ASSUMPTIONS FOR AIR QUALITY AND NOISE ANALYSES
Sacramento Terminal

- Building will be manually gutted and roof will be removed
  - Maximum volume of gutted interior material = ~ 120 cubic yards
  - Maximum volume of roofing material removed =~ 480 cubic yards (an area of 51,000 square feet x 0.25 feet)
  - Bulk density of gutted material = 0.67 ton/cu. yd.
  - Maximum mass of gutted material = 400 tons.
  - Semi-end dump truck with a capacity of 20 tons will remove 400 tons of debris, requiring 20 trips.
  - Truck will travel one way distance of 100 miles.

- Grading and site preparation will be limited to the area of the equipment yard (125 x 57 feet) plus a 10-foot perimeter band.

- Pad construction will be assumed to be 1/8 that needed for a vacant land ILA.

- Trenching (& utility installation) and general construction operations will occur equal to that listed for ILA on vacant land.

- No access road will be constructed.

- Only the generator shelter needs to be placed with an effort ¼that required to place generator shelter plus 4 amplifier huts.

- Two 1-foot wide fiber optic trenches are excavated between the existing building and the property line. The maximum combined trenching distance is 1000 feet.

- Specialized construction workers commute to the site the number of days required for each activity (e.g., trenching for fiber optic cable).

- General construction workers commute to site for sum of days required for the total set of activities.

- Wind erosion conservatively assumed to affect sum of disturbed site areas during sum of days needed for minimal grading and trenching, but not for days used to construct generator pad and place shelters. The emission factor is derived in Attachment A.

- Fugitive dust from travel of construction vehicles over site is included in emission factor of 60.7 pounds of PM10 per day per acre of construction activity area in the absence of dust control measures (YSAQMD, 1996). This emission factor is conservatively applied to the total time for activities associated with minimal grading, pad construction, and trenching times the area of the installed equipment.

- The fugitive dust generated by trenching for the fiber optic cables is simulated by a dirt/debris pushing emission factor published in the CEQA Air Quality Handbook of the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The emission factor is derived in Attachment A.

- Each piece of construction equipment is used at its full power emission factor to be conservative (i.e., load factor =1).