

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
AIR MANAGEMENT SERVICES

October 18, 2011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Pollution Control Board Members
FROM: Thomas Huynh, AMS Director
RE: Air Program Update

Air Quality

- From January 1, 2011 to August 31, 2011, there were 110 Good Days (45%), 118 Moderate Days (49%), and 15 Unhealthy Days (6%). The unhealthy days occurred as follows:
 - 1 day was triggered by PM_{2.5} only (1/1)
 - 12 days were triggered by Ozone only (6/1, 6/7, 6/10, 7/6, 7/7, 7/10, 7/18, 7/19, 7/21-7/23, 7/29)
 - 2 days were triggered by both PM_{2.5} and Ozone (6/8, 6/9)
- Philadelphia has been classified as a nonattainment area for ozone for the 8-hour concentration (standard = 0.075 ppm), and for particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter for the 24-hour concentration (standard = 35 µg/m³) and the annual arithmetic mean (standard = 15 µg/m³).
- The 4th highest 8-hour ozone concentration for 2011 was 90.5 ppb (at Northeast Airport). However, the three year average of the 4th highest 8-hour ozone concentration is 83 ppb which is below the 1997 standard of 85 ppb.

Regulatory Services Activities

From June 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011, AMS reviewed 104 air permits, 74 operating licenses, and 118 asbestos permits and licenses. AMS serviced a total of 422 citizen complaints – 223 involving air pollution, 35 involving asbestos, and 164 involving noise. AMS also performed 338 air and noise inspections and 864 asbestos inspections. In addition, AMS observed 256 vehicles at 18 locations and issued 4 citations for violations of the City's anti-idling rules. For this period, AMS issued 209 violations, resolved 295 Notices of Violation, and collected \$227,107 in fines and penalties.

State Implementation Plan

- On September 3, 2011, the PA DEP Bureau of Air Quality's NSR PM_{2.5} final rulemaking notice was published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. This final rulemaking will be submitted to the EPA as an amendment to the SIP.
- On September 21, 2011, the EPA approved a SIP revision submitted by Pennsylvania with regard to the control of NO_x emissions from glass melting furnaces. There are no facilities affected in Philadelphia.

- On October 20, 2011, the September 20, 2011, EPA approved SIP revision submitted by Pennsylvania with regard to control of particulate matter emissions from the operation of outdoor wood-fired boilers (OWBs) will become effective.
- On October 24, 2011, the August 24, 2011 EPA-approved SIP revision submitted by Pennsylvania with regards to adopt Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for sources covered by EPA's Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) standards for large appliance and metal furniture coatings will be effective. Three facilities are affected in Philadelphia.

Regulation X - Complex Source Review

Today we submit guidelines for the existing Air Management Regulation X including the permit application and instructions for review and comment by the Board. There is no legal need for the Board to approve the AMS guidelines, but we appreciate any comments you may have before we distribute it to the public. It is our goal to amend the existing Regulation X to appropriately address air quality concerns associated with major infrastructure projects. Accordingly, we ask that you review the draft regulation in advance of the next Board meeting.

Regulation XIV - Control of Perchloroethylene from Dry Cleaning Facilities

AMS has been working with the Commerce Department to help simplify the process that dry cleaners have to go through in order to legally install hydrocarbon dry cleaning machines. The process, which is currently being documented in a flow chart, will ensure that the dry cleaner understands all City requirements. In addition to the Health Department's requirements, there are Fire Code and L&I Code requirements that must be met, including installation of a fire barrier and sprinkler system (unless granted a variance).

AMS has received 35 permit applications for perc dry cleaning machines and 19 applications for hydrocarbon machines.

Asbestos Code 6-600

On October 13, 2011, City Councilman Jim Kenney and Jones introduced a bill to amend Chapter 6-600 of the Philadelphia Code , entitled” Asbestos Projects’ by providing that no person or affiliated persons, as defined , may be both a licensed contractor and a certified asbestos project inspector, under certain term and conditions”

The current Code and Regulation allow one to hold both licenses but prohibit one to perform both duties in the same project.

Strategic Plan

AMS staff continues to develop a 5-year strategic plan for the agency. AMS held a second meeting with several stakeholders on September 14, 2011.

Other

- AMS is working to develop a process to obtain information from the Philadelphia Regional Port Authority (PRPA) in order to have a bottom-up accurate Emission Inventory for the Philadelphia Port. The accurate emission inventory will allow AMS and the PRPA to better assess the impacts of port expansion projects and provide a baseline from which to create and implement emission mitigation strategies.
- Starting with the 2011 Calendar Year, AMS will no longer use i-STEPS to collect and report annual air emissions inventories. AMS will implement the PADEP Annual Emission Statement (AES) Online Web Application for the collection of air emissions inventory data from facilities in Philadelphia. Seven hands-on training sessions for facilities on the reporting functions of AES Online will be conducted at the PADEP Southeast Regional Office in December.

EPA Updates

- On July 8, 2011, EPA proposed a rule to waive requirements for Stage II vapor recovery systems on gas pumps. Under the proposal, beginning in June 2013, states that meet specified criteria would have the option of discontinuing Stage II systems. According to EPA, this proposal is justified because by 2013 an estimated 72 percent of all vehicles will be equipped with onboard vapor recovery systems. The agency also stated that this proposal “accomplishes the objectives” of the Administration’s efforts to review and update outdated rules to ensure that they still achieve their intended environmental benefits.
- On August 1, 2011, EPA published in the Federal Register its proposed rule for secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for NO_x and SO_x. In the proposal, EPA seeks to retain the current secondary standards to protect vegetation from the direct impacts of NO_x and SO_x – an average annual standard of 0.053 parts per million (ppm) for NO₂ and a 0.5-ppm standard averaged over three hours for SO₂. EPA is proposing to set an additional set of secondary NAAQS, identical to the new health-based primary standards promulgated in 2010 – 100 parts per billion (ppb) for NO₂ and 75 ppb for SO₂, both averaged over one hour. The final standards will be issued by March 20, 2012.
- On August 8, 2011, EPA published in the Federal Register the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) to limit interstate transport of emissions of NO_x and SO₂ that contribute to harmful levels of fine particulate matter and ozone in downwind states. CSAPR replaces the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) promulgated in 2005 and remanded to EPA by the U.S Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 2008. The final rule, which takes effect in 27 states in the eastern U.S. on January 1, 2012, caps electric power plant emissions of NO_x and SO₂. EPA proposed to revise the rule on October 6, 2011. It revised the allocations for Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin, as well as new unit set-asides in Arkansas and Texas. It is also proposing to amend the assurance penalty provisions of the rule to make them effective beginning January 1, 2014. Several states including Texas, Florida, and power Companies and coal interests petitioned

the D.C. Circuit. Court to vacate the Rule and filed motions to stay it pending review. AMS is working with Law to get approval to intervene to support EPA.

- On August 9, 2011, EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) announced final standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from and increase the fuel economy of medium- and heavy-duty trucks. The new standards apply to model years 2014 through 2018 for combination tractors, heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans and vocational vehicles.
- On August 15, 2011, EPA issued a final rule retaining the existing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for CO (9 ppm for the 8-hour concentration and 35 ppm for the 1-hour concentration). The final rule also contains revisions to the CO monitoring network, requiring near road CO monitoring in core-based statistical areas (CBSAs) with a population of 2.5 million or more beginning January 1, 2015. Only one monitor per CBSA will be required, resulting in approximately 52 near road CO monitors nationwide. The CO near road monitors will generally be co-located with near road NO₂ monitors, though EPA is allowing flexibility for state and local agencies to use an alternative location on a case-by-case basis.
- On August 23, 2011, EPA published in the Federal Register proposed standards to reduce emissions of VOCs, methane gas and air toxics from oil and natural gas drilling operations. There is a 60-day public comment period, ending October 24, 2011. Additionally, EPA held three public hearings in the Pittsburgh, PA, Denver, CO, and Dallas, TX, areas, on September 27, 28 and 29, 2011, respectively. The proposed standards cover four rules for the oil and natural gas industry: a new source performance standard (NSPS) for VOCs; an NSPS for sulfur dioxide; an air toxics standard for oil and natural gas production; and an air toxics standard for natural gas transmission and storage.
- On September 22, 2011, EPA announced that EPA will implement the 2008 ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm). The agency will proceed with initial area designations under the 2008 standards, starting with the states' recommendations made in 2009 and updating them with the most current certified air quality data. EPA expects to issue proposed changes (i.e. 120-day letters) to the states' recommendations later this fall and will "quickly initiate and complete" a rulemaking to establish nonattainment area classification thresholds so that it can finalize the designations. Final designations are anticipated by mid-2012. With respect to the next ozone review, EPA will propose any appropriate revisions in fall 2013 and finalize any revisions in 2014.

PA DEP Updates

- On September 20, 2011, PADEP recommended proposed amendments to 25 Pa. Code Chapters 121, 129 and 130 for consideration by the Environmental Quality Board, to limit emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from inks, coatings, adhesives, fountain solutions and cleaning materials applied on and with flexible packaging printing presses, offset lithographic printing presses and letterpress printing presses. The proposed rulemaking would establish the emission limits and other requirements of the United States EPA 2006 Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs) for flexible packaging printing and for offset lithographic printing and letterpress printing for these sources in PA. The proposed rulemaking would also include clarifying amendments to the recently promulgated regulations for adhesives, sealants, primers and solvents in Chapter 129 and 130. The VOC

reduction measures proposed in this rulemaking are reasonably required to attain and maintain the 1997 and 2008 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone. The final rulemaking, if published as final-form regulation in the Pennsylvania Bulletin, will be submitted to the EPA as a revision to the State Implementation Plan.