US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

# Chicago Air Quality Overview

Chicago Area Locomotive and Railyard Meeting July 13, 2010

Michael Koerber

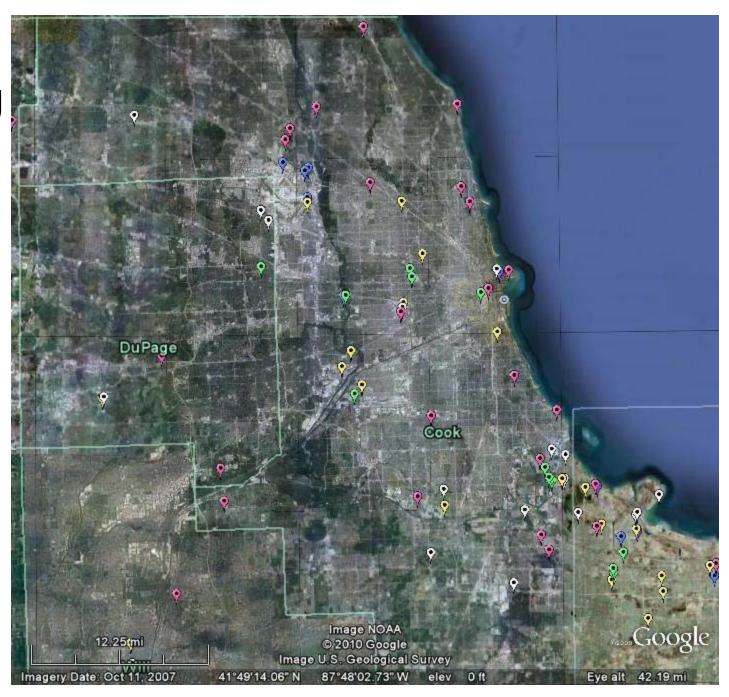
Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium

### **Outline**

- What is the current urban-scale air quality in the Chicago area?
  - How has air quality changed over the past 10 years and how is it expected to change over the next 10 years?
- Who is contributing to urban-scale air quality?
- Are there local-scale "hot spots"?

# Current Air Quality

# Air Monitoring Sites

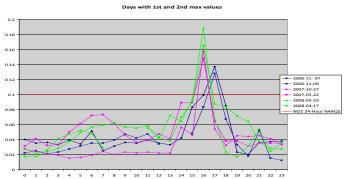


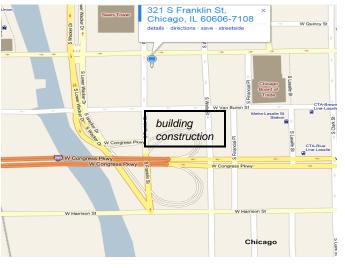
# National Ambient Air Quality Standards

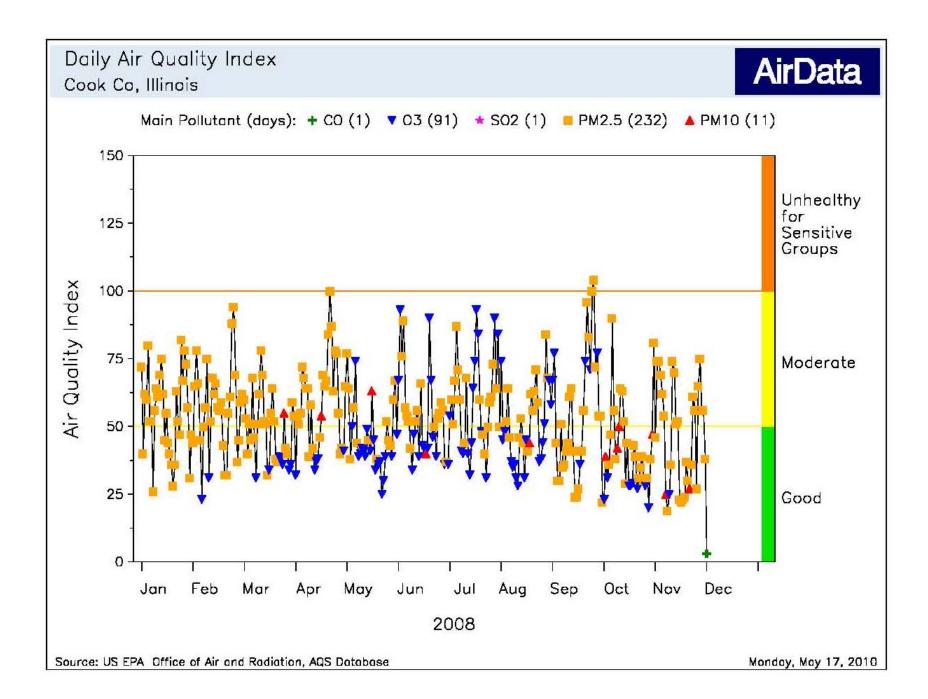
Pollutant	<b>Air Quality Standard</b>	<b>Attainment Status</b>
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm, 8-hour	ATT
	35 ppm, 1-hour	ATT
Nitrogen Dioxide	53 ppb, annual	ATT
	100 ppb, 1-hour	NONATT
Sulfur Dioxide	75 ppb, 1-hour	NONATT
	500 ppb, 3-hour	ATT
Ozone	0.08 ppm, 8-hr (1997)	NONATT*
	0.075 ppm, 8-hr (2008)	NONATT*
Particulate Matter		
* PM10	150 ug/m3, 24-hour	ATT
* PM2.5	15.0 ug/m3, annual	NONATT*
	35 ug/m3, 24-hour	ATT
Lead	0.15 ug/m3, 3-month	ATT
		* = all sites measured attainment for 2007-2009

# Chicago NO<sub>2</sub> Problem

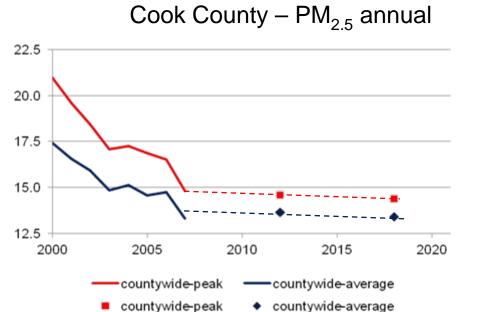


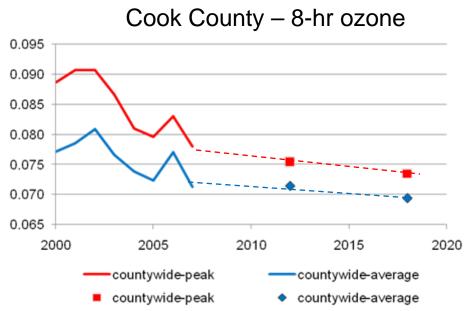






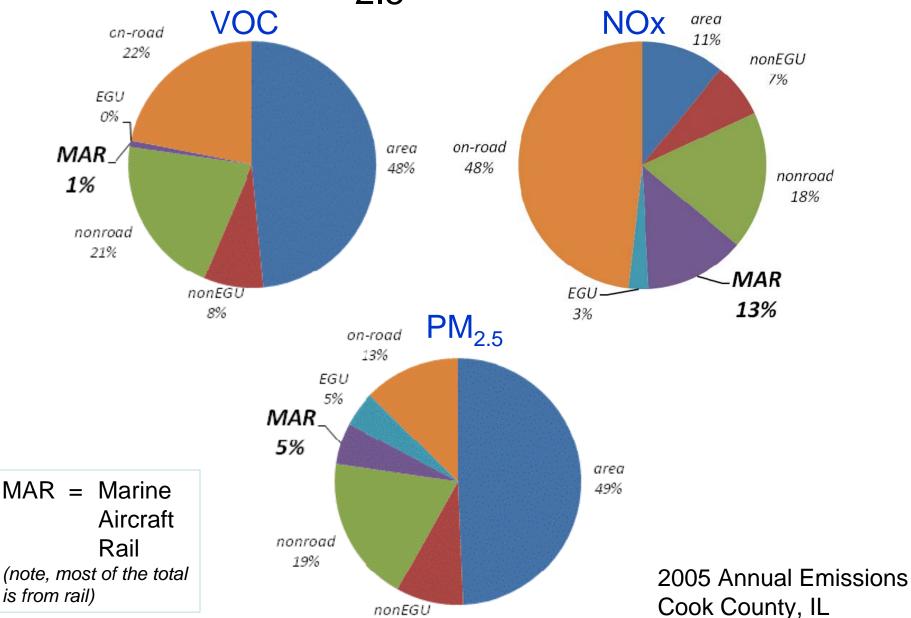
# Chicago Air Quality Trends





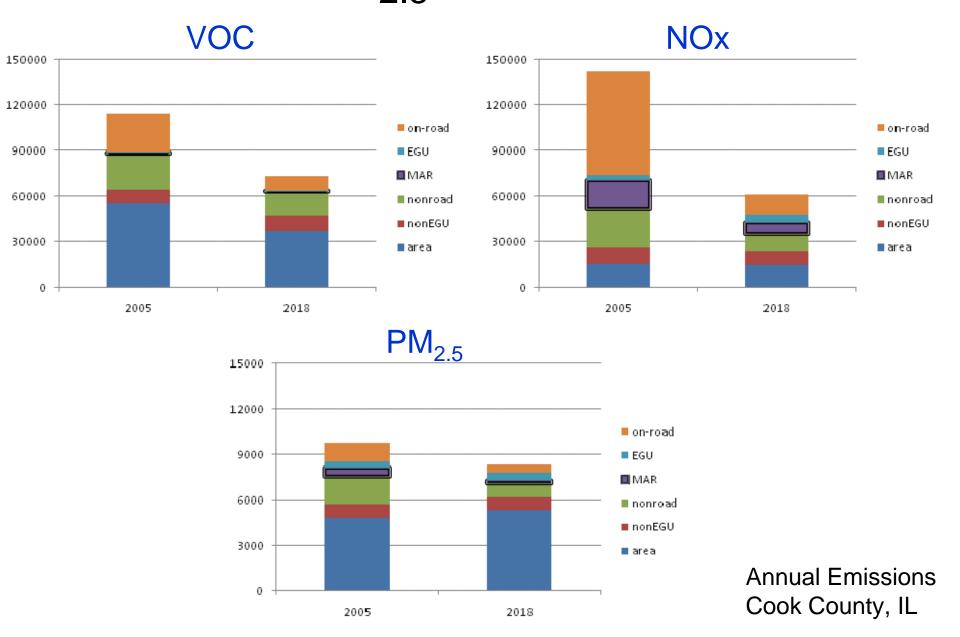
# Contributing Sources

Ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Source Contributions



9%

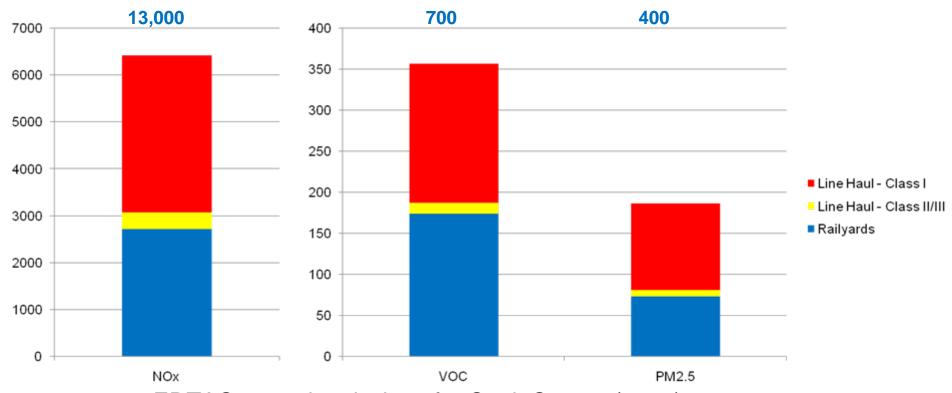
# Ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Source Contributions



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Improved rail estimates from ERTAC process

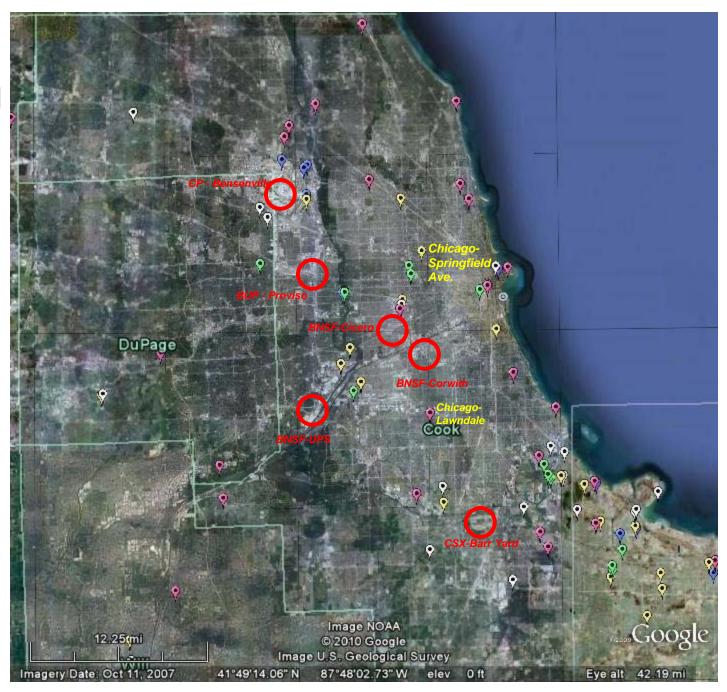
#### **LADCO 2005 Inventory:**



ERTAC annual emissions for Cook County (2008)

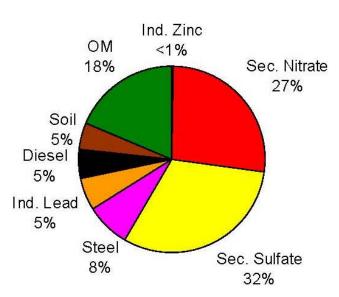
Note: does not include passenger trains and commuter lines

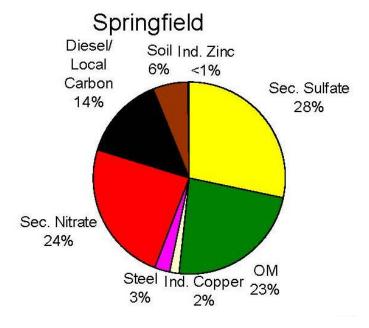
# Air Monitoring Sites



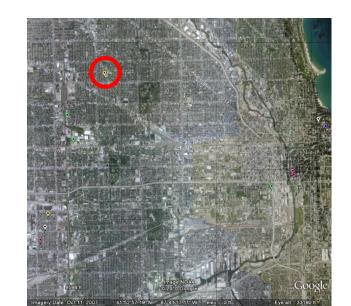
# PM<sub>2.5</sub> Source Contributions

#### Lawndale







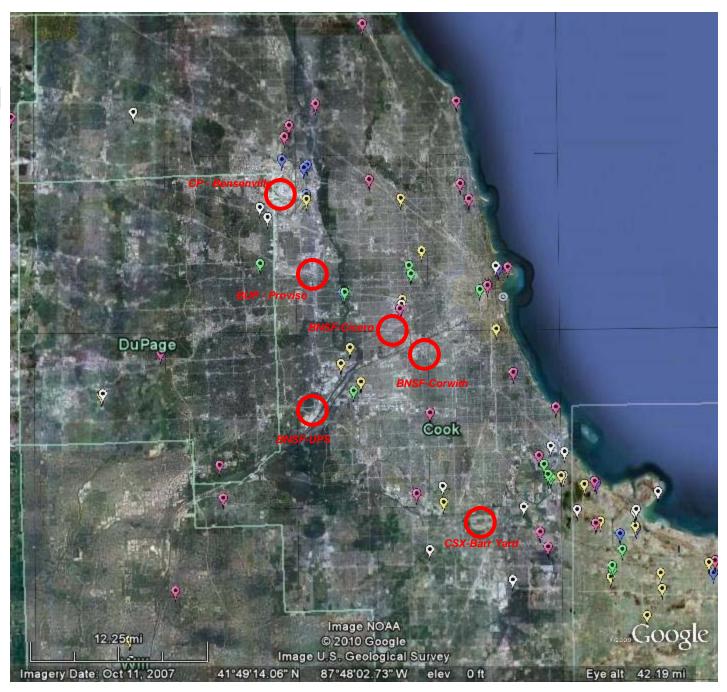


# Local "Hot Spots"

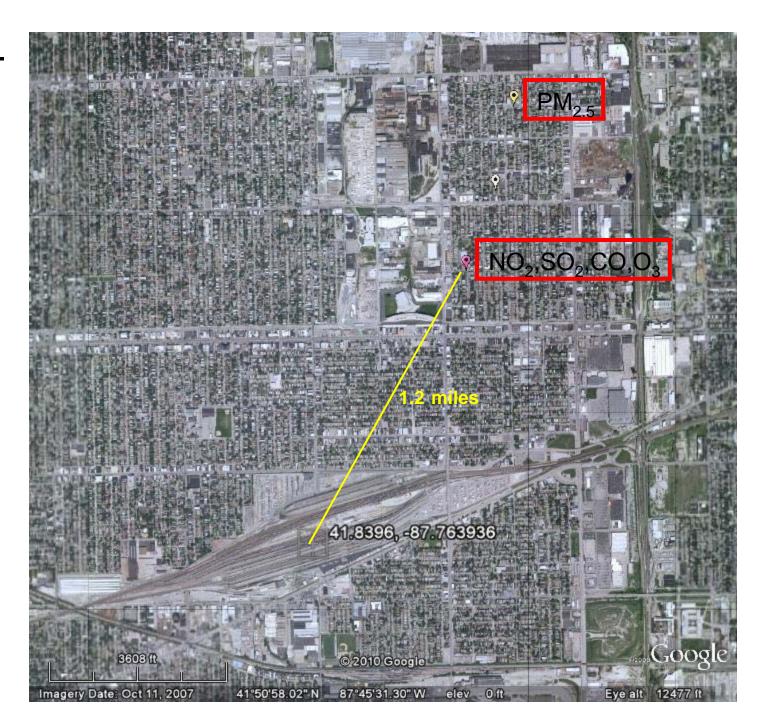
# Why do we care about local hot-spots?

- Recent EPA movement for source-oriented monitoring
  - Pb: Monitors required in areas with sources of Pb > 1 TPY (proposed lower threshold of 0.5 TPY)
  - NO2: At least 1 monitor required near a major road in urban areas ≥ 0.5M people, and a second monitor required near a major road in urban areas with either population ≥ 2.5M or road segment with AADT ≥ 250,000 vehicles
  - SO2: Monitors required at locations which meet one or more objectives, including source-oriented or highest concentration
- Environmental justice issues
  - Over 35M people live within 100 m of a major road

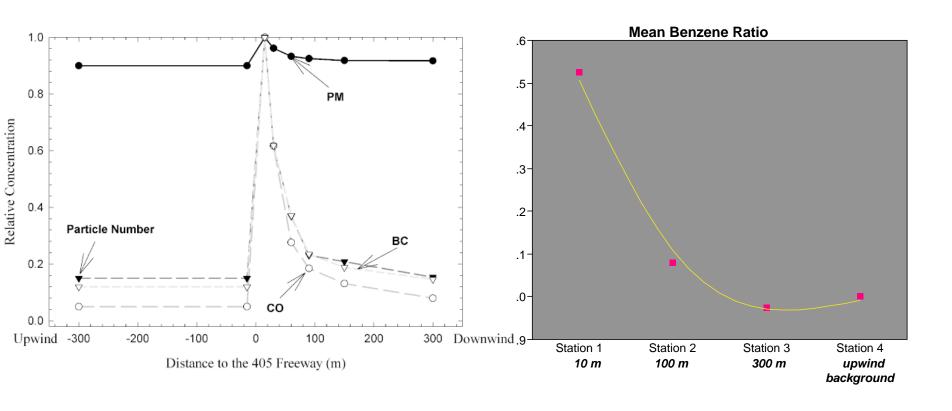
# Air Monitoring Sites



# BNSF – Cicero Yard

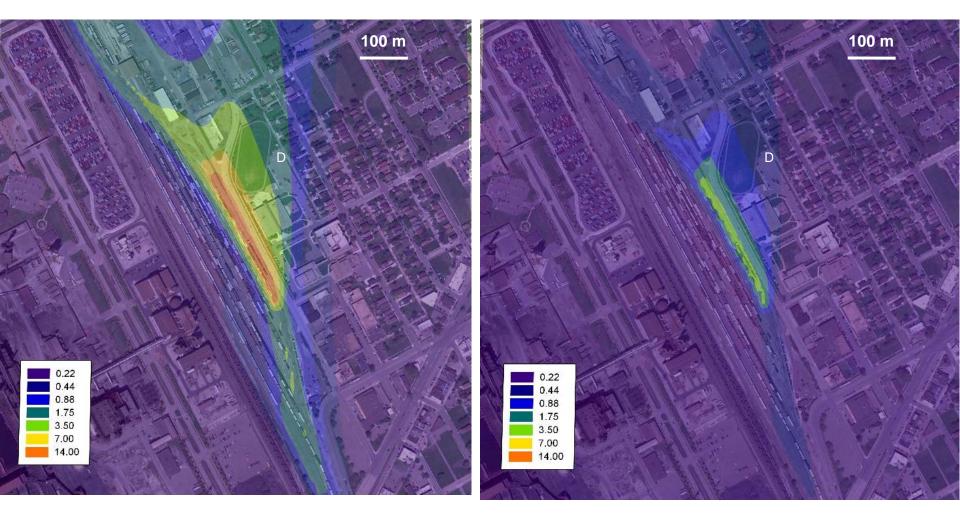


### Closeness Counts!

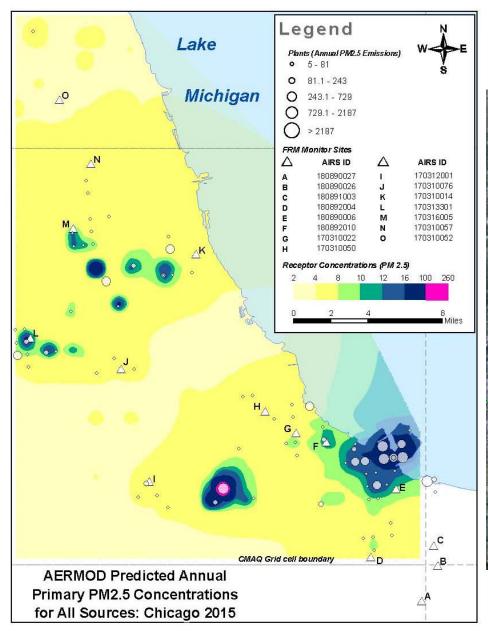


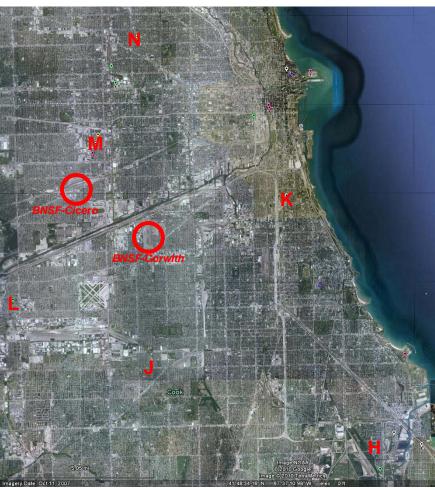
Cite: Zhu, Hinds, Kim, and Sioutas, "Concentration and Size Distribution of Ultrafine particles near a Major Highway", J. Air & Waste Management Assoc, 2002, 52, 1032-1042 Cite: FHWA-EPA Las Vegas Near-Roadway Study Modeled 24-hour average PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass, 11/19/07 meteorology and emissions\*

Modeled 24-hour average PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass, 11/19/07 meteorology and 11/17/08 emissions\*\*



(\*) 95<sup>th</sup> percentile daily-average concentration for impact at the Dearborn station (D), Sep-Dec 2007 (\*\*) emissions for same day of week one year later, after all four switcher locomotives were replaced with GenSet technology





Cite: USEPA, 2006 NAAQS for Particle Pollution: Regulatory Impact Analysis, Appendix B

# Summary

- Existing monitoring data show that Chicago meets federal air quality standards for almost all regulated pollutants
  - Chicago air quality has improved significantly over the past decade; continued improvement is expected in the future
- Major emission source categories in Cook County include area, on-road, and nonroad (80% or more)
  - Rail contribution is on the order of 5 10% (in Cook County)
- Modeling information suggests there are local "hot spots" (not confirmed by monitoring data)