

## REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

Serving Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery & Preble Counties  
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[www.rapca.org](http://www.rapca.org)

May 3, 2011

Ms. Carolina Prado  
Ohio EPA  
Lazarus Government Center  
P.O. Box 1049  
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049

Dear Ms. Prado:

The Regional Air Pollution Control Agency (RAPCA) appreciates the opportunity to submit comments on Ohio EPA's preliminary Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan for the Dayton-Springfield Annual PM-2.5 Nonattainment Area. RAPCA personnel appreciate very much the time and work effort Ohio EPA personnel have put into the preparation of these recommendations.

Following U.S. EPA guidance document *Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment*, Ohio EPA has assessed the following criteria to determine if redesignation of the Dayton-Springfield Area to attainment for the annual PM-2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) is warranted:

1. Attainment of the standard
2. Approved State Implementation Plan
3. Determination that air quality improvement is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions
4. A fully approved maintenance plan
5. Determination that Section 110 and Part D requirements have been met.

Applying these criteria to the Dayton-Springfield area, Ohio EPA is proposing that the counties of Montgomery, Greene, and Clark be redesignated to attainment for the annual PM-2.5 NAAQS.

While RAPCA fully supports Ohio EPA's decision to propose redesignation of the Dayton-Springfield to attainment for the annual PM-2.5 NAAQS, a detailed review of emissions data and monitoring data indicate that the evidence supporting the redesignation request is even stronger than has been stated by Ohio EPA.

In the main document, tables 17 and 21 list current and projected emission inventories for NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> in Clark, Greene, and Montgomery Counties. These data in tons per year, along with the STARS2 Title 5 SO<sub>2</sub> emission inventory for RAPCA jurisdiction are summarized in the following table.

	2005	2008	2015	2022
Total NOx	39,234	32,624	20,905	14,390
Total SO2	11,232	9,849	9,829	9,556
Title 5 SO2	9,074	6,576	---	---

Approximately 75% of the total NOx reduction is attributable to onroad mobile source controls. However, the SO2 inventory is dominated by large stationary sources, and since projections evidently are based on modeling conducted by staff at the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium (LADCO), very little reductions in SO2 emissions are projected. However, Title 5 data show that large decreases in SO2 are occurring in RAPCA jurisdiction.

The LADCO modeling technical support document is attached as Appendix D to the redesignation request. It is dated September 12, 2008 and has projected inventories and modeled ozone and PM-2.5 concentrations for 2009, 2012, and 2018. The modeled concentrations can be compared to the actual monitored values for 2009.

#### Annual PM-2.5 at Dayton Library

	2005	2009	2012	2018
LADCO model (w/CAIR)	15.5	13.2	12.9	12.4
RAPCA monitor	17.4	12.4	---	---

#### Daily PM-2.5 at Dayton Library

	2005	2009	2012	2018
LADCO model (w/CAIR)	37.8	30	30	30
RAPCA monitor	45.0	26.8	---	---

While all of the LADCO modeling scenarios (there are three other scenarios less stringent than the (w/CAIR) scenario) show PM-2.5 design values below the NAAQS in 2009 and into the future for the Dayton Area, the modeling doesn't appear to capture all of the reductions in PM-2.5 concentrations that are occurring in the Midwest. This issue may be much more important in larger metropolitan areas such as Cleveland and Chicago.

We repeat our appreciation of the time and effort that Ohio EPA personnel put into the preparation of these preliminary recommendations and we look forward to the opportunity to discuss our comments in a future meeting. Please address any questions on these comments to either the writer or Andy Roth

Sincerely,



John A. Paul, RAPCA Administrator

Testimony  
of  
John A. Paul, Administrator  
Regional Air Pollution Control Agency  
Dayton, Ohio

Regarding Ohio EPA's Proposed Redesignation of  
Clark, Greene, and Montgomery Counties  
To Attainment for the  
Annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM-2.5

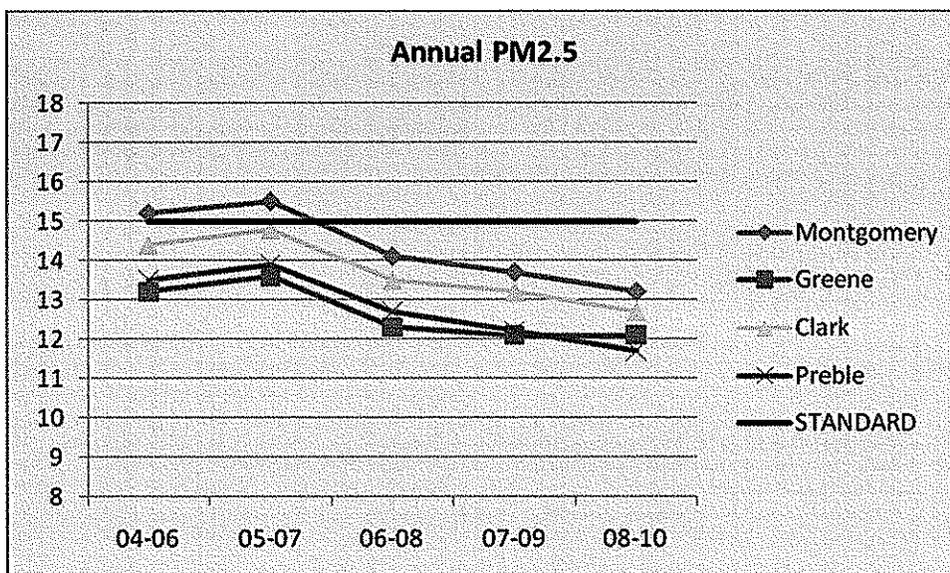
May 3, 2011

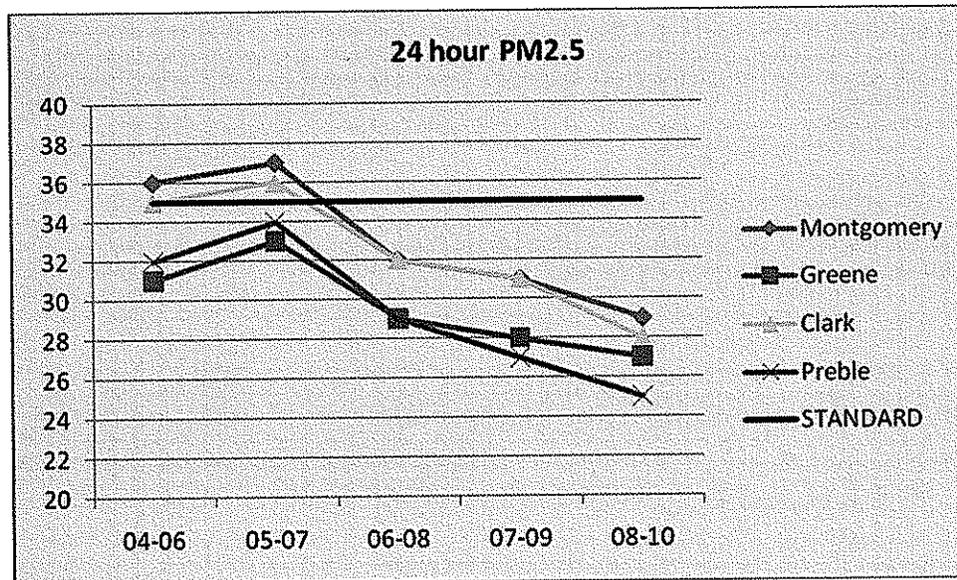
Good afternoon, my name is John A. Paul and I am the Administrator of the Regional Air Pollution Control Agency (RAPCA) of Dayton, Ohio. RAPCA is the local agency responsible for air pollution control activities in the Ohio counties of Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble.

This testimony is offered in support of Ohio EPA's proposal for redesignation of Clark, Greene, and Montgomery Counties as attainment of the annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for PM-2.5. We commend Ohio EPA for the completeness of the redesignation package, and offer both this testimony and written comments as supplemental support.

The Ohio EPA proposal discusses the five criteria for redesignation from USEPA's *Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment*. RAPCA staff reviewed the complete OHIO EPA document and offer the following in support.

RAPCA operates four PM-2.5 air quality monitoring stations. Three-year average PM-2.5 concentrations, along with the applicable standards are shown in the following two figures. "Montgomery" are data from the urban core of Dayton, and represent the highest concentrations of PM-2.5 in RAPCA jurisdiction. "Greene" is located in the Village of Yellow Springs, Greene County, which is downwind of Dayton. "Clark" is located on the roof of a fire station in the City of Springfield, Clark County, which is an urban location. Our rural upwind site denoted "Preble" represents PM-2.5 levels transported into RAPCA jurisdiction.

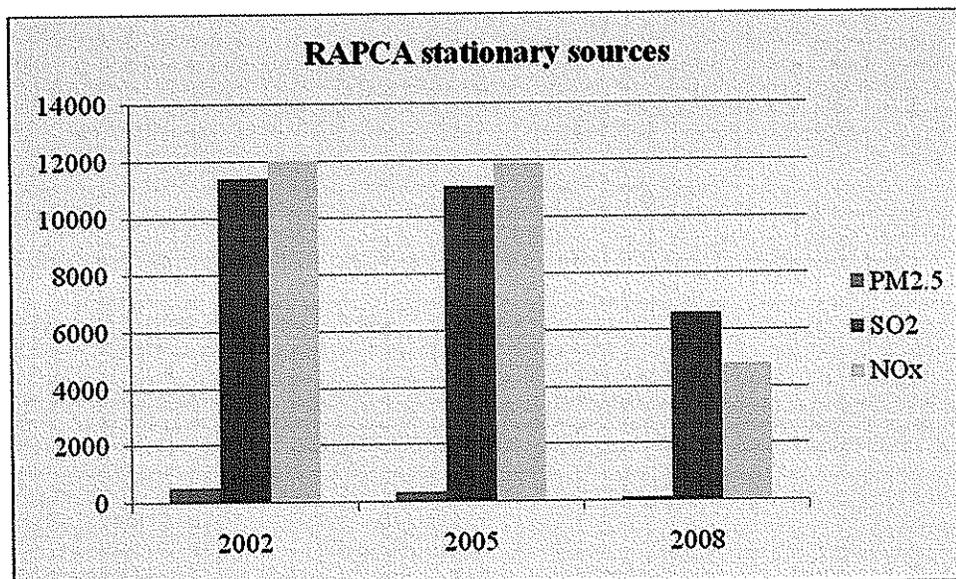


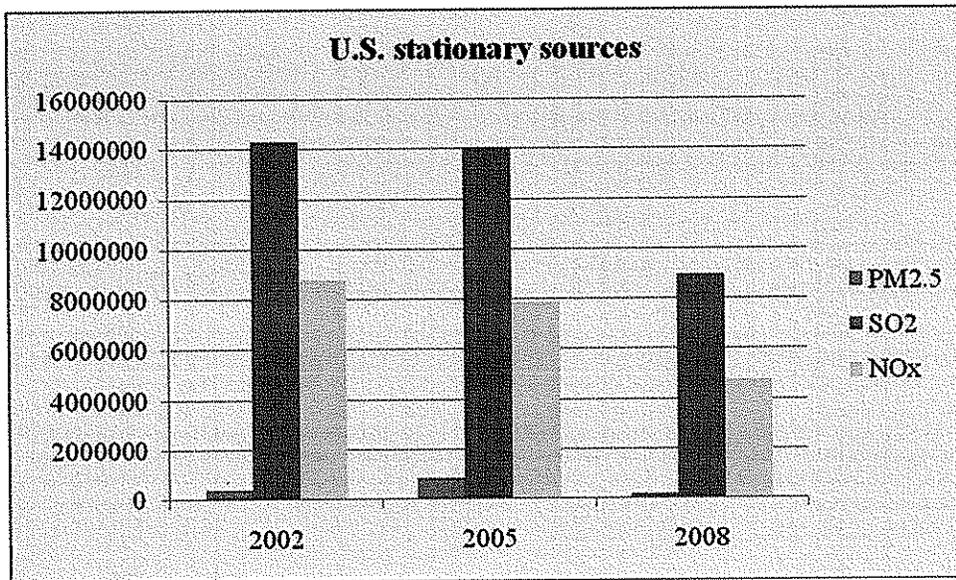
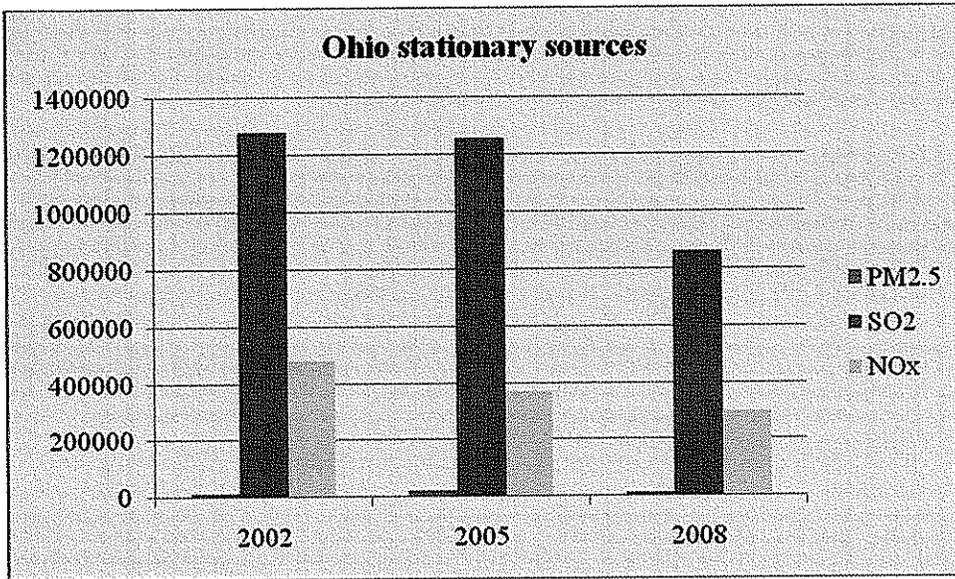


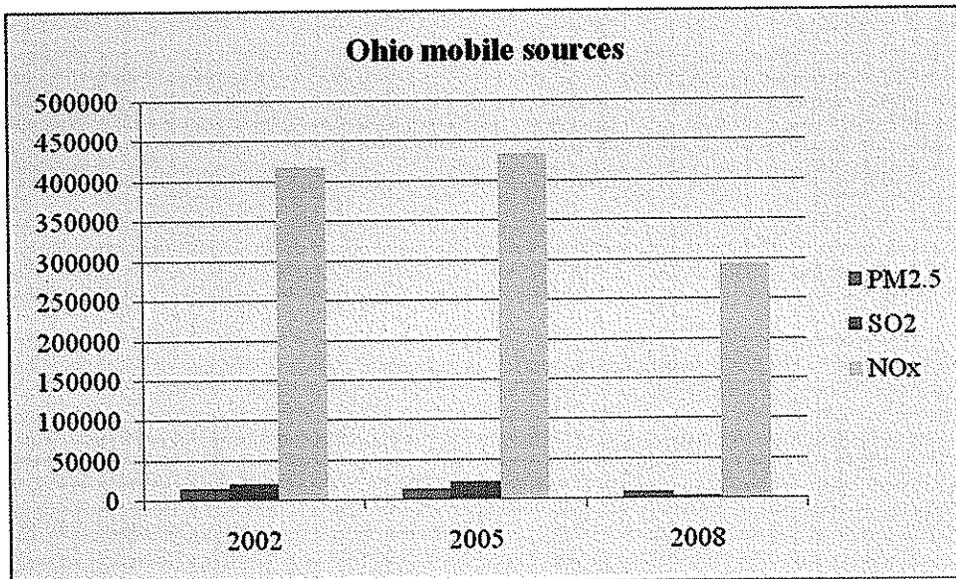
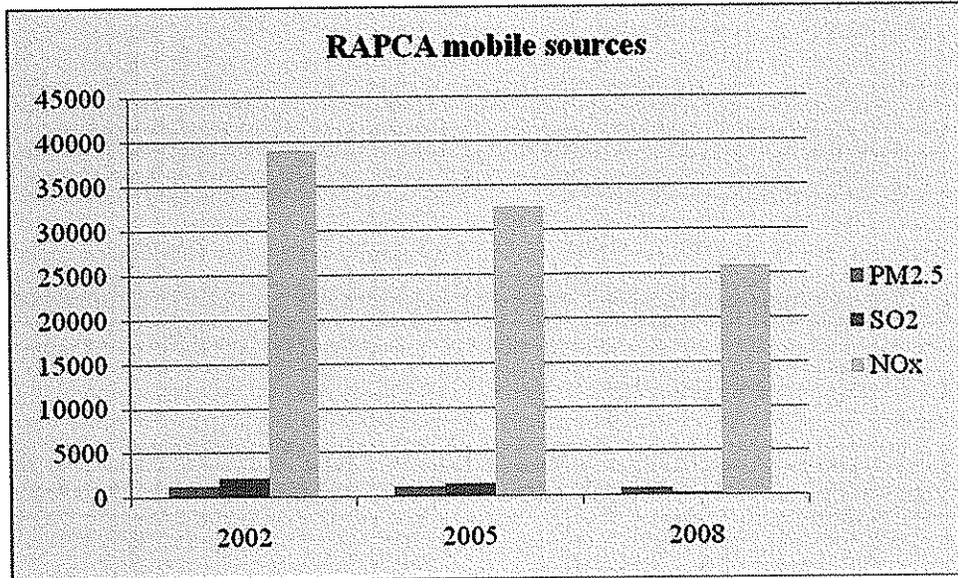
As can be seen from these graphs, the monitored data are clearly below the standard and are trending downward. The monitored data clearly show attainment.

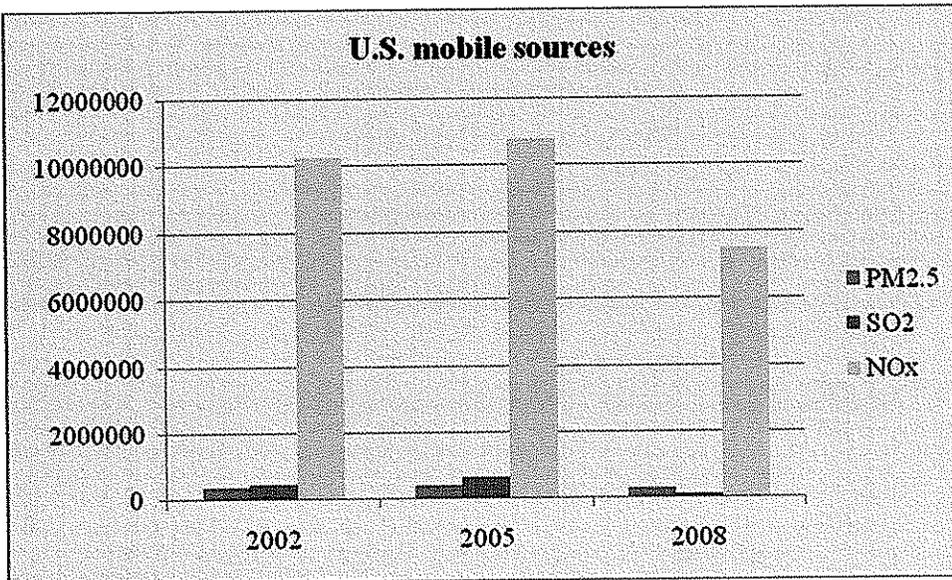
We believe these monitored data reflect decreases in both direct emissions of PM-2.5 and precursors (SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>) from both stationary and mobile sources. These decreases in emissions are within RAPCA's six counties, as well as state-wide and nation-wide as is shown in the following figures.

Emissions Inventory – extracted from 2002, 2005, 2008 National Emission Inventory









These emissions reductions are due to adopted rules and consent decrees which are enforceable and projected to produce further reductions into the future. Additional major rules are on schedule for adoption. Examples of such rules and consent decrees are as follows.

#### Rules

- Tier II Vehicle and Gasoline sulfur program
- Heavy Duty Diesel Engines rule (includes low sulfur diesel for highway vehicles)
- Clean Air Non-road diesel rule (includes 99% sulfur reduction in non-road diesel fuel: 15ppm in 2010, down from 3,000ppm)
- NOx SIP Call (OAC 3745-14)
- CAIR (OAC 3745-109)
- Federal Transport Rule (anticipated to be finalized this summer)
- Federal EGU MACT Rule (anticipated to be finalized this fall)
- ICI Boiler MACT (recently adopted)
- NOx RACT rule (OAC 3745-110)

#### Enforcement/Consent Decrees

- April 2011 – TVA
- January 2011 – Northern Indiana Public Service Company
- February 2011 – CEMEX
- July 2010 – Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative
- May 2010 – American Municipal Power
- Dec 2009 – Duke Energy, Gallagher Plant
- Sept 2009 – East Kentucky Power

- August 2009 - Ohio Edison (First Energy)
- October 2007 – American Electric Power
- July 2007 – East Kentucky Power
- June 2003 – Southern Indiana Gas & Electric

Descriptions for each of these enforcement actions, including a copy of the consent decrees, are available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/compliance/cases/>.

We have full confidence that the emissions of direct PM-2.5 and its precursors will continue to decrease in future years.

In conclusion, RAPCA staff believe the criteria for redesignation to attainment for PM-2.5 have been clearly met.

- The monitored air quality data show attainment; we believe these data are accurate.
- Reductions in emissions of both direct PM-2.5 and precursors have been significant and will continue into the future.
- Adoption of the federal Transport Rule, EGU MACT, and ICI Boiler MACT, combined with additional mobile source measures (including diesel fuel improvements) should assure continued emissions reductions and air quality improvement into the future.

Thus, we fully support this proposal to redesignate Greene, Clark, and Montgomery Counties as attainment for the annual PM-2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

Thank you for this opportunity to give this testimony. We appreciate very much the work that Ohio EPA has accomplished on this proposal. I am happy to answer any questions you might have.

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OHIO EPA PUBLIC HEARING

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IN THE MATTER OF:

REDESIGNATION FOR PM-2.5, DAYTON AREA

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EPA Hearing held Tuesday, May 3, 2011 at 1:30 p.m., at the Ohio EPA, 401 E. Fifth Street, 2nd Floor, Dayton, Ohio before Ms. Erica Wiggins, Ohio EPA Representative.

\* \* \* \* \*

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1 MS. WIGGINS: My name is Erika  
2 Wiggins. I am the Ohio EPA's public involvement  
3 coordinator for the southwest district and I'll be  
4 presiding over today's hearing. Thank you for  
5 taking the time to attend this hearing in front of  
6 the EPA. The purpose of the hearing today is to  
7 obtain comments from any interested person  
8 regarding Ohio EPA's proposed action.

9 The state of Ohio plans to ask  
10 U.S. EPA to officially recognize that air quality  
11 in the Dayton area meets the 1997 federal fine  
12 particulate standard. Air quality data from the  
13 years 2008-2010 show that the Dayton area is  
14 meeting the 1997 national fine particulate matter  
15 standard. When asking for redesignation, states  
16 are required to demonstrate that the metropolitan  
17 area will be able to maintain compliance with the  
18 fine particulate standard for 10 years. Current  
19 national, state and local air pollution controls to  
20 limit particulate matter-causing emissions will  
21 enable the area to maintain the air quality.

22 These include lower emission from  
23 coal burning power plants, additional controls on  
24 diesel-powered vehicles and enforcement efforts.  
25 The proposed request affects Clark, Greene, and

1 Montgomery counties.

2 Comments on the redesignation  
3 proposal can be submitted until the close of  
4 business on today, May 3rd, by e-mail or mail to  
5 Carolina Prado or Jennifer Hunter, Division of Air  
6 Pollution Control, Ohio EPA, P.O. Box 1049,  
7 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049. You can e-mail comments  
8 to carolina.prado@epa.ohio.gov.

9 The proposal is available on line  
10 or by calling Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution  
11 Control at (614) 644-2270. The state of Ohio is  
12 proposing to ask U.S. EPA to officially recognize  
13 the four-county Dayton area as meeting the federal  
14 air quality standard for fine particulate matter.

15 All interested persons are  
16 entitled to attend or be represented and to present  
17 oral or written comments concerning the proposed  
18 action. All written and oral comments received as  
19 part of the official record will be considered by  
20 the Director of Ohio EPA before the final decision  
21 is made. To be included in the official record,  
22 written comments must be received by Ohio EPA by  
23 close of business May 3, 2011. You may file  
24 comments with me today or e-mail to the  
25 afore-mentioned address. All written comments

1 submitted for the record receive the same  
2 consideration as oral testimony given today.

3 Written statements submitted after  
4 the comment period closes may be considered as time  
5 and circumstances permit, but will not be part of  
6 the official record of the hearing. If you wish to  
7 present oral testimony at this hearing today and  
8 have not already signed the registration sheet, do  
9 so at this time. The sheet is available at the end  
10 of the table. People will be called in the order  
11 in which they registered.

12 There is no cross examination of  
13 speakers or representatives of Ohio EPA in public  
14 hearings of this type. Ohio EPA hearings such as  
15 this afford citizens the opportunity to provide  
16 comments on the official record. Therefore, we'll  
17 not be able to answer questions during the hearing.  
18 However, members of Ohio EPA may ask clarifying  
19 questions of the person testifying to ensure that  
20 the record is as complete and accurate as possible.

21 If you'll pass me that sheet I'll  
22 now read the names of those who registered at the  
23 hearing and give each person an opportunity to  
24 testify. The first person testifying will be John  
25 Paul. You can stand if you like or otherwise you

1 can say your piece.

2 MR. JOHN PAUL: Good afternoon, my  
3 name is John A. Paul, I'm the administrator of the  
4 Regional Air Pollution Control Agency, RAPCA, of  
5 Dayton, Ohio. RAPCA is the local agency  
6 responsible for air pollution control activities in  
7 the Ohio counties of Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami,  
8 Montgomery and Preble. This testimony is offered  
9 in support of Ohio EPA's proposal for redesignation  
10 of Clark, Greene and Montgomery County as  
11 attainment of the, for the annual National Ambient  
12 Air Quality Standard for PM-2.5. We commend Ohio  
13 EPA for the completeness of the redesignation  
14 package and offer both this testimony and written  
15 comments as supplemental information.

16 The Ohio EPA proposal discusses  
17 the five criteria for redesignation from U.S. EPA's  
18 Procedures For Processing Requests to Redesignate  
19 Areas to Attainment. RAPCA staff reviewed the  
20 complete Ohio EPA document and offer the following  
21 in support.

22 RAPCA operates four PM-2.5 air  
23 quality monitoring stations. Three-year average  
24 PM-2.5 concentrations along with the applicable  
25 standards are shown in the following two figures.

1 Montgomery are data from the urban core of Dayton  
2 and represent the highest concentrations of PM-2.5  
3 in RAPCA's jurisdiction. Greene is located in the  
4 Village of Yellow Springs, Greene County, which is  
5 downwind of Dayton. Clark is located on the roof  
6 of a fire station in the city of Springfield, Clark  
7 County, which is an urban location. Our rural  
8 upwind site denoted Preble represents PM-2.5 levels  
9 transported into RAPCA jurisdiction.

10 I'll just comment that the chart  
11 is there and it shows the various levels and shows  
12 those levels, the three-year averages as being  
13 below the standard, the last 33-year averages for  
14 Montgomery County and all of the three-year  
15 averages from Greene, Clark, and Preble Counties.  
16 And then the next graph shows the 24-hour PM-2.5  
17 and once, again, shows the levels at each of those  
18 sites.

19 As can be seen from these graphs,  
20 the monitored data are clearly below the standard  
21 and are trending downward. The monitored data  
22 clearly show attainment. We believe these  
23 monitored data reflect decreases in both direct  
24 emissions of PM-2.5 and precursors SO2 and NO2 from  
25 both point and mobile sources. These decreases in

1 emissions are within RAPCA's six counties as well  
2 as state wide and nationwide as is shown in the  
3 following figures.

4 Then we have five different charts  
5 that show, in the first one the RAPCA stationary  
6 sources and emissions of PM-2.5, SO2 and NOx in bar  
7 graphs that clearly show again decreasing emissions  
8 from 2002 do 2005 and 2008 and then we have a bar  
9 chart that shows Ohio stationary sources. Once,  
10 again, it's decreasing 2002 to 2005 to 2008 for  
11 PM-2.5 and SO2 and NOx. We have a graph of U.S.  
12 stationary sources across the country, again, shows  
13 this downward trend in PM-2.5, SO2, and NOx  
14 emissions and have two graphs that have two mobile  
15 sources, RAPCA mobile sources and then Ohio, State  
16 of Ohio mobile source inventory.

17 Again, with mobile sources we pay  
18 attention to the NOx emissions, and the final graph  
19 is showing U.S. mobile sources and once again the  
20 trend downward especially in 2008. These emission  
21 reductions are due to adopted rules and consent  
22 decrees which are enforceable and projected to  
23 produce further reductions into the future.

24 Additional major rules are on  
25 schedule for adoption. Examples of such rules and

1 consent decrees are as follows, and then we list  
2 rules which have both been adopted and/or are to be  
3 adopted or they have been adopted and being phased  
4 in, and we list rules that tier II vehicle and  
5 gasoline sulfur program, the heavy duty diesel  
6 engine rules that includes low sulfur diesel for  
7 highway vehicles. The clean air non-road diesel  
8 rule includes a 99 percent sulfur reduction in  
9 non-road diesel fuel. 15 parts per million in 2010  
10 down from 3,000 parts per million prior to 2010.  
11 The NOx SIP call for E.G.U's, the Clean Air  
12 Interstate Rule, the federal transport rule which  
13 was adopted and then has been adjusted by, is being  
14 replaced with the federal transport rule which is  
15 anticipated to be finalized this summer; and the  
16 federal E.G.U MACT. This is a toxic rule requiring  
17 full controls on electric generator units that is  
18 anticipated to be finalized this fall.

19 It was recently proposed and  
20 published in the Federal Register today. The  
21 Industrial Commercial and Institutional Boiler,  
22 MACT rule, again, a toxic rule that was recently  
23 adopted that will result in further emission  
24 reductions from industrial boilers in the area, and  
25 then the NOx RACT rule.

1                   Then a list a number of  
2 enforcement/consent decrees. These are primarily  
3 to new source review violations but they result in  
4 best available control technology installed on the  
5 sources that are listed here so I have the  
6 enforcement consent decrees for TVA, Northern  
7 Indiana Public Service, for CEMEX, for Hoosier  
8 Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, American  
9 Municipal Power, Duke Energy, East Kentucky Power;  
10 and the next page, Ohio Edison, American Electric  
11 Power, East Kentucky Power and again, Southern  
12 Indiana Gas and Electric.

13                   These are all consent decrees  
14 which are resulting in further controls on electric  
15 generating units and descriptions for each of these  
16 enforcement actions including a copy of the consent  
17 decrees are available at the web site that is  
18 listed there.

19                   We have full confidence that the  
20 emissions of direct PM-2.5 and its precursors will  
21 continue to decrease in future years; and in  
22 conclusion, RAPCA staff believe that criteria for  
23 redesignation to attainment for PM-2.5 have been  
24 clearly met. The monitored air quality data show  
25 attainment. We believe these data are accurate.

1 Reductions in emissions of both direct PM-2.5 and  
2 precursors have been significant and will continue  
3 into the future and adoption of the federal  
4 Transport Rule, the E.G.U MACT, the ICI Boiler MACT  
5 combined with additional mobile source measures  
6 including diesel fuel and improvements should  
7 assure continued emissions reductions and air  
8 quality improvement into the future.

9 Thus we fully support this  
10 proposal to redesignate Greene, Clark and  
11 Montgomery Counties as attainment for the annual  
12 PM-2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard.  
13 Thank you for this opportunity to give this  
14 testimony. We appreciate very much the work that  
15 Ohio EPA has accomplished on this proposal. I am  
16 happy to answer any questions you might have.

17 MS. WIGGINS: Thank you very much.  
18 The next person on my list is Brian Huxtable.

19 BRIAN HUXTABLE: I'm just  
20 attending.

21 MS. WIGGINS: Matt Lindsay.

22 MATT LINDSAY: I'm just attending.

23 MS. WIGGINS: And Felicia Graham.

24 FELICIA GRAHAM: I'm attending  
25 also.

1 MS. WIGGINS: Anyone else would  
2 like to speak.

3 MICHELE SIMMONS: We are  
4 representing the City of Dayton and I would like to  
5 make a statement that we are in support of the Ohio  
6 EPA designation of Dayton and Springfield area to  
7 attainment for the PM-2.5 and revising the  
8 maintenance plan for Montgomery County.

9 We think that the existing  
10 controls will be sufficient to maintain the NOx and  
11 we are willing to commit to the proposed  
12 contingency plan that's represented in your public  
13 hearing notice here.

14 MS. WIGGINS: Could you state your  
15 name and spell it for the record.

16 MICHELE SIMMONS: M-I-C-H-E-L-E,  
17 S-I-M-M-O-N-S, and that's with the City of Dayton.

18 MS. WIGGINS: Thank you very much.  
19 Anyone else wish to testify? Seeing no one else, I  
20 want to remind you that written comments can be  
21 submitted through 5 p.m. today and you have an  
22 e-mail address that is a best bet to get it there.  
23 Thank you everyone for attending. The time now is  
24 1:45 p.m. We will wait 15 minutes before  
25 adjourning.

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(WHEREUPON, a recess was taken.)

MS. WIGGINS: The time is now 2  
o'clock. This hearing is adjourned.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Paula A. Blosser, a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of my notes taken in the above-styled case and thereafter transcribed by me.

Paula A Blosser  
Paula A. Blosser, RPR