MANE-VU Technical Support Committee Update

OTC/MANE-VU Committee Meeting: September 12, 2013
Hall of the States, Washington, DC

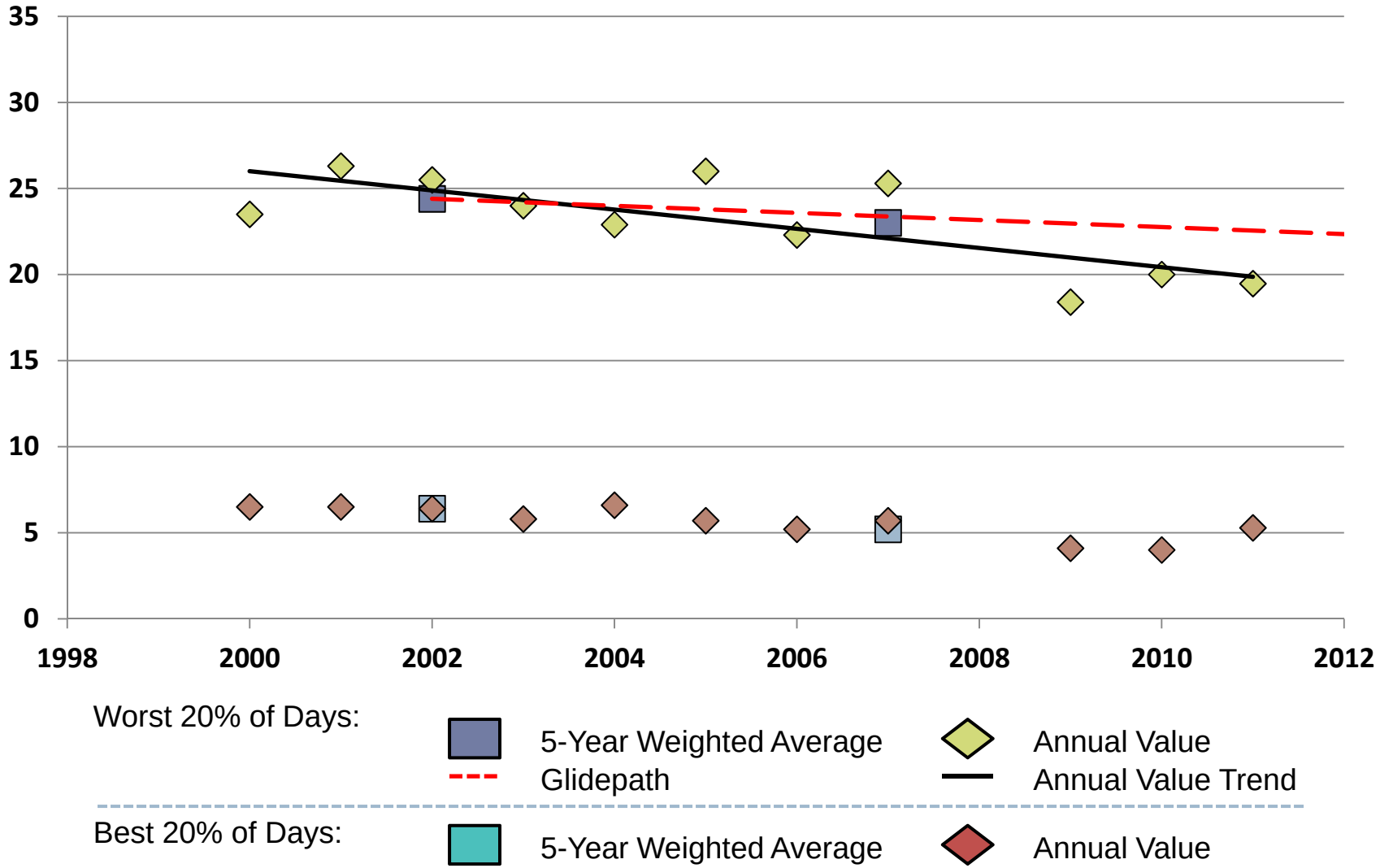
Overview

1. MANE-VU Grant Projects
    1. Updated Visibility Trends
    2. Non-Sulfate Haze Emission Reduction Strategies
    3. MANE-VU Ask Status
    4. Other Projects
2. Workgroup Updates
    1. Base Year Workgroup

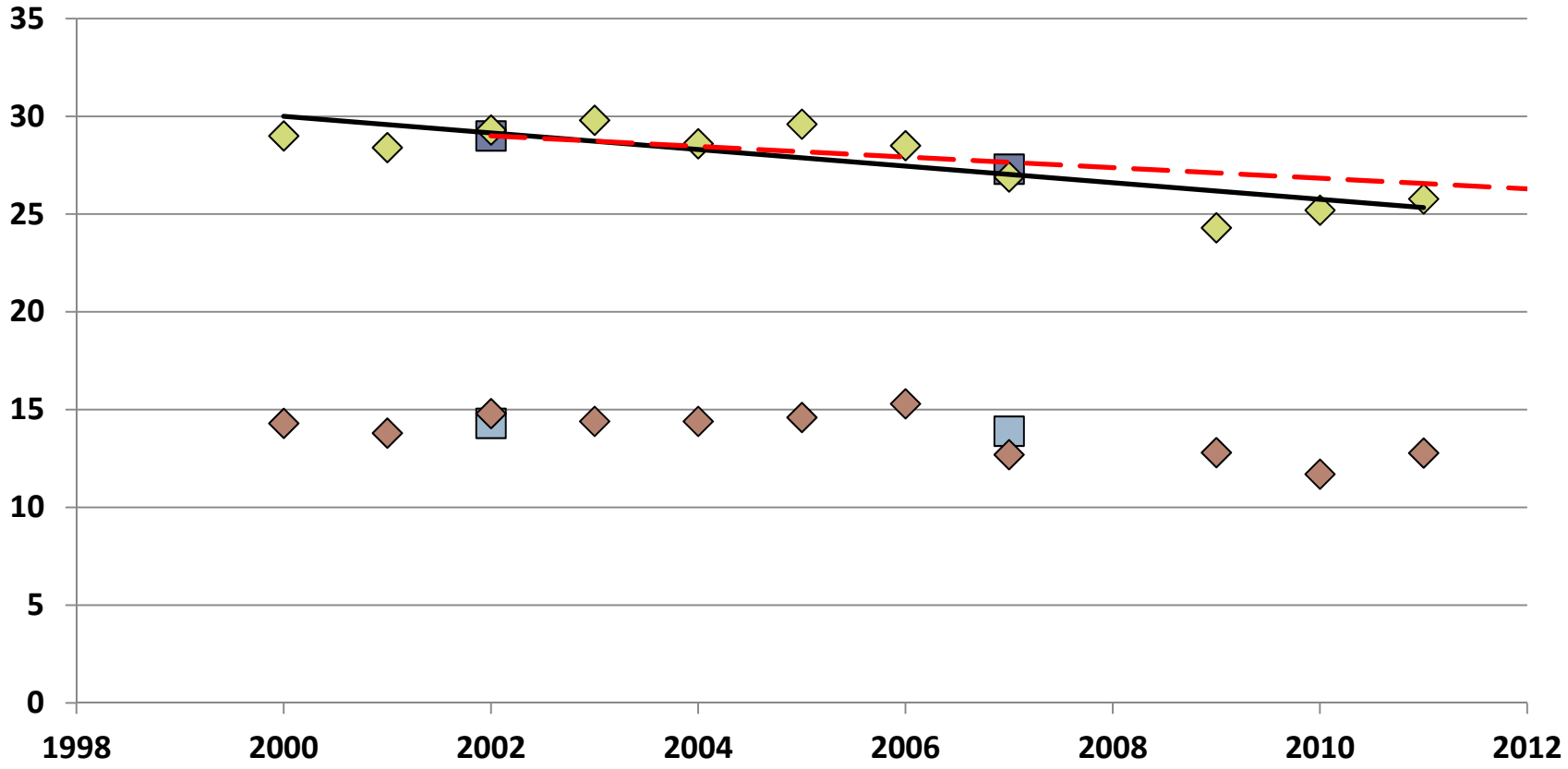
Updated MANE-VU Visibility Trends

- Analysis of visibility data from Class I areas, starting in the period of 2000-2004 through 2007-2011
  - Downward trends in haze at Class I areas
  - Class I areas seem to be on track to meet their 2018 Reasonable Progress Goals (RPGs) for best and worst visibility days
    - In some cases, 2018 RPGs have already been met
    - Brigantine Wilderness Area is on track to meet its 2018 RPGs, but challenges remain at this site
  - Mainly driven by large reductions in sulfate light extinction
  - Organic carbon mass (OCM) and light absorbing carbon (LAC) seem to be nearing natural background levels

Visibility in Lye Brook, VT (Deciviews)



Visibility in Brigantine, NJ (Deciviews)



Worst 20% of Days:

5-Year Weighted Average

Glidepath

Annual Value

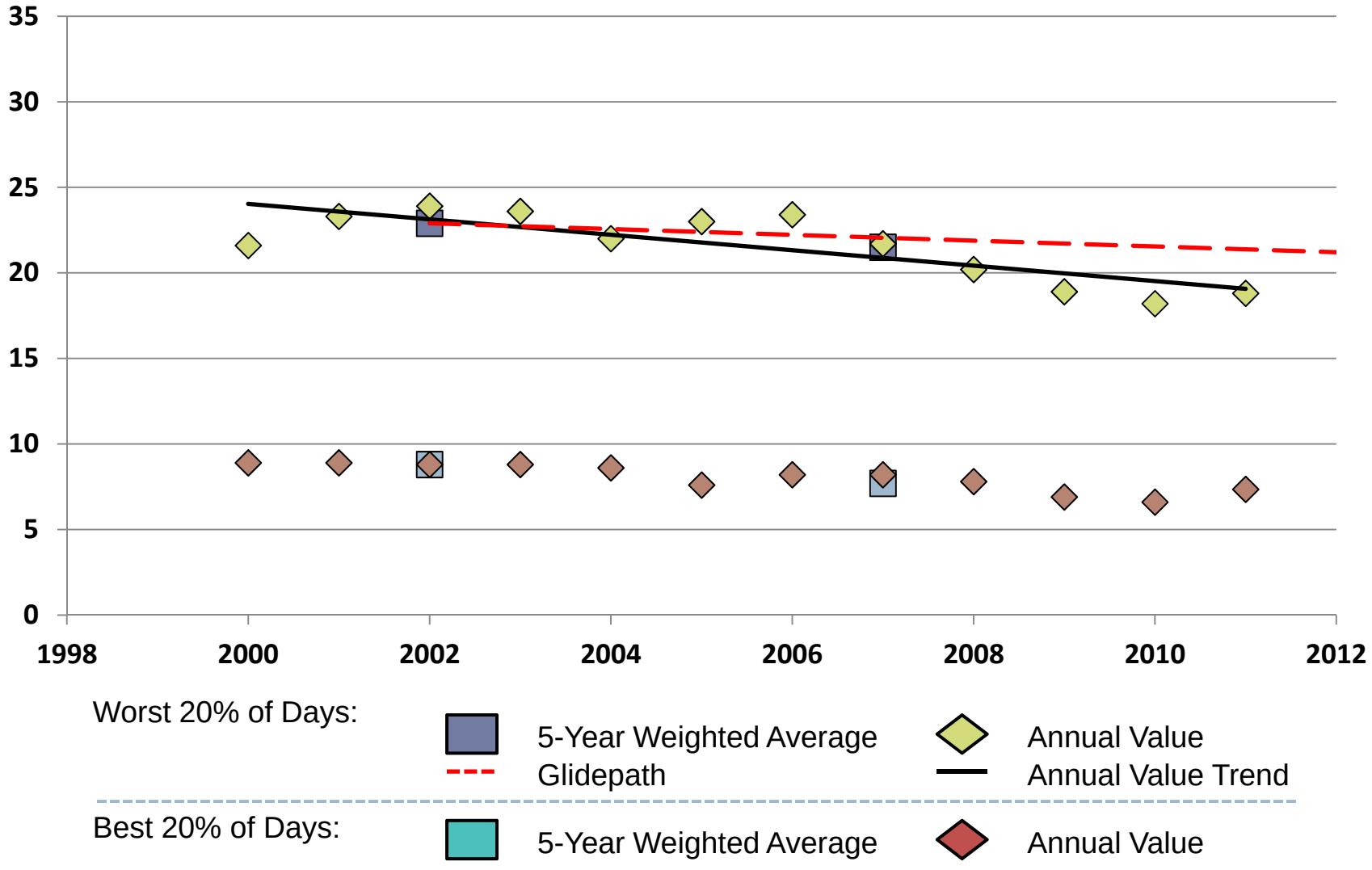
Annual Value Trend

Best 20% of Days:

5-Year Weighted Average

Annual Value

Visibility in Acadia, ME (Deciviews)



Non-Sulfate Haze Emission Reduction Strategies

- NOX
  - Mobile: Vehicle Standards, Low Sulfur Fuels
  - Stationary: Stationary Generators, ICI Boilers, EGUs
- Carbon Aerosols
  - Diesel Exhaust, Residential Wood Combustion, Wood Boilers
- Other
  - Demand Reduction: Energy Efficiency, CHP
  - Ammonia in Agriculture

MANE-VU Ask Status

- No states outside of the region specifically address the MANE-VU Ask
- Most states included CAIR=BART in their SIPs in order to meet BART
- Reductions from other regulations, both state and federal, have resulted in reductions greater than were asked from the 167 stacks
- Very few states have programs tackling non-EGUs

Other Projects

- Regional Haze SIP Template
  - Provides general information for use in state's 5-year Progress Reports
  - To be completed by 2014
- Emission Inventory
  - Development of ERTAC EGU
  - Inventory analyses
- BenMAP
  - Analysis of the health effects in the OTR using OTC modeling results
  - To be completed by 2014

Base Year Workgroup

- Examined multiple factors in choosing a base year
  - Ozone, PM2.5, and Haze (using PM2.5 surrogate) levels
  - Reviewed data from 2007 to 2012
  - Gave primary consideration to the OTR, but also looked at other monitors East of the Mississippi
  - Considered the meteorological/transport patterns
  - Gave extra weight to 2011 due to additional data availability from Discover-AQ
- Conclusion:
  - 2011 would be the most appropriate year for most of the OTR
  - Except northern New England, though modeling is least likely necessary there
- Next Steps: Prepare formal documentation of selection process

Questions?