

**NOACA Air Quality Public Advisory Task Force  
Emissions Inventory and Source Apportionment**

**PM<sub>2.5</sub> SIP Recommendations  
June 11, 2007**



PM-2.5 Annual Averages  
Data through December 2006

Site	County	1999	2000	Year					Average '99-'01	Average '02-'02	Average '01-'03	Average '02-'04	Average '03-'05	Average '04-'06	
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006								
03-009-0003	Athens	13.9	13.9	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.4	13.3	11.8	13.40	13.02	12.47	12.13	12.33	12.17
03-017-0003	Butler	18.8	17.0	16.4	16.8	16.4	14.1	19.0	14.1	17.30	16.72	16.20	15.43	16.17	15.73
03-017-0016			18.9	15.9	15.3	15.2	14.7	17.9	14.0	17.30	16.68	15.67	15.27	16.13	15.53
03-017-0017			17.9	15.8	15.5	14.7	14.2	17.2		16.67	16.41	15.33	14.80	15.37	
03-017-1004				11.8	13.9	15.0	13.6	18.9	13.4				13.50	14.17	15.17
03-017-1004 (3)					13.4	15.4	15.4							14.73	
03-023-0005	Clark		16.4	14.8	15.1	14.1	13.5	16.7	13.1	15.80	15.42	14.67	14.23	14.77	14.43
03-025-0002	Clemson							15.7	12.7						
03-035-0013	Cuyahoga	17.9	19.7	17.7	16.9	16.7				16.42	16.09	17.10	16.80	16.70	
03-035-0027		18.4	17.2	17.8	16.5	15.4	15.6	17.3	13.0	17.80	17.17	16.57	15.83	16.10	15.30
03-035-0034			15.6	15.0	14.3	13.4	12.6	18.3	11.5	15.30	14.97	14.23	13.43	14.10	13.47
03-035-0038		21.0	20.1	19.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	19.2	14.9	20.30	19.20	18.37	17.80	18.10	17.20
03-035-0045		13.9	18.8	17.4	16.2	16.4	15.3	19.3	14.1	16.10	17.47	16.67	15.97	17.00	16.23
03-035-0060		18.6	19.5	17.7	17.5	17.2	16.4	19.4	15.0	16.80	15.23	17.47	17.00	17.87	16.93
03-035-0060 (3)					13.4	18.4									
03-035-0065		17.6	18.5	16.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	16.8	13.1	17.57	16.97	16.00	15.53	16.47	15.63
03-035-0066		14.5	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.9	11.7			14.63	14.73	14.23	13.27	12.80	
03-035-1002		15.6	15.0	14.8	15.1	13.9	13.2	18.8	11.8	15.13	14.97	14.60	14.07	14.63	13.87
03-049-0004	Franklin	18.4	17.8	17.9	15.8	16.4	15.1	18.4	13.8	16.03	17.17	16.70	15.77	15.97	15.03
03-049-0025		17.7	17.1	16.9	16.1	15.5	14.6	18.5	13.8	17.23	16.70	16.17	15.40	15.53	14.97
03-049-0028 (3)			4.1	11.7	10.3	9.9	12.6	11.8				10.63	10.63	11.37	
03-049-0029 (3)			10.4	12.5	10.8	10.2	13.9	21.3				11.17	11.43	14.93	
03-049-0061		17.1	16.3	16.8	16.2	14.9	13.6	14.8	12.9	17.40	17.10	15.97	14.90	14.37	13.70
03-057-0005	Greene					9.9	12.1	15.5	11.9					12.37	13.17
03-061-0006	Hamilton							18.8	13.3						
03-061-0014		20.1	19.3	18.6	17.9	17.0	15.9	19.6	15.5	19.33	18.60	17.83	16.93	17.57	17.07
03-061-0040		15.7	16.7	15.9	15.3	15.5	14.6	17.5	13.6	16.10	15.97	15.57	15.13	15.87	15.23
03-061-0040 (3)				15.3	14.8	14.6	14.1	15.5					14.90	14.50	14.73
03-061-0041		18.6	17.3	16.1	15.1	15.3	14.6	15.6		17.33	16.17	15.50	15.00	15.23	
03-061-0042			20.6	17.8	16.8	16.7	16.0	19.1	14.9	19.10	18.33	17.03	16.50	17.27	16.67
03-061-0043			19.1	16.1	15.4	15.7	14.9	18.9	14.5	17.80	16.87	15.73	15.33	15.83	15.43
03-061-1001		17.5	17.2	16.8	16.1	16.0	15.3	16.4	14.4	17.17	16.70	16.30	15.80	16.57	16.03
03-061-1001 (3)		20.9	19.3	17.0	17.0	17.3	16.4	20.0	15.9	19.07	17.77	17.10	16.90	17.90	17.43
03-061-0016	Jefferson	19.6	19.2	18.2	17.5	17.7				19.00	18.33	17.83			
03-060-0017					16.2	15.9	18.4	13.8						15.83	15.37
03-061-1001		18.4	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	16.2	16.1	14.6	16.23	17.80	17.77	16.87	17.20	16.30
03-065-1001	Lake	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.8	12.7	11.7	15.1		14.03	13.87	13.43	12.87	13.17	
03-065-1002									12.0						
03-067-0010	Lawrence	17.9	17.4	17.7	15.5	14.3	13.3	17.0	14.4	17.87	16.87	15.83	14.37	14.87	14.90
03-069-0016	Lorain		13.5	14.8	14.0	13.1	12.9	18.4	11.5	14.06	14.03	13.90	13.33	14.13	13.60
03-069-1003		15.3	15.6	14.9						15.13					
03-069-1002				14.0	11.8	11.9	14.7	11.4					12.57	12.80	12.67
03-069-1002 (3)						11.2	9.2								
03-069-0004	Lucas	15.7	19.5	15.7	15.0	14.5	13.7	15.8	12.7	18.97	16.73	15.07	14.40	14.87	14.07
03-069-0004 (3)					7.4	9.3	9.6	10.4					8.93	9.93	
03-069-0025		13.5	15.7	14.4	15.3	14.3	13.3	15.5	11.9	14.53	15.13	14.67	14.30	14.37	13.57
03-069-0026		16.5	15.1	16.8	14.9	14.3	13.0	15.7	12.6	15.70	15.17	14.90	14.07	14.33	13.77
03-069-0005	Mahoning	16.9	16.0	16.4	14.8	14.4	14.2	18.4	13.0	18.43	15.73	15.20	14.47	15.00	14.53
03-069-0014					13.2	15.0	14.7	18.9	13.5				14.30	15.53	15.03
03-069-0014 (3)					8.8	11.5	11.3	12.3					10.53	11.70	
03-103-0003	Medina								11.9						
03-113-0014	Montgomery	17.4	18.3	17.6						17.73					
03-113-0031		16.2	16.9	16.1	15.2	14.4	13.9	16.6	13.1	16.20	15.87	15.23	14.50	15.03	14.60
03-113-0031 (3)				15.1	16.4	19.9	16.7	16.1				17.80	16.33	16.23	
03-113-0032				16.0	16.2	15.9	14.5	17.4	13.6			16.10	16.03	15.53	15.93
03-113-0032 (3)					17.4	18.6	17.3	19.5						17.77	18.47
03-133-0002	Portage	15.0	15.7	15.2	14.6	12.7	12.5	15.0	12.0	15.30	15.17	14.17	13.27	13.40	13.17
03-135-1001	Proble	14.7	15.2	13.5	13.5	13.6	12.5	15.8	12.5	14.47	14.07	13.53	13.20	13.90	13.53
03-135-1001 (3)						11.2	14.0	14.5					12.60	13.23	
03-145-0013	Scioto	24.7	21.1	20.3	16.7	14.7	13.0	18.2	14.3	22.03	19.37	17.23	14.80	14.63	14.50
03-145-0013 (3)						19.9									
03-151-0017	Shaw	18.4	15.7	17.8	17.4	16.3	15.7	17.6	14.8	16.30	17.97	17.33	16.83	16.77	16.03
03-151-0020		17.1	16.9	16.8	15.8	15.0	14.1	18.8	11.9	18.87	16.43	15.80	14.97	15.23	14.20
03-151-0020 (3)					11.2	10.9	10.5	11.3					10.87	10.90	
03-153-0017	Summit	18.0	16.6	17.8	15.7	15.4	15.0	18.4	13.5	17.40	16.97	16.57	15.70	15.60	14.97
03-153-0017 (3)					9.1	11.3	15.8	17.4					12.07	14.83	
03-153-0023		16.5	16.3	16.9	16.8	14.2	13.9	15.7	12.8	18.23	16.33	15.63	14.97	14.60	14.13
03-155-0007	Tuscarora	16.7	15.7	16.2	15.0	14.0	13.8	18.4	12.9	18.20	15.63	15.07	14.27	14.73	14.37

(3) continuous

PM-2.5 24-Hr 98th Percentile  
Data Through December 2006

Site	County	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average 99-01	Average 100-02	Average '01-03	Average 02-04	Average 03-05	Average 04-06		
30-000-0003	Atlanta		36.5	30.4	31.8	32.7	29.2	33.1	29.3	32.90	31.83	31.29	31.67	31.90	31.83		
30-017-0003	Bufile		37.0	38.1	41.7	40.7	38.6	37.2	47.8	30.2	38.09	40.17	40.33	38.83	41.13	38.33	
30-017-0016				43.8	41.5	33.6	34.8	32.2	43.4	35.2		39.83	38.69	33.33	38.90	38.03	
30-017-0017				38.7	44.8	33.8	34.6	34.3	44.9			39.10	37.73	34.23	37.03		
30-017-1004					18.5	30.9		33.0	31.8	45.4	32.7			28.80	31.83	38.57	38.57
30-017-1004(3)							24.0	35.8	43.5							34.43	
30-025-0005	Clark		39.9	37.0	34.1		31.2	32.1	41.8	30.5	38.45	37.00	34.10	32.47	34.97	34.73	
30-025-0022	Clermont								38.3	31.6							
30-035-0013	Cuyahoga		39.7	44.8	43.2	40.1	38.5	39.5		42.50	42.83	40.80	39.37				
30-035-0027			47.8	42.8	44.9	40.9	41.3	40.9	35.7	31.5	45.10	42.80	42.37	41.03	39.30	38.03	
30-035-0034			38.1	39.7	38.8		37.2	32.9	43.8	29.1		38.20	37.00	35.83	37.07	35.27	
30-035-0038			49.2	42.4	47.3	44.5	47.3	42.5	51.2	38.1	46.30	44.73	46.37	44.77	47.00	43.27	
30-035-0045			21.7	43.6	43.1	38.4		42.2	36.1	46.2	29.5	36.13	41.70	41.23	38.90	41.50	37.27
30-035-0060			43.0	45.8	42.7	39.8		45.5	42.2	49.5	31.0	43.83	42.77	42.67	42.50	45.73	40.90
30-035-0060 (3)							40.8										
30-035-0065			41.3	43.3	42.2	37.3		39.1	36.1	47.9	27.8	42.27	40.93	39.53	37.50	41.03	37.27
30-035-0066			33.8	38.9	40.2	35.3		34.4	32.0		36.97	37.47	36.63	35.90			
30-035-1002			34.4	28.1	39.8	35.7		31.9	30.5	41.6	27.7	34.10	34.53	35.80	32.70	34.87	33.27
30-044-0024	Franklin		39.8	40.0	41.0	39.2		39.2	35.1	45.0	34.0	40.27	40.07	39.80	37.83	39.77	38.03
30-044-0025			39.8	41.0	39.0	40.2		37.0	35.5	44.9	34.0	39.87	40.07	38.73	37.57	39.13	38.13
30-044-0028 (3)				10.9	39.8	32.9		29.4	33.5	32.6			27.87	34.08	31.93	31.83	
30-044-0029 (3)				34.8	37.2	36.1		30.6	30.7	45.4			36.03	34.63	32.47	36.57	
30-044-0081			38.5	38.5	41.3	39.3		33.7	34.1	34.7	31.2	36.10	39.03	36.10	35.70	34.17	33.33
30-051-0005	Greene						18.2	27.7		40.0	28.5					28.83	31.40
30-061-0014	Hamilton		40.5	44.3	44.0	43.7		37.8	42.0	38.5	35.2	42.93	44.00	41.89	41.17	39.43	38.57
30-061-0040			34.1	34.3	5.0	37.7		31.9	30.5	45.8	32.8	24.47	25.67	24.87	33.37	36.07	38.37
30-061-0040 (3)					42.2	40.2		35.5	31.4	41.2				39.30	35.70	36.03	
30-061-0041			37.8	38.0	41.0	33.6		34.4	32.2	37.4		39.23	37.83	36.63	33.40	34.67	
30-061-0042			44.8	48.8	48.0		33.8	31.9	44.4	34.5		43.80	40.13	35.23	36.70	38.03	
30-061-0043				41.2	40.1	34.8		37.3	31.4	39.9	34.9		38.70	37.40	34.50	36.20	35.40
30-061-7001			38.0	39.1	42.3	40.7		37.1	34.6	47.1	34.0	39.80	40.70	40.03	37.47	39.60	38.57
30-061-8001			39.5	40.1	37.0	40.1		35.8	33.9	51.4	38.1	38.87	39.07	37.83	36.80	40.37	40.47
30-061-9016	Jefferson		40.0	47.3	47.0	47.5		37.0				44.77	47.27	43.83	41.88		
30-061-9017							39.8	43.8	43.8	32.1					42.40	39.90	
30-061-1001			42.2	35.0	45.4	42.3		40.9	51.5	44.2	32.9	40.87	40.90	42.87	44.90	45.53	42.87
30-065-1001	Lake		34.1	39.5	44.3	39.2		36.2	31.8	43.5		39.30	41.00	39.90	35.73	37.17	
30-065-3002										32.9							
30-067-0010	Lawrence		34.2	40.2	41.0	42.4		29.3	31.2	38.5	30.8	38.47	41.20	37.57	34.30	35.00	33.50
30-065-0016	Lorain			48.3	38.9	32.3		36.1	30.0	39.7	24.9		38.50	35.10	32.80	35.27	31.53
30-065-2003			37.5	38.5	42.6							39.53					
30-065-3002					35.8		31.4	31.1	33.9	27.4						32.13	30.80
30-065-3002 (3)									31.1								
30-065-0024	Lucas		41.0	35.1	38.7	37.3		36.4	34.3	45.3	25.9	37.80	36.37	36.80	36.00	38.87	35.17
30-065-0024 (3)					15.7		29.2	28.2	28.9					24.37	28.77		
30-065-0025			30.7	38.3	35.0	39.0		34.4	31.8	44.6	25.2	34.67	37.43	36.13	35.00	36.87	33.80
30-065-0026			40.0	38.1	38.3	38.1		36.7	30.8	42.9	27.1	38.13	37.50	37.70	35.13	36.73	33.53
30-066-0005	Mahoning		35.8	34.8	45.7	38.3		31.3	34.4	41.6	28.6	39.83	39.53	38.43	34.67	35.77	34.87
30-066-0014					27.8		36.0	36.0	42.6	31.1				33.27	38.20	38.57	
30-066-0014 (3)					26.9		30.0	31.7	35.4					29.53	32.70		
30-103-0003	Medina									38.8	28.5						
30-113-0014	Montgomery		33.8	42.8	40.2						38.80						
30-113-0031			34.8	36.4	41.8	38.1		37.0	31.5	42.9	28.9	37.83	38.80	39.00	35.53	37.13	34.43
30-113-0031 (3)					29.6	46.6		46.7	44.8	45.1				40.07	45.97	45.47	
30-113-0032					42.4	38.9		42.7	32.5	45.0	30.3			40.87	37.57	40.07	35.93
30-113-0032 (3)					48.8	43.0		40.7	48.1					44.17	43.93		
30-133-0002	Portage		34.0	35.9	42.7	37.0		30.7	29.8	42.2	30.6	37.53	38.53	36.80	32.50	34.23	34.17
30-133-1001	Preble		32.8	35.7	38.4	29.0		34.3	27.7	39.0	28.7	35.83	34.37	33.90	30.33	33.87	31.80
30-133-1001 (3)							24.7	36.7	39.8						35.73		
30-143-0013	Scioto		43.2	43.5	49.2	42.1		32.8	29.4	40.3	30.5	45.30	44.93	41.37	34.77	34.17	33.40
30-143-0013 (3)																	
30-151-0017	Shank		42.1	40.1	45.0	41.0		34.2	36.3	47.8	33.1	42.40	42.03	40.07	37.17	39.37	39.00
30-151-0020			41.3	37.5	44.2	39.8		34.5	32.8	42.8	26.1	41.00	40.50	39.50	35.70	38.70	33.90
30-151-0020 (3)					37.6		30.4	32.3	35.7					33.43	32.80		
30-153-0017	Summit		40.8	37.5	45.6	42.3		36.9	36.9	45.2	31.5	41.23	41.80	41.80	38.70	39.67	37.87
30-153-0017 (3)					26.2		31.2	43.2	48.5					33.53	40.30		
30-153-0023			42.3	38.8	42.6	41.5		33.4	37.0	42.3	30.4	40.57	40.30	39.17	37.30	37.57	38.57
30-153-0007	Trumbull		38.5	35.0	46.3	38.1		34.9	33.5	45.1	28.7	39.93	39.80	39.77	35.50	37.83	35.77

(3) continuous

For comparison purposes, please note the following 2001-2003 averages, which placed their areas into nonattainment:

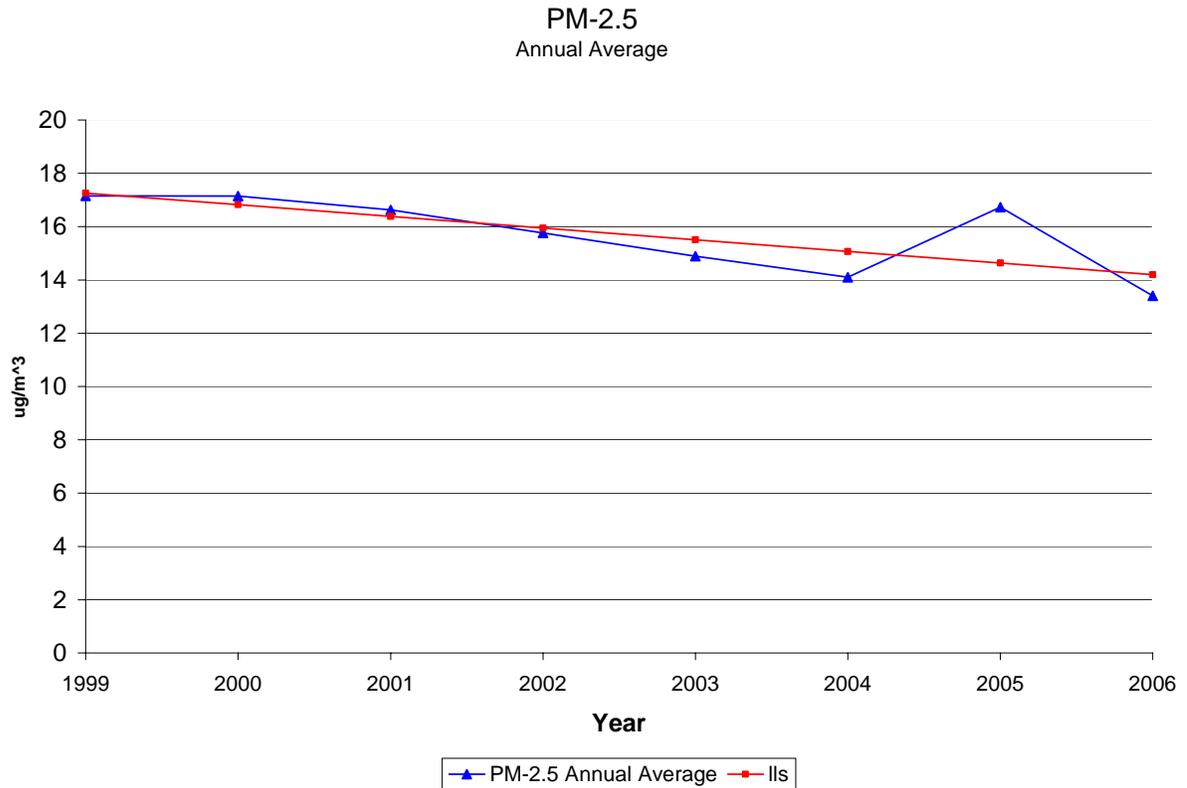
- Northeast Ohio: 18.37  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Cincinnati: 17.83  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Columbus: 16.70  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Steubenville: 17.83  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
  
- Detroit: 19.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Chicago: 17.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- Pittsburgh: 16.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**Annual Standard = 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**

**2004-2006 average for Northeast Ohio is 17.20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  - a downward trend.**

**Attainment will be based on 2007-2009 data, submitted in 2010.**

For the trend across the entire state of Ohio, please see the following graph from Ohio EPA:



B. Federal Requirement: A State Implementation Plan (SIP)

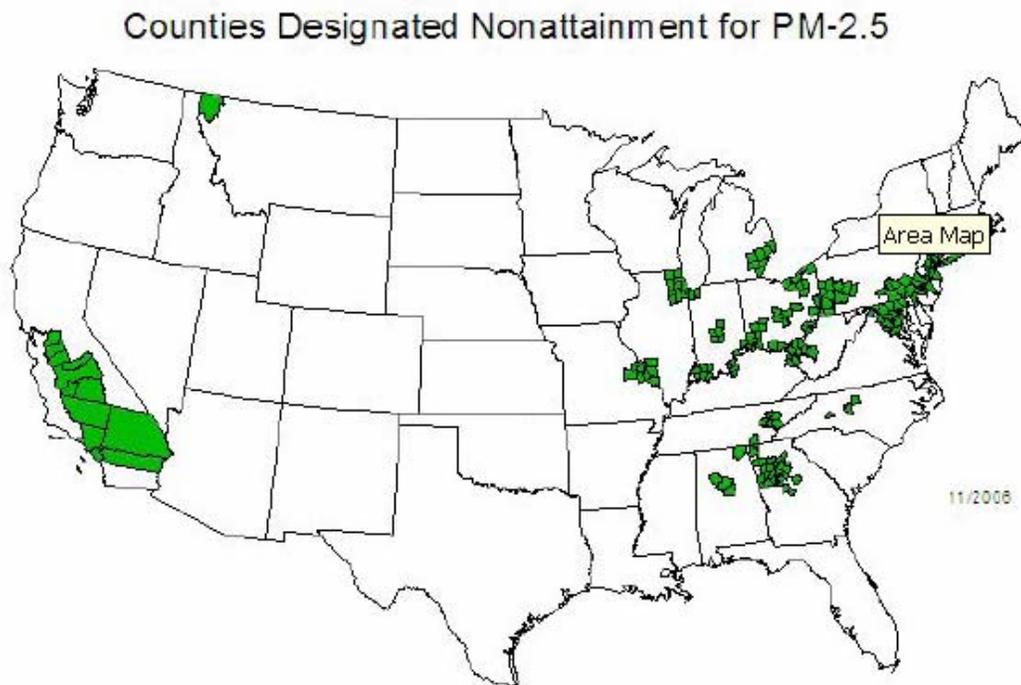
In order to improve air quality, states must draft a plan known as a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to improve the air quality in nonattainment areas. The plan outlines the measures that the state will take in order to improve air quality.

PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas are required to submit to USEPA a SIP by April 2008. Control measures have to be in place by 2009.

The area must demonstrate attainment by April 2010, with possible extensions available until 2015, if control measures are not feasible.

Ohio EPA is responsible for submitting all SIPs for Ohio. NOACA will contribute recommendations through the efforts of the NOACA Air Quality Public Advisory Task Force, as it did for the 8-Hour Ozone SIP, which is due to USEPA this year.

This map shows all the PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas across the United States:



Partial counties are shown as whole counties

SIPs are due to USEPA for each of the nonattainment areas. Please bear this larger image in mind throughout the discussion of sources of fine particle matter in the Northeast Ohio nonattainment area.

### C. Background and Complications in Creating a PM<sub>2.5</sub> SIP

The following passages were taken from the work of the National Association of Clean Air Agencies, in their report: “*Controlling Fine Particulate Matter Under the Clean Air Act: A Menu of Options*” (STAPPA/ALAPCO, now NACAA, March 2006) (Emphasis has been added in **bold** where needed, and headings have been added for ease in reading):

#### NAAQS

“Areas throughout the eastern United States and California (and one area in Montana) currently exceed USEPA’s National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and states must submit State Implementation Plans (SIPs) by April 2008 detailing their plans for achieving the national standards.”

#### Health Benefits

“USEPA estimates that meeting the current PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards would avoid tens of thousands of premature deaths annually and save hundreds of thousands of people from significant respiratory and cardiovascular disease. The Agency further estimates that the monetized health benefits of improvements in PM<sub>2.5</sub> air quality exceed the cost by a substantial margin.” (p. 1-2)

#### Formation

“**The chemistry and physics of PM<sub>2.5</sub> formation in the atmosphere are incompletely understood.** Some PM<sub>2.5</sub> is released directly to the atmosphere, and some forms from emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) (which are currently viewed as the most significant precursors and are the only ones addressed in this report. Ammonia and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are not included in this report, can also contribute to ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub>.) Direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions may be largely responsible for one area’s nonattainment, while SO<sub>2</sub> emissions may cause the problem elsewhere. The choice of whether to focus on reducing direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, or NO<sub>x</sub> – or all of them – or ammonia or VOCs – will depend on local source contributions and atmospheric chemistry.”

#### Data

“There are further challenges for SIP writers. **In a perfect world, control-efficiency and cost-effectiveness data would be at hand; however, it is not consistently available.** Of course, even when information of this sort can be found, it may not be applicable to all sources.”

#### Filterable vs. Condensable Particles

“And another source of uncertainty complicates the job. ... (T)here are important distinctions between filterable and condensable PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Further, some methods used to measure PM emissions reflect only the filterable components and, to exacerbate the problem, the filterable components vary depending on the test method used. ... (T)he distinction between filterables and condensables also raises regulatory and permitting issues.” (p.1-2)

### Constituents

“The common chemical constituents of PM include sulfates, nitrates, ammonium, elemental carbon, a variety of organic compounds, water and crustal material (including metals, dust, sea salt, and other trace elements). Sulfates, ammonium, elemental carbon, and secondary organic compounds are found primarily in the PM<sub>2.5</sub> range. Crustal material – including calcium, aluminum, and silicon – is found primary in the coarse particle range (larger than 2.5 μm). Nitrates are found in both the PM<sub>2.5</sub> and coarse particle size ranges.” (p. 24)

### Seasons

“PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations exhibit seasonal variability. For example, PM<sub>2.5</sub> values in the eastern half of the United States are typically higher from July to September, when sulfates are more readily formed from sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. By contrast, PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations tend to be higher in the winter months in many areas of the west – in part because fine particle nitrates are more readily formed in cooler weather, but also because the use of wood stoves and fireplaces produces more carbon.” (p. 25)

### Sources

“The sources of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>-precursor emissions are highly diverse, including both natural (biogenic) and human-made (anthropogenic) sources. Sources include motor vehicles, power plants, industrial facilities, wood stoves and fireplaces, forest fires, sea salt, paved and unpaved roads and many others.” (p. 26)

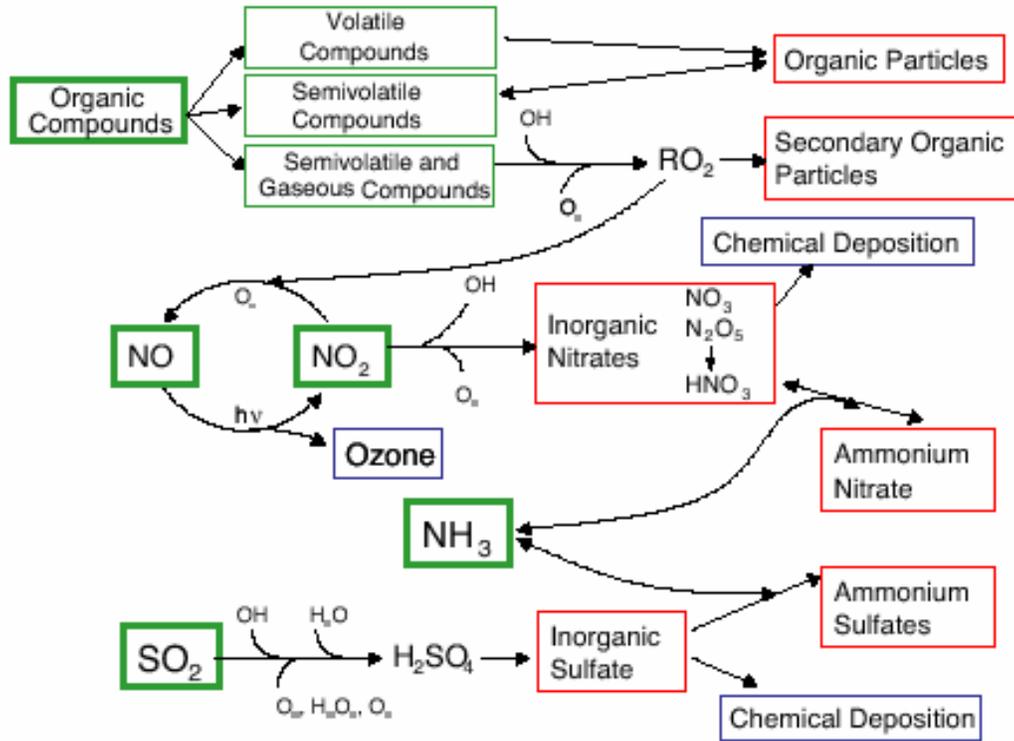
### Inventories

“Additionally, the contribution of various sources to PM<sub>2.5</sub> formation varies by geography, time of year, and even by time of day. As a result, national and regional inventories of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>-precursor emissions – although suggestive of the primary contributors to ambient particulate concentrations – may not provide an accurate characterization of the major sources of emissions at a specific location or during a particular time period.” (p. 26)

### The Nonlinear Relationship

“The relationship between changes in precursor emissions and ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, moreover, can be nonlinear. Generally, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions lead to reductions in concentrations of sulfate aerosols and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions reductions lead to reductions in nitrate aerosols. However, **the direction and extent of changes in ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration as a result of a given level of emissions reduction vary by location and season and depend on fluctuations in ammonia emissions and changes in prevailing meteorology and photochemistry. This complicates the task for state and local officials attempting to prioritize their PM<sub>2.5</sub> control strategies.**” (p. 26)

The chart that follows shows actual PM<sub>2.5</sub> formation, from “*Particulate Matter Science for Policy Makers*,” NARSTO, February 2003:



Conclusion: The task at hand is not an easy one.

D. PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Northeast Ohio

The following passages are taken from “*PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Urban Areas in the Upper Midwest*” (Lake Michigan Air Directors’ Consortium (LADCO) February 12, 2004) (again, emphasis has been added in **bold**):

“PM<sub>2.5</sub> mass in each of the (studied) cities (including Cleveland) is comprised of mostly ammonium sulfate, organic carbon, and ammonium nitrate. **The regional and local urban contributions vary by chemical species, with regional contributions comprising approximately all of the sulfates, one-half to two-thirds of the nitrates, and one-third to one-half of the organics.**” (p. iii)

The PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors (known as intermittent or FRM for “federal reference method”) are shown in this map from LADCO, p. 71:

In the Cleveland MSA, there are 12 sites with FRM monitors and three sites with speciation monitors. The map below shows the location of these monitoring sites.

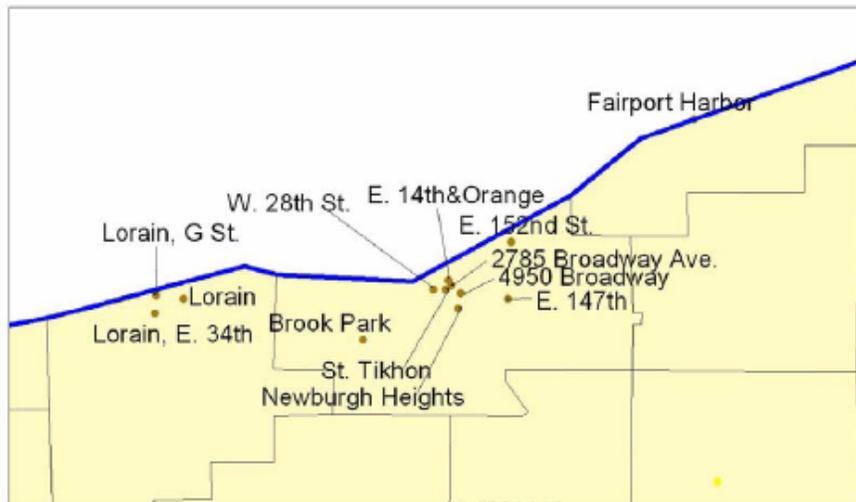
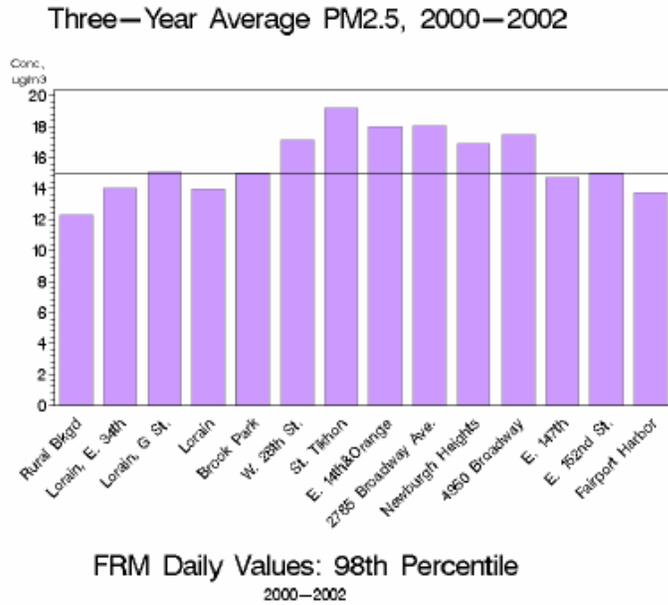


Figure 75. Map of PM<sub>2.5</sub> Monitoring Sites in Cleveland MSA

The counties shown on the map are, from left to right, Lorain County, Cuyahoga County, and Lake County.

The following LADCO graph, from p. 72, shows the Northeast Ohio PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors for the baseline period. Again, note that the annual standard is 15 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. **Note, too, that the monitors averaging above the standard are in the Cleveland urban area.**

The 3-year average of annual and daily (98<sup>th</sup> percentile) average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations are shown in Figure 77<sup>10</sup>. Six sites have a 3-year average of annual concentrations above the annual standard of 15 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. There are no sites above the 24-hour standard of 65 ug/m<sup>3</sup>.



The next LADCO map from p. 13 shows the regional background (light blue) versus the portion of PM<sub>2.5</sub> created locally (dark blue).

The large spatial extent of high concentrations in the eastern U.S. is indicative of the regional nature of  $PM_{2.5}$  in this part of the country. This regionality is further demonstrated in the plot below, which compares annual average concentrations from urban and upwind rural sites for metropolitan areas in Region V. As can be seen, urban concentrations, which are represented by the total height of each bar, are dominated by sizable rural (regional) concentrations, which are represented by the bottom (light blue shaded) portion of each bar.

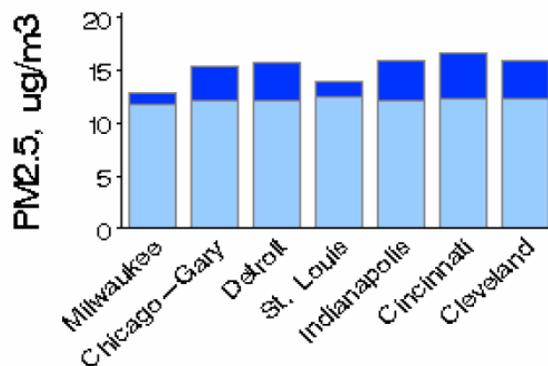
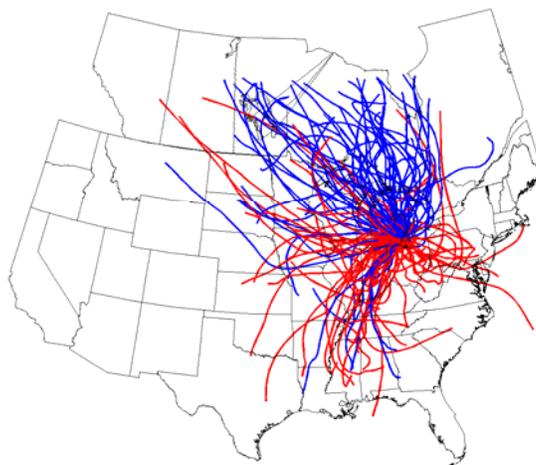


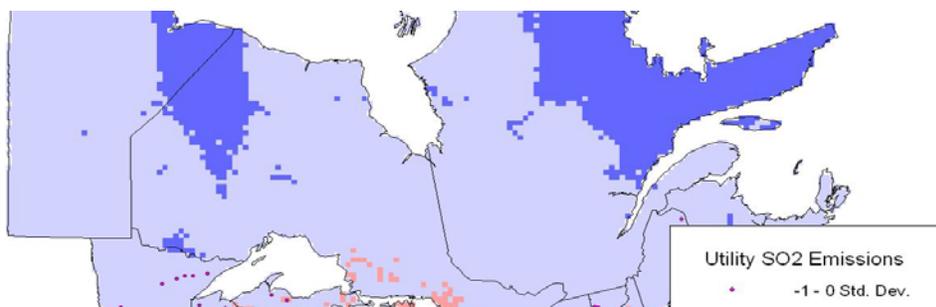
Figure 6. Urban v. Rural  $PM_{2.5}$  Contributions

Related to the concept of the amount of  $PM_{2.5}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  precursors that reach Northeast Ohio from other areas, the following “wind rose” map from LADCO (Dr. Donna Kenski, presentation to Air Quality Subcommittee, Jan. 2007) shows wind patterns reaching Detroit, Michigan, on “clean air days” in blue and “high PM days” in red. (No map was available for Northeast Ohio.)

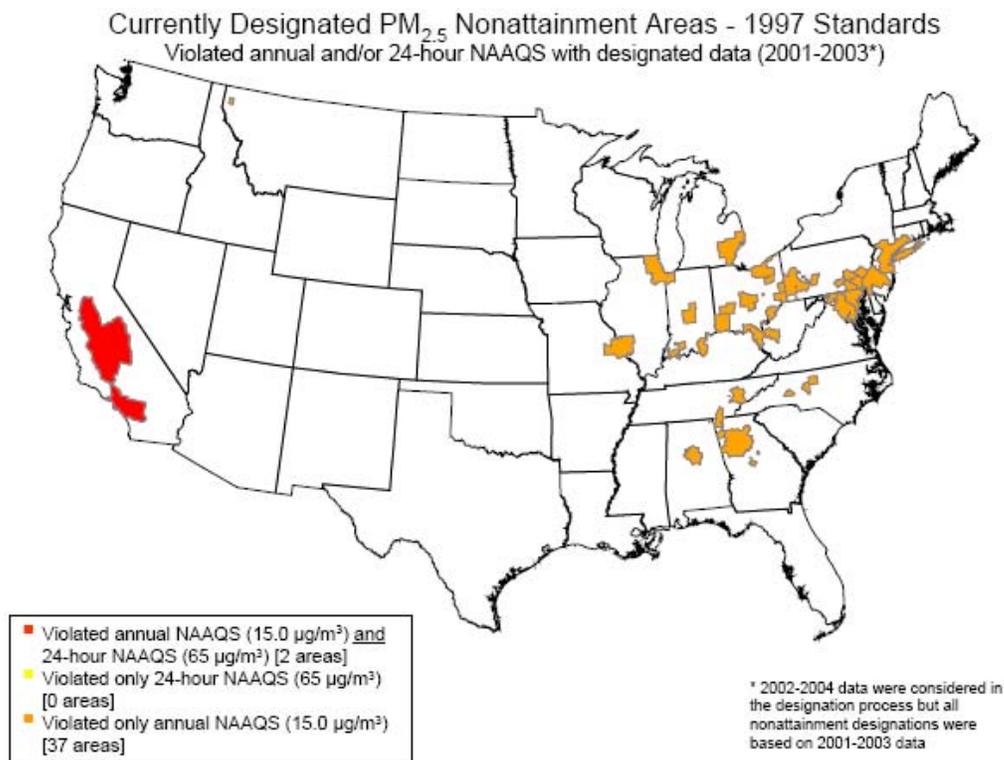
48-Hour Backward Trajectories for Detroit—Allen Park  
Start Height=200 m. Best Days are Blue, Worst Days are Red



Finally, this map of electric utilities (coal-fired power plants) across the United States demonstrates the probable origin of much of the ammonium sulfates that reach nonattainment areas, including Northeast Ohio:

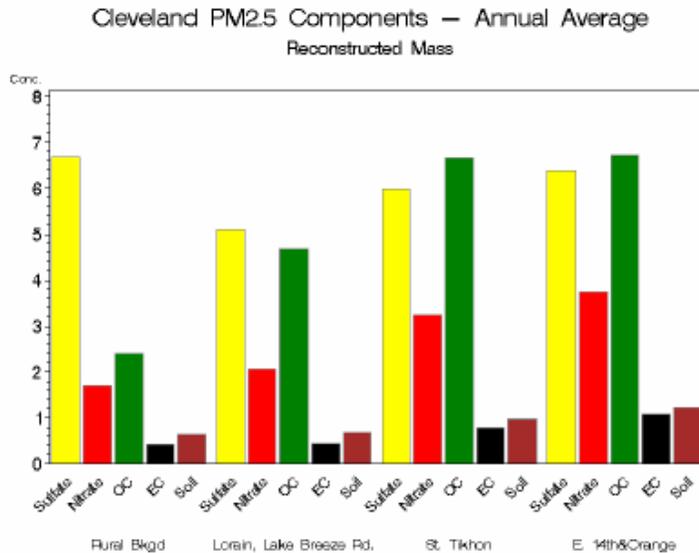


Again, the national map of PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas is:



This chart, from LADCO p. 79, demonstrates the constituents of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Northeast Ohio:

Ammonium sulfate and organic carbon comprise the largest fraction of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Cleveland, followed by ammonium nitrate (see Figure 84). Elemental carbon and soil make up a small percentage of PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

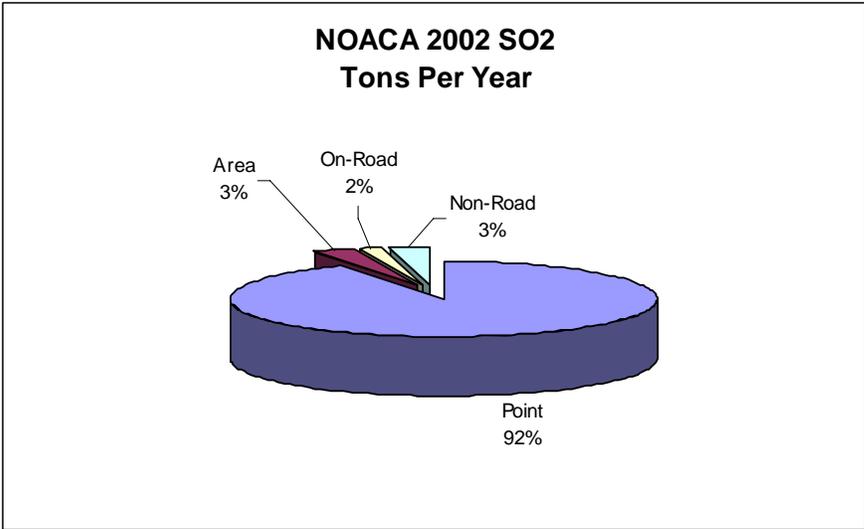


### 2002 Emissions Inventory – Ohio EPA

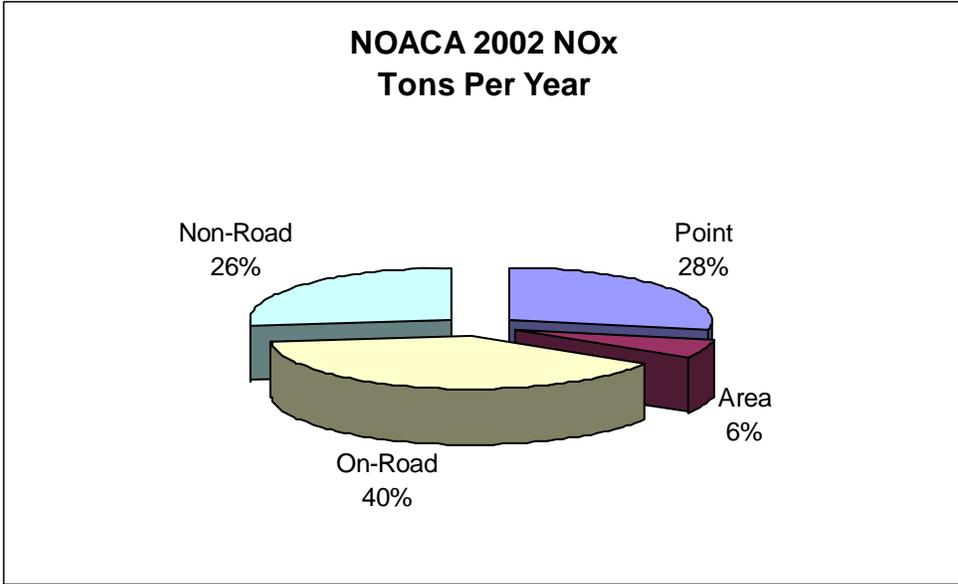
The following three pie charts represent the sources that contribute several of the largest precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub>: Primary (directly emitted) PM<sub>2.5</sub> itself; oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>):

- “Point”: Large stationary sources, which may be industrial or institutional.
- “On-Road” Motor vehicles including cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles.
- “Non-Road” Motor vehicles including construction equipment and agricultural equipment.
- “Area” Fugitive dust, dirt, open burning, stone quarrying, fuel combustion (residential and small commercial), and incineration.

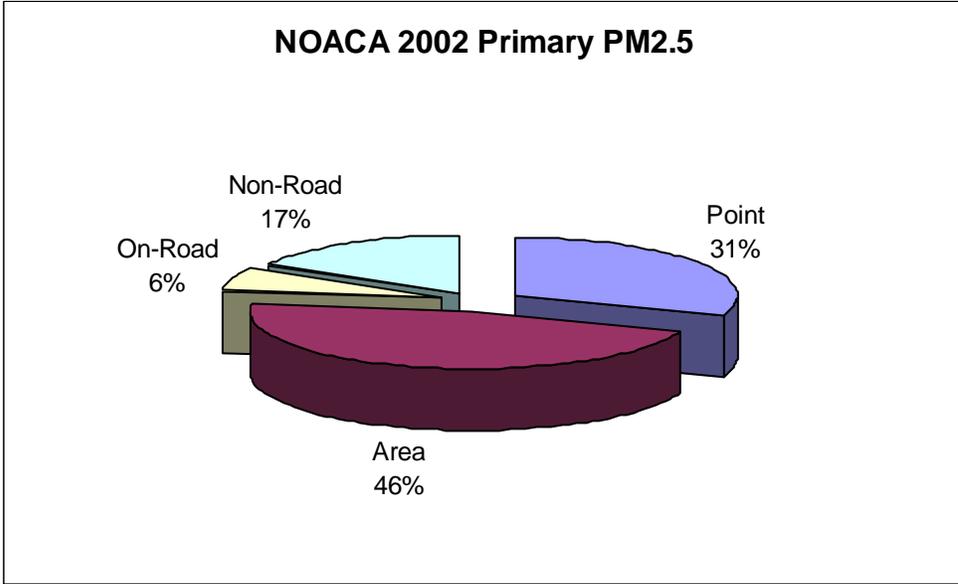
### Sulfur Dioxide – Northeast Ohio PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment area – Ohio EPA



Nitrogen Oxides – Northeast Ohio PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Area – Ohio EPA



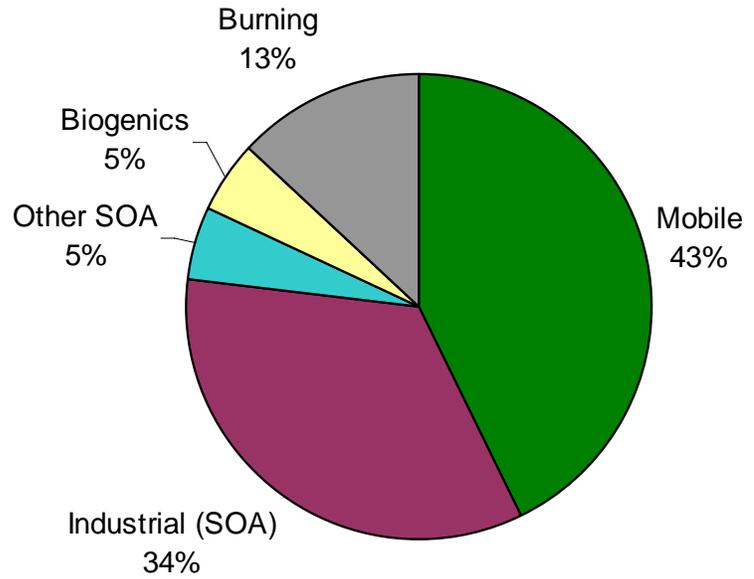
Primary (Directly Emitted) PM<sub>2.5</sub> – Northeast Ohio PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Area  
– Ohio EPA



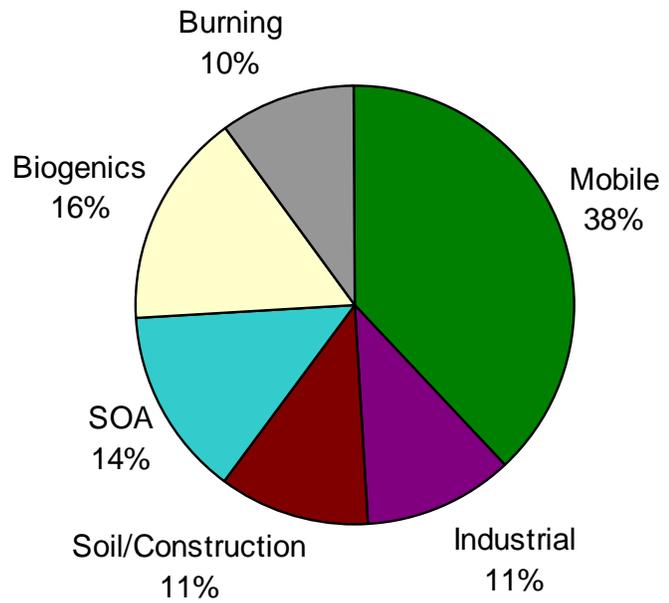
Finally, because no inventory of organic carbon has been provided to Northeast Ohio by the Ohio EPA, the following charts for similar areas are provided, courtesy of LADCO:

Source Contribution to Organic Carbon – Detroit and Cincinnati  
(SOA = secondary organic aerosols)

Detroit



Cincinnati



## Conclusions

The following conclusions can tentatively be drawn from the information in this report:

- Ammonium sulfates are brought to the Northeast Ohio nonattainment area from coal-fired power plants across the midwest, with the sulfur dioxide supplied from the combustion of coal and the ammonia supplied from midwestern farming operations.
- Ammonium nitrates are both transported to Northeast Ohio and created in Northeast Ohio, when NO<sub>x</sub> is generated from combustion of all kinds (industrial and motor vehicle).
- Primary PM<sub>2.5</sub> is transported to Northeast Ohio and is created in Northeast Ohio as a product of combustion (industrial, motor vehicle, residential) and as crustal material, including dirt, dust, and road salt.
- Organic carbon may be a product of combustion (motor vehicle) and may be a product of crustal materials and background. Further study is needed and will be provided through the Lake Michigan Air Directors' Consortium (LADCO) in December 2007.
- Because of the significant regional background levels, only a small percentage of PM<sub>2.5</sub> formation can be affected locally, but impacting it may be enough to bring the area into attainment by the federal deadline.