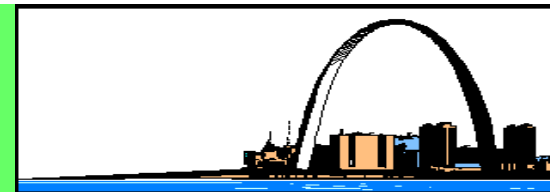




St. Louis Community Air Project (CAP) Emission Inventory NARSTO Workshop *October 14, 2003*

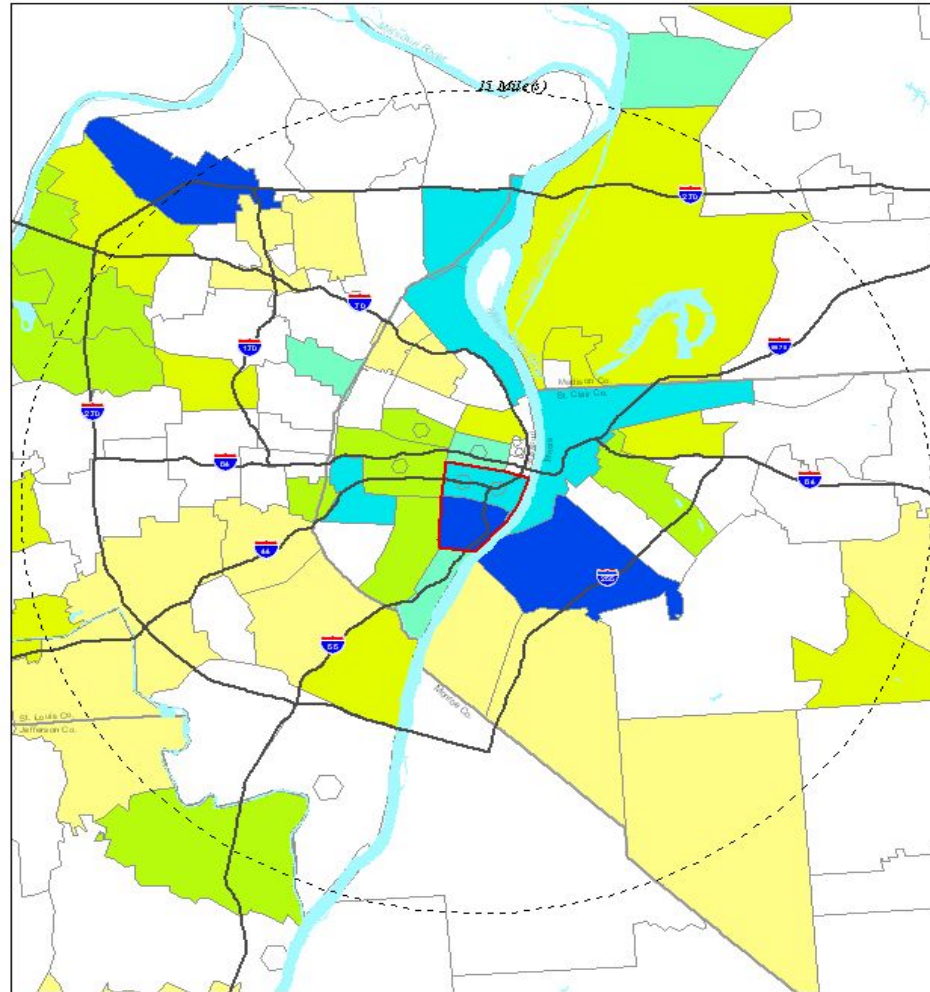
***Missouri DNR Air Pollution Control Program - Mollie Freebairn,
Michele Boussad, Carlton Flowers, Nathan Holm, Kendall Hale,
Debbie Boschert, Cheryl Hickman, Calvin Ku, & EIU Staff;
EPA Region 7 - Marcus Rivas, Jim Hirtz, Michael Jay;
St. Louis Association of Community Organizations - Emily Andrews;
East-West Gateway Coordinating Council - Candi Jefferson;
City of St. Louis Air Pollution Control - Andrew Hilliker, Tom Weise;
St. Louis County Air Pollution Section - Sue Erhardt***

St. Louis Community Air Project Toxics Emission Inventory Development



Abstract - An innovative, community-based environmental protection project is taking place in St. Louis, to investigate toxic air pollution, and inform and enable city residents and businesses to address the problems that are found. As part of this project, ambient air monitoring of about 90 toxic pollutants has been done, health benchmarks for many of them have been determined, and a toxics emission inventory has been developed. The inventory covers point, area, and on- and offroad mobile sources in the City of St. Louis. Point source toxic emissions were obtained from Emission Inventory Questionnaires (EIQs), and quality controlled such as by comparing and reconciling differences with the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). Area source toxic emissions were obtained from the 1996 National Toxics Inventory (NTI), and an analysis has been made of their accuracy. Plans for a local bottoms-up area source inventory were also prepared, but found to be too resource intensive to carry out. Onroad mobile modeling and speciation for toxics was conducted first using MOBILE5b, and most recently the latest draft of MOBILE6.2. Offroad mobile emissions were obtained from the 1996 NTL. An analysis of the strengths and errors in the inventory is given. Monitoring found the highest levels of formaldehyde in any city to date. Current efforts to refine the emission inventory and include biogenic sources to account for the high formaldehyde levels are described.

Point Source Emission Inventory Domain



TRI Emissions Density of Target Compounds by Zip Code (1996)
(Tons Per Year Per Sq. Mile)

- No Reported Point Source Emissions
- Under 1.18
- 1.18 - 4.10
- 4.11 - 10.27
- 10.28 - 19.35
- 19.36 - 43.29
- 43.30 - 88.60

- ▭ Study Area
- Interstates
- Water Bodies
- Zip Code Boundaries



0 3 6 9 12 15 Miles



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U.S. EPA
Region 7
CNSV Division



St. Louis Community Air Project

Technical Aspects of the Study to Characterize Air Quality:

- Monitoring of 90 Toxic Air Pollutants
- Emission Inventory of All Air Toxics
- Health Risk Assessment to Inform Community Action, Education, & Outreach

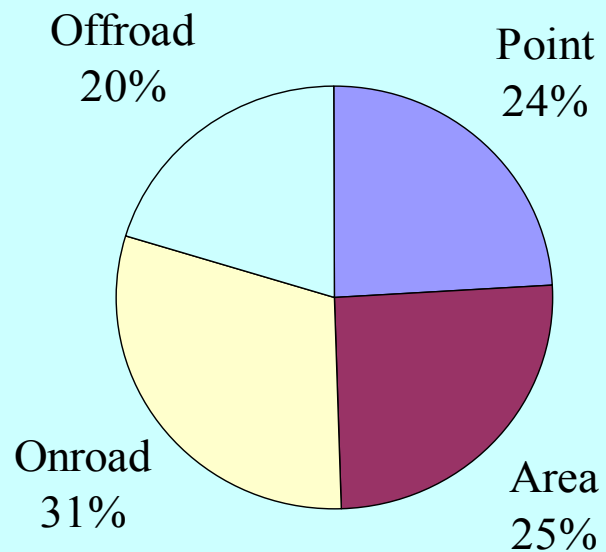


Emission Inventory Development:

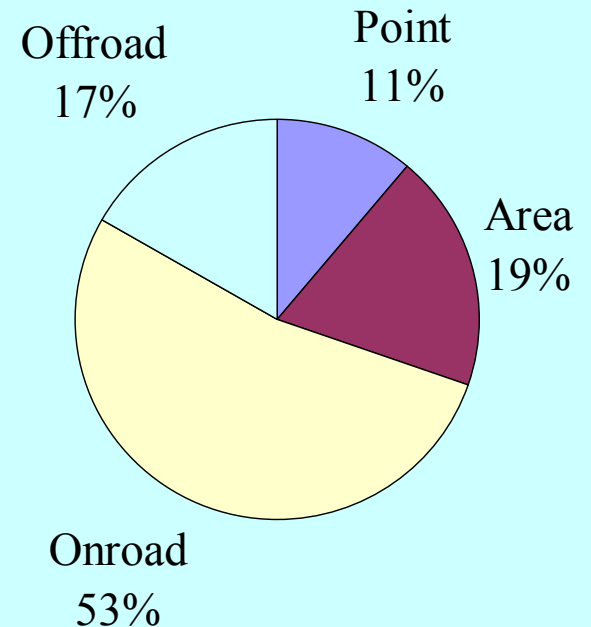
- **Point:** 1996 and 1999 Emission Inventory Questionnaires (EIQs) reported by major point sources in St. Louis City and County. Quality control procedures included reconciling discrepancies between the EIQ/NTI and TRI data.
- **Area:** 1996 National Toxics Inventory (NTI). An analysis has been made of their accuracy. A local bottoms-up area source inventory plan was prepared, but not carried out.
- **Onroad:** 1996, 1999, & 2001 obtained using MOBILE5b, PART5, and speciation methods for 21 mobile source HAPs; subsequently updated with MOBILE6.2.
- **Offroad:** 1996 NTI estimates using an earlier version NONROAD model.

HAP Emission Inventories Compared Between the U.S. and the City of St. Louis:

**1996
National Toxics Inventory**



**1996/1999
St. Louis CAP Inventory**



1996 NTI for the United States
vs.
1996/1999 St. Louis CAP for the City of St. Louis

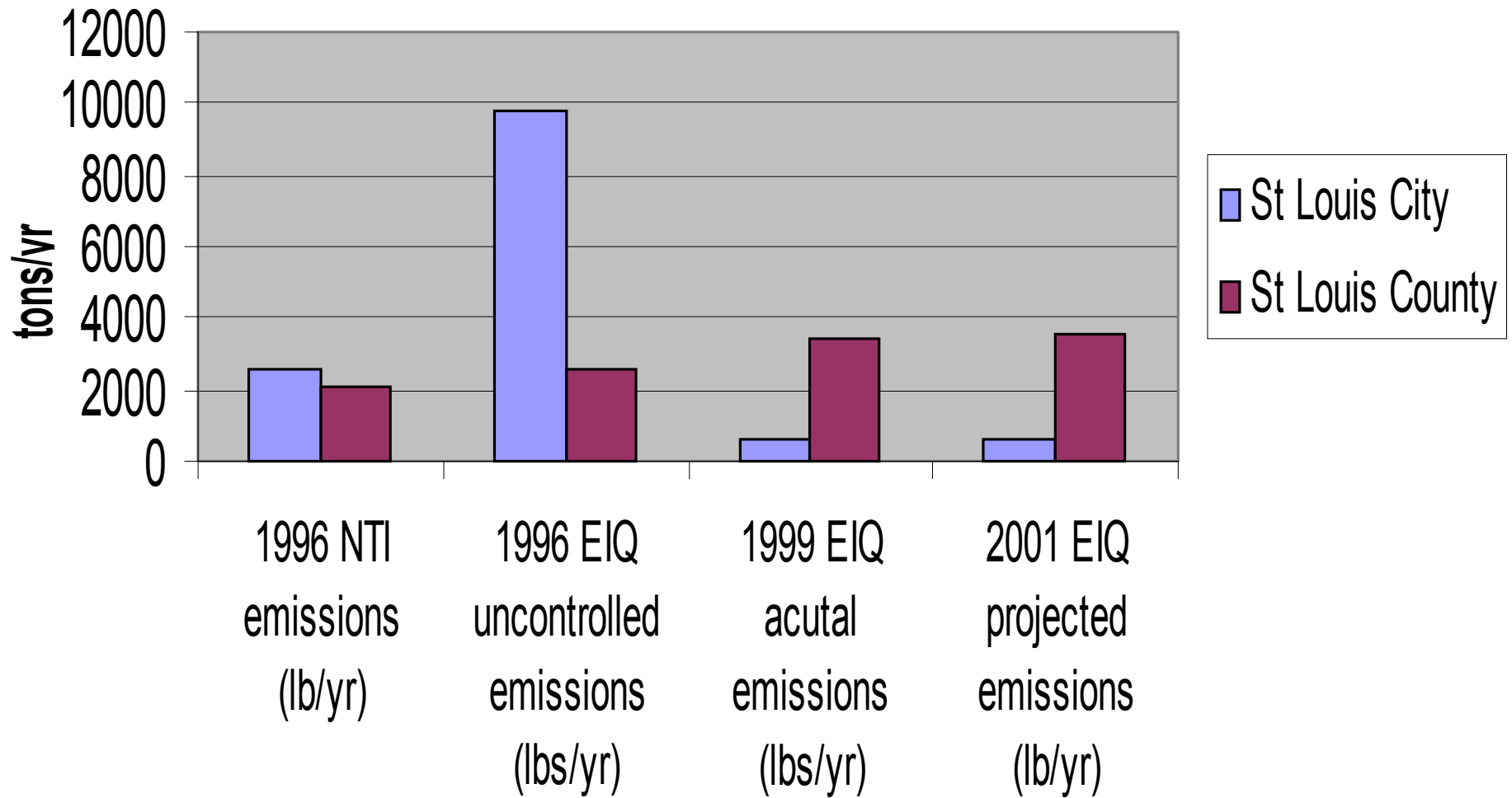
- 188 HAPs -

United States

City of St. Louis

1996 NTI Emissions				1996 / 1999 St. Louis CAP Emissions			
	Lb/yr	tons/yr	%		Lb/yr	tons/yr	%
Point	2,277,289,927	1,138,645	24	1999 Point	1,202,581	601	11
Area	2,346,381,637	1,173,191	25	1996 Area	2,094,001	1,047	19
Onroad	2,834,916,125	1,417,458	31	1999 Onroad	5,802,000	2,901	53
Offroad	1,887,839,460	943,920	20	1996 Offroad	1,806,020	903	17
TOTAL	9,346,427,149	4,673,214	100	TOTAL	10,904,602	5,452	100

Toxic Emissions from Point Sources





TRI Data Received from EPA

HAP Emissions $\geq 10/25$ TPY?

Yes

Deliver To TSS

Is the Facility in MoEIS?

Yes

LOG Into MoEIS

TRI vs EIQ Criteria Met?

Yes

Internal QC MSDS, Control, SCC, etc

Quality Assured data for Air Planning

Feedback to Facility w/ Corrected TRI Data

STOP

TSS Sent an EIQ to TRI Facility

No

Facility submit an EIQ HAP $\geq 10/25$?

Yes

FOCUS Report Identifying Inconsistency

Engineer corrects EIQ Contact Facility if necessary

Facility corrects & resubmits EIQ

No

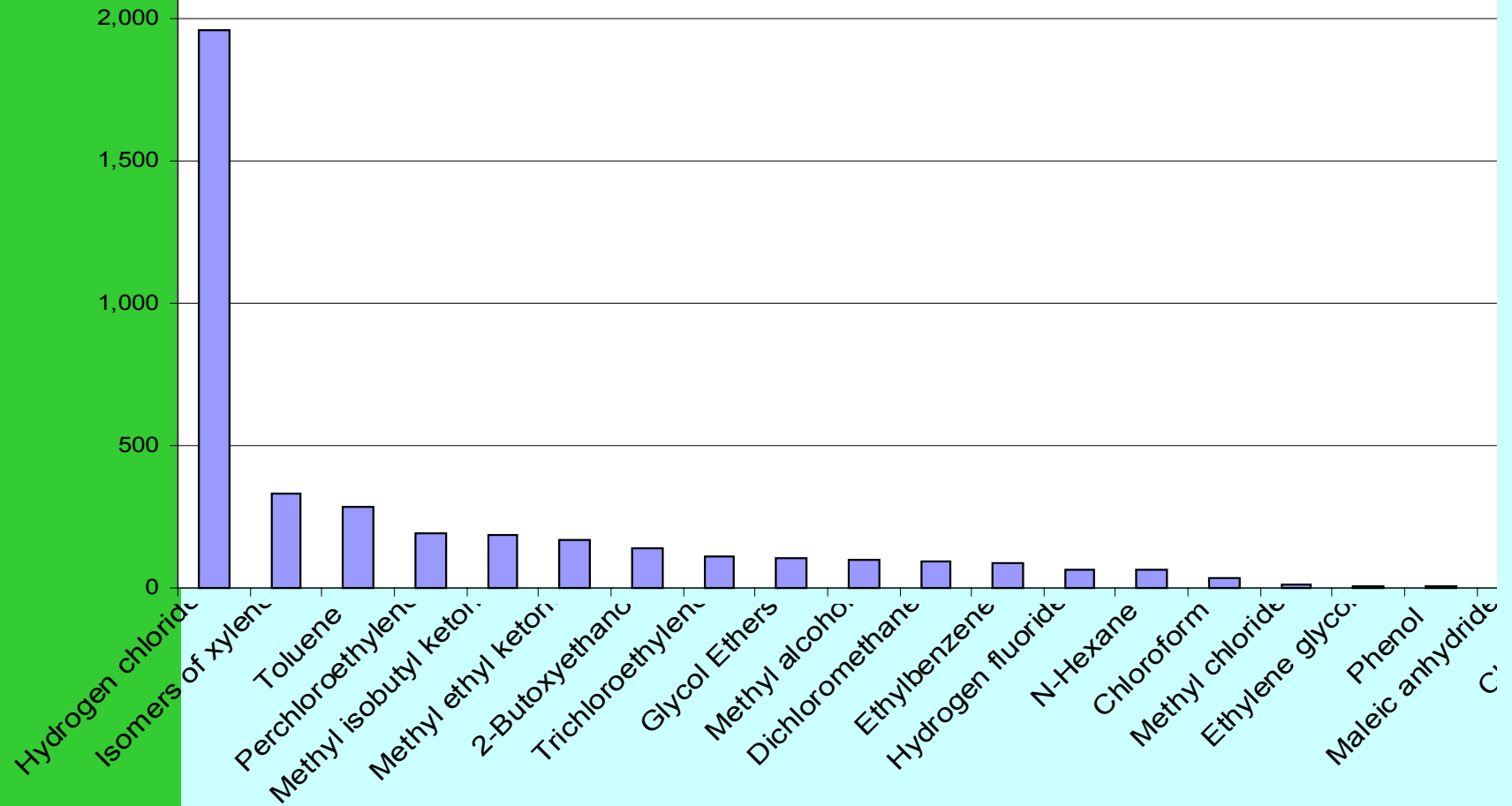
No

No



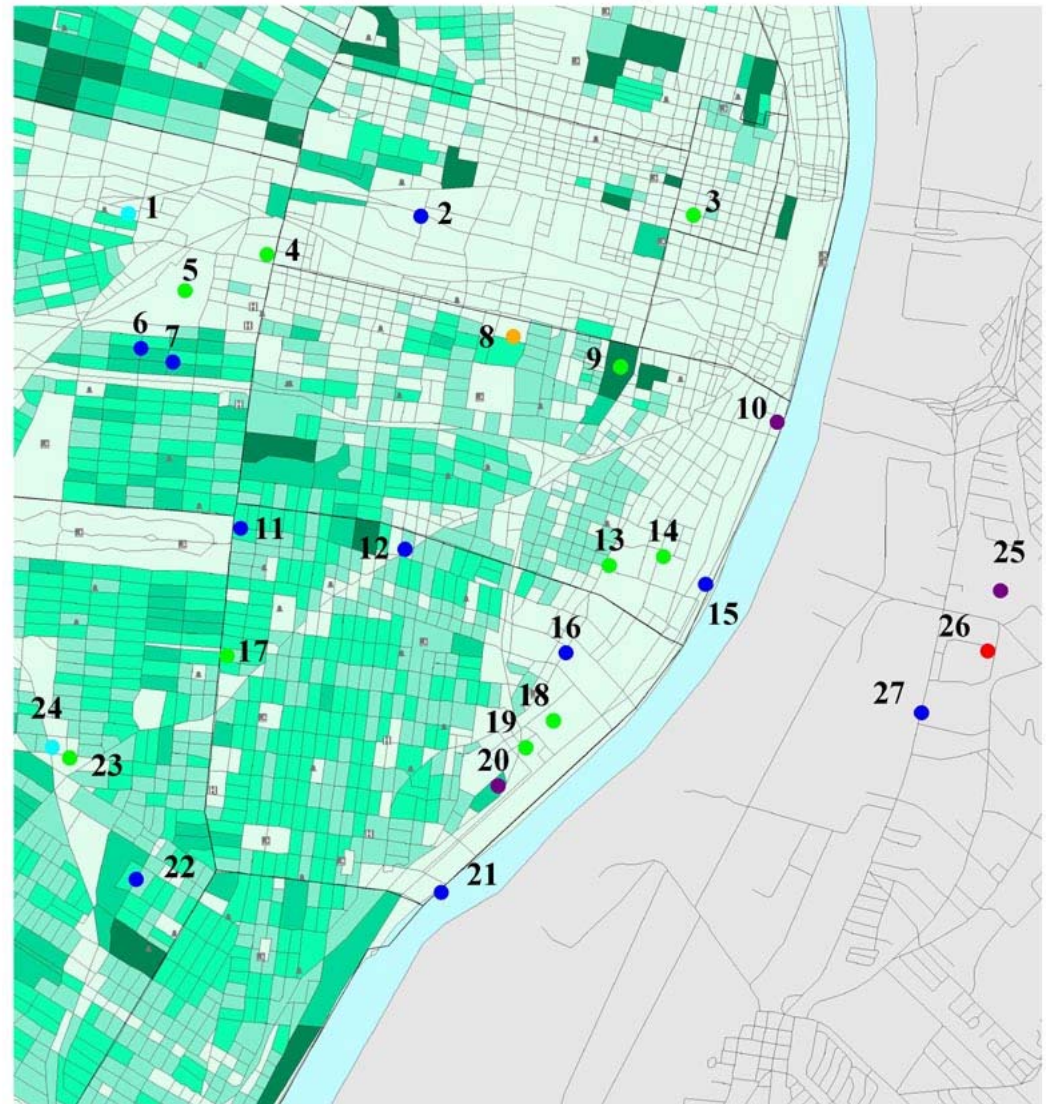
20 Highest Point Source Emissions in St. Louis City & County 1999 EIQ Actual Emissions

EMISSIONS IN TONS PER Y

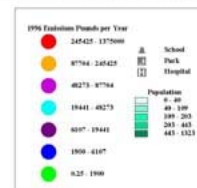


Point Source and Population Profiles for Study Area

CAP - Point Source Emissions Study and Surrounding Areas



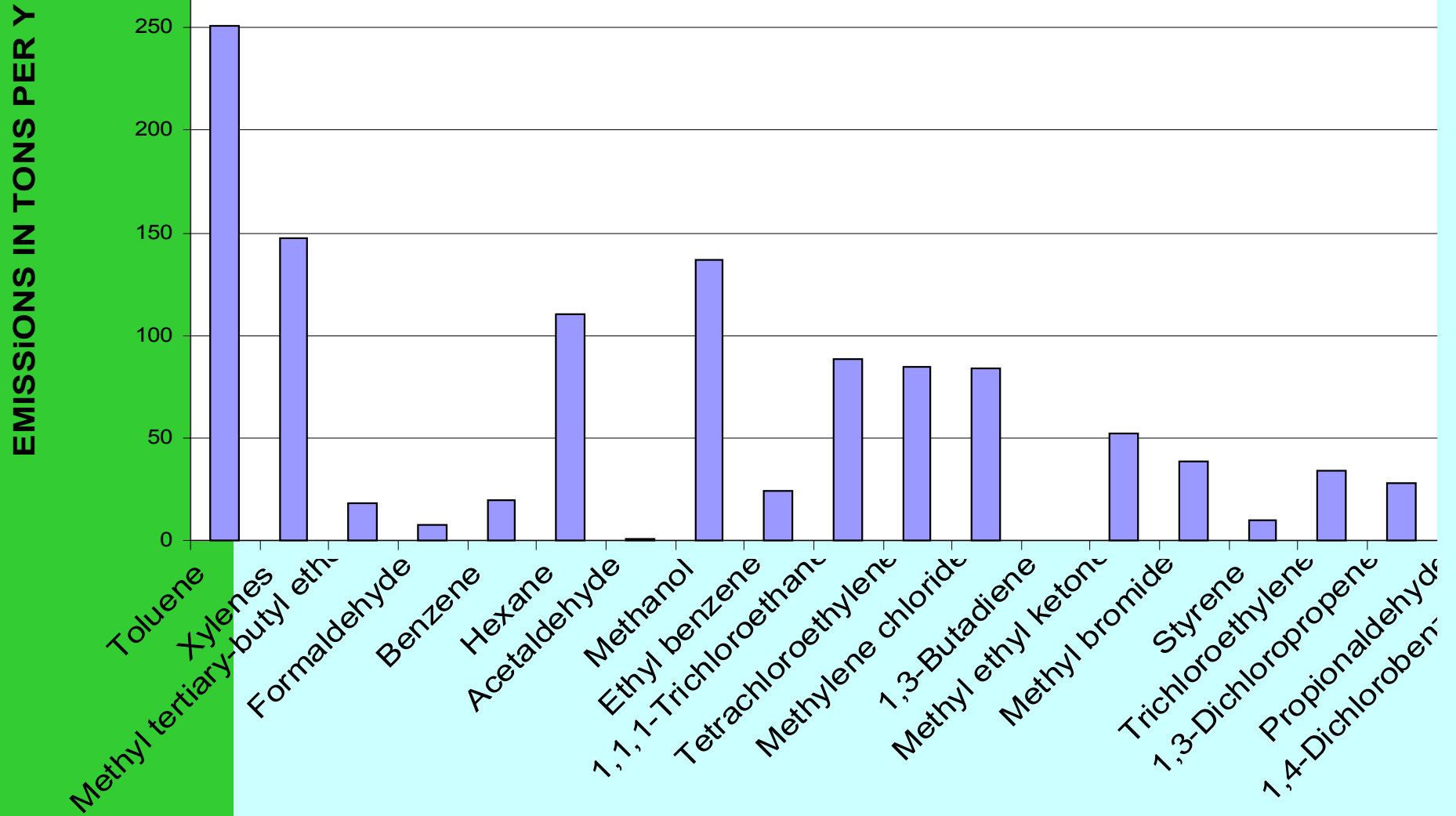
0 0.5 1 Miles



Data Source: 1998 estimates data provided by Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Minnesota Environmental Protection (MDEP). 1998 Census data used for population data, geographic boundaries, and census tracts data downloaded from Minnesota Spatial Data Infrastructure Service.



20 Highest Area Source Emissions in St. Louis City - 1996 NTI



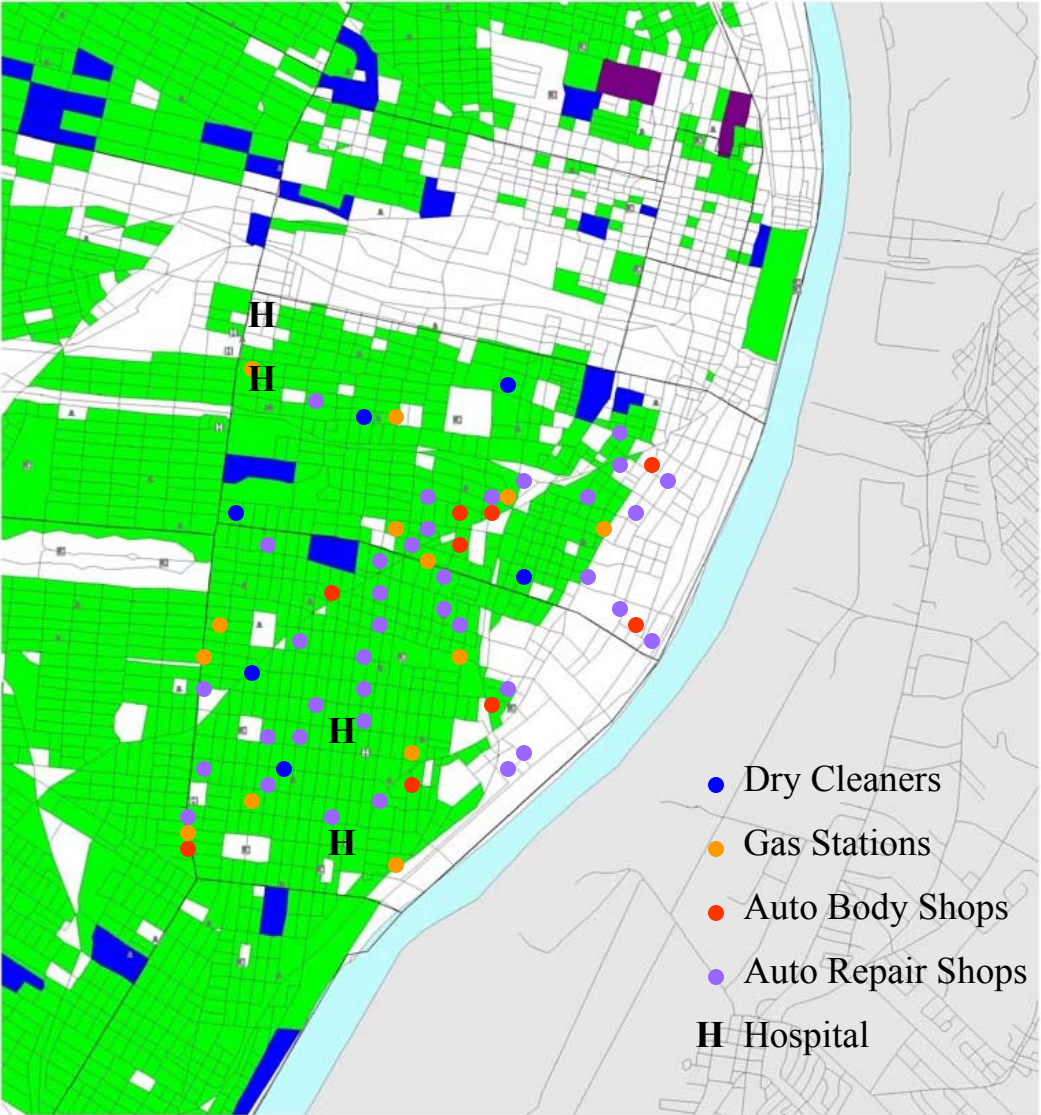
CAP Area Source Emissions Study and Surrounding Areas

Area Emissions

Green - < 1900 lbs/yr

Blue - 1900 - 6100 lbs/yr

Purple - 6100-19,400 lbs/yr



- Dry Cleaners
- Gas Stations
- Auto Body Shops
- Auto Repair Shops
- H Hospital



1996 Area Emissions Pounds per Year	
48273 - 87704	School
19441 - 48273	Park
6107 - 19441	Hospital
1900 - 6107	
0.25 - 1900	



Data Sources: 1996 emissions data downloaded from National Emissions Inventory, 1990-1997 data generated by EPA's First Category Compliance Control, 1990-1995 Line Census data used for population data, census tracts, roads and census block data downloaded from Internet Digital Data Retrieval Service.

The 1996 NTI (National Toxic Inventory) 10 Highest-Emitting Area Source Categories in the City of St. Louis

	Area Source Category	Toxic Emissions	
		(lb/yr)	
1	Consumer Products Usage	892,419	
2	Surface Coatings: Architectural	291,060	
3	Autobody Refinishing Paint Application	177,940	
4	Halogenated Solvent Cleaners	148,640	
5	Gasoline Distribution Stage I	137,727	
6	Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning	67,960	
7	Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing	74,751	
8	Paint Stripping Operations	48,680	
9	Asphalt Paving: Cutback Asphalt	47,901	
10	Natural Gas Transmissions & Storage	41,900	

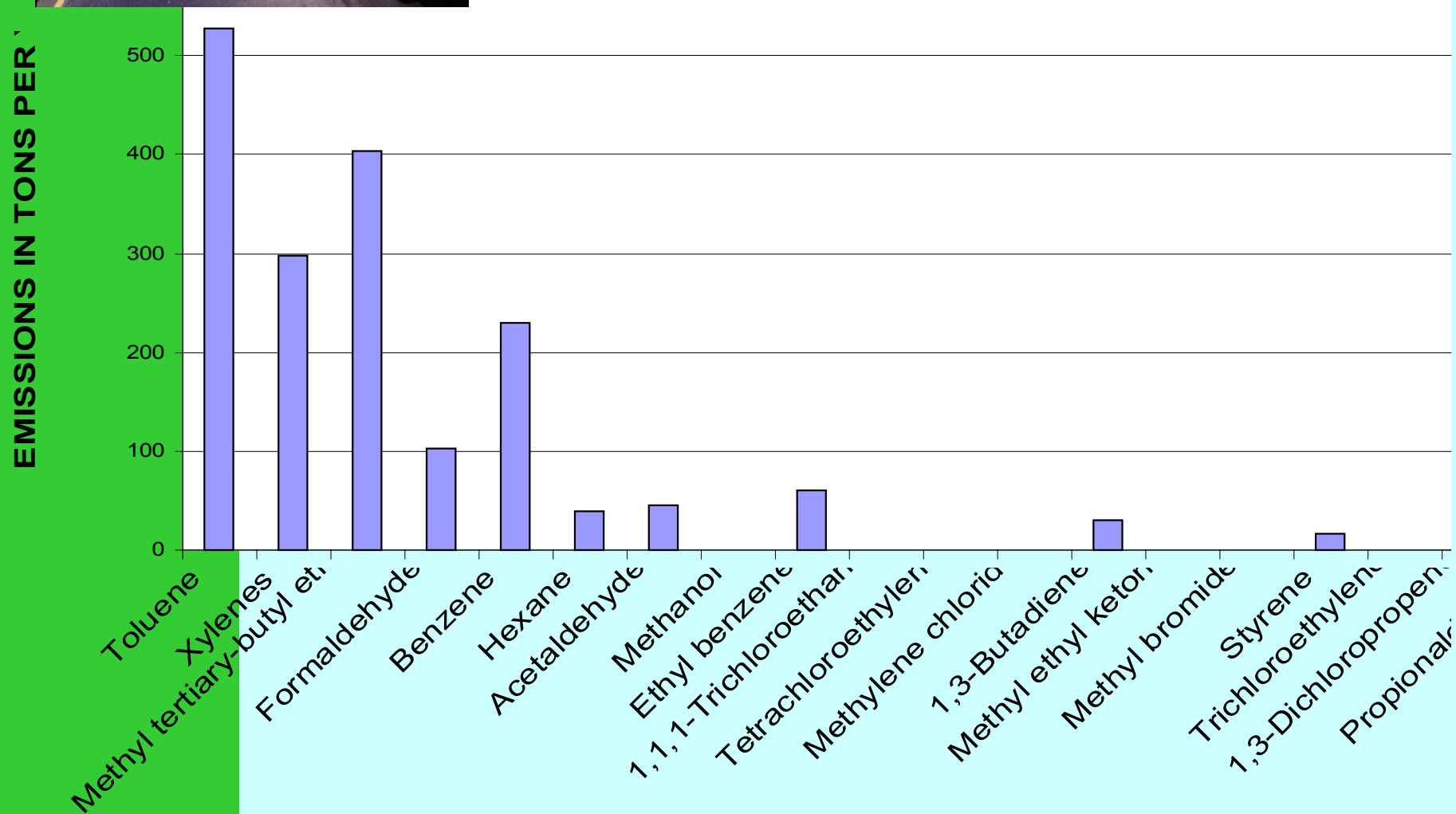
A Comparison of Selected Area Source Emissions in the City of St. Louis from the 1996 National Toxic Inventory(NTI)

	Area Source Category	Toxic Emissions
		(lb/yr)
1	Consumer Products Usage	892,419
10	Natural Gas Transmission and Storage	41,900
37	Institutional/Commercial Heating: Natural Gas	643
41	Residential Heating: Natural Gas	498

Natural Gas Transmission and Storage for Missouri is 104,000 lb/yr



20 Highest Onroad Mobile Source Emissions in St. Louis City - MOBILE6.2



Mobile Sources

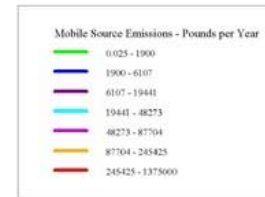
- Green < 1,900 lbs/year
- Blue 1,900-6,100 lbs/year
- Purple 6,100-19,400 lbs/year
- Lt. Blue 19,400 - 48,200 lbs/yr
- Violet 48,200 - 87,700 lbs/yr
- Tan 87,700-245,000 lbs/yr

CAP - Mobile Source Emissions Study Area



Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Quality
Air Pollution Control Program

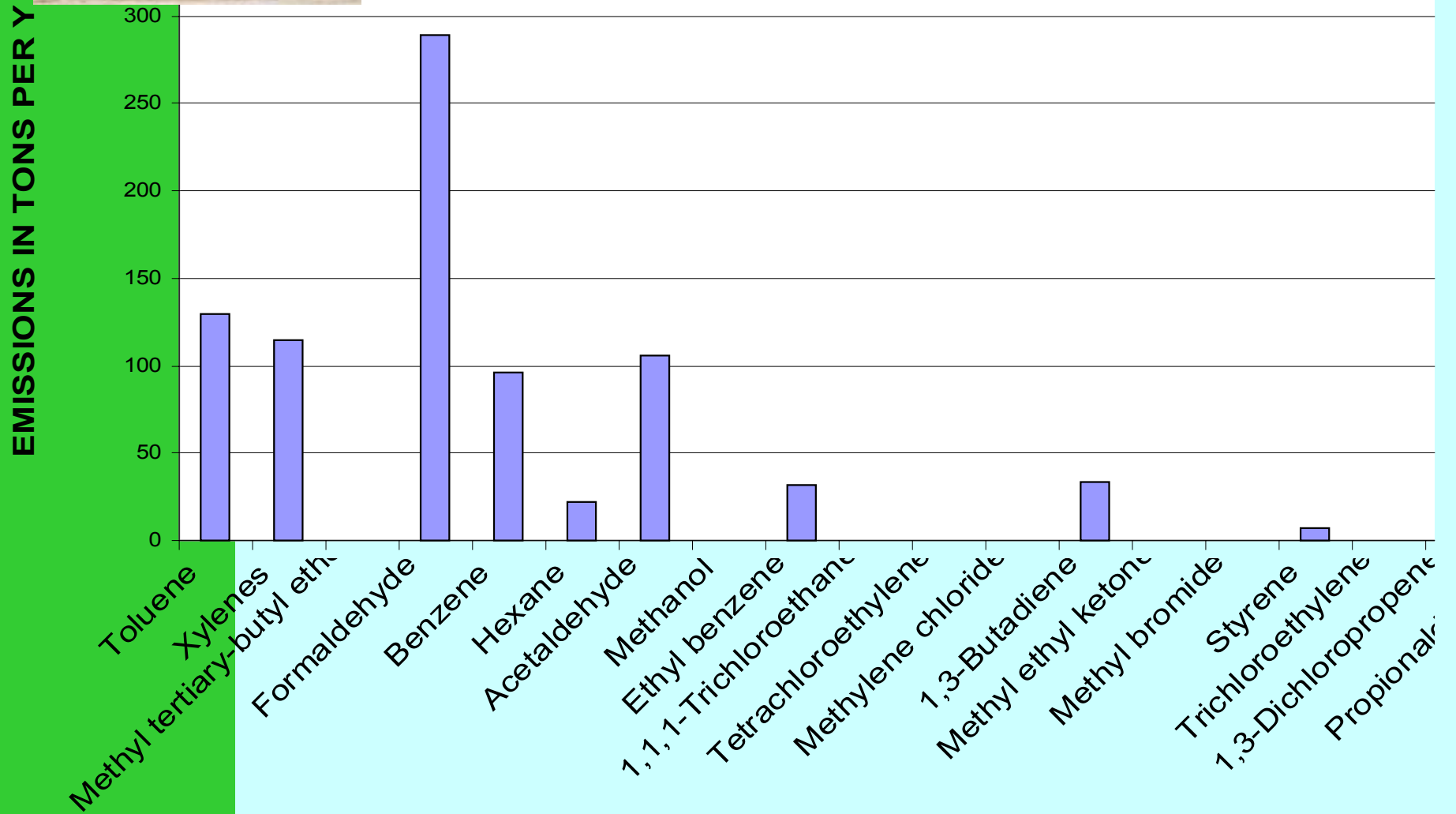
0 0.5 1 Miles



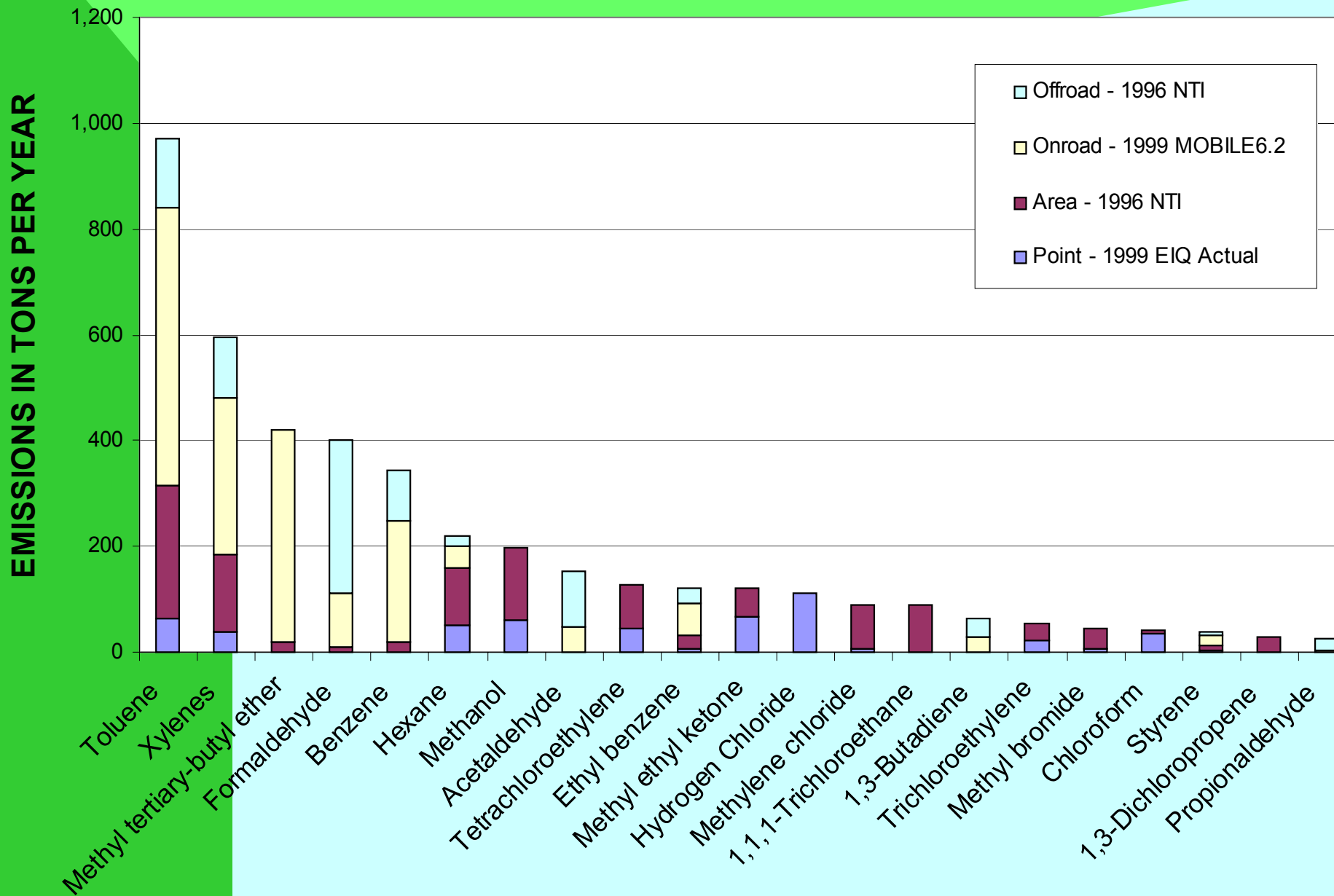
Data Source: 1999 emissions data developed from National Emissions Inventory, 1999 VMT data provided by East-West Gateway Coordinating Council. 1999 TRUCK Use data used for specific transportation developed from Missouri Spatial Data Information Service.



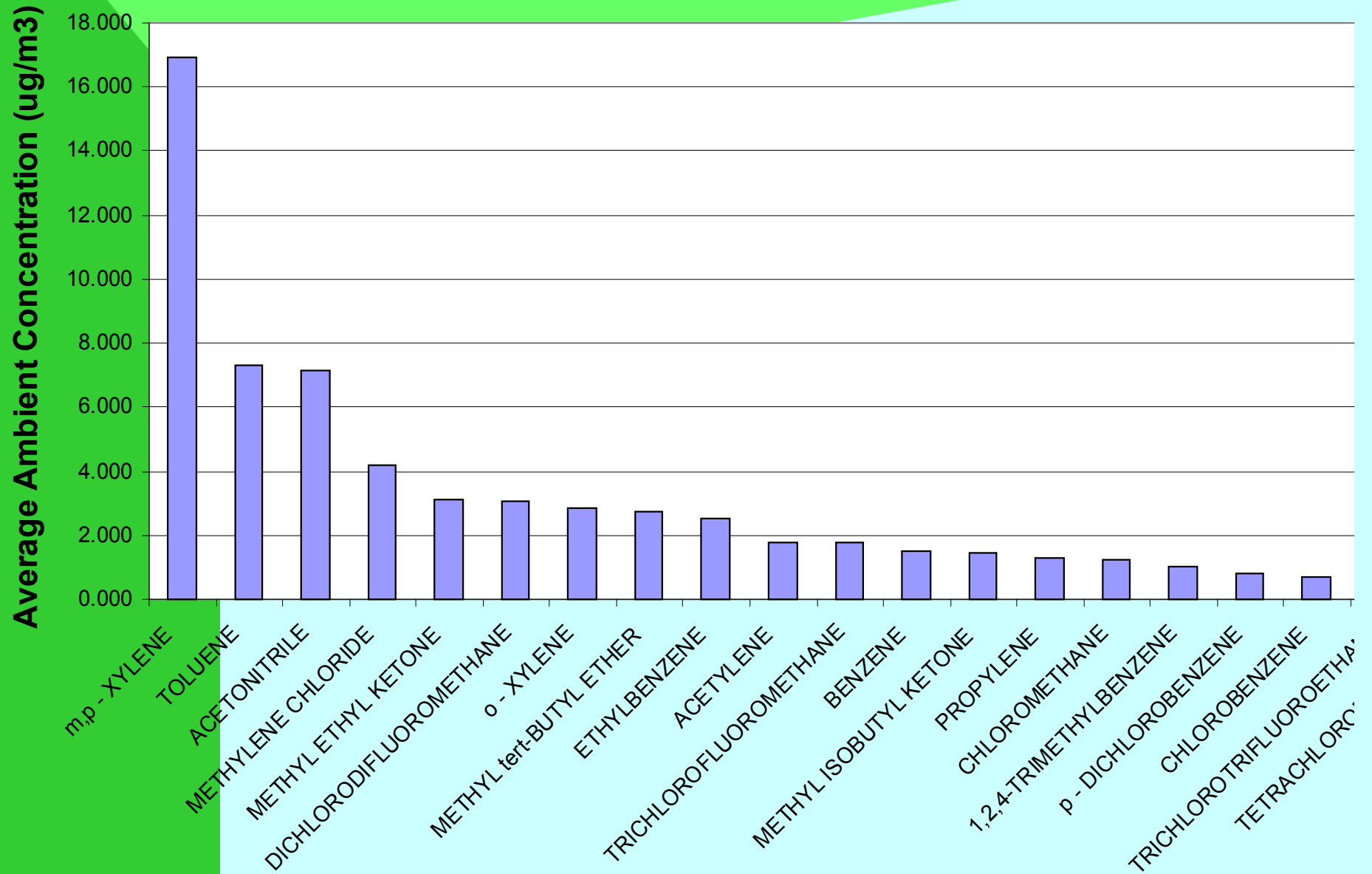
20 Highest Offroad Mobile Source Emissions in St. Louis City - 1996 NTI



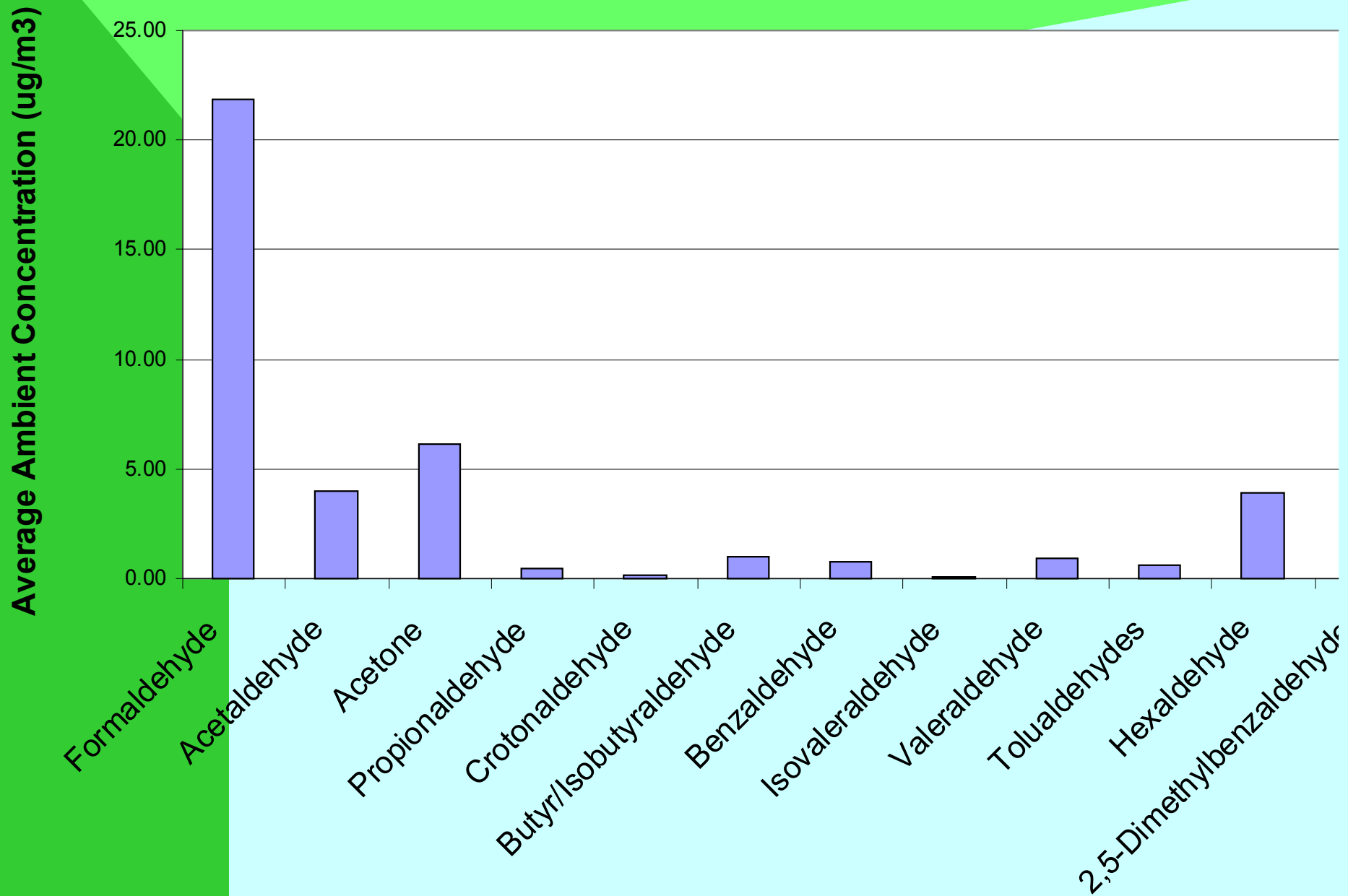
20 Highest Emissions in the City of St. Louis 1996/1999 NTI/CAP EI



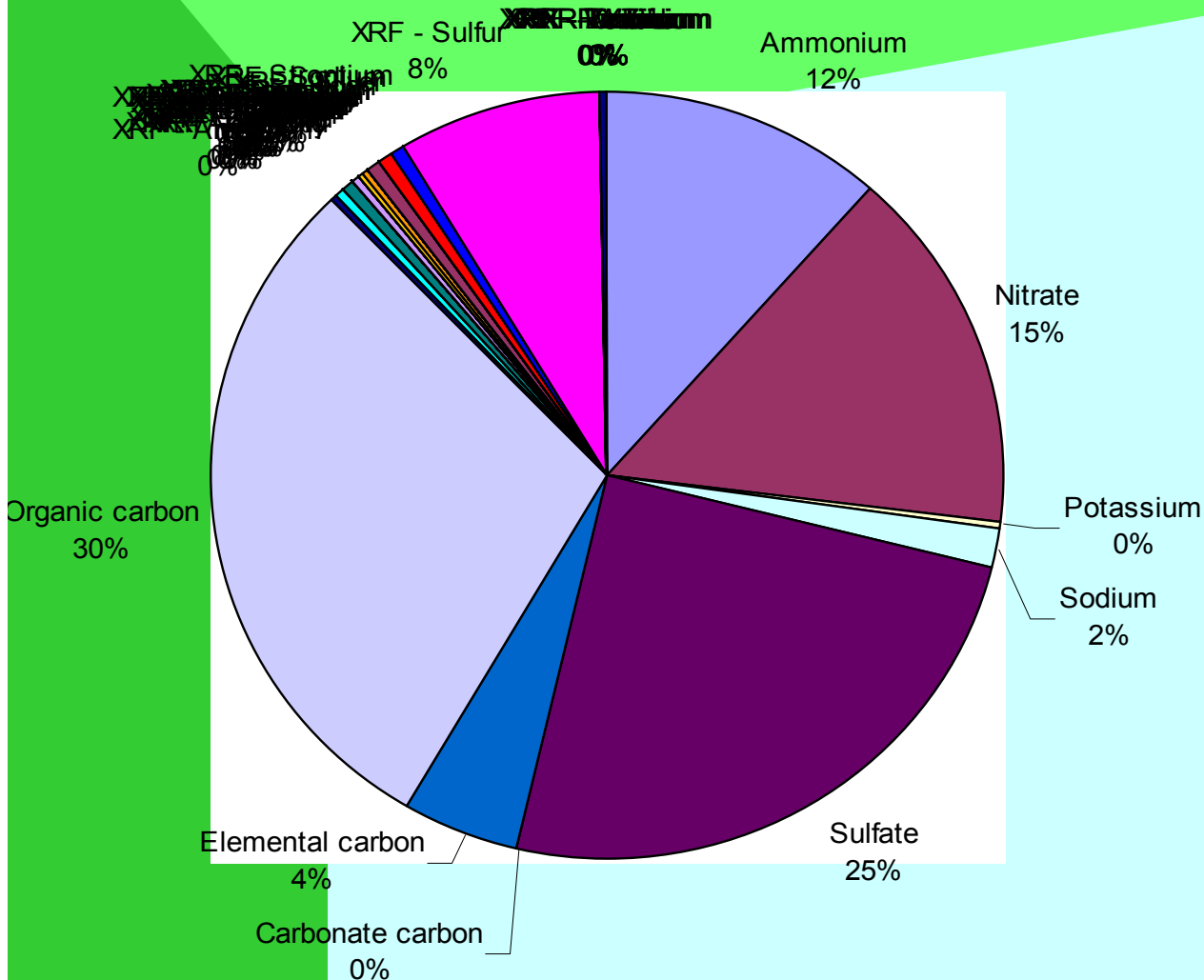
20 Highest VOCs Monitored in the St. Louis CAP Project May 2001 - September 2002 Every 6th Day Sampling



Carbonyls Monitored in the St. Louis CAP Project May 2001 - September 2002 Every 6th Day Sampling



St. Louis CAP Speciated PM2.5 Average

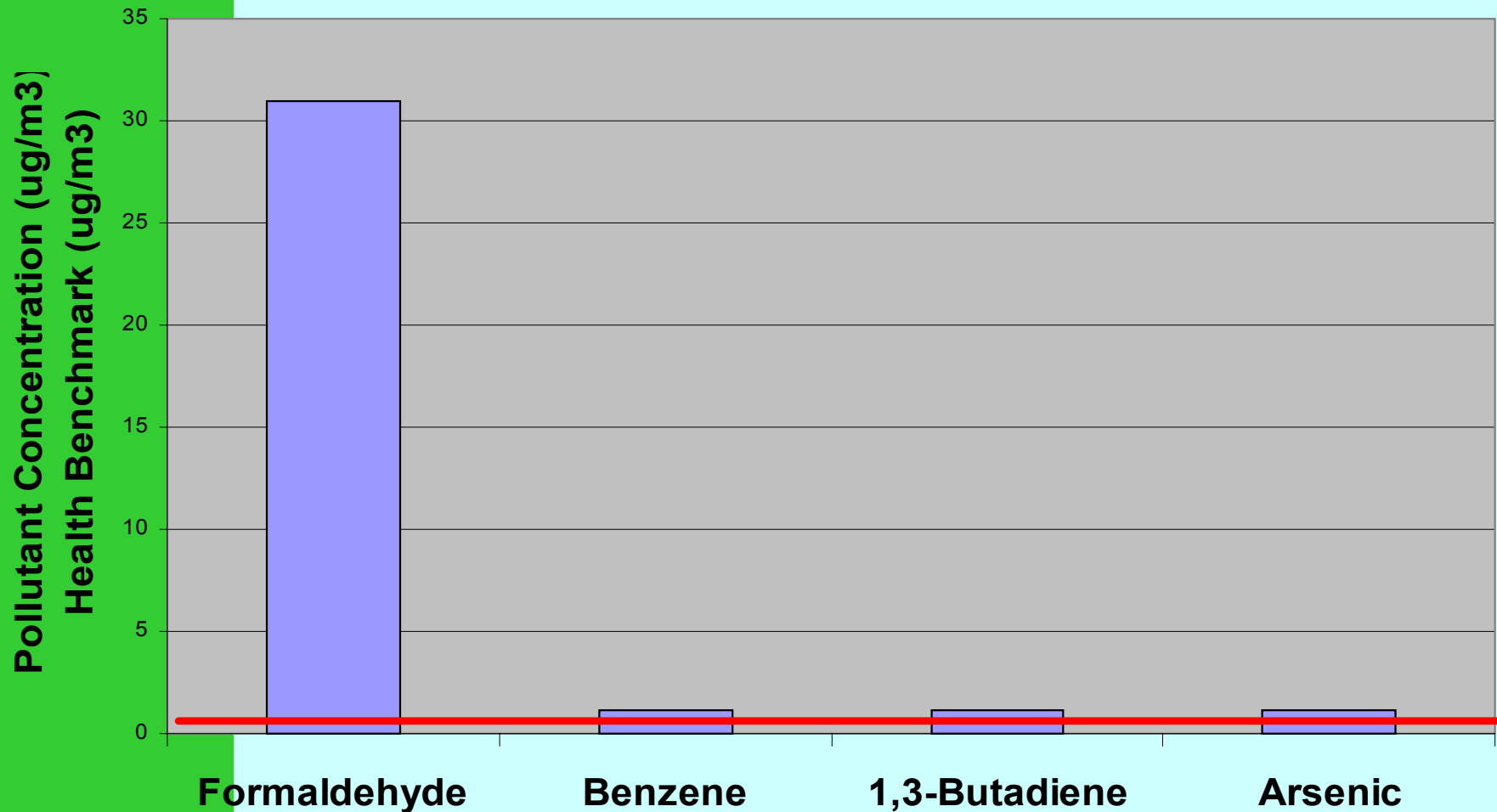


- Ammonium
- Potassium
- Sulfate
- Elemental carbon
- XRF - Aluminum
- XRF - Arsenic
- XRF - Bromine
- XRF - Calcium
- XRF - Cesium
- XRF - Chromium
- XRF - Copper
- XRF - Gallium
- XRF - Hafnium
- XRF - Iridium
- XRF - Lanthanum
- XRF - Magnesium
- XRF - Mercury
- XRF - Nickel
- XRF - Phosphorus
- XRF - Rubidium
- XRF - Scandium
- XRF - Silicon
- XRF - Sodium
- XRF - Sulfur
- XRF - Terbium
- XRF - Titanium
- XRF - Wolfram
- XRF - Zinc
- Nitrate
- Sodium
- Carbonate carbon
- Organic carbon
- XRF - Antimony
- XRF - Barium
- XRF - Cadmium
- XRF - Cerium
- XRF - Chlorine
- XRF - Cobalt
- XRF - Europium
- XRF - Gold
- XRF - Indium
- XRF - Iron
- XRF - Lead
- XRF - Manganese
- XRF - Molybdenum
- XRF - Niobium
- XRF - Potassium
- XRF - Samarium
- XRF - Selenium
- XRF - Silver
- XRF - Strontium
- XRF - Tantalum
- XRF - Tin
- XRF - Vanadium
- XRF - Yttrium
- XRF - Zirconium

St. Louis Community Air Project

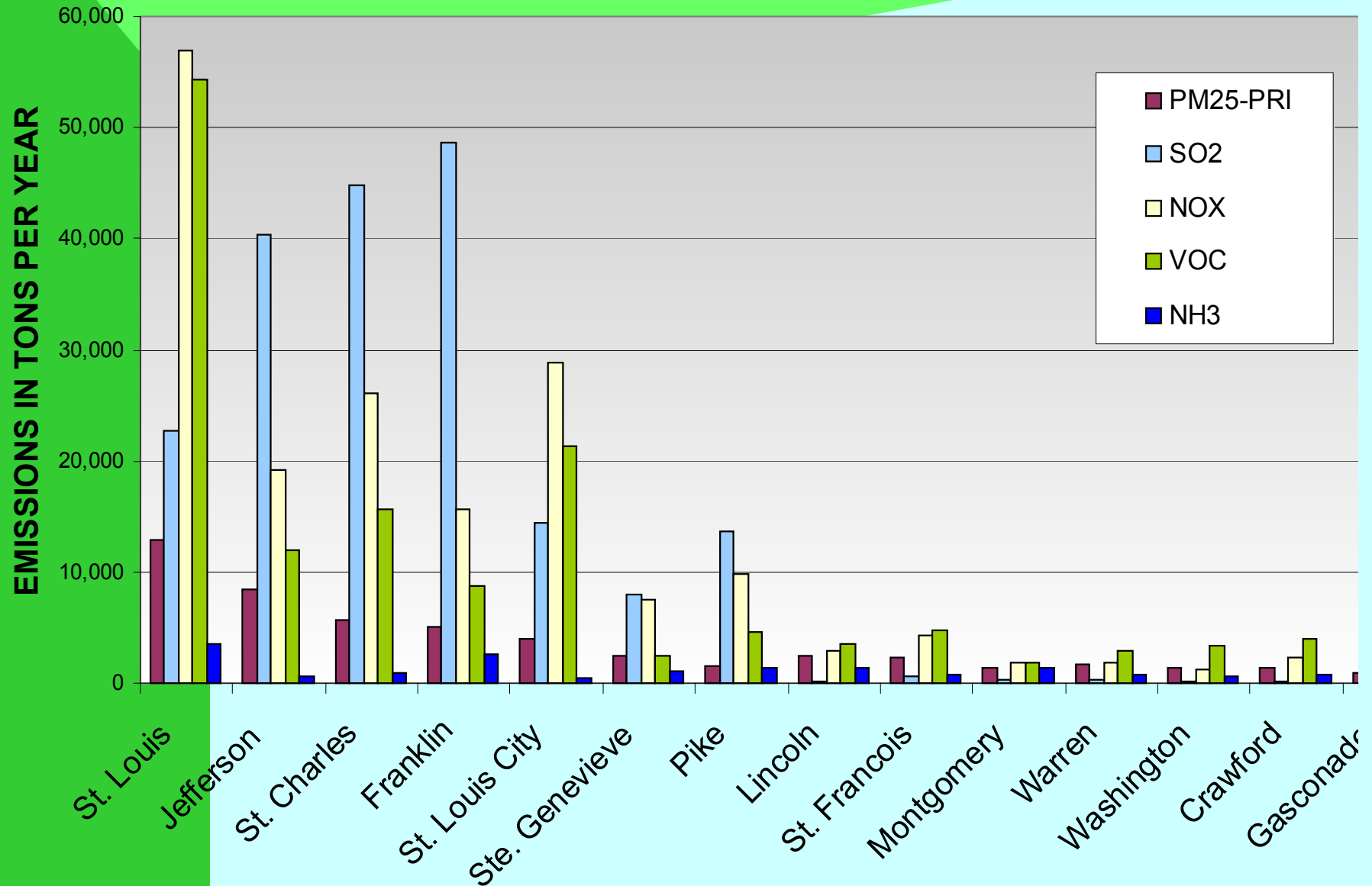


Average Monitored Concentrations of Pollutants in St. Louis Relative to their respective Health Benchmarks



Current St Louis Area Emissions - Criteria Pollutants

1999 NEI DRAFT V.3 - 2001 MoEIS - 2001 TRI





St. Louis Community Air Project (CAP)

Emission Inventory

Future Directions:

- Expanded formaldehyde emissions
- Diesel emissions from EPA
- Trends in mobile source emissions
- Refinements to the Point Source Inventory
- Local Area Source Data -
Residential/Commercial Survey;
Business Inventory Questionnaires