

MSAT and Other Air Quality Considerations



NEPA Requirements

- Highway Project Potential Air Quality Effects

Lead

Sulfur Dioxide

Nitrogen Dioxide

Carbon Monoxide

8 hour Ozone

Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀)

Mobile Source Air Toxics

(MSATs)

Lead (Pb)

- Include the following in NEPA document:

“Lead has not been a mobile source concern since tetraethyl lead was banned as a fuel additive. All areas of Kentucky are in attainment for Lead (Pb).”

Easy as 1234



Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

- Include the following in NEPA document:

“Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is primarily an industrial source concern and not a mobile source concern. All areas of Kentucky are in attainment for SO₂.”

Piece of...



Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

- Include the following in NEPA document:

“ All areas of Kentucky are in attainment for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)”

So Easy ... Hint

A Caveman Can Do It!





(Big Horn Intro!)

Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSATs)

- Clean Air Act identified 188 air toxics AKA hazardous air pollutants
- 21 identified as **M**obile **S**ource **A**ir **T**oxics
- 6 contaminants identified as Priority Pollutants
 1. Benzene
 2. Formaldehyde
 3. Acetaldehyde
 4. Diesel particulate/org. gas
 5. Acrolein
 6. 1,3-Butadiene

MSAT (cont)

Much Ado About

- With new EPA restrictions (cleaner fuels and engines), MSAT reductions of 57-87% predicted even if VMT increase 64% between 2000-2020

Nothing????



MSAT Degrees of Concern

- Exempt or No potential for meaningful MSAT effects
- Lower potential for meaningful MSAT effects
- Higher potential for meaningful MSAT effects

MSATs (cont)

- IF:
 - Project is a
 1. “C List” Cat. Ex. (23 CFR 771.117(c)) OR;
 2. Conformity Reg. Exempt (40 CFR 93.126) OR;
 3. Project with no meaningful impact to traffic volumes or mix
- THEN:
 - Exempt or No Potential for Meaningful MSAT Effects
 - No analysis required
 - Description of why project qualifies is needed (see 2/3/06 FHWA Interim Guidance)

MSATs (cont)

- IF:
Project not considered as
 1. Exempt or No potential for meaningful MSAT effects; OR
 2. Higher potential for meaningful MSAT effects
- THEN:
Lower Potential for Meaningful MSAT Effects
 - Qualitative analysis required
 - Uncertainty Assessment required

MSAT Qualitative Analysis

- Interim Guidance on Air Toxin Analysis in NEPA Documents (FHWA, February 3, 2000)
- Qualitative analysis required:
 - Comparison of the project on Traffic volumes, peak hour, and changes in Miles Traveled for each alternative.
 - Vehicle Miles Traveled
 - 1. Vehicle mix
 - 2. Density
 - 3. Speed
 - National data trends
 - No appreciable difference between alternatives
 - No credible useful results from qualitative analysis

SOME THOUGHT REQUIRED



MSAT Uncertainty Assessment

We really don't know...



MSAT Uncertainty Assessment

- Discussion of “Incomplete or Unavailable” information for project specific analysis
 - Emerging Findings
 - Lack of human health data
 - Not of value in decision making
- Summary of current health impacts of M
- Prototype language

SO EASY THAT...





Be sure to insert appropriate project information!!!

Higher MSAT Effects

- Project will either
 - Construct or modify a major intermodal freight facility with potential to concentrate high levels of diesel particulate in single location ; OR
 - New/Increased capacity to address design year 140,000 ADT or more for a highway

AND

Project is proximate to populated areas or vulnerable populations (schools, nursing homes, hospitals)

Greenhouse Gas/Global Warming

The background of the slide features a composite image of the Earth as seen from space, showing the Western Hemisphere with North and South America. Overlaid on this image is a network of dark, jagged, brownish cracks that resemble dry, fissured earth, extending across the continents and oceans. This visual metaphor represents the concept of global warming and its potential to 'crack' the planet's surface.

- **Evolving**
- **No FHWA guidance issued to date**
- **Difficulties assessing project level impacts**
- **CEQ being asked to address**
- **KYTC will be providing guidance**

PYZAM.com

Questions





The New KYR10 General Stormwater Construction Permit

Dave Harmon
Environmental Analysis

KYR10

- KYR10 is the General Stormwater Permit for Construction
- General Permit expired in 2007
- Administratively Extended
- New Permit issued June 29, 2009

What took so long?

- Antidegradation Review
 - 6th Court of Appeals remanded a lawsuit to DOW requiring the agency to address antidegradation in their general permits
 - Antideg review requires project to be socially and economically justified
 - DOW created a workgroup to gain consensus
 - Antidegradation addressed in the KYR10 for all projects covered by the permit

Changes in the New KYR10

- Requires specific info about the size and scope of the construction project and receiving waters impacted
- More stringent requirement to minimize disturbance
- 25 foot buffer zone from receiving waters

Changes in the New KYR10

- Control a 2 year/24-hour storm event
- Installation of erosion control measures, in critical areas within 24 hours (or as soon as practical) after completion of the disturbance

Changes in the New KYR10

- No automatic coverage within 48 hours of submittal of the Notice of Intent (NOI)
- After e-Permit submittal, DOW will notify the applicant of coverage or issue a Notice of Deficiency
- 7 days after e-Permit submittal or 30 days after submittal of a paper NOI

Changes in the New KYR10

- Allows KYTC to use our BMP Plan as the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Requires Inspections every 7 days and within 24 hours after a 0.5 inch storm event

The New KYR10 Eligibility

- Coverage not extended if discharge is to:
 - Special Use Waters
 - Waters that have an approved Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
 - Currently No Approved Sediment TMDLs in Kentucky
- Discharge to Special Use Waters requires an **Individual KPDES Permit**

Special Use Waters

- Waters that are offered additional protection because of quality, endangered, species, or state/federal designation
- Cold Water Aquatic Habitat
- Outstanding State Resource Water
- Exceptional Waters
- Reference Reach Waters
- Wild Rivers
- Outstanding National Resource Waters

Individual KPDES Permits

- Determine if there is a direct discharge
- Will likely require a field visit with DOW
- Above and Beyond for Antidegradation
 - Grass swales
 - Detention basins
 - Energy Dissipation
- Need detailed plans
- 5-6 months for issuance of permit
- KYTC was the first to apply for an Individual KPDES Stormwater permit

Impacts of KYR10 on Preconstruction

- Identify SUWs early in the project development process
- Discussion needed in NEPA document to address permit needs and mitigation requirements
- Identify project needs like additional ROW
- Have drainage and erosion plans developed for submittal 6 months prior to letting
- Bid documents will need to note that the contractor will be responsible for submitting a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to DOW

Questions?





KYTC MS4 UPDATE

Division of Water Permits

- Issued KYR10
eNOI (DOW website)
<http://www.water.ky.gov/>
FREE DCA Training 8/12 & 8/19
<http://dca.ky.gov/>
- Issued LFUCG MS4 PERMIT
- Public Notice Draft MS4 Phase II GP

Draft MS4 Phase II General Permit

- Structural BMPs
“new developments....manage runoff associated with 80% of the estimated annual rainfall on the site”
- Monitoring
- Mapping

KYTC Permit Status

- Currently Co-permittee
- New Individual Permit
KYTC will “Partner”
- MCM I – Public Education
Media Outreach Program (MOP)



Questions?