US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

ENCLOSURE I

RICHMOND OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA REQUEST FOR RECLASSIFICATION

ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT INFORMATION

Provided below is additional monitoring, modeling, and emissions data and analyses to further support the Commonwealth's request that the Richmond area be reclassified to a "marginal" nonattainment area under the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

Ozone Air Quality Monitoring

The previous technical data provided demonstrated that the majority of the ozone air quality characteristics and trends for the Richmond area are indicative of a marginal nonattainment area. Current monitoring data and associated design values for 2002 to 2004 (to date) shows that all the area monitors are within the marginal ozone concentration range. In addition, the downward trend in design values and the area average concentrations continues from the "worst-case" period of 1997 - 1999. Table 1 contains the current design values for all ozone monitors in Virginia.

Regional Ozone Modeling

Two regional modeling analyses are available to indicate the predicted ozone status of the Richmond area in 2007. The first of these analyses is the EPA modeling performed to support the regional ozone transport reduction (NO $_{\rm X}$ SIP Call) rule. This modeling exercise used a future year of 2007 and produced Relative Reduction Factors (RRF) that can be applied to the past and present monitor design values to predict the future compliance status of the Richmond area. The results of this subsequent analysis (Table 2) show that this modeling predicts that all four area monitors will be in compliance with the 8-hour ozone standard by 2007.

The second analysis has been performed by DEQ using the previous Early Action Compact (EAC) modeling effort. The initial results of this modeling were provided in the original request support package. However, after discussions with regional air staff concerning several modeling issues, another modeling run has been performed to ensure consistency between the base and future cases. Also, adjustments in the historical design values used in the attainment test have been made to be consistent with the draft guidance for 8-hour ozone modeling and attainment demonstration. The results of this subsequent analysis are

presented in Table 3. This analysis predicts that all the Richmond area monitors will be in compliance with the 8-hour ozone standard by 2007.

Emission Reduction Comparison

As further support for the reclassification request, an emission reduction analysis and comparison has been performed to show the potential reductions that will be achieved under various scenarios. This analysis shows that more emission reductions can be achieved through the bump-down commitments than by retaining the moderate classification and related controls. It has been estimated that up to 8 tons per day (tpd) of VOC emissions will be reduced in Richmond by implementing the OTC controls. An additional 1 to 2 tpd of VOC reductions will be achieved from the expansion of existing nonattainment controls to the three new nonattainment jurisdictions. In contrast, moderate area controls such as a basic vehicle inspection program and NO_X RACT will only produce up to 1 tpd of VOC and 2 tpd of NO_X reductions.

TABLE 1

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality 2002-2004 Fourth Highest Daily Maximum Ozone 8-hour Averages Units, ppb

Monitoring Sites	AIRS ID	2002	2003	2004	3-year avera (Through 8/27/04)
W.A. C	511070000	0.7	0.1	<i>(</i> 0	<u> </u>
Wythe Co.	511970002	85	81	69	78
Roanoke Co.	511611004	91	77	71	79
Rockbridge Co.	511630003	78	75	66	73
Page Co.	511390004	79	83	70	77
Frederick Co.	510690010	91	79	66	78
Fauquier Co.	510610002	84	76	71	77
Caroline Co.	510330001	85	81	75	80
Richmond Area:					
Chesterfield Co.	510410004	93	79	75	82
Henrico Co.	510870014	98	83	74	85
Hanover Co.	510850003	106	86	78	90
Charles City Co.	510360002	105	79	77	87
Tidewater Area:					
Hampton	516500004	102	83	74	86
Suffolk - TCC	518000004	98	83	74	85
Suffolk - Holland	518000005	92	79	71	80
Northern Virginia Area:					
Loudoun Co.	511071005	102	83	80	88
Stafford Co.	511790001	94	85	73	84
Prince William Co.	511530009	87	86	77	83
Arlington Co.	510130020	112	87	87	95
Alexandria	515100009	103	83	80	88
Fairfax Co Lee Park	510590030	108	89	92	96
Fairfax Co McLean	510595001	99	75	84	86
Fairfax Co Mt. Vernon	510590018	106	91	93	96
Fairfax Co Chantilly	510590005	92	83	79	84
Fairfax Co Annandale	510591005	108	83	91	94
ison Co Shenandoah National Park	511130003	86	86	75	82

TABLE 2 EPA NO_X SIP CALL MODELING RESULTS FOR RICHMOND

Monitor	Design Value (1998 - 2000)	Relative Reduction Factor	Future Design Value
Charles City	87 ppb	0.8609	74.9 ppb
Chesterfield	91 ppb	0.8531	77.6 ppb
Hanover	95 ppb	0.8579	81.5 ppb
Henrico	88 ppb	0.8662	76.2 ppb
Monitor	Design Value	Relative Reduction	Future Design Value
	(2001 – 2003)	Factor	
Charles City	86 ppb	0.8609	74.0 ppb
Chesterfield	90 ppb	0.8531	76.8 ppb
Hanover	94 ppb	0.8579	80.6 ppb
Henrico	91 ppb	0.8662	78.8 ppb

TABLE 3 DEQ MODELING RESULTS FOR RICHMOND

Selection of Current Design Values (per Draft EPA Ozone Modeling Guidance)

County/City	AIRS ID	1998-2000	2000-2002	Current
		Design Value,	Design Value,	Dsign
		ppb	ppb	Value
Chesterfield	510410004	88	86	88
Henrico	510870014	92	91	92
Hanover	510850001	95	94	95
Charles City	510360002	88	90	90

Attainment Test Results for Monitors in Richmond Area (Maximum in Nine Grid Cells)

Cou	nty/City	AIRS ID	Modeled	Modeled	Relative	Current	Future	Pass/Fail
			Average Base-	Average	Reduction	Design	Design	Status
			Year (1999)	Future-Year	Factor	Value	Value	
			Daily 8-hr	(2007) Daily 8-	(RRF)	(ppb)	(ppb)	
			Maximum O3	hr Maximum				
			(ppb)	O3 (ppb)				
Ches	sterfield	510410004	89.57	77.18	0.862	88	75.9	Pass

Henrico	510870014	97.39	83.09	0.853	92	78.5	Pass
Hanover	510850001	94.11	82.2	0.873	95	82.9	Pass
Charles City	510360002	90.22	79.96	0.886	90	79.7	Pass