

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Department of Environmental Protection**



**REQUEST FOR REDESIGNATION  
AS ATTAINMENT**

**JOHNSTOWN (CAMBRIA COUNTY)  
EIGHT-HOUR OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA**

**MARCH 2007**

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## INTRODUCTION

Maintaining concentrations of ground-level ozone below the health-based standard is important because ozone is a serious human health threat, and also can cause damage to important food crops, forests, and wildlife.

Repeated exposure to ozone pollution may cause a variety of adverse health effects for both healthy people and those with existing conditions including difficulty in breathing, chest pains, coughing, nausea, throat irritation, and congestion. It can worsen bronchitis, heart disease, emphysema, and asthma, and reduce lung capacity. Asthma is a significant and growing threat to children and adults. Ozone can aggravate asthma, causing more asthma attacks, increased use of medication, more medical treatment and more frequent visits to hospital emergency clinics. Because ozone pollution usually forms in hot weather, anyone who spends time outdoors in the summer may be affected, particularly children, the elderly, outdoor workers and people exercising. Children are most at risk from exposure to ozone because they are active outside, playing and exercising, during the summertime when ozone levels are highest.

Ozone is one of the most pervasive and detrimental pollutants known to affect vegetation, causing more injury to trees and crops than any other air pollutant in the United States. Ozone interferes with photosynthesis, the process by which plants convert water and sunlight to food. Ozone makes plants more susceptible to disease, insects, other pollutants, and harsh weather. It damages the foliage of trees and other plants, ruining the landscape of cities, parks and forests, and recreation areas. Research has shown that current ozone concentrations result in reductions in wood growth in forests of the Northeast of over 10 percent. There is strong scientific evidence showing that current levels of ozone are reducing crop yields, particularly in sensitive species - soybean, cotton, and peanuts. Annual crop loss from ozone for soybeans alone in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio has been calculated to fall between \$199 million and \$345 million. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has estimated national crop yield losses due to ozone in excess of \$1 billion annually. One of the key components of ozone, oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), contributes to fish kills and algae blooms in sensitive waterways, such as the Chesapeake Bay.

Ozone is not emitted directly to the atmosphere, but is formed by photochemical reactions between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and NO<sub>x</sub> in the presence of sunlight. The long, hot, humid days of summer are particularly conducive to ozone formation, so ozone levels are of concern primarily during the months of May through September. The primary sources of man-made VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub>, the ozone precursors, are the evaporation of fuels and solvents (gasoline and consumer products), combustion of fuels (motor vehicles, power plants and non-road engines), and industrial processes.

The EPA has established the maximum limit for ozone pollution allowed in the ambient air. EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone is 0.08 parts per million (ppm) averaged over eight hours.

In June 2004, EPA designated Johnstown, Pennsylvania (Cambria County) as nonattainment for the eight-hour ozone NAAQS based on data from 2001-2003. The subsequent analyses clearly demonstrate that the ambient air quality in the Cambria County nonattainment area now meets the eight-hour ozone NAAQS and that the emission reductions responsible for the air quality improvement are both permanent and enforceable. This analysis and the maintenance plan submitted concurrently demonstrates that the Cambria County nonattainment area satisfies all criteria set forth in Section 107(d)(3)(E) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and should be officially redesignated as attainment.

Section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA states that an area can be redesignated to attainment if the following conditions are met:

- The NAAQS has been attained (Section 1),
- The applicable implementation plan has been fully approved under Section 110(k) and the state has met all applicable requirements for the area under Section 110 and Part D (Section 2),
- The improvement in air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions (Section 1 and Section 3), and
- A maintenance plan with contingency measures has been fully approved under Section 175A (Section 4).

This redesignation request describes how the Cambria County eight-hour ozone nonattainment area satisfies each of the Clean Air Act's Section 107(d)(3)(E) criteria for redesignation to attainment.

Requirements for a public comment process are set forth in Section 110(a)(2) of the CAA and 40 CFR Section 51.102(d). The Department of Environmental Protection (the Department) held a public hearing on the maintenance plan, 2002 base year inventory and the request to redesignate the Cambria County to attainment for the eight-hour ozone standard on Tuesday, March 6, 2007. The public comment period closed on March 9, 2007. No comments were received.

## **SECTION 1**

### **AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS**

On April 30, 2004, the EPA promulgated its final nonattainment designations for the eight-hour ozone NAAQS. (69 *Fed. Reg.* 23858). Designations became effective on June 15, 2004. Seventeen areas in Pennsylvania were designated as eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas. These nonattainment areas include 37 counties in Pennsylvania as well as additional counties in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Ohio.

Cambria County was classified as a nonattainment area based on air quality monitoring data for 2001, 2002 and 2003. Air quality in the Cambria County nonattainment area has improved since the EPA's original designations. Johnstown's (Cambria County) 2005 design value (based on data from 2003, 2004 and 2005) is 77 parts per billion (ppb). Following EPA criteria, a design value below 85 ppb is considered to be attainment. The Cambria County's design value of 77 ppb thus is below the 85 ppb threshold for attainment of the eight-hour ozone standard. Concentrations are expected to remain below this level over the next decade.

#### **A. DESIGN VALUE DETERMINATION**

The ambient air quality analysis is based on ozone data measured at Johnstown, site number 42-021-0011, in Cambria County. The ambient air quality data analysis for ozone was completed using the appropriate regulations and guidance documents. Monitoring procedures were determined in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 58 (40 CFR 1992a). Eight-hour ozone design values were calculated in accordance with EPA's Guideline on Data Handling Conventions for the Eight-Hour Ozone NAAQS (1998).

#### **B. TRENDS ANALYSIS**

##### **1. Design Values**

The Johnstown ozone monitor began operations on January 1, 1974. It is the only monitor located in the Cambria County nonattainment area. The site has been operated continuously since its inception date. Trends in ozone design values (April 1st through October 31st) were analyzed from 1986 through 2005. These were all of the years that the monitor met EPA's completeness requirements.

Table 1-1 lists the Johnstown monitor's eight-hour ozone design values from 1988 through 2005. These are presented in graphic form in Chart 1-1. Design values have generally fallen over the entire time period (~9% overall) with a significant decrease occurring over the last five years.

## 2. Exceedances

Exceedance trends were examined over the 1986-2005 time period. An exceedance is defined as any day the Johnstown (Cambria County) monitor recorded a valid eight-hour ozone concentration greater than 84 ppb. The time period examined met the 90% valid days requirement outlined in the EPA guideline. Exceedance days for Cambria County are listed in Table 1-1 and graphed in Chart 1-2.

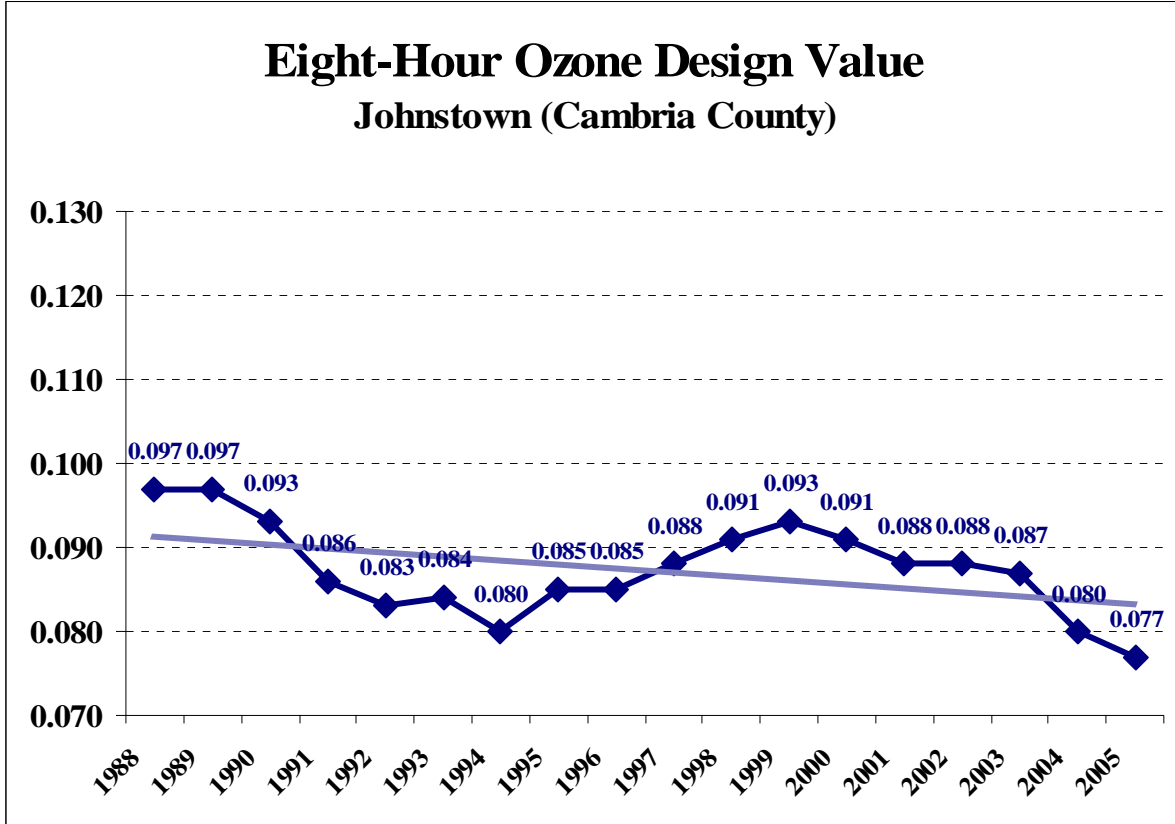
Exceedance days have generally declined over the 1986-2005 time period. The Johnstown monitor has on average ~5.6 exceedance days per ozone season. This average was taken for ozone seasons that generally had at least 90% valid data over the entire season.

**Table 1-1**  
**Johnstown (Cambria County Nonattainment Area)**  
**Eight-Hour Ozone Statistics**

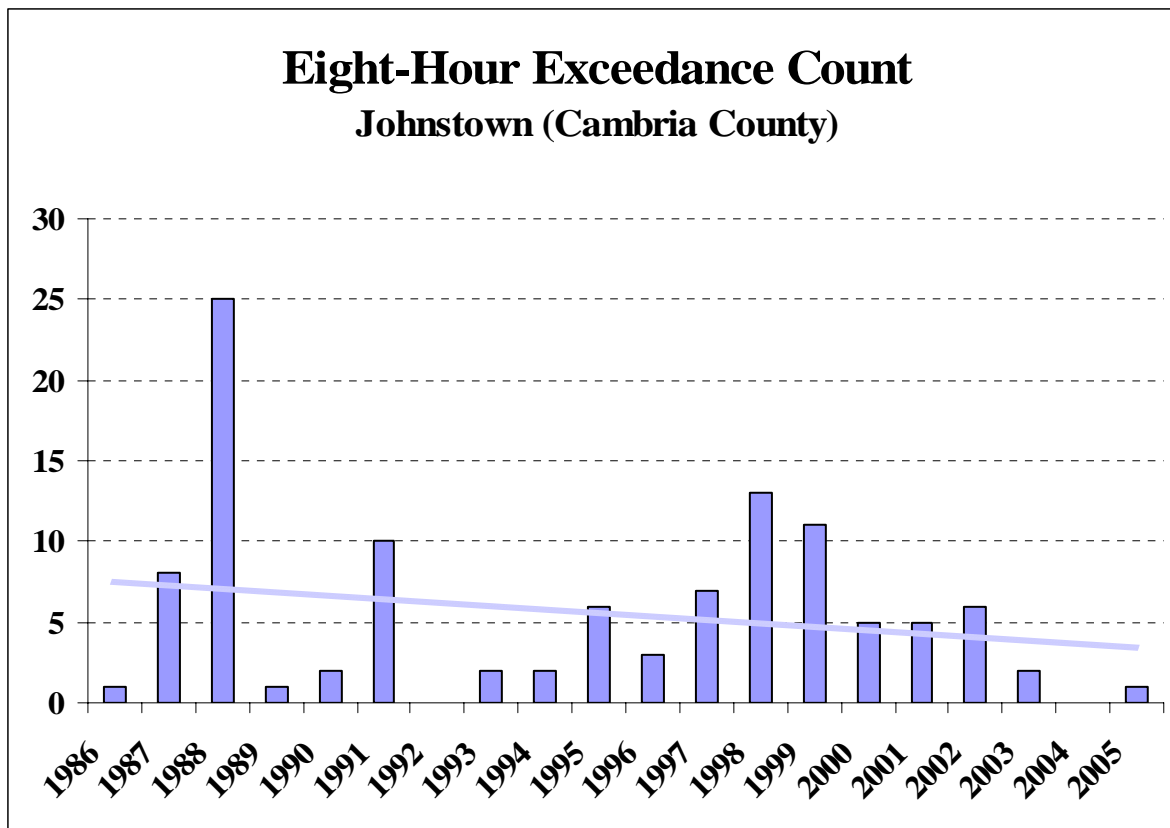
YEAR	% VALID DAYS	DESIGN VALUE (PPM)	4 <sup>TH</sup> HIGH (PPM)	EXCEEDANCE DAYS
1982	85.0%		0.086	5
1983	89.3%		0.087	5
1984	78.0%		0.088	5
1985	86.4%		0.087	4
1986	91.1%		0.082	1
1987	89.3%		0.094	8
1988	91.1%	0.097	0.117	25
1989	94.4%	0.097	0.082	1
1990	91.6%	0.093	0.08	2
1991	97.2%	0.086	0.096	10
1992	98.6%	0.083	0.074	0
1993	97.7%	0.084	0.083	2
1994	98.6%	0.080	0.083	2
1995	98.6%	0.085	0.09	6
1996	88.8%	0.085	0.083	3
1997	98.6%	0.088	0.092	7
1998	99.5%	0.091	0.098	13
1999	98.6%	0.093	0.090	11
2000	100.0%	0.091	0.086	5
2001	99.5%	0.088	0.090	5
2002	98.6%	0.088	0.088	6
2003	98.1%	0.087	0.083	2
2004	100.0%	0.080	0.071	0
2005	100.0%	0.077	0.077	1



Chart 1-1  
Eight-Hour Ozone Design Values (ppm)



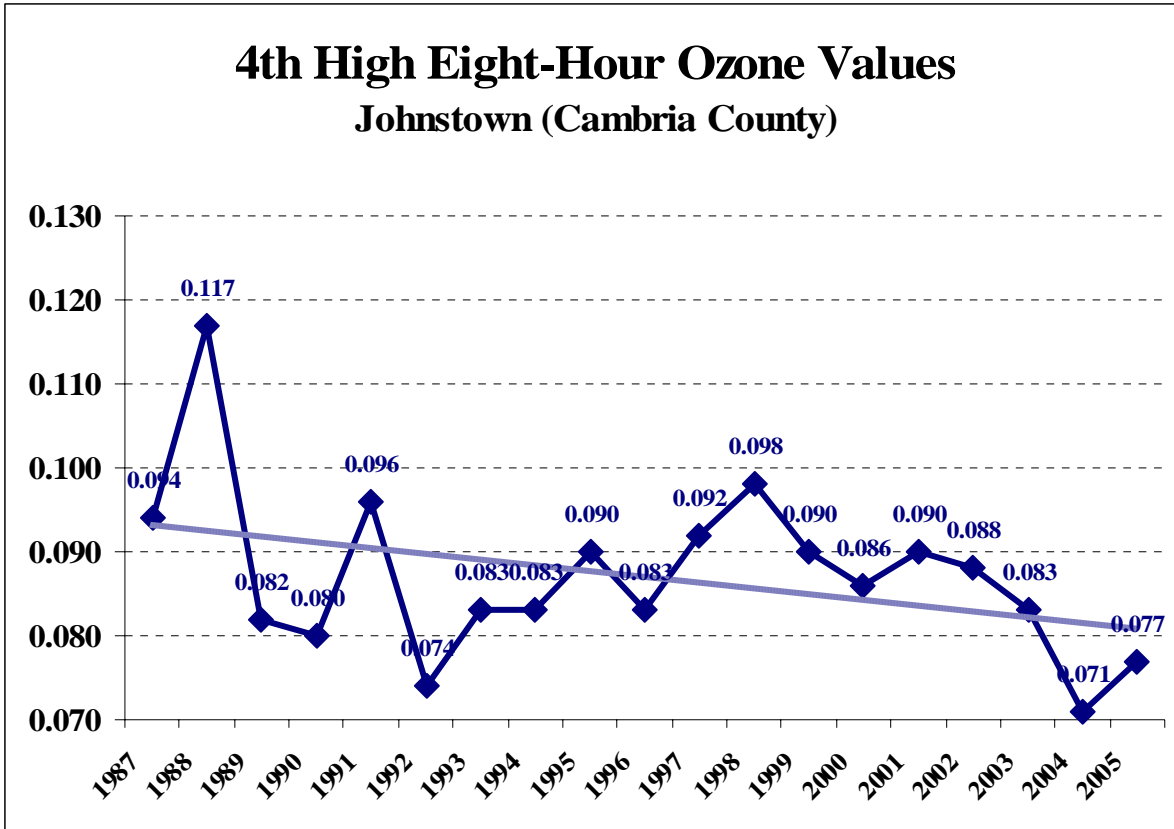
**Chart 1-2**  
**Exceedance Day Count for the Cambria County Nonattainment Area**



### 3. 4<sup>th</sup> High Eight-Hour Ozone Trends

Eight-hour ozone design values are based on the 4<sup>th</sup> highest concentrations at a particular monitor over a three-year time period. An analysis of yearly “4<sup>th</sup> highs” yields an understanding of why design values change over time. Chart 1-3 shows the 4<sup>th</sup> high values for the Johnstown monitor. Only years containing more than 90% valid days (1986-2005) are included in this analysis. 4<sup>th</sup> high values for the Johnstown monitor are listed in Table 1-1.

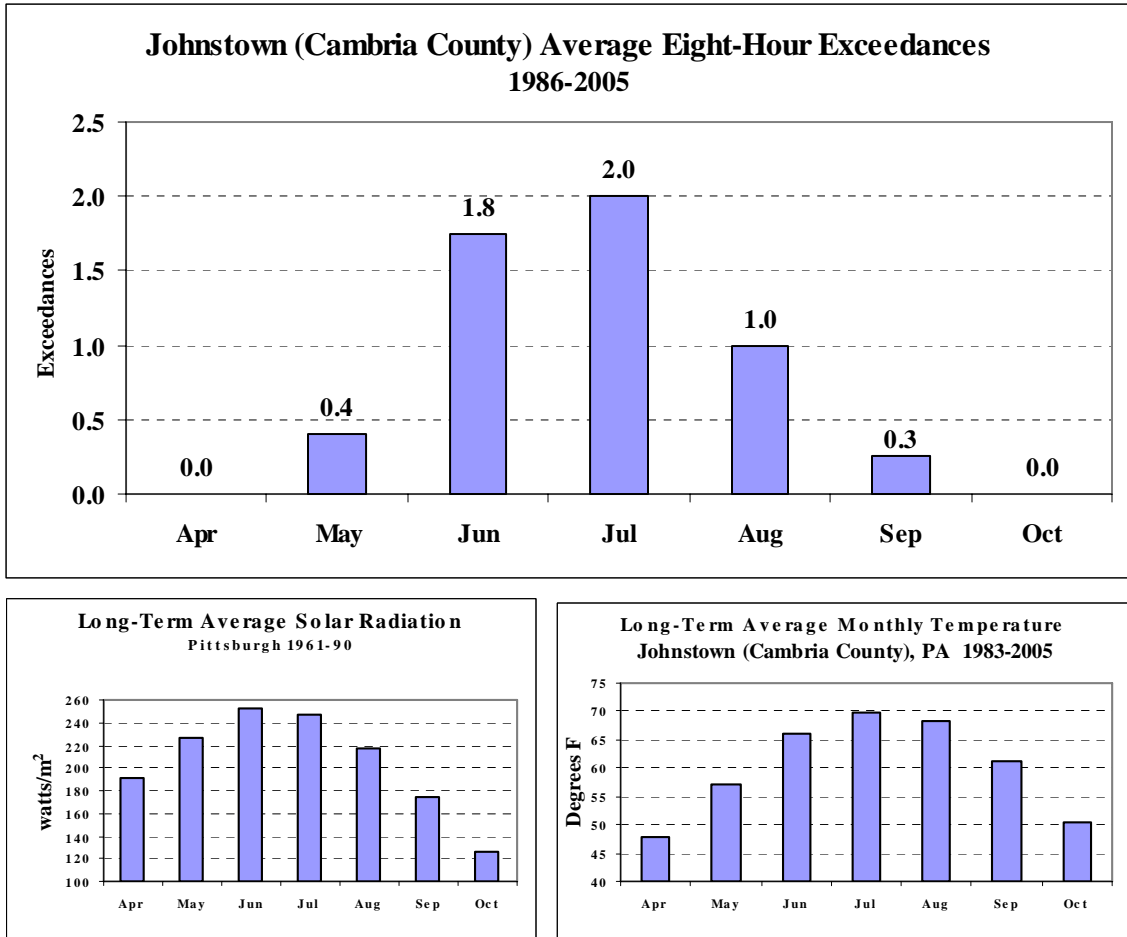
**Chart 1-3**  
**4<sup>th</sup> High Eight-Hour Ozone Values for the Cambria County Nonattainment Area**



**C. CLIMATE TRENDS ANALYSIS**

Daily ozone concentrations are heavily influenced by local meteorological conditions. Ozone is a secondary pollutant formed from oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the presence of sunlight. Since ozone chemistry is driven by solar insolation, peak ozone concentrations generally occur when solar insolation values are the strongest (mid summer). Chart 1-4 illustrates the relationship between solar insolation, ozone exceedances and average monthly temperatures. In the solar radiation portion of the table, the closest airport that has solar radiation data available was used. Exceedances in the Cambria County nonattainment area occur most frequently in the months of June, July and August (JJA) when peak solar insolation values and peak temperatures occur.

**Chart 1-4**  
**Relationship between Eight-Hour Ozone Exceedances, Solar Insolation and Temperature**



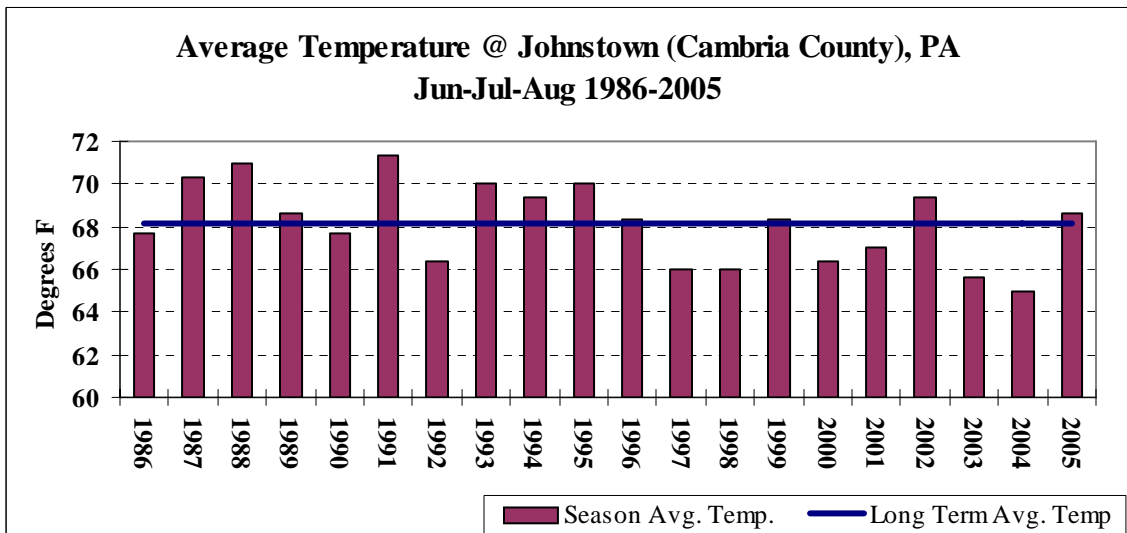
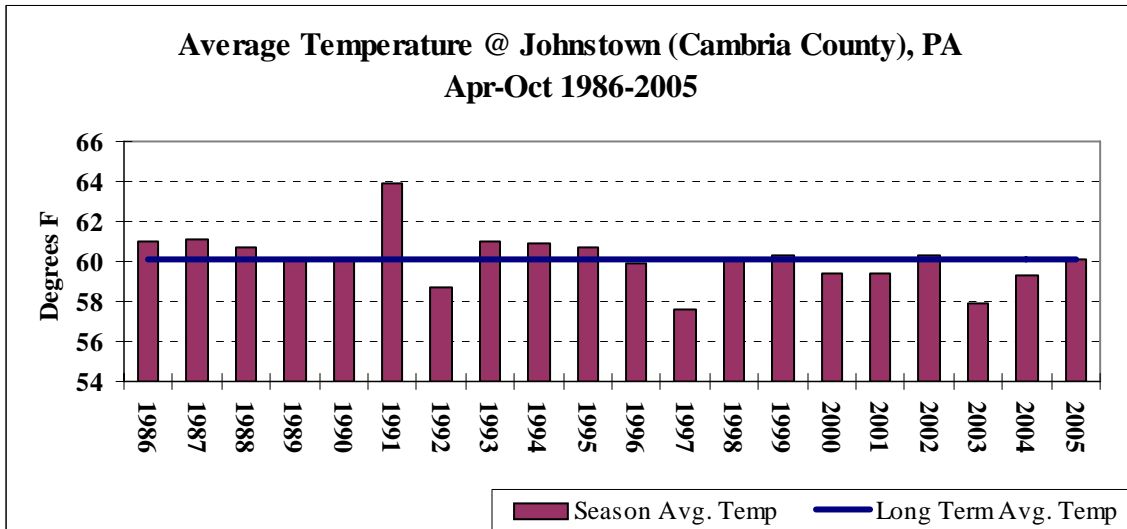
**1. Temperature Trends**

Temperature trends were examined over the same time period as the ozone trends to determine if there were similar trends in temperatures and ozone concentrations. Average temperatures as well as the number of 90° in the Cambria County area were examined. A majority of the data originated from the Johnstown/Cambria County Airport, with occasional periods filled in with information from a nearby National Weather Service Cooperative Network station. Both networks provide reporting sites that have had proper instrument siting and QA/QC activities during the time period in question. Data is publicly available from the National Climatic Data Center and the Pennsylvania State Climatologist’s Office.

Chart 1-5 shows Cambria County’s average temperatures from 1987 through 2005. Average temperature charts for the entire ozone season (April 1 through October 21) and JJA are shown. Long-term averages are also included on the charts to help define which years were warmer or cooler than normal.

Chart 1-5

Average Temperatures in Cambria County

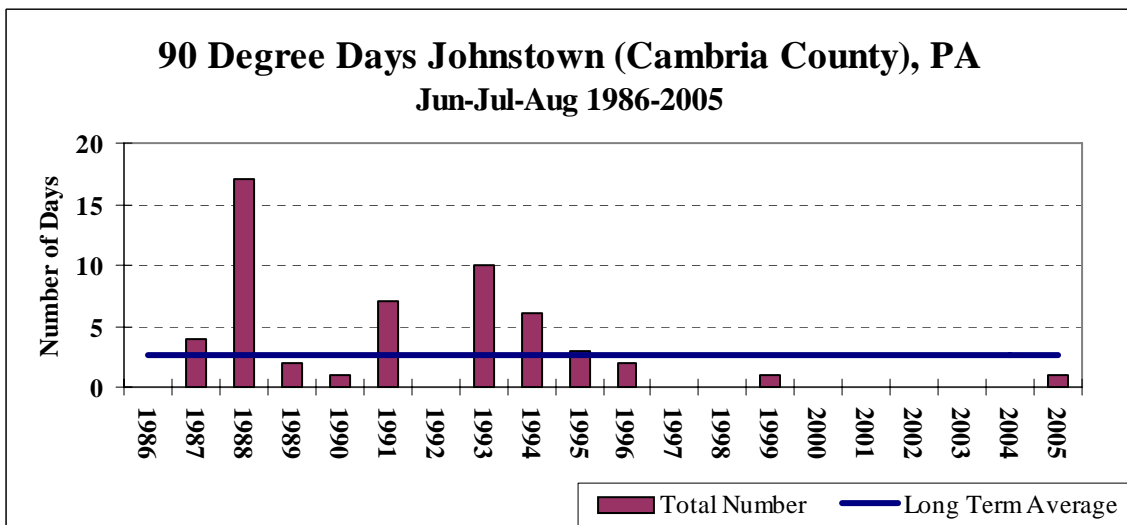
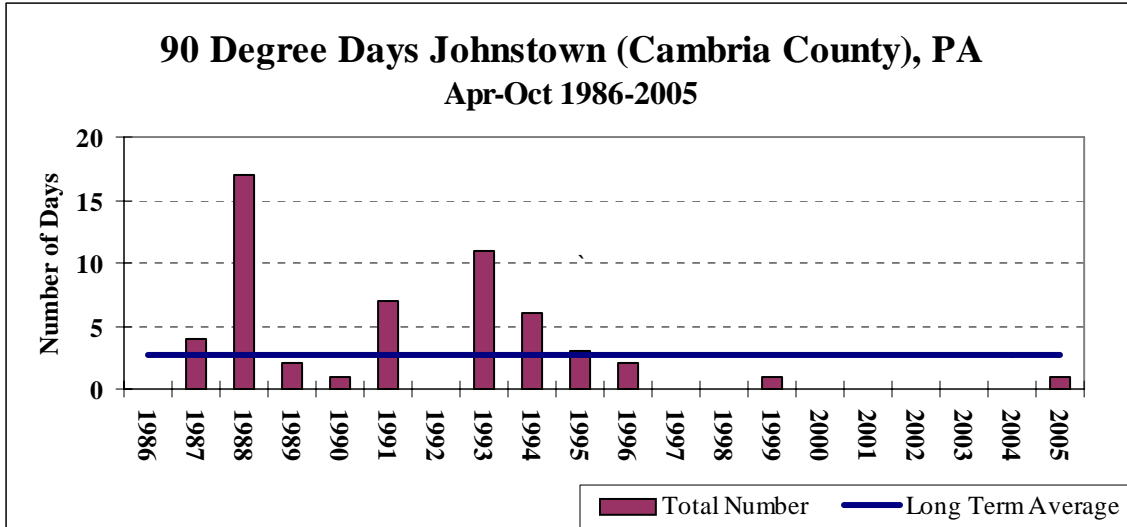


Ozone concentrations tend to peak during periods of extreme heat. One way to gauge this effect is to examine the number of 90° days. The more 90° days that occur during an ozone season the better the chance that ozone concentrations will be high. Higher ozone concentrations could lead to more exceedances and influence a monitor's 4<sup>th</sup> high and consequently its eight-hour ozone design value.

Chart 1-6 graphically displays the number of 90° days in Cambria County over the 1986-2005 time period. Two graphs are included; one for the entire ozone season and one for the JJA time frame. For the time period in question, if the season had an above average number of 90° days, then it had an above average number of 90° days during the JJA time period and visa versa.

Chart 1-6

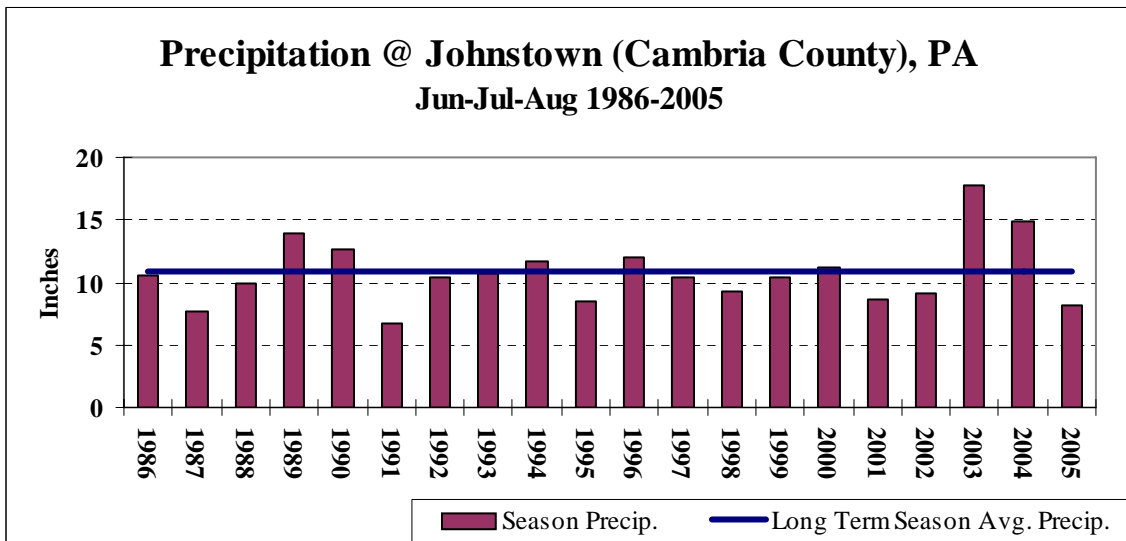
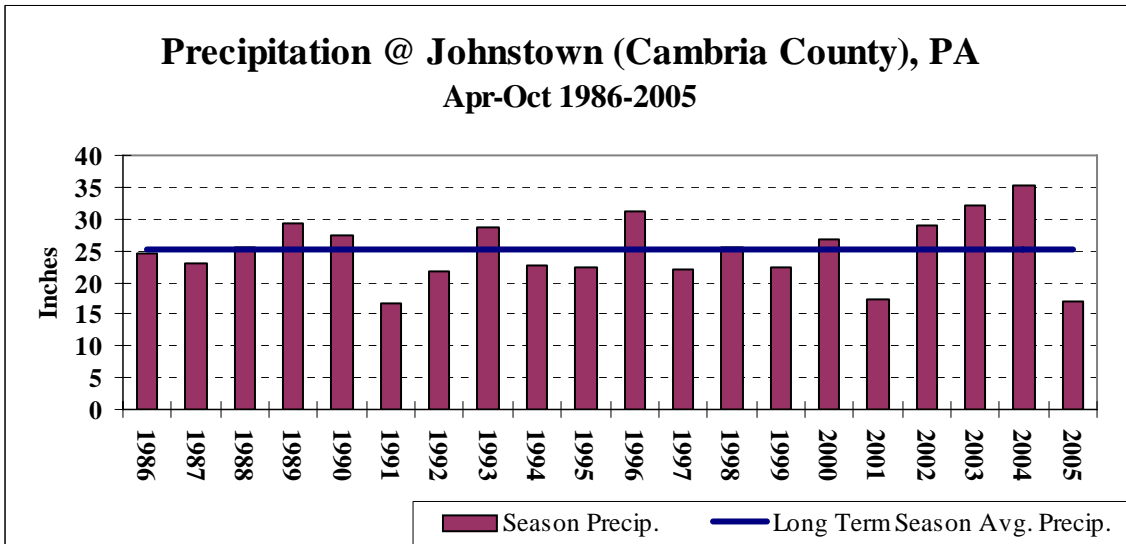
Number of 90° Days in Cambria Country



**2. Precipitation Trends**

Precipitation trends within Cambria County were analyzed over the 1986-2005 time period. Precipitation amounts for the entire ozone season and the JJA time periods were examined. Chart 1-7 graphically shows precipitation amounts over the 1986-2005 time period.

**Chart 1-7  
Precipitation Totals (inches) in Cambria County**



**D. ADDITIONAL TRENDS**

**1. Population Trends**

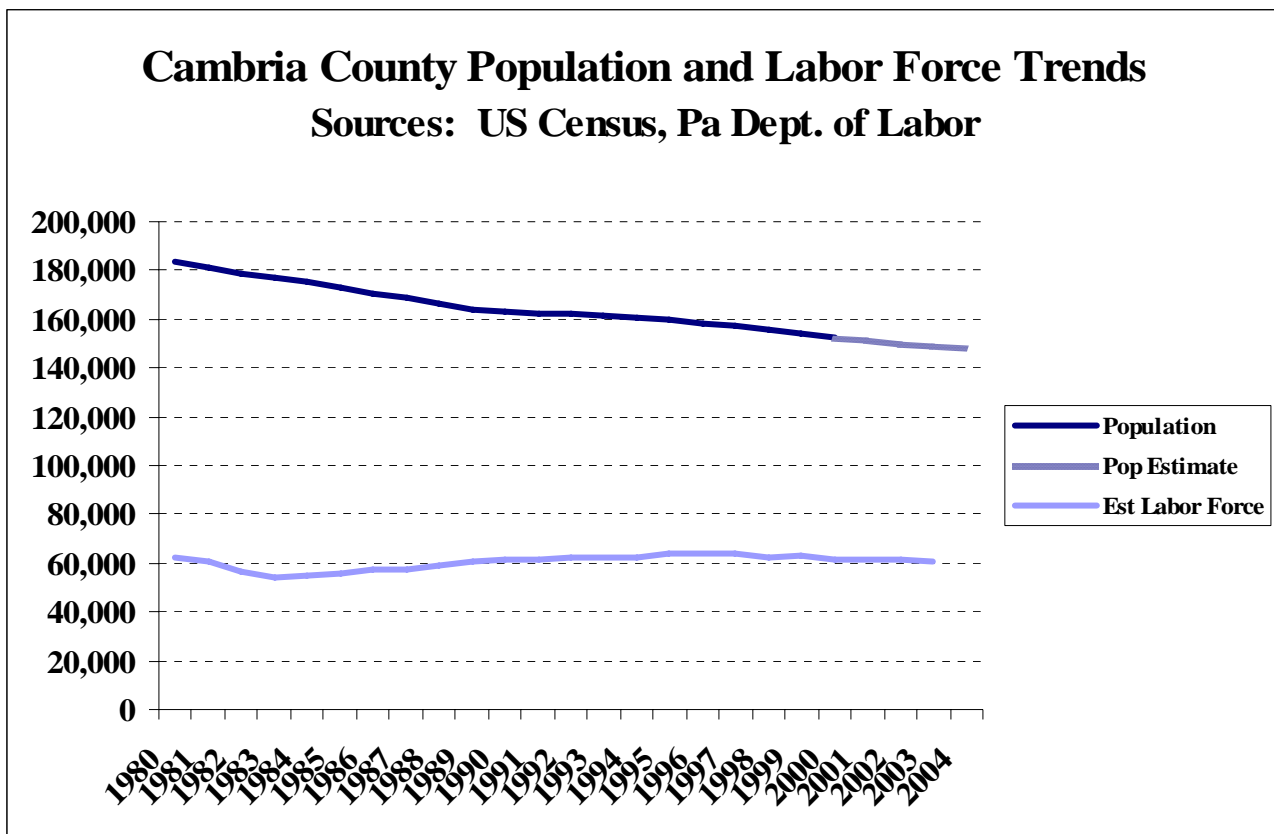
Cambria County has experienced a significant decrease in population over the last several decades. Cambria County’s population has decreased approximately 17 % between the 1980 and 2000 Census. Cambria County has experienced the largest population decline in terms of percentage change in Pennsylvania shedding 30,665 people between the 1980 2000 Censuses. According to the Bureau of the Census, Cambria County’s 2004 estimated population is 148,496 people, ranking the county 22<sup>nd</sup> in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

## 2. Economic Trends

Economic trends could have impacts on emissions and thus ozone concentrations in Cambria County and Pennsylvania. The two factors considered here include estimated labor force changes in Cambria County (provided by the Pennsylvania Labor Department) and overall economic activity in Pennsylvania (measured by the Economic Activity Index published by the Philadelphia Reserve Bank).

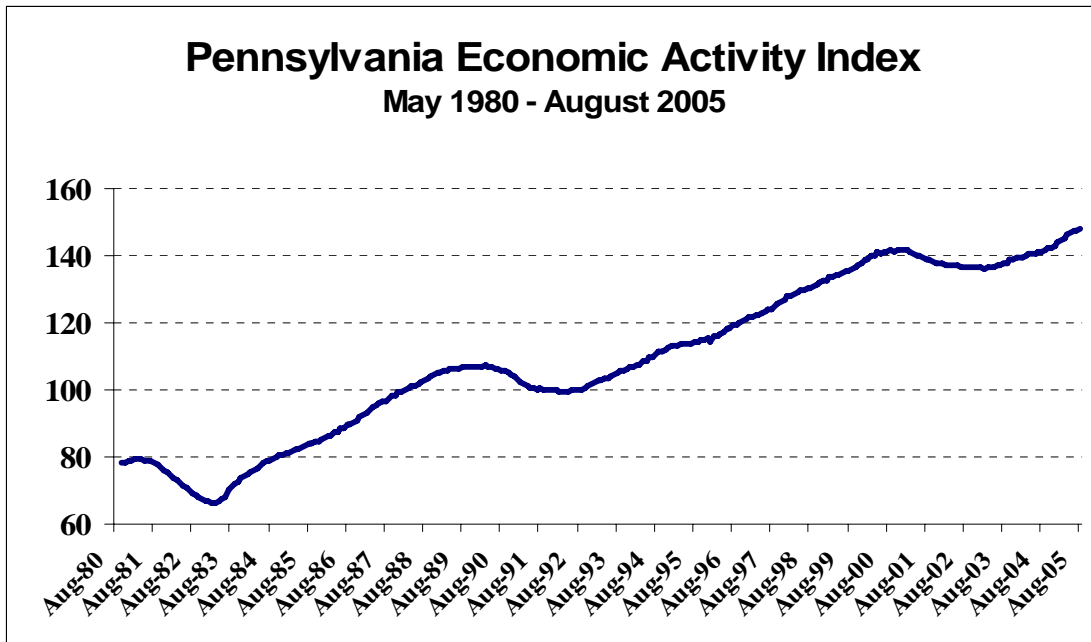
Cambria County's estimated labor force has also declined over the last 25 years though at a much smaller rate than its population. Most of the decline was due to a drastic reduction in the estimated labor force in the early 1980s. Chart 1-8 shows Cambria County's population change and estimated labor force change since 1980. A larger labor force could lead to more driving and increased infrastructure demands.

**Chart 1-8**  
**Cambria County Population and Estimated Labor Force**





**Chart 1-9**  
**Pennsylvania Economic Activity Index from the Philadelphia**  
**Federal Reserve Bank**



## **E. OZONE TRANSPORT**

Ozone transport has a significant affect in the Cambria County eight-hour ozone nonattainment area. Ozone transport, however, is highly variable and gauging the effects on design values, exceedances and peak ozone concentrations is quite difficult because of the large amount of data that would have to be analyzed.

### **1. HYSPLIT Trajectory Analysis**

One way to gauge Cambria County's ozone transport possibilities is to examine air-parcel trajectories during periods of elevated ozone concentrations. Trajectories from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration's HYSPLIT Trajectory model were run for each exceedance day between 1997 and 2005. Twenty-four hour back trajectories were run for 21Z (4 PM EDT) at 500 meters. Twenty-four hour trajectories for all of the 500-meter trajectories (50 days) were plotted on a map of the northeastern states (Figure 1-1). The points are color coded according to the eight-hour ozone concentration on the day of the trajectory.

Trajectory results indicate a substantial number of upwind trajectories originated outside of Pennsylvania and the Ozone Transport Region (OTR) on days when Cambria County's ozone concentrations exceed the eight-hour ozone standard (see Table 1-2). The bulk of

the upwind trajectory start points lie to the west and south of Cambria County. A couple of the trajectories exceed 500 kilometers in length. This indicates the potential for substantial contributions from areas well upwind from Cambria County.

**Table 1-2**

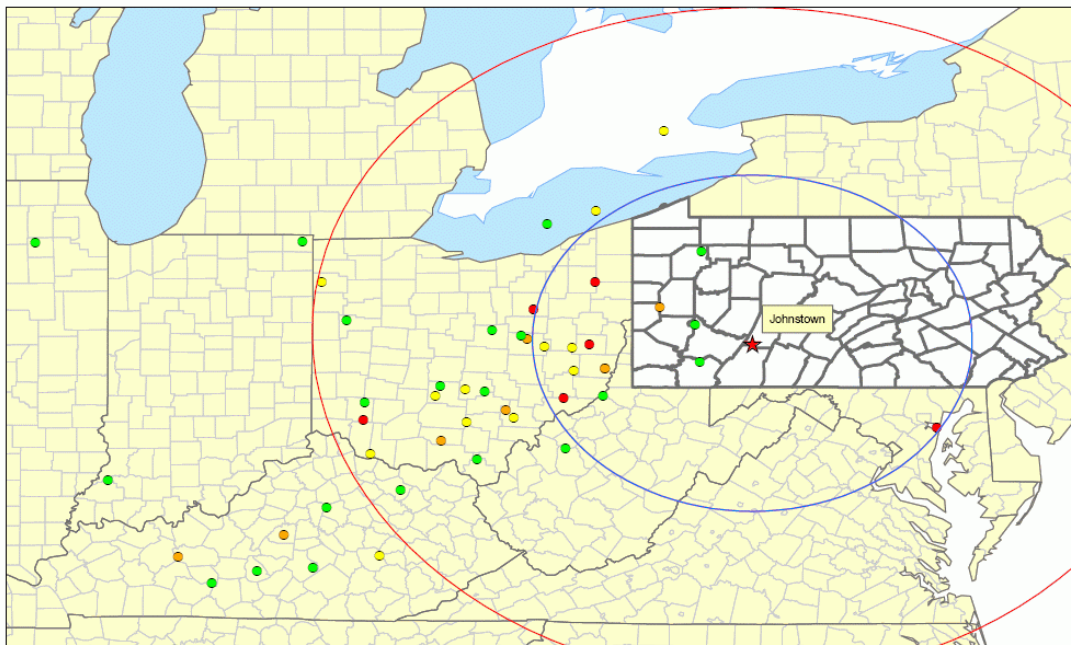
**Summary of Cambria County Trajectory Start Points**

**All Exceedance days 1997 through 2005 (50 days)**

	<b>500 meter</b>	<b>%</b>
Outside OTR	45	90%
Outside PA	46	92%

**Figure 1-1**  
**HYSPLIT Back Trajectory Analysis**

**HYSPLIT Back Trajectories**  
**Johnstown (1997-2005)**



**Buffer Distance:** □ 250 km □ 500 km  
**Back Trajectories at 500 meters (When 8-Hour Ozone was Greater than 84 ppb)**  
● 85 - 89 ● 90 - 94 ● 95 - 99 ● 100 ppb and Up

## **F. MODELING ANALYSIS**

Modeling results for the EPA's Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) were examined to determine if the model results support redesignating Cambria County to attainment. These modeling results were outlined by the EPA in its technical support document (TSD for Final CAIR, Air Quality Modeling, 2005) for CAIR. Results for Cambria County indicate that modeled ozone concentrations will be below the eight-hour ozone standard. According to appendix E, Cambria County's modeled ozone concentrations are 77-78 ppb for both the 2010 Base run and 2010 CAIR run. These results support redesignating Cambria County to attainment for the eight-hour ozone NAAQS.

## SECTION 2

### SIP APPROVALS AND APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

In order for EPA to approve a redesignation of a nonattainment area to attainment, the applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision must be fully approved under Section 110(k) of the CAA. In addition, the state must have met all requirements applicable to the area under CAA Section 110 and Part D Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas. The specific requirements applicable to the Cambria County can be found in sections 110(a)(2), and Part D sections 172(c), 173(a), 176 and 182(a) of the CAA.

All requirements for redesignation have thus been fulfilled for Cambria County. The dates of EPA approval for regulatory requirements are indicated in parentheses.

#### A. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Commonwealth's regulations for Air Resources can be found in *25 Pa. Code* Subpart C, Article III. Sections are specified below. EPA's approval of these regulations is codified in 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart NN, section 52.2020.

- Correction of deficiencies in pre-1990 existing rules for several VOC sources (surface coating, pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing, graphic arts and Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry equipment leaks) as part of the Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) fix-up requirement of Section 182. EPA determined that Pennsylvania corrected all deficiencies in a December 22, 1994 final rule (59 FR 65971).
- Implementation of RACT for all major sources of VOCs not covered by the guideline documents for which EPA has defined RACT. Such sources included the manufacture of surface-active agents, organic liquid cargo vessel loading and ballasting and others. These sources are covered by Standards for Sources, Stationary Sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs, (*25 Pa. Code* Sections 129.51-129.82).
- Implementation of RACT for all major sources of NO<sub>x</sub>. These sources of covered by Standards for Sources, Stationary Sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs, (*25 Pa. Code* Sections 129.91-129.95).
- Stationary air pollution sources are subject to the regulations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Code in Title 25 Environmental Resources (*25 Pa. Code* Chapters 121-145). These regulations include:
  - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources promulgated by EPA under the Clean Air Act;

- Standards for Contaminants (*25 Pa. Code* Chapter 123)
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (*25 Pa. Code* Chapter 124);
- Construction, Modification, Reactivation and Operation of Sources, including plan approval, prevention of significant deterioration, new source review, operating permit program (*25 Pa. Code* Chapter 127);
- Standards for Sources (*25 Pa. Code* Chapter 129)
- Annual Emission Statements and required reporting to the Department, (*25 Pa. Code* Chapter 135)

These permitting, stationary source monitoring and reporting, preconstruction review, offset ratios and enforceable emission limitations requirements were adopted to implement the federally mandated requirements in sections 110, 172, 173 and 182(a) of the CAA. EPA has approved all of these regulations as SIP revisions as indicated.

- The Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) provisions in *25 Pa. Code* sections 129.91-129.95 (relating to Stationary Sources of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs) continues to have “limited approval.” The Department has submitted SIP revisions to EPA for all subject RACT sources. On June 16, 2006, EPA proposed to convert this “limited approval” to a full approval. (71 FR 34864)
- The Department adopted and incorporated EPA’s general conformity rule (40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B) by reference in its entirety. The general conformity regulation describes procedures to determine if federally-financed, non-transportation projects are in conformity with air quality plans (*25 Pa. Code* Section 127.802).

## **B. NONREGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

- EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) have issued regulations regarding criteria and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of transportation improvement programs (TIP or program), long range plans (LRP or plan), and individual transportation projects with the requirements of the CAA and the SIP for the specific nonattainment area. Affected transportation planning organizations are complying with all federal laws, regulations and guidance for transportation conformity.
- The Department has an ongoing program to monitor and analyze ambient air quality and submits ambient air quality to EPA as required. The program is conducted in accordance with regulations in 40 CFR Part 58.
- The Department conducts and submits periodic inventories in accordance with EPA’s Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 51, Subpart A).

- The Department has adequate personnel funding and authority to carry out the implementation of all applicable requirements and provisions of its SIP.

Cambria County thus has no pending SIP requirement or obligations for a requirement applicable in this area. In consideration of the above, the applicable implementation plan will have been fully approved by EPA under Section 110 of the CAA and all applicable requirements are fulfilled.

## SECTION 3

### DEMONSTRATION OF PERMANENT AND ENFORCEABLE IMPROVEMENT

This section provides an assessment of the ozone precursor emissions at the time Cambria County was originally designated as nonattainment for ozone, and at the time when this area attained the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. A 2002 (base year) inventory of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is used to represent emissions during the ozone nonattainment designation period. A 2004 inventory of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is used to identify ozone precursor emissions during the period when Cambria County demonstrated that it attained the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Detailed information is presented in the Maintenance Plan by sector.

The section first describes these ozone precursor emission estimates for this area. These inventories have been developed in accordance with EPA emission inventory preparation guidance. Then, it presents information about the permanent and enforceable control measures that have been implemented in Cambria County to produce the VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions that have occurred between these years.

#### A. BASE YEAR (2002) EMISSION INVENTORY

An emissions inventory for the base year, 2002, was developed for ozone precursors in accordance with EPA guidance. This year represents the emissions present when Cambria County did not meet the ozone standard. The inventory contains information for these sectors:

- “Stationary sources” (or “point” sources) refer to those sources for which the Department collects individual emissions-related information. Generally they represent major stationary sources but may be smaller.
- “Stationary area sources” are industrial/commercial/residential sources too small or too numerous to be handled individually, such as commercial and residential open burning, architectural and industrial maintenance coatings application and clean-up, consumer product use, and vehicle refueling at service stations. Where there is overlap between stationary point sources and stationary area sources, the area source values are adjusted to remove any double counting.
- “Highway vehicles” include passenger cars and light-duty trucks, other trucks, buses and motorcycles.
- “Nonroad” covers a diverse collection of engines including outdoor power equipment, recreational vehicles, farm and construction machinery, lawn and garden equipment, industrial equipment, recreational marine, commercial marine vessels, locomotives, ships, aircraft and many other applications.

Table 3-1 below summarizes emissions for the 2002 base year. The Technical Appendices to the Maintenance Plan contain more detailed information for each sector the emissions for 2002 by source category. Totals may vary due to rounding. Stationary point emissions do not include banked emission reduction credits described in Appendix A.

## B. ATTAINMENT YEAR (2004) EMISSION INVENTORY

A 2004 inventory of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for Cambria County is used to identify ozone precursor emissions during the period when attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS was demonstrated for Cambria County. Stationary area sources were estimated based on 2002 emissions because factors used to develop emissions were not yet available for 2004.

**Table 3-1**  
**VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions Summary: 2002 and 2004**  
**(tons per summer day)**

	<b>VOC Emissions</b>	
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>
Stationary Point Sources	0.4	0.5
Stationary Area Sources	6.4	6.1
Highway Vehicles	6.3	5.3
Nonroad Engines/Vehicles	3.0	2.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>

	<b>NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions</b>	
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2004</b>
Stationary Point Sources	5.8	6.0
Stationary Area Sources	0.7	0.7
Highway Vehicles	9.5	8.2
Nonroad Engines/Vehicles	5.6	5.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>



The Maintenance Plan describes how the 2004 inventory was compiled. The Technical Appendices to the Maintenance Plan contain more detailed information for each sector.

## **C. Control Measures**

Along with the analysis of ambient air quality and contributing factors in Section 1 of the redesignation request, this section describes the measures to which decreases in emissions and thus ozone concentrations can be attributed from 2002 to 2004. From 2002 to 2004, VOC emissions decreased by 8.0 percent. From 2002 to 2004, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions decreased by 6.5 percent.

### **1. Stationary Point Sources**

**Interstate Pollution Transport Reduction.** In response to the Federal NO<sub>x</sub> SIP call rule, the Department (and other covered states) adopted NO<sub>x</sub> control regulations for large industrial boilers and internal combustion engines, electric generating units, and cement plants. The regulation covering industrial boilers and electric generators required emission reductions to commence May 1, 2003, while the regulation covering large internal combustion engines and cement plants required emission reductions to commence May 1, 2005.

### **2. Stationary Area Source Measures**

**Solvent Cleaning.** The Department adopted revisions to the volatile organic compound (VOC) requirements for solvent cleaning operations in *25 Pa. Code* Section 129.63 (relating to degreasing operations) that became effective beginning on December 22, 2001. For heated solvent cleaning machines, in most respects the provisions of *25 Pa. Code* Section 129.63 reflect the technology and operating requirements in the federal maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements for solvent cleaning machines. Inasmuch as essentially all of the heated solvent cleaning machines in the Commonwealth use solvents regulated under the MACT, only a slight VOC emission reduction was achieved by the requirements for heated solvent cleaning machines. The more important emission reduction component of the revised solvent cleaning regulation was the requirement related to solvent vapor pressure for solvent used in cold cleaning machines. This component of the revised solvent cleaning requirements resulted in an estimated 66 percent reduction of the VOC emissions from this category of sources. The provisions requiring the use of low vapor pressure solvents in cold cleaning machines became effective on December 22, 2002. The emission reductions resulting from this requirement would be reflected in the 2004 inventory. The regulation was submitted to EPA as a SIP revision on February 13, 2002. EPA approved the program on January 16, 2003 (68 FR 2206).

**Portable Fuel Containers.** The Department adopted a portable fuel container regulation, *25 Pa. Code* Chapter 130, Subchapter A, to address VOC loss resulting from permeation through portable gasoline containers, evaporative loss through container openings, and from spillage during the filling of small tanks on machines such as lawn mowers, chain saws, jet skis and the like. This regulation requires that portable fuel containers manufactured after January 1, 2003 for sale in Pennsylvania meet certain requirements. (A “sell-through” provision allowed the sale during 2003 of containers manufactured before January 1, 2003.) The Department predicted, as part of the one-hour ozone SIP demonstration for the Southeast Pennsylvania area, that the portable fuel container regulation would be fully phased in over a 10-year period, i.e. approximately 10 percent of the existing containers would be replaced each year. Emission reduction estimates for the program reflect this phased-in replacement of the containers. The regulation was submitted to EPA as a SIP revision on March 26, 2003 and approved on December 8, 2004 (69 FR 70983).

### 3. Highway Vehicle Sources

While vehicle miles traveled (VMT) increased between 2002 and 2004, highway vehicle emissions decreased. These decreases can be attributed to the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Programs (an increased proportion of cleaner (federal Tier 1) light-duty vehicles in the fleet, an increased proportion of cleaner heavy-duty highway vehicles (federal 1998+ and 2002/2004 standards)) and implementation of the vehicle emission inspection program.

**Table 3-2  
VMT and Emissions**

YEAR	VMT	VOC (tpsd)	NOX (tpsd)
2002	3,448,404	6.4	9.5
2004	3,457,756	5.3	8.2

**Federal Motor Vehicle Control Programs (FMVCP).** The emission reductions from the programs covering fleet turnover are permanent reductions. The effects of fleet turnover between 2002 and 2004 (that is, more vehicles subject to tighter tailpipe standards became part of Pennsylvania’s fleet) produced emission reductions between 2002 and 2004.

Tier 1 tailpipe standards established by the CAA Amendments of 1990 include NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC limits for light-duty gasoline vehicles and light-duty gasoline trucks. These standards began to be phased in starting in 1994. Evaporative VOC emissions are also being reduced in gasoline-powered cars starting with model year 1998. In 1999, more stringent new light-duty vehicle standards became effective in the Ozone Transport Region in 1999 with the National Low Emission Vehicle (NLEV) Program. The Department’s New Motor Vehicle Control Program regulations (*25 Pa. Code* Chapter

126, Subchapter D (relating to new motor vehicle emissions control program) were approved by EPA on December 28, 1999 (64 FR 72564). These regulations allowed automobile manufacturers to comply with NLEV instead of the incorporated California Low Emission Vehicle (CA LEV) requirements through model year 2005. These regulations affected vehicles 6,000 pounds and less and were the ones in effect for new motor vehicles in the baseline year, 2002.

In 1999, EPA promulgated regulations more stringent than NLEV (Tier 2), which were effective starting with the 2004 model year. The New Motor Vehicle Control Program (25 *Pa. Code* Section 126 Subchapter D) adopted in 1998 includes the Pennsylvania Clean Vehicles Program which incorporated the California Low Emission Vehicle Program by reference. The regulation allowed automakers to comply with the NLEV program as an alternative to this Pennsylvania program until MY 2006. In order to participate in NLEV, Pennsylvania was required to adopt language that extended its “commitment” to NLEV until MY 2006. Because automobile manufacturers had to comply with the more stringent regulations (NLEV vs. Tier 2), the federal Tier 2 program governs new vehicles sold in Pennsylvania in the attainment year, 2004.

The same EPA regulation required the reduction of sulfur in gasoline beginning in 2004. In the first year of the program, sulfur levels are capped at 300 parts per million (ppm) and annual refinery corporate averages must be no more than 120 ppm. This analysis uses the default assumptions provided in MOBILE6 for all gasoline parameters for conventional fuel.

EPA has promulgated national regulations for heavy-duty engines and vehicles (over 14,000 pounds) starting with model year 2004. In addition, a consent decree with the major heavy-duty engine manufacturers required, among other terms, that diesel engines made by these companies comply with these 2004 standards two model years early, in model year 2002. The Department includes these programs, as provided in the MOBILE model, for the base year 2002 and for 2004.

**Vehicle Emission Inspection/Maintenance Program.** In early 2004, Pennsylvania expanded its Vehicle Emission Inspection/Maintenance (I/M) Program into Cambria County. The program applies to gasoline-powered vehicles 9,000 pounds and under, model years 1975 and newer. The program consists of an annual visual inspection of pollution control devices to ensure they are present, connected and the proper type for the vehicle and a gas cap pressure test. These regulations can be found in 67 *Pa. Code* Chapter 177. The Department submitted the expanded emissions program as a revision to its State Implementation Plan on December 1, 2003. EPA approved the SIP revision on October 6, 2005 (70 FR 58313).

#### **4. Nonroad Sources**

EPA has adopted a series of regulations affecting new diesel-powered (“compression ignition”) and gasoline-powered (“spark ignition”) nonroad engines of various sizes (horsepower) and applications. Information on these federal rules, including their implementation dates, can be found at [www.epa.gov/nonroad](http://www.epa.gov/nonroad) . The Department used the federal control measure assumptions built into the NONROAD model to estimate emissions for all milestone years. No control programs were anticipated to affect aircraft and railroad locomotive emissions between 2002 and 2004. These requirements are codified at 40 CFR Parts 89-91. See the Technical Appendix D for more information.

## **SECTION 4**

### **MAINTENANCE PLAN**

The Maintenance Plan for the Cambria County is being submitted to EPA for approval as a SIP revision concurrently with this request for redesignation. The Maintenance Plan shows that the NAAQS for eight-hour ozone will be maintained for at least 10 years after redesignation. Eight years following redesignation, the Commonwealth will submit a revised plan that ensures attainment through 2028.

In accordance with EPA guidance, the Maintenance Plan shows that emission levels over the 10 years following redesignation will remain below the emissions level in 2004, while allowing for growth in population and vehicle miles traveled. The following state and federal programs will ensure the continuing decline of VOC and NOx emissions:

- Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)
- Interstate Pollution Transport Reduction
- Portable Fuel Containers
- Consumer Products
- Architectural and Industrial Maintenance (AIM) coatings
- Federal Motor Vehicle Control Programs (light-duty and heavy-duty)
- Vehicle emission inspection/maintenance program
- Cleaner gasoline (federal program)
- Cleaner highway diesel (federal program)
- Cleaner nonroad diesel (federal program)
- Pennsylvania Clean Vehicles Program
- Pennsylvania Heavy-Duty Diesel Emissions Control Program
- Federal programs for nonroad engines

The Department has provided assurances that it will continue to operate the ambient air quality monitoring network in order to track maintenance of the standard and to evaluate emissions inventories periodically compared to the projections provided in the plan. The Department has also provided a list of potential contingency measures that it would consider to correct any violation of the eight-hour ozone NAAQS that occurs after redesignation of the area.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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CAA	Clean Air Act
CAIR	Clean Air Interstate Rule
CA LEV	California Low Emission Vehicle (program)
DOT	Department of Transportation (U.S.)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FMVCP	Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program
I/M	Inspection and Maintenance
JJA	June, July and August
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NLEV	National Low Emission Vehicle (program)
NEOPS	North East Oxidant and Particle Study
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
OTR	Ozone Transport Region
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
SIP	State Implementation Plan
TSD	Technical Support Document
tpsd	tons per summer day
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound