

5.30 Status Report: June

Development Action

In order to address point 4 of the STAR program, the reduction plan, Air Pollution Control District (APCD) staff members have engaged in many networking, research, and educational opportunities around the region, from roundtables and seminars to conference calls and workshops. In March, Erin Simpson attended a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency- (EPA) sponsored Auto Body Refinishers conference in Lexington. Not only did this conference allow her to meet active members of the local refinisher community, it also provided invaluable insights into both EPA's and refinishers' perspectives on potential federal rulemakings. The May meeting of the Kentuckiana Regional Planning and Development Agency's (KIPDA) Transportation Technical Coordinating Committee offered a similarly valuable experience, as a variety of stakeholders from the community discussed future planning and development projects. One project of particular interest from an air quality standpoint was a Transit Authority of River City- (TARC) sponsored study of future express bus service in the I-71 corridor. Additionally, the KY EXCEL workshop, held in Louisville on May 16, provided a beneficial opportunity to network with both government and regulated entities from around the state. It also presented a compelling case study of how voluntary programs for businesses can encourage meaningful environmental results.

In June, APCD employees attended a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Air Quality Roundtable in Frankfort. Again, this was an excellent networking opportunity, and it gave special insight into what actions are being considered at the State level (including actions to address mobile source air toxics). Also in June, Erin Simpson attended Greater Louisville, Inc. (GLI) New Member Orientation. An important component of successfully implementing Strategic Toxic Air Reduction (STAR) Regulation 5.30 is engaging with and understanding the needs of Louisville's small business community. Networking and active participation in GLI, along with the stakeholder process, are just a few measures APCD is taking to insure a dynamic dialogue with the community.

STAPPA/ALAPCO conference calls on Federal and State measures relevant to STAR 5.30 occurred frequently over the past few months, and have included topics such as: the flexible area source rule, area source toxics standards, dry cleaners residual risk, mobile source standards, diesel retrofits, and the particulate matter (PM) hotspot rule. Topics of particular interest include EPA's Mobile Source Air Toxics regulation, which called for lowering benzene emissions by reducing the benzene content of gasoline, reducing emissions from passenger vehicles operated at cold temperatures (under 75 degrees), and decreasing emissions from portable gasoline containers. Also of interest is an EPA technical report entitled *Diesel Retrofit Technology: An Analysis of the Cost Effectiveness of Reducing Particulate Matter Emissions from Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines Through Retrofit*. In the report, EPA evaluates the costs and emissions benefits of retrofitting school buses, freight trucks, and bulldozers with two commonly available emissions reduction technologies: diesel oxidation catalysts and catalyzed diesel particulate filters. The EPA calculated that the cost effectiveness of reducing PM emissions for those vehicles ranged from \$11,100 to \$69,900 per ton of PM reduced, compared to other EPA programs such as the urban bus retrofit and rebuild program at \$31,500 per ton and the 2007

heavy-duty diesel emissions standards at \$14,200 per ton. The findings from the study indicate that retrofits can be a cost effective way to reduce air pollution.

Monitoring Activity

The APCD has borrowed a Cerex UV Sentry from the EPA to determine whether this instrumentation is able to monitor the complex urban air found in the region. Ms. Tua Pickering and Mr. Marty Layman were trained by Cerex personnel to run the instrument and have been performing practice runs out in the field. The Cerex UV Sentry is a portable multi-gas detector open path system. The APCD, in conjunction with the EPA, will be running a comparison study sometime in July 2006 inside the fence line of American Synthetic Rubber and at two other sites in the community (as yet to be determined). The study will be a comparison between the Sentry and the EPA TO-15 method. Results of the data collected will aid in determining whether the Cerex UV Sentry may be suitable for monitoring air toxics in Louisville.



Stakeholder group

The District has identified prospective members of the group, a list of whom will be presented to the Board at the June 21, 2006, Board meeting as well as a draft of an invitation letter for the first meeting, which is proposed for July 13, 2006, from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M.

Modeling

The District has been procuring the met files for use in the AERMOD air dispersion model. The District hopes to have these file available for companies to use in about two months. The District has also been doing some preliminary screening modeling with Tier 3 and training on Tier 4 modeling.

Emissions Inventory

Minor sources submit their emissions inventories every three years and the next round of reporting from them is due August 15, 2006, for the 2005 time period. The District sent emission inventory reporting forms for minor sources to approximately 640 companies. All hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) are required to be reported (EPA requirement). Because all HAPs are toxic air contaminants (TACs) in the STAR Program, and all but a few TACs are HAPs, this provides plantwide, but not process-specific, emissions inventory information from minor sources for most of the TACs.