	83%	
WELDING MACHINE 350 AMP	0	0	0.5	0.02	0.25	83%	

Mitigation Measure ⁴	Unpaved Roads
Apply water every three hours to disturbed surfaces ⁵	61%
Traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to be reduced to 15 mph or less	57%
Combined Mitigation Efficiency	83%
Water the storage pile by hand or apply cover when wind events are declared.	90%

Notes:

- Mitigation efficiencies from SCAQMD Table XI-A and Table XI-E (South Coast Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Analysis Handbook (under development), accessed at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mitigation/fugitive/MM_fugitive.html).
- Equipment weight from SCAQMD Table A9-9-D-3 and various websites.
- Water trucks operate at least 4 times per day.
- Assumed maximum travel speed is 5 mph.
- An emission factor based on mean vehicle weight could not be calculated for the linear equipment since the equipment will be scattered over various linears at different locations. Therefore, emissions remain calculated based on the weight of each piece of equipment; this is a more conservative estimate.

AP 42 13.2.1 Paved Roads, updated January 2011

For a daily basis,
 $E = [k (sL)^{0.91} \times (W)^{1.02}] (1-P/4N)$ equation (2)

P = number of "wet" days with at least 0.254 mm (0.01 in) of precipitation during the averaging period
 W = average weight (tons) of vehicles traveling the road
 k = particle size multiplier for particle size range and units of interest
 sL = road surface silt loading (g/m²)
 N = number of days in the averaging period

	k
	lb/VMT
PM2.5	0.00054
PM10	0.0022

Table 13.2.1-1
 PARTICLE SIZE MULTIPLIERS FOR PAVED ROAD EQUATION

Heavy Duty Trucks

W=	17.5 tons, average	Empty	Full
sL=	0.031 g/m ²	5	30 tons
P=	36 days/year Buttonwillow Station 1940-2011, WRCC		

E= 0.00041 lb/VMT PM2.5 large delivery trucks
 0.00169 lb/VMT PM10 large delivery trucks

Light Duty (Delivery) Trucks

W=	9 tons, average
sL=	0.031 g/m ² Default value from URBEMIS 9.2 for Kern County
P=	36 days/year Buttonwillow Station 1940-2011, WRCC

E= 0.00021 lb/VMT PM2.5 large delivery trucks
 0.00086 lb/VMT PM10 large delivery trucks

Worker Vehicles

W=	1.6 tons
sL=	0.031 g/m ² Default value from URBEMIS 9.2 for Kern County
P=	36 days/year Buttonwillow Station 1940-2011, WRCC

E= 0.00004 lb/VMT PM2.5 O&M vehicles
 0.00015 lb/VMT PM10 O&M vehicles

Equipment Description	EMFAC designation	Horsepower	Source	Capacity Factor ¹	Emission Factors (lbs/hr)									
					CO	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO _x	ROG ²	CO _{2e}
On-Road Vehicles														
18 cy fill mat'l haul truck	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Bus	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Concrete Pumper Truck	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Dump Truck	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Diesel Tractor (Yard Dog)	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	46.5%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Service Truck - 1 ton	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Pile Driver Truck	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Truck - Fuel/Lube	MHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.155	33.180	0.0002	0.001	0.279	0.017	0.015	3.09E-04	0.014	33.39
Tractor Truck 5th Wheel	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	MHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.155	33.180	0.0002	0.001	0.279	0.017	0.015	3.09E-04	0.014	33.39
Trucks - 3 ton	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Truck - Water	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0013	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.16
Off Road Vehicles														
Fuel Type														
Air Compressor 185 CFM	D	50	OFFROAD - Air Compressors	48.0%	0.269	22.251	0.009	0.001	0.227	0.024	0.022	0.000	0.102	22.619
Air Compressor 750 CFM	D	120	OFFROAD - Air Compressors	48.0%	0.331	46.908	0.008	0.001	0.529	0.050	0.046	0.001	0.090	47.498
Articulating Boom Platform	D	50	OFFROAD - Aerial Lifts	50.5%	0.246	38.038	0.006	0.001	0.396	0.032	0.030	0.000	0.061	38.328
Bobcat Loader	D	50	OFFROAD - Rubber Tired Loaders	54.0%	0.363	31.122	0.011	0.001	0.311	0.029	0.027	0.000	0.120	31.623
Bulldozer D10R	D	500	OFFROAD - Crawler Tractors	59.0%	0.951	258.997	0.023	0.006	2.236	0.087	0.080	0.003	0.254	261.224
Bulldozer D6.C	D	120	OFFROAD - Crawler Tractors	59.0%	0.485	65.751	0.012	0.001	0.767	0.067	0.062	0.001	0.129	66.415
Concrete Trowel Machine	D	50	OFFROAD - Surfacing Equipment	49.0%	0.140	14.095	0.004	0.001	0.136	0.012	0.011	0.000	0.048	14.360
Concrete Vibrators	Electric	50	N/A	43.0%										
Cranes - Mobile 35 ton	D	120	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.361	50.103	0.008	0.001	0.550	0.049	0.045	0.001	0.092	50.696
Cranes - Mobile 45 ton	D	175	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.482	80.272	0.009	0.002	0.775	0.044	0.041	0.001	0.103	81.078
Crane - Mobile 65 ton	D	175	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.482	80.272	0.009	0.002	0.775	0.044	0.041	0.001	0.103	81.078
Cranes 100 / 150 ton cap	D	250	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.295	112.058	0.009	0.003	0.993	0.035	0.032	0.001	0.104	113.128
Diesel Powered Welder	D	25	OFFROAD - Welders	45.0%	0.060	11.276	0.002	0.000	0.104	0.007	0.006	0.000	0.022	11.404
Backhoe/loader	D	120	OFFROAD - Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	46.5%	0.352	51.682	0.006	0.001	0.455	0.038	0.035	0.001	0.069	52.232
Earth Scraper	D	500	OFFROAD - Scrapers	66.0%	1.212	321.140	0.029	0.006	2.826	0.110	0.101	0.003	0.319	323.489
Loader	D	120	OFFROAD - Rubber Tired Loaders	54.0%	0.415	58.861	0.009	0.001	0.600	0.052	0.048	0.001	0.097	59.463
Motor Grader	D	120	OFFROAD - Graders	57.5%	0.530	74.898	0.011	0.001	0.771	0.067	0.062	0.001	0.125	75.553
Excavator - Trencher	D	120	OFFROAD - Trenchers	69.5%	0.468	64.837	0.012	0.001	0.785	0.067	0.061	0.001	0.128	65.498
Fired Heaters	D	25	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.054	13.205	0.001	0.000	0.101	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.016	13.323
Forklift	D	50	OFFROAD - Forklifts	30.0%	0.167	14.659	0.004	0.001	0.145	0.013	0.012	0.000	0.048	14.925
Fusion Welder	Electric	50	N/A	45.0%										
Heavy Haul / Cranes	D	750	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.891	302.773	0.024	0.008	2.451	0.088	0.081	0.003	0.262	305.888
Heavy Haul / Cranes	D	750	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.891	302.773	0.024	0.008	2.451	0.088	0.081	0.003	0.262	305.888
Light Plants	D	25	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.054	13.205	0.001	0.000	0.101	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.016	13.323
Man lifts - telescoping	D	50	OFFROAD - Aerial Lifts	50.5%	0.184	19.595	0.006	0.001	0.188	0.017	0.015	0.000	0.065	19.893
Man lift - scissor	Electric	50	N/A	50.5%										
Portable Compaction Roller	D	120	OFFROAD - Rollers	57.5%	0.406	58.936	0.009	0.001	0.624	0.053	0.049	0.001	0.098	59.541
Portable Compaction - Vibratory Plate	D	15	OFFROAD - Plate Compactors	43.0%	0.026	4.310	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.005	4.372
Portable Compaction - Vibratory Ram	D	50	OFFROAD - Surfacing Equipment	49.0%	0.140	14.095	0.004	0.001	0.136	0.012	0.011	0.000	0.048	14.360
Pumps	D	25	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.054	13.205	0.001	0.000	0.101	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.016	13.323
Portable Power Generators	D	50	OFFROAD - Generator Sets	74.0%	0.276	30.595	0.009	0.001	0.291	0.025	0.023	0.000	0.097	30.953
Truck Crane - Greater than 300 ton	D	500	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.529	179.940	0.014	0.006	1.421	0.052	0.048	0.002	0.155	181.979
Truck Crane - Greater than 200 ton	D	250	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.295	112.058	0.009	0.003	0.993	0.035	0.032	0.001	0.104	113.128
Vibratory Roller 20 ton	D	175	OFFROAD - Rollers	43.0%	0.619	108.049	0.011	0.002	1.009	0.055	0.050	0.001	0.124	108.896

Notes:

¹ Capacity factors from SCAQMD Table A9-8-D

² Assuming ROG's are equivalent to VOCs

- Emission factors for on-road vehicles are based on results from Emfac Emissions Model 2007 Version 2.3 (HHDT-DSL=heavy heavy-duty trucks-diesel; MHD-DSL=medium heavy duty-diesel). EMFAC scenario year was 2010 and the selected area was Kern County. PM₁₀ values include break wear and tire wear.

- Emission factors for off-road vehicles are based on output from Offroad 2007, calendar year 2013 for Kern County.

On-Road Vehicles:

- PM_{2.5} Fraction of PM₁₀, Diesel: 0.920

Off-Road Vehicles:

- PM_{2.5} Fraction of PM₁₀, Diesel: 0.920

- CH₄ and N₂O factors are derived from California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol Version 3.0 (April 2008), Table C.5 for LDT, MHD, and HHD diesel fueled trucks in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (MHD =HHD). These emissions are in g/mile. On-road vehicles are limited to 10 mph, which is used to convert to lb/hr. (See GHG Reference Info tab)

- N₂O factors for off-road vehicles are derived from California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol Version 3.0 (April 2008), Table C.5 (distillate fuel factors for the industrial sector) using the following to convert from kg/gallon to lb/hp-hour, and then multiplying by the rated horsepower rating: 1 gallon/137,000 Btu, 7,000 Btu/hp-hour, and 2.2046 lb/kg. CH₄ factors are from the SCAQMD data.

CO ₂ GWP (SAR, 1996) =	1
CH ₄ GWP (SAR, 1996) =	21
N ₂ O GWP (SAR, 1996) =	310

Equipment Description	EMFAC designation	Horsepower	Source	Capacity Factor ¹	Emission Factors (lbs/hr)									
					CO	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO _x	ROG ²	CO _{2e}
On-Road Vehicles														
Dump Truck	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0018	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
Service Truck	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0018	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
Pipe Haul Truck and Trailer (HHD-DSL)	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0018	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
Trucks - Pickup 3/4 ton	MHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.155	33.180	0.0018	0.001	0.279	0.017	0.015	0.000	0.014	33.558
Truck - Water	HHD-DSL		EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.0018	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
Off Road Vehicles														
Fuel Type														
Air Compressor	D	50	OFFROAD - Air Compressors	48.0%	0.269	22.251	0.009	0.001	0.227	0.024	0.022	0.000	0.102	22.619
Bore Machine (Hydraulic)	D	50	OFFROAD - Bore/Drill Rigs	75.0%	0.228	31.009	0.003	0.001	0.257	0.012	0.011	0.000	0.029	31.238
Crane	D	250	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.295	112.058	0.009	0.003	0.993	0.035	0.032	0.001	0.104	113.128
Backhoe	D	120	OFFROAD - Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	46.5%	0.352	51.682	0.006	0.001	0.455	0.038	0.035	0.001	0.069	52.232
Excavator	D	120	OFFROAD - Excavators	58.0%	0.517	73.557	0.010	0.001	0.678	0.058	0.054	0.001	0.108	74.181
Forklift	D	50	OFFROAD - Forklifts	30.0%	0.167	14.659	0.004	0.001	0.145	0.013	0.012	0.000	0.048	14.925
Generator (Welding)	D	50	OFFROAD - Generator Sets	74.0%	0.276	30.595	0.009	0.001	0.291	0.025	0.023	0.000	0.097	30.953
Roller	D	50	OFFROAD - Rollers	57.5%	0.291	25.960	0.009	0.001	0.258	0.024	0.022	0.000	0.102	26.328
Pipe Bending Machine	D	50	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.265	27.964	0.007	0.001	0.258	0.020	0.019	0.000	0.075	28.281
RAIL														
AIR COMPRESSOR 185	D	49	OFFROAD - Air Compressors	48.0%	0.269	22.251	0.009	0.001	0.227	0.024	0.022	0.000	0.102	22.616
BOOM TRUCK 12 TON	D	300	EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.002	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
CAT 325 BACKHOE	D	168	OFFROAD - Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	46.5%	0.585	101.296	0.009	0.000	0.768	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.098	101.482
CAT 330 BACKHOE	D	222	OFFROAD - Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	46.5%	0.366	171.583	0.011	0.000	1.163	0.037	0.034	0.002	0.120	171.811
CAT DOZER D-6	D	185	OFFROAD - Crawler Tractors	59.0%	0.744	121.079	0.015	0.000	1.250	0.071	0.065	0.001	0.167	121.395
CAT MODEL 12 MOTOR GRADER	D	140	OFFROAD - Graders	57.5%	0.530	74.898	0.011	0.000	0.771	0.067	0.062	0.001	0.125	75.134
CAT ROLLER-COMPACTOR 563	D	145	OFFROAD - Rollers	57.5%	0.406	58.936	0.009	0.000	0.624	0.053	0.049	0.001	0.098	59.122
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966	D	253	OFFROAD - Rubber Tired Loaders	54.0%	0.368	148.843	0.011	0.000	1.210	0.042	0.038	0.002	0.126	149.081
CAT SCRAPER 615	D	265	OFFROAD - Scrapers	66.0%	0.641	209.282	0.020	0.000	2.044	0.079	0.073	0.002	0.225	209.709
CRANE-ROUGH TERRAIN 45T	D	173	OFFROAD - Cranes	43.0%	0.482	80.272	0.009	0.000	0.775	0.044	0.041	0.001	0.103	80.467
GENSET 5KW	D	5	OFFROAD - Generator Sets	74.0%	0.069	10.198	0.001	0.000	0.105	0.006	0.006	0.000	0.015	10.228
JOHN DEERE TRACTOR 9400	D	410	OFFROAD - Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	46.5%	0.744	344.544	0.021	0.000	2.062	0.070	0.064	0.004	0.229	344.977
PICK-UP CRAFT	D	385	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.523	254.010	0.013	0.000	1.516	0.049	0.045	0.002	0.145	254.285
PICK-UP OVERHEAD	D	260	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.587	106.420	0.008	0.000	0.799	0.042	0.038	0.001	0.093	106.597
RAIL BALLAST REGULATOR	D	240	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.587	106.420	0.008	0.000	0.799	0.042	0.038	0.001	0.093	106.597
RAIL CLIP MACHINE	D	80	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.265	27.964	0.007	0.000	0.258	0.020	0.019	0.000	0.075	28.107
RAIL MOVER-SHUTTLE WAGON	D	250	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.587	106.420	0.008	0.000	0.799	0.042	0.038	0.001	0.093	106.597
RAIL TAMPER	D	260	OFFROAD - Other Construction Equipment	62.0%	0.587	106.420	0.008	0.000	0.799	0.042	0.038	0.001	0.093	106.597
RAIL WELDER	D	58	OFFROAD - Welders	45.0%	0.060	11.276	0.002	0.000	0.104	0.007	0.006	0.000	0.022	11.317
RAMEX WALK BEHIND COMPACTOR	D	10	OFFROAD - Plate Compactors	43.0%	0.026	4.310	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.005	4.319
TRI-AXLE DUMP TRUCK	D	450	EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.002	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
TRUCK FLATBED 14 FOOT	D	362	EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.002	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
TRUCK TRACTOR	D	450	OFFROAD - Off-Highway Trucks	41.0%	0.636	272.089	0.020	0.000	1.783	0.063	0.058	0.003	0.217	272.500
WATER TRUCK, 4M ON-ROAD	D	300	EMFAC	41.0%	0.320	69.786	0.002	0.001	0.694	0.043	0.039	0.001	0.151	70.165
WELDING MACHINE 350 AMP	D	25	OFFROAD - Welders	45.0%	0.060	11.276	0.002	0.000	0.104	0.007	0.006	0.000	0.022	11.317

Notes:
¹ Capacity factors from SCAQMD Table A9-8-D

² Assuming ROG_s are equivalent to VOC_s

- Emission factors for on-road vehicles are based on results from Emfac Emissions Model 2010 Version 2.3 (LDT-DSL=light duty class II trucks-diesel; HHD-DSL=heavy heavy-duty trucks-diesel; MHD-DSL=medium heavy duty-diesel). EMFAC scenario year was 2010.

- Emission factors for off-road vehicles are based on output from Offroad 2007, calendar year 2013 for Kern County.

On-Road Vehicles:
 - PM_{2.5} Fraction of PM₁₀, Diesel: 0.920

Off-Road Vehicles:
 - PM_{2.5} Fraction of PM₁₀, Diesel: 0.920

- CH₄ and N₂O factors are derived from California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol Version 3.0 (April 2008), Table C.5 for LDT, MHD, and HHD diesel fueled trucks in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (MHD=HHD). These emissions are in g/mile. On-road vehicles are limited to 10 mph, which is used to convert to lb/hr. (See GHG Reference Info tab)

- N₂O factors for off-road vehicles are derived from California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol Version 3.0 (April 2008), Table C.5 (distillate fuel factors for the industrial sector) using the following to convert from kg/gallon to lb/hp-hour, and then multiplying by the rated horsepower rating: 1 gallon/137,000 Btu, 7,000 Btu/hp-hour, and 2.2046 lb/kg. CH₄ factors are from the SCAQMD data.

CO₂ GWP (SAR, 1996) = 1
 CH₄ GWP (SAR, 1996) = 21
 N₂O GWP (SAR, 1996) = 310

EQUIPMENT	Month # of units																																																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49					
ON ROAD																																																							
Dump Truck	64											4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4																															
Service Truck (MHD-DSL)												2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3																																	
Pipe Haul Truck and Trailer (HHDT-DSL)	30											3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																															
Truck (Pickup 3/4 Ton) - MHD-DSL	150											10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15																																
Truck - water	40											2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2																															
OFF ROAD																																																							
Air Compressor	48											2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	2	2																															
Bore Machine (Hydraulic)	5															1	1	1	1	1																																			
Crane	60											2	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4																															
Backhoe	104											6	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	6																															
Excavator	11												1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																															
Forklift	42											2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2																															
Welding Generator	96											8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8																																
Roller	22												2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2																																
Pipe Bending Machine	36											2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2																															
RAIL																																																							
AIR COMPRESSOR 185	8														0	2	2	2	2																																				
BOOM TRUCK 12 TON	3														0	0	1	1	1																																				
CAT 325 BACKHOE	2														1	1	0	0	0																																				
CAT 330 BACKHOE	1														0	0	1	0	0																																				
CAT DOZER D-6	5														2	2	0	0	1																																				
CAT MODEL 12 MOTOR GRADER	7														2	2	1	1	1																																				
CAT ROLLER-COMPACTOR 563	5														2	2	1	0	0																																				
CAT RUBBER TIRE LOADER 966	6														0	0	2	2	2																																				
CAT SCRAPER 615	3														2	1	0	0	0																																				
CRANE-ROUGH TERRAIN 45T	2														0	1	1	0	0																																				
GENSET 5KW	6														0	4	2	0	0																																				
JOHN DEERE TRACTOR 9400	1														1	0	0	0	0																																				
PICK-UP CRAFT	15														3	3	3	3	3																																				
PICK-UP OVERHEAD	24														2	6	6	5	5																																				
RAIL BALLAST REGULATOR	2														0	0	0	1	1																																				
RAIL CLIP MACHINE	2														0	0	0	1	1																																				
RAIL MOVER-SHUTTLE WAGON	3														0	0	1	1	1																																				
RAIL TAMPER	2														0	0	0	1	1																																				
RAIL WELDER	3														0	0	0	2	1																																				
RAMEX WALK BEHIND COMPACTOR	1														0	1	0	0	0																																				
TRI-AXLE DUMP TRUCK	12														4	6	2	0	0																																				
TRUCK FLATBED 14 FOOT	11														1	1	3	3	3																																				
TRUCK TRACTOR	2														0	0	1	1	0																																				
WATER TRUCK, 4M ON-ROAD	5														1	1	1	1	1																																				
WELDING MACHINE 350 AMP	5														1	1	1	1	1																																				
TOTAL	874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	48	84	98	96	93	97	72	70	67	55	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Notes: Preliminary and Confidential
1 These are approximate values
2 Construction Equipment Assumptions - Natural Gas line work begins in month 11 and ends in month 20. Process water line work begins in month 11 and ends in month 17 Potable Water line work begins in month 17 and ends in month 20. CO2 line work begins in month 17 and ends in month 22. Transmission line work begins in month 17 and ends in month 22. Rail spur line work begins in month 13 and ends in month 17

COMBUSTION - Short-term (Month 3)

equipment / vehicles	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (lb/day)				
	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	CO	NO ₂	SO ₂
Worker vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Delivery trucks	0.3	0.3	2.2	5.1	0.0
Soil import	1.4	1.5	10.4	24.2	0.0
Construction equip	16.2	17.7	166.8	326.4	0.4

equipment / vehicles	number of sources in the model	operating hours per day in the model	MODEL EMISSION RATE per source (lb/hr/source)				
			PM _{2.5} 24hr	PM ₁₀ 24hr	CO 1 & 8 hr	NO ₂ 1-hr	SO ₂ 1,3 & 24 hr
Worker vehicles	36	10	5.41E-06	6.96E-06	5.67E-04	4.54E-05	8.96E-07
Delivery trucks	26	10	1.10E-03	1.22E-03	8.48E-03	1.98E-02	1.59E-05
Soil Import	59	10	2.32E-03	2.56E-03	1.76E-02	4.11E-02	3.32E-05
Construction equip	51	10	3.18E-02	3.48E-02	3.27E-01	6.40E-01	7.06E-04

SOURCE PARAMETERS

Source ID	Source Description	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Base elevation (m)	Stack Height (m)	Temperature (K)	Exit Velocity (m/s)	Stack diameter (m)	Emissions per source				
									PM _{2.5} 24hr	PM ₁₀ 24hr	CO 1hr & 8hr	NO ₂ 1hr	SO ₂ 1, 3 and 24hr
Worker vehicles ¹	Worker vehicles for commuting to/from site			87.9348	0.3	622	0.001	0.051	5.41E-06	6.96E-06	5.67E-04	4.54E-05	8.96E-07
Delivery trucks ²	Light and heavy duty delivery trucks			87.9348	3	622	57.5	0.127	1.10E-03	1.22E-03	8.48E-03	1.98E-02	1.59E-05
Soil import ²	Importing soil for fill			87.9348	3	622	57.5	0.127	2.32E-03	2.56E-03	1.76E-02	4.11E-02	3.32E-05
Construction equipment ²	All construction equipment			87.9348	3	622	59.9	0.102	3.18E-02	3.48E-02	3.27E-01	6.40E-01	7.06E-04

Notes:

- Stack parameters for worker vehicles modified to reflect realistic stack height and stack diameter for a typical passenger vehicle. Exit velocity was set at 0.001 m/s, per guidance from SJVAPCD for horizontal stacks.
- Reference for truck stack parameters and worker vehicle temperature: Risk Management Guidance for the Permitting of New Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines, California EPA-Air Resources Board, October 2000.

	Average horsepower:	HP used for stack params
Worker vehicles	195.5	200
Delivery trucks	275	300
Construction equipment	170	200

COMBUSTION - Long-term (Months 1-12)

equipment / vehicles	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (tons/year)				
	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	CO	NO ₂	SO ₂
Worker vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00
Delivery trucks	0.14	0.16	1.09	2.54	0.00
Soil Import	0.11	0.12	0.80	1.87	0.00
Construction equip	2.07	2.26	20.60	37.22	0.04

equipment / vehicles	number of sources in the model	Annual Hours of Operation	MODEL EMISSION RATE per source (lb/hr/source)				
			PM _{2.5} annual	PM ₁₀ annual	CO annual	NO ₂ annual	SO ₂ annual
Worker vehicles	36	2640	1.68E-05	2.17E-05	1.76E-03	1.41E-04	2.79E-06
Delivery trucks	26	2640	4.17E-03	4.60E-03	3.18E-02	7.41E-02	5.98E-05
Soil import	67	2640	1.19E-03	1.31E-03	9.06E-03	2.11E-02	1.70E-05
Construction equip	142	2640	1.10E-02	1.21E-02	1.10E-01	1.99E-01	2.21E-04

SOURCE PARAMETERS

Source ID	Source Description	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Base elevation (m)	Stack Height (m)	Temperature (K)	Exit Velocity (m/s)	Stack diameter (m)	Emissions per source				
									PM _{2.5} annual	PM ₁₀ annual	CO annual	NO ₂ annual	SO ₂ annual
Worker vehicles ¹	Worker vehicles for commuting to/from site			87.9348	0.3	622	0.001	0.051	1.68E-05	2.17E-05	1.76E-03	1.41E-04	2.79E-06
Delivery trucks ²	Light and heavy duty delivery trucks			87.9348	3	622	57.5	0.127	4.17E-03	4.60E-03	3.18E-02	7.41E-02	5.98E-05
Soil import ²	Importing soil for fill			87.9348	3	622	57.5	0.127	1.19E-03	1.31E-03	9.06E-03	2.11E-02	1.70E-05
Construction equipment ²	All construction equipment			87.9348	3	622	59.9	0.102	1.10E-02	1.21E-02	1.10E-01	1.99E-01	2.21E-04

Notes:

- Stack parameters for worker vehicles modified to reflect realistic stack height and diameter for a typical passenger vehicle. Exit velocity was set at 0.001 m/s, per guidance from SJVAPCD for horizontal stacks.
- Reference for truck stack parameters: Risk Management Guidance for the Permitting of New Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines, California EPA-Air Resources Board, October 2000.

	Average horsepower:	HP used for stack params
Construction equipment	170	200
Worker vehicles	195.5	200
Delivery trucks	275	300

COMBUSTION - Short-term (Month 24)

equipment / vehicles	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (lb/day)				
	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	CO	NO ₂	SO ₂
Worker vehicles	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.4	0.0
Delivery trucks	0.3	0.3	2.2	5.1	0.0
Soil import	-	-	-	-	-
Construction equip	22.6	24.8	231.6	384.9	0.5

equipment / vehicles	number of sources in the model	operating hours per day in the model	MODEL EMISSION RATE per source (lb/hr/source)				
			PM _{2.5} 24hr	PM ₁₀ 24hr	CO 1 & 8 hr	NO ₂ 1-hr	SO ₂ 1,3 & 24 hr
Worker vehicles	36	10	1.28E-04	1.64E-04	1.34E-02	1.07E-03	2.11E-05
Delivery trucks	26	10	1.10E-03	1.22E-03	8.48E-03	1.98E-02	1.59E-05
Soil import	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction equip	58	10	3.90E-02	4.27E-02	3.99E-01	6.64E-01	7.81E-04

SOURCE PARAMETERS

Source ID	Source Description	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Base elevation (m)	Stack Height (m)	Temperature (K)	Exit Velocity (m/s)	Stack diameter (m)	Emissions per source				
									PM _{2.5} 24hr (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ 24hr (lb/hr)	CO 1hr & 8hr (lb/hr)	NO ₂ 1hr (lb/hr)	SO ₂ 1, 3 and 24hr (lb/hr)
Worker vehicles ¹	Worker vehicles for commuting to/from site			87.9348	0.3	622	0.001	0.051	1.28E-04	1.64E-04	1.34E-02	1.07E-03	2.11E-05
Delivery trucks ²	Light and heavy duty delivery trucks			87.9348	3	622	57.5	0.127	1.10E-03	1.22E-03	8.48E-03	1.98E-02	1.59E-05
Soil import ²	Importing soil for fill			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction equipment ²	All construction equipment			87.9348	3	622	59.9	0.102	3.90E-02	4.27E-02	3.99E-01	6.64E-01	7.81E-04

Notes:

- Stack parameters for worker vehicles modified to reflect realistic stack height and diameter for a typical passenger vehicle. Exit velocity was set at 0.001 m/s, per guidance from SJVAPCD for horizontal stacks.
- Reference for truck stack parameters: Risk Management Guidance for the Permitting of New Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines, California EPA-Air Resources Board, October 2000.

	Average horsepower:	HP used for stack params
Worker vehicles	195.5	200
Delivery trucks	275	300
Construction equipment	170	200

COMBUSTION - Long-term (Months 20-31)

equipment / vehicles	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (tons/year)				
	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	CO	NO ₂	SO ₂
Worker vehicles	0.01	0.01	0.68	0.05	0.00
Delivery trucks	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.68	0.00
Soil import	-	-	-	-	-
Construction equip	2.81	3.07	28.62	47.37	0.06

equipment / vehicles	number of sources in the model	Annual Hours of Operation	MODEL EMISSION RATE per source (lb/hr/source)				
			PM _{2.5} annual	PM ₁₀ annual	CO annual	NO ₂ annual	SO ₂ annual
Worker vehicles	36	2640	1.37E-04	1.76E-04	1.43E-02	1.15E-03	2.26E-05
Delivery trucks	26	2640	1.10E-03	1.22E-03	8.48E-03	1.98E-02	1.59E-05
Soil import	-	2640	-	-	-	-	-
Construction equip	142	2640	1.50E-02	1.64E-02	1.53E-01	2.53E-01	2.96E-04

SOURCE PARAMETERS

Source ID	Source Description	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Base elevation (m)	Stack Height (m)	Temperature (K)	Exit Velocity (m/s)	Stack diameter (m)	Emissions per source				
									PM _{2.5} annual (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ annual (lb/hr)	CO annual (lb/hr)	NO ₂ annual (lb/hr)	SO ₂ annual (lb/hr)
Worker vehicles ¹	Worker vehicles for commuting to/from site			87.9348	0.3	622	0.001	0.051	1.37E-04	1.76E-04	1.43E-02	1.15E-03	2.26E-05
Delivery trucks ²	Light and heavy duty delivery trucks			87.9348	3	622	57.5	0.127	1.10E-03	1.22E-03	8.48E-03	1.98E-02	1.59E-05
Soil import ²	Importing soil for fill			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction equipment ²	All construction equipment			87.9348	3	622	59.9	0.102	1.50E-02	1.64E-02	1.53E-01	2.53E-01	2.96E-04

Notes:

- Stack parameters for worker vehicles modified to reflect realistic stack height and diameter for a typical passenger vehicle. Exit velocity was set at 0.001 m/s, per guidance from SJVAPCD for horizontal stacks.
- Reference for truck stack parameters: Risk Management Guidance for the Permitting of New Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines, California EPA-Air Resources Board, October 2000.

	Average horsepower:	HP used for stack params
Construction equipment	170	200
Worker vehicles	195.5	200
Delivery trucks	275	300

FUGITIVES - Short-term (Month 3)

Location	X (m)	Y (m)	AREA (m2)		PM10 lb/day	PM2.5 lb/day
Parking1	215	100	21500	Worker vehicles	1.1	0.1
Parking2	215	100	21500	Delivery trucks	2.1	0.3
Parking3	215	100	21500	Soil import	87.1	8.8
Parking4	215	100	21500	Construction activity	198.3	58.1
Parking5	215	100	21500			
Parking6	215	100	21500			
Delivery / Construction Laydown	1075	290	311750			
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	600	600	360000			
Construction Area 2 (fmr Constructio	677	677	458,306			

Project Site 453 acres (from Project Description section 2.1.8)
 % disturbed in one month 25%
 Acreage disturbed in one month 113.25 acres

Fugitive Source	Operating Hours per day	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (lb/day)		MODEL EMISSION RATE (g/s-m2)	
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀
Parking1	10	0.0	0.2	1.06E-08	1.06E-07
Parking2	10	0.0	0.2	1.06E-08	1.06E-07
Parking3	10	0.0	0.2	1.06E-08	1.06E-07
Parking4	10	0.0	0.2	1.06E-08	1.06E-07
Parking5	10	0.0	0.2	1.06E-08	1.06E-07
Parking6	10	0.0	0.2	1.06E-08	1.06E-07
Delivery Trucks	10	0.3	2.1	1.01E-08	8.30E-08
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	10	33.4	142.7	1.17E-06	5.00E-06
Construction Area 2 (fmr Constructio	10	33.4	142.7	9.20E-07	3.92E-06

Construction Activity Fugitives from these activities are included above with "Construction equipment"
 Dirt Piling / Material Handling
 Grading
 Bulldozing / Earth clearing
 Covered Storage Piles

FUGITIVES - Long-term (Months 1-12)

Location	X (m)	Y (m)	AREA (m2)		PM10 lb/day	PM2.5 lb/day
Parking1	215	100	21500	Worker vehicles	27.7	2.8
Parking2	215	100	21500	Delivery trucks	19.9	2.3
Parking3	215	100	21500	Soil import	588.5	59.6
Parking4	215	100	21500	Construction activity	1632.1	472.6
Parking5	215	100	21500			
Parking6	215	100	21500			
Delivery / Construction Laydown	1075	290	311750			
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	600	600	360000			
Construction Area 2 (fmr Constructio	1250	1100	1,374,919			

Project Site 453 acres (from Project Description section 2.1.8)
 % disturbed in one year 75%
 Acreage disturbed in one year 339.75 acres

Fugitive Source	Annual hours of operation	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (tons/yr)		MODEL EMISSION RATE (g/s-m2)	
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀
Parking1	2640	0.0	0.1	2.25E-08	2.25E-07
Parking2	2640	0.0	0.1	2.25E-08	2.25E-07
Parking3	2640	0.0	0.1	2.25E-08	2.25E-07
Parking4	2640	0.0	0.1	2.25E-08	2.25E-07
Parking5	2640	0.0	0.1	2.25E-08	2.25E-07
Parking6	2640	0.0	0.1	2.25E-08	2.25E-07
Delivery Trucks	2640	0.0	0.2	7.91E-09	6.69E-08
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	2640	2.9	12.2	7.76E-07	3.24E-06
Construction Area 2 (fmr Constructio	2640	2.9	12.2	2.03E-07	8.48E-07

Construction Activity Fugitives from these activities are included above with "Construction equipment"
 Dirt Piling / Material Handling
 Grading
 Bulldozing / Earth clearing
 Covered Storage Piles

FUGITIVES - Short-term (Month 24)

Location	X (m)	Y (m)	AREA (m2)		PM10 lb/day	PM2.5 lb/day
Parking1	215	100	21500	Worker vehicles	12.3	1.2
Parking2	215	100	21500	Delivery trucks	1.0	0.1
Parking3	215	100	21500	Soil import	0.0	0.0
Parking4	215	100	21500	Construction activity	8.4	0.9
Parking5	215	100	21500			
Parking6	215	100	21500			
Delivery / Construction Laydown	1075	290	311750			
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	-	-	-			
Construction Area 2 (fmr Construction)	677	677	458,306			
Project Site			453 acres	(from Project Description section 2.1.8)		
% disturbed in one month			25%			
Acreage disturbed in one month			113.25 acres			

Fugitive Source	Operating Hours per day	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (lb/day)		MODEL EMISSION RATE (g/s-m2)	
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀
Parking1	10	0.2	2.1	1.20E-07	1.20E-06
Parking2	10	0.2	2.1	1.20E-07	1.20E-06
Parking3	10	0.2	2.1	1.20E-07	1.20E-06
Parking4	10	0.2	2.1	1.20E-07	1.20E-06
Parking5	10	0.2	2.1	1.20E-07	1.20E-06
Parking6	10	0.2	2.1	1.20E-07	1.20E-06
Delivery Trucks	10	0.1	1.0	4.33E-09	3.98E-08
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	-	-	-	-	-
Construction Area 2 (fmr Construction)	10	0.9	8.4	2.37E-08	2.30E-07

Construction Activity Fugitives from these activities are included above with "Construction equipment"
 Dirt Piling / Material Handling
 Grading
 Bulldozing / Earth clearing
 Covered Storage Piles

FUGITIVES - Long-term (Months 20-31)

Location	X (m)	Y (m)	AREA (m2)		PM10 lb/day	PM2.5 lb/day
Parking1	215	100	21500	Worker vehicles	154.1	15.4
Parking2	215	100	21500	Delivery trucks	11.6	1.3
Parking3	215	100	21500	Soil import	0.0	0.0
Parking4	215	100	21500	Construction activity	241.7	48.0
Parking5	215	100	21500			
Parking6	215	100	21500			
Delivery / Construction Laydown	1075	290	311750			
Construction Area 1 (fmr Soil import)	-	-	-			
Construction Area 2 (fmr Construction)	1250	1100	1,374,919			
Project Site			453 acres	(from Project Description section 2.1.8)		
% disturbed in one year			75%			
Acreage disturbed in one year			339.75 acres			

Fugitive Source	Annual hours of operation	TOTAL EMISSION RATE (tons/yr)		MODEL EMISSION RATE (g/s-m2)	
		PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀
Parking1	2640	0.0	0.3	1.25E-07	1.25E-06
Parking2	2640	0.0	0.3	1.25E-07	1.25E-06
Parking3	2640	0.0	0.3	1.25E-07	1.25E-06
Parking4	2640	0.0	0.3	1.25E-07	1.25E-06
Parking5	2640	0.0	0.3	1.25E-07	1.25E-06
Parking6	2640	0.0	0.3	1.25E-07	1.25E-06
Delivery Trucks	2640	0.0	0.1	4.24E-09	3.91E-08
Soil import	-	-	-	-	-
Construction Equipment	2640	0.5	2.7	3.67E-08	1.85E-07

Construction Activity Fugitives from these activities are included above with "Construction equipment"
 Dirt Piling / Material Handling
 Grading
 Bulldozing / Earth clearing
 Covered Storage Piles

APPENDIX B
OEHI RESPONSES TO WORKSHOP REQUESTS

APPENDIX B OEHI RESPONSES TO WORKSHOP REQUESTS

AIR QUALITY

Follow-up Responses to questions asked at 09-27-2012 Workshop in Sacramento – Data Requests A26, A28, A29, A30, A33c, A38, A39, and A40.

A26. Please correct the off-road equipment emissions factors and associated emissions estimates for project construction.

A26. Follow-up issues 09-27-2012. There are still issues with the revised emissions calculations, specifically; 1) the fugitive dust numbers do not match our calculations, there appear to be spreadsheet errors in these calculations, 2) We cannot tell how the off-road emission factors were derived we need more information in regards to the specific equipment model years, adjustment for actual size, etc. assumed to check the OFFROAD model derivation of the revised emission factors.

Response A26 Follow-up:

- 1) OEHI has reviewed the CEC fugitive dust calculation spread sheet provided by CEC and concurs with the assumptions used and estimated values. The values are approximately a 25% increase in fugitive dust PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ emissions compared to the estimates included in the Supplemental Environmental Information for CO₂ EOR Project. The estimated increase in fugitive dust PM₁₀ emissions when combined with PM₁₀ emissions from exhaust emissions sources are still estimated to be below the PM₁₀ thresholds of significance adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). In addition, compliance with SJVAPCD Regulation VIII and control measures identified in Mitigation Measure AQ-2 constitute sufficient mitigation to reduce fugitive dust impacts to a level considered less than significant (SJVAPCD Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts).
- 2) The off-road emission factors were derived from OFFROAD 2011 using the San Joaquin Valley Fleet inventory assuming a 2011 operating scenario year. Emissions factors were derived for each specific type of offroad equipment using all engine model years reported by OFFROAD 2011 for the equipment-specific San Joaquin Valley Fleet inventory. The offroad emissions factors generated for the project are a composite of engine model years available in the San Joaquin Valley Fleet inventory rather than any single engine model year. Emission factors expressed in pounds per brake horsepower hour were applied to the assumed brake horsepower for each piece of equipment to calculate emissions for the actual equipment size.

A28. Please explain proposed emissions controls or mitigation measures, if any, for the operation off-road and on-road equipment.

A28. Response is inadequate 09-27-2012. The mitigation measures noted are construction measures not operation measures, so what are the mitigation measures assumed for operation?...and ongoing “construction” activities such as drilling emissions; for example, it is unclear what was assumed in the drill rig emission factor development.

Response A28 Follow-up:

Mitigation measures assumed for operation are as follows:

- a. All permitted equipment with any emissions will include BACT and will comply with all current and future applicable SJVAPCD rules and regulations;
- b. Fugitive ROG emissions will be mitigated by complying with leak detection and repair (LDAR) requirements contained in SJVAPCD Rule 4409;
- c. Emissions from operational activities will be mitigated by providing emission reduction credits (ERC) to offset emission increases from permitted equipment, as required by District Rule 2201. The required amount of ERC will be determined at the time of permit review.
- d. All off-road and on-road emissions sources during project operation will comply with existing and future CARB and EPA rules and regulations.

A29. Please confirm that all of the on-site roads that will be used during project construction and operation are paved, and please identify if any street sweeping activities are proposed.

A29. Follow-up question 09-27-2012. What is meant by all of the “primary” on-site roads? Is there a large amount of travel on other roads?

Response A29 Follow-up: Primary roads at Elk Hills are roads that link major facilities and form the main route through the field. We do not anticipate that the project will result in a significant increase in the use of unpaved roads because the project development areas are already highly developed and existing roads will be utilized to the extent possible.

A30. Please provide the source or assumption used for the emergency engine emissions factors.

A30. Staff disagrees with this response 09-27-2012. Using a CO2 emission factor for natural gas use to estimate emissions from a diesel fueled engine isn't correct. Perhaps the response was mistyped?

Response A30 Follow-up: . The factors used for assessing GHG emissions from the emergency use diesel engines were obtained from Table-4 of “Appendix-A to the Regulation for the Mandatory reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions”. The factors used in the calculations are listed below.

Table-1
Emission Factors for 175 BHP Diesel Fueled Engines

GHG	Factor Kg/MMBtu	GHG Emissions Factor Reference GHG Factors for Diesel Fuel Combustion in Stationary Sources
CO2	73.10	CARB- Mandatory Reporting Regulation Appendix-A, Table 4
CH4	3.0	CARB- Mandatory Reporting Regulation Appendix-A, Table 6
N2O	0.6	CARB- Mandatory Reporting Regulation Appendix-A, Table 6

A33. Please provide the following information regarding the proposed flare.
 c. The flared gas is shown to have an assumed heat content of 250 Btu/SCF. Please provide references for this assumption and references for the assumed carbon and sulfur contents.

A33c. Response is incomplete 09-27-2012. The response didn't address the sulfur content assumption part of the request.

1. Response A33c Follow-up:

The sulfur dioxide (SO_x) emissions from the flare were conservatively calculated using an emission factor of 0.0028 SO_x Lb/MMBtu. The emission factor is equivalent to combusting gas having a total sulfur content of 1.0 grain of total sulfur per 100 Scf of gas (Hhv 1020 Btu/Scf). The sulfur concentration in the gas would be about 17 ppmv (60°F, 1 Atm).

A38. Please provide the maximum daily and annual criteria pollutant and GHG emissions rates associated with the maximum CO₂ injection rate, including the secondary GHG emissions from electricity consumption.

A38. Follow-up question 09-27-2012. It is still unclear if the maximum daily emissions are based on the maximum total CO₂ recirculation rates noted in A36 response, please confirm or provide a way to correct emissions to reflect the maximum recirculation rates (both stationary source emissions and electricity use estimates).

Response A38 Follow-up: OEHI has updated its environmental impact analyses to reflect the higher delivered volumes of CO₂ anticipated from the redesigned HECA Project.

The emissions from the project were calculated based on a preliminary design rate of 552 MMScfd. The preliminary rate includes 422 MMScfd of recycle gas plus 130 MMScfd of gas received from Hydrogen Energy of California (HECA).

With respect to the emissions resulting from processing of gas at a rate up to 635 MMScfd, the increase in emissions was assumed to be directly proportional to the increase in gas volume

Table-2
 Factor for Prorating
 Emission from CO₂ Enhanced Oil Recovery Project

CO ₂ EOR Design Case	Recycle Volume (MMScfd)	HECA Volume (MMScfd)	Total Gas Volume MMScfd	Emission Prorata Factor
Revised Case	550	135	685	1.2409
Original Case	422	130	522	

The maximum daily emissions from the original design case of 522 MMScfd are summarized in Attachment-I, Table-1.A through Table-4.A

The maximum daily and annual emissions corresponding to the design case of 635 MMScfd are summarized in Attachment-II, Table 2.A through 2.D. [The tables are included in PDF file A38, Attachment I & II.](#)

A39. Please provide a current best estimate for the anticipated oil and gas recovery rates for the EOR/CCS project, and the baseline “business as usual” production without this EOR/CCS project.

A39. Follow-up question 09-27-2012. CEC desires to use oil volumes to evaluate GHG total impact. Please provide general estimates sooner instead of modeling results that will not be available for some time.

[Response A39 Follow-up:](#) Oil production with current “business as usual” primary, secondary, and EOR projects in the Phase 1 CO2 Project areas is approximately 3,300 bopd. Industry standard CO2 utilization levels are between 6 mscf/bbl and 30 mscf/bbl. OEHI’s utilization is expected to fall within this range. Assuming HECA delivers 135 mmscfd, the Phase 1 CO2 EOR project will recover an average incremental 4,500 to 22,500 bopd over the 20-year project life. Hydrocarbon gas incremental production is not targeted by CO2 EOR.

A40. Please describe the rationale for the offset exempt status for the stationary emissions sources for which exemption is claimed.

A40. Follow-up question 09-27-2012. Does Part 2 of the response regarding exemptions includes all flare emissions, including the pilot gas emissions.

[Response A40 Follow-up:](#) The SJVAPCD has handled the emissions resulting from the use of pilot gas and purge gas differently over the years. In the past, the Air District included the pilot/purge gas emissions in the calculations. In more recent years, the District has excluded the emissions from pilot gas/purge gas. The calculations used for determining the flare emissions are based on the more conservative approach. The emissions from the flare pilot/purge gas are included in the emission calculations.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Workshop Request A8: For the carbon dioxide pipeline route, habitat impact acreages were calculated as 0.11 acres of permanent impact and 28.89 acres of temporary impact. Of this acreage, what is the impact acreage of the CO2 pipeline route that would occur on Elk Hills Oil Field (EHOF)? What is the acreage of the carbon dioxide route that would occur outside of the EHOF?

The CO2 Supply Pipeline Route has been estimated to be 3.36 miles in length. We estimate that 63% or 18.2 acres of the 28.89 acres of estimated temporary disturbance and 50% of the .11 acres of estimated permanent disturbance will occur on OEHI property which is located on the south side of the aqueduct. The remaining 37% or 10.7 acres of the 28.89 acres of estimated temporary disturbance and 50% of the .11 acres of estimated permanent disturbance will occur on north of the aqueduct on non-OEHI property.

Workshop Request A9: Since Occidental Petroleum will construct, own, operate and perform maintenance (O&M) activities along the pipeline, what is the expected level of O&M vehicle travel (number of vehicles, times per year, pipeline replacement needs etc)? Does this impact

calculation include impacts for a maintenance road and if so, temporary or permanent impacts? Please discuss whether the maintenance road would be gravel or paved and whether the road would be open for public access.

O&M activity and vehicle traffic is not expected to significantly increase along the pipeline route on either side of the aqueduct following project construction. Continuous monitoring will occur on both ends, and bi-monthly vehicle trips are expected along the route for pipeline visual inspection and O&M. The pipeline route on OEHI property will be accessible from existing service roads on the south end and the north end can be accessed using established trails currently used for infrequent access to other unit property. EHOE Roads are not available for use by the general public.

No agreements are in place regarding a pipeline ROW or service road agreements for the proposed pipeline route north of the aqueduct. OEHI will require access to the pipeline route for O&M activity when an agreement is obtained.



**BEFORE THE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1516 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
1-800-822-6228 – WWW.ENERGY.CA.GOV**

***AMENDED APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION FOR THE
HYDROGEN ENERGY CALIFORNIA PROJECT***

**Docket No. 08-AFC-08A
(Revised 10/8/12)**

APPLICANT

SCS Energy LLC
Marisa Mascaro
30 Monument Square, Suite 235
Concord, MA 01742
mmascaro@scsenergyllc.com

Tiffany Rau
2629 Manhattan Avenue, PMB# 187
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254
trau@heca.com

George Landman
Director of Finance and
Regulatory Affairs
Hydrogen Energy California, LLC
500 Sansome Street, Suite 750
San Francisco, CA 94111
glandman@heca.com

APPLICANT'S CONSULTANT

Dale Shileikis, Vice President
Energy Services Manager
Major Environmental Programs
URS Corporation
One Montgomery Street, Suite 900
San Francisco, CA 94104-4538
dale_shileikis@urscorp.com

COUNSEL FOR APPLICANT

Michael J. Carroll
Latham & Watkins, LLP
650 Town Center Drive, 20th Fl.
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-1925
michael.carroll@lw.com

INTERESTED AGENCIES

California ISO
e-recipient@caiso.com

Marni Weber
Department of Conservation
Office of Governmental and
Environmental Relations
(Department of Oil, Gas &
Geothermal Resources)
801 K Street MS 2402
Sacramento, CA 95814-3530
marni.weber@conservation.ca.gov

INTERVENORS

California Unions for Reliable Energy
Thomas A. Enslow
Marc D. Joseph
Adams Broadwell Joseph & Cardozo
520 Capitol Mall, Suite 350
Sacramento, CA 95814
tenslow@adamsbroadwell.com

Tom Frantz
Association of Irrigated Residents
30100 Orange Street
Shafter, CA 93263
tfrantz@bak.rr.com

Kern-Kaweah Chapter
Of the Sierra Club
Andrea Issod
Matthew Vespa
85 Second St, Second Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
andrea.issod@sierraclub.org
matt.vespa@sierraclub.org

INTERVENORS (con't.)

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
Timothy O'Connor, Esq.
123 Mission Street, 28th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
toconnor@edf.org

Natural Resources Defense Council
George Peridas
111 Sutter Street, 20th Fl.
San Francisco, CA 94104
gperidas@nrdc.org

Kern County Farm Bureau, Inc.
Benjamin McFarland
801 South Mt. Vernon Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93307
bmcfarland@kerncfb.com

**ENERGY COMMISSION –
DECISIONMAKERS**

KAREN DOUGLAS
Commissioner and Presiding Member
karen.douglas@energy.ca.gov

ANDREW McALLISTER
Commissioner and Associate Member
andrew.mcallister@energy.ca.gov

Raoul Renaud
Hearing Adviser
raoul.renaud@energy.ca.gov

Eileen Allen
Commissioners' Technical
Advisor for Facility Siting
eileen.allen@energy.ca.gov

Galen Lemei
Advisor to Presiding Member
galen.lemei@energy.ca.gov

Jennifer Nelson
Advisor to Presiding Member
jennifer.nelson@energy.ca.gov

David Hungerford
Advisor to Associate Member
david.hungerford@energy.ca.gov

*Pat Saxton
Advisor to Associate Member
patrick.saxton@energy.ca.gov

**ENERGY COMMISSION –
STAFF**

Robert Worl
Project Manager
robert.worl@energy.ca.gov

John Heiser
Associate Project Manager
john.heiser@energy.ca.gov

Lisa DeCarlo
Staff Counsel
lisa.decarlo@energy.ca.gov

**ENERGY COMMISSION –
PUBLIC ADVISER**

Jennifer Jennings
Public Adviser's Office
publicadviser@energy.ca.gov

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I, Dale Shileikis, declare that on November 5, 2012, I served and filed a copy of the attached Responses to CEC Workshop Requests: Nos. A1 through A32, dated November, 2012. This document is accompanied by the most recent Proof of Service list, located on the web page for this project at:

http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/hydrogen_energy/index.html

The document has been sent to the other parties in this proceeding (as shown on the Proof of Service list) and to the Commission's Docket Unit or Chief Counsel, as appropriate, in the following manner:

(Check all that Apply)

For service to all other parties:

- Served electronically to all e-mail addresses on the Proof of Service list;
- Served by delivering on this date, either personally, or for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service with first-class postage thereon fully prepaid, to the name and address of the person served, for mailing that same day in the ordinary course of business; that the envelope was sealed and placed for collection and mailing on that date to those addresses marked **"hard copy required"** or where no e-mail address is provided.

AND

For filing with the Docket Unit at the Energy Commission:

- by sending one electronic copy to the e-mail address below (preferred method); **OR**
- by depositing an original and 12 paper copies in the mail with the U.S. Postal Service with first class postage thereon fully prepaid, as follows:

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION – DOCKET UNIT
Attn: Docket No. 08-AFC-08A
1516 Ninth Street, MS-4
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512
docket@energy.ca.gov

OR, if filing a Petition for Reconsideration of Decision or Order pursuant to Title 20, § 1720:

- Served by delivering on this date one electronic copy by e-mail, and an original paper copy to the Chief Counsel at the following address, either personally, or for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service with first class postage thereon fully prepaid:

California Energy Commission
Michael J. Levy, Chief Counsel
1516 Ninth Street MS-14
Sacramento, CA 95814
michael.levy@energy.ca.gov

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, that I am employed in the county where this mailing occurred, and that I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the proceeding.