# Tonawanda Community Air Quality Study

Division of Air Resources
Community Presentation
March 1, 2008
Sheridan Parkside Community
Center
Tonawanda, NY



## Why Was Tonawanda Selected?

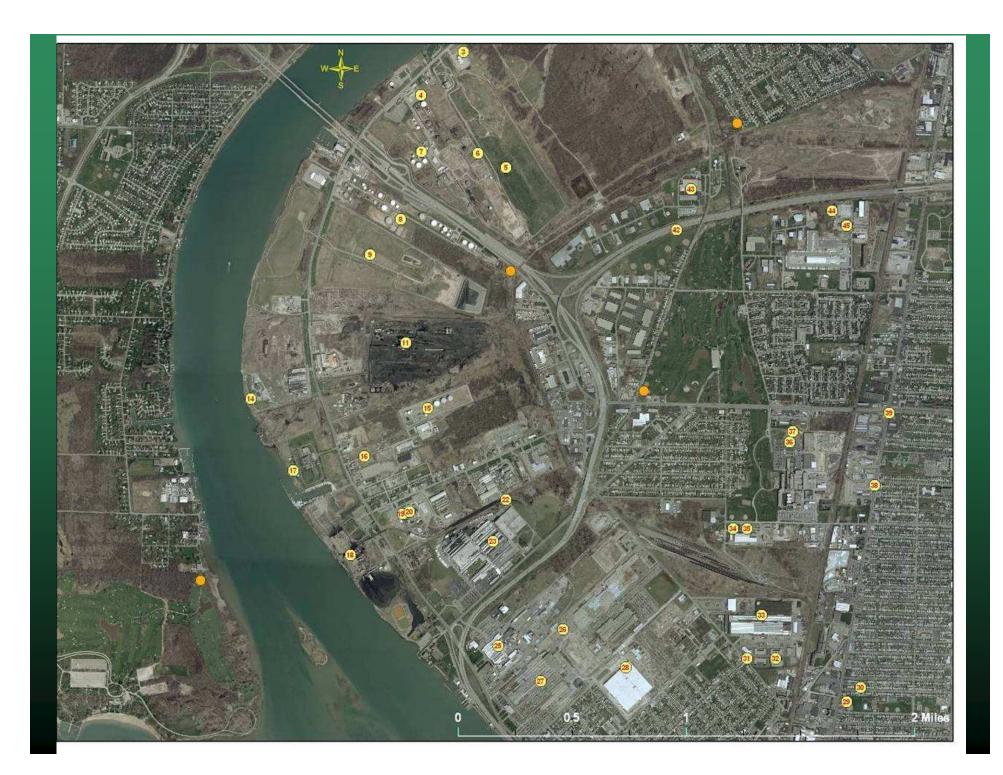
- Community concerns about ambient concentrations of benzene;
- EPA's 1999 National-scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) results for Erie County;
- Coke Oven Residual Risk Assessment prepared by EPA

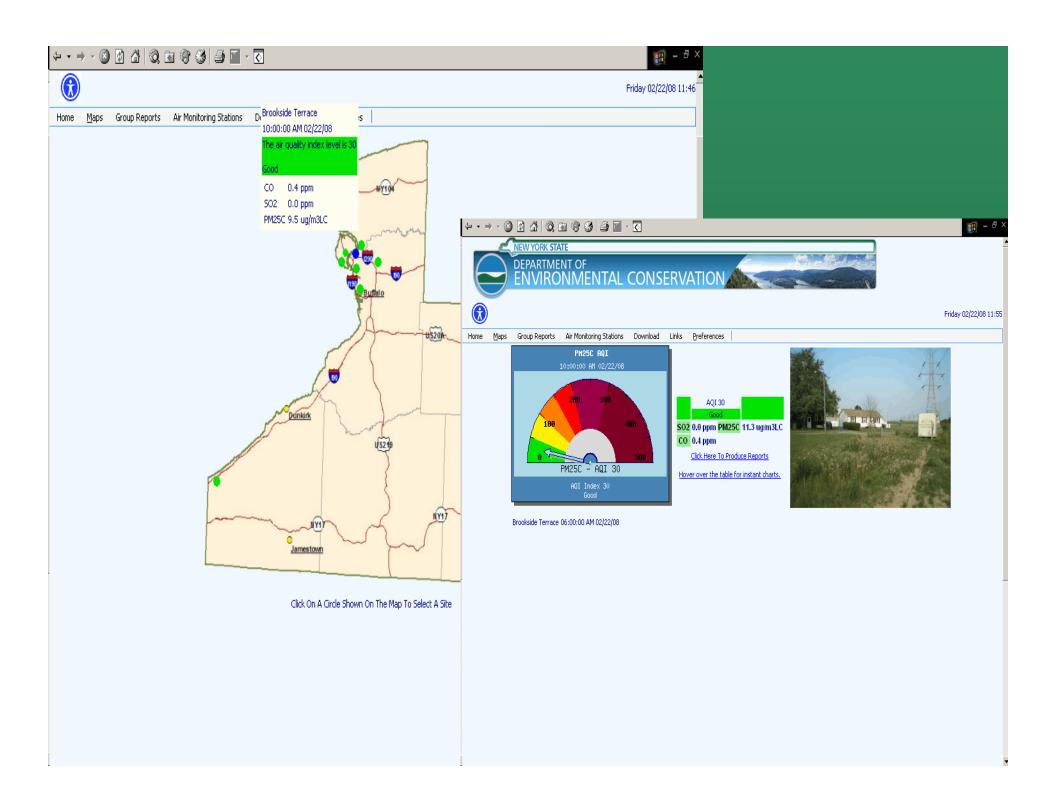


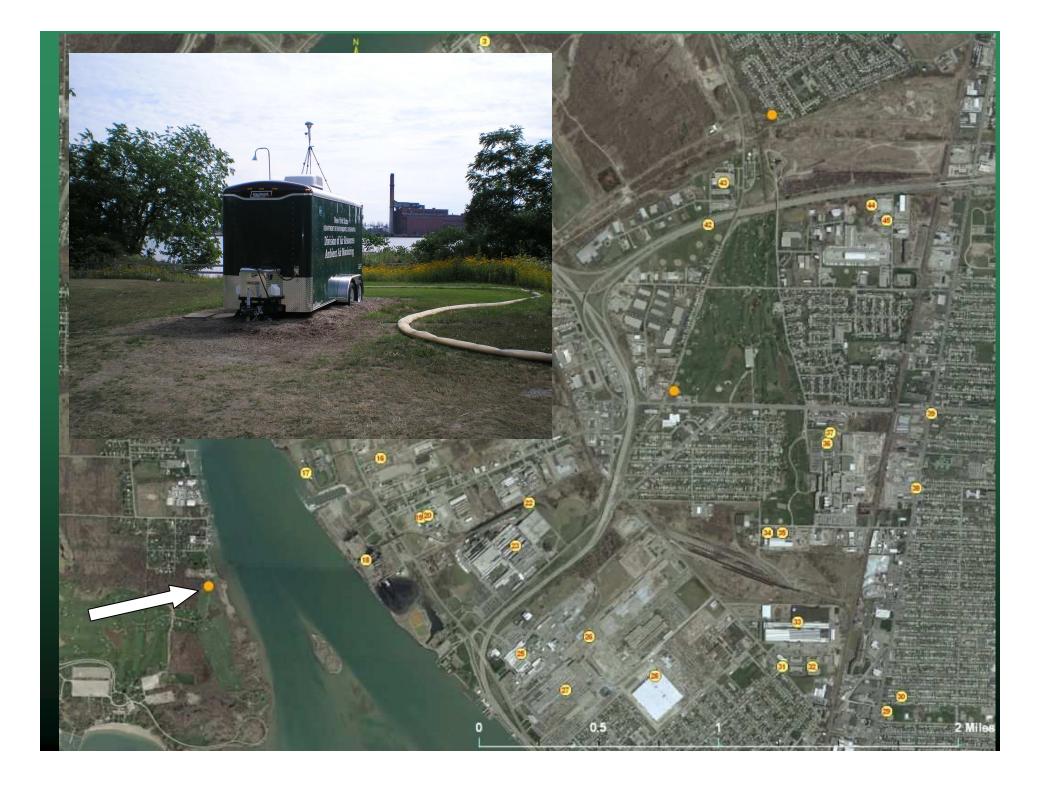
# Study Progress Report

- Air monitors/meteorological station installed and operating;
- Data capture (87 100%);
- Model ready inventory for major sources under development.











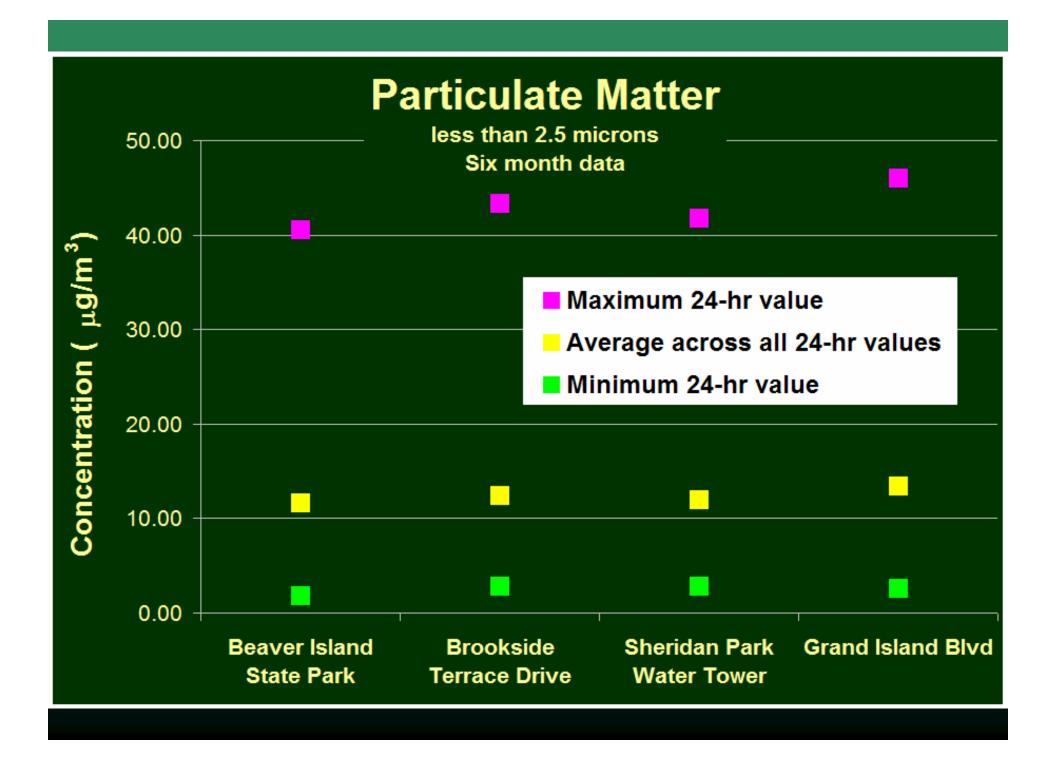




#### Air Toxics Measured

- 42 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and 10 Carbonyls;
- 1 in 6 day sampling schedule (24 hour sample);
- 15 of the chemicals are high priority urban air toxics targeted for reductions by the 1990 Clean Air Act.

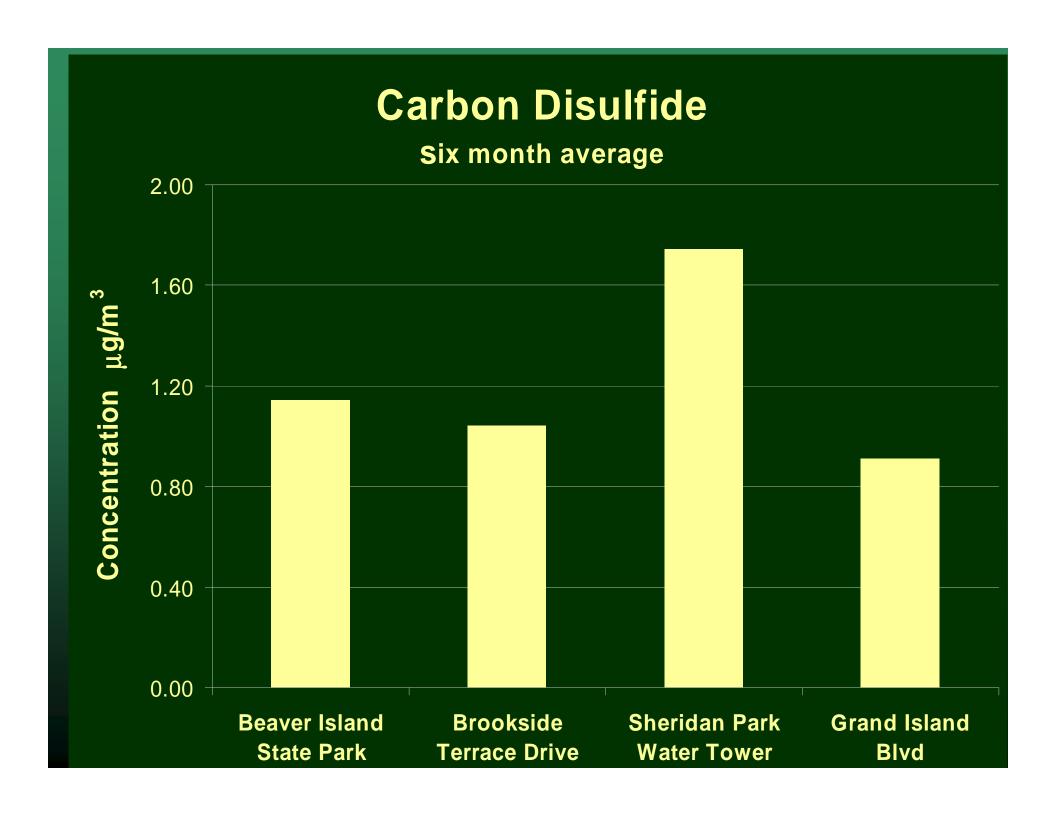




### Carbon Disulfide Sources

- Manmade sources include:
  - industrial sources manufacturing rayon, cellulose, and carbon tetrachloride
  - industrial sources producing rubber chemicals and pesticides
  - biological degradation and incineration of wastes
- Natural sources include emissions from marshes and wetlands; specific crop plants and trees



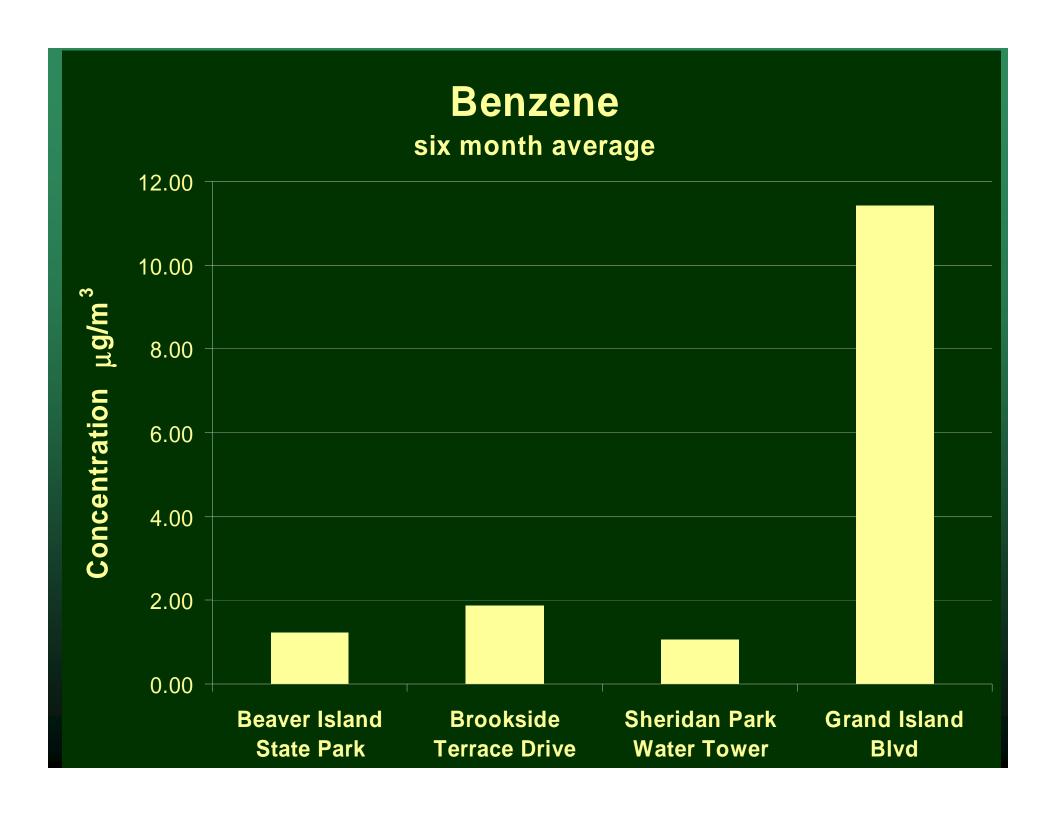


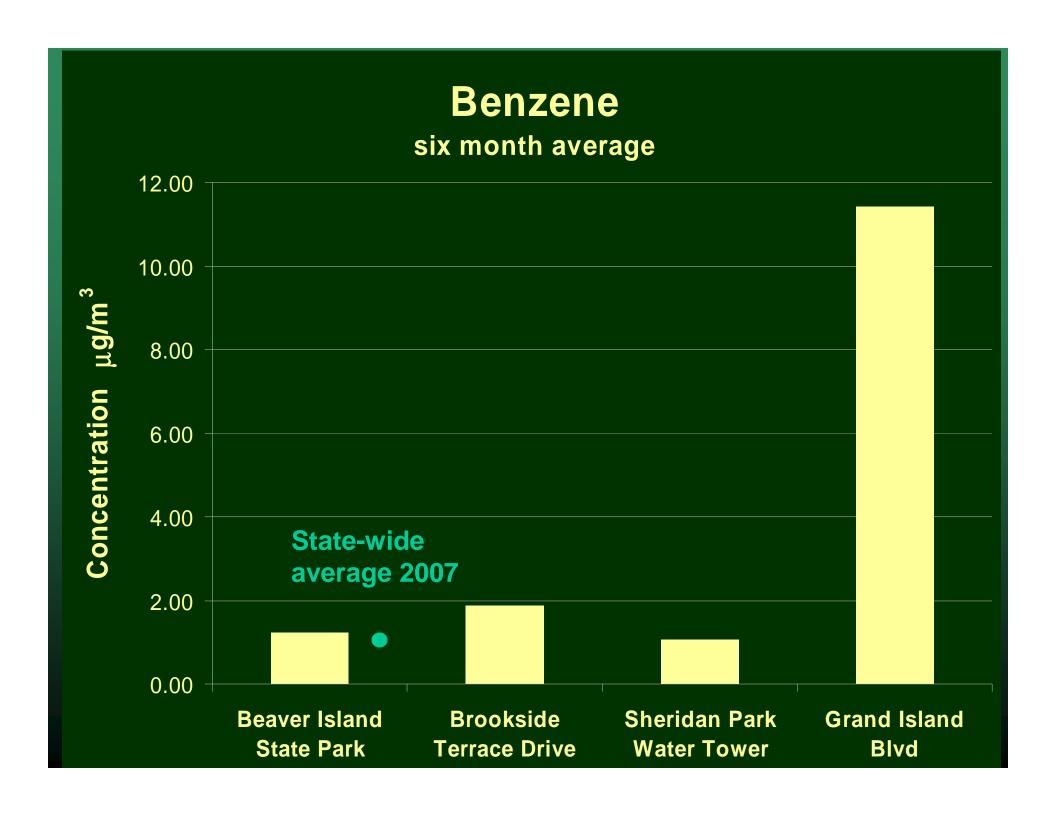


#### Benzene Sources

- Manmade sources include:
  - tobacco smoke
  - motor vehicle
  - oil and natural gas production
  - petroleum refining & distribution
  - burning coal, oil and gas
  - gasoline service stations
  - coke ovens and coal chemical manufacturing
  - rubber tire manufacturing
  - storage or transport of benzene
- Natural sources include emissions from forest fires

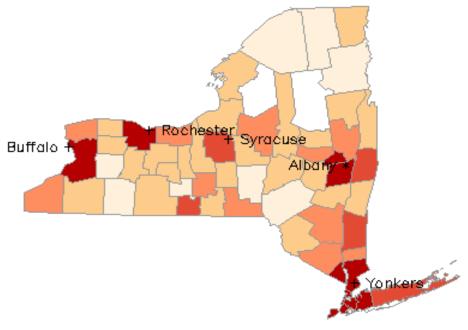




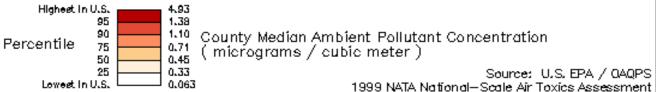


### 1999 NATA Results

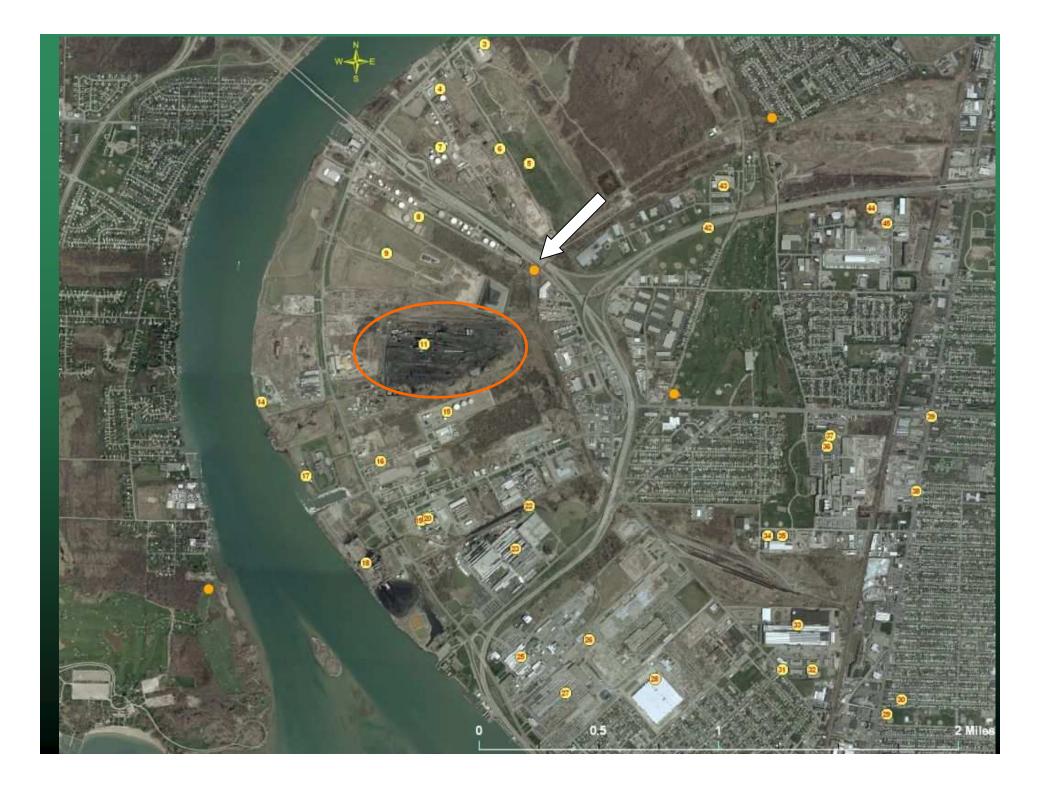




#### Distribution of U.S. Ambient Concentrations



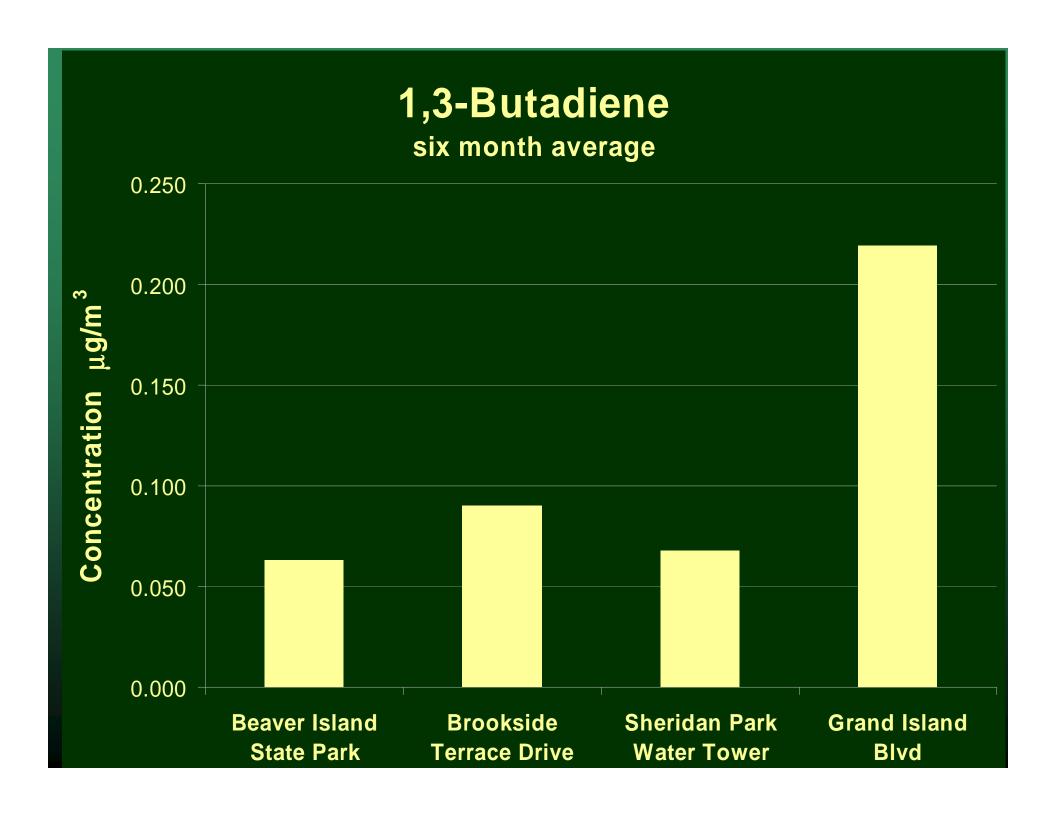


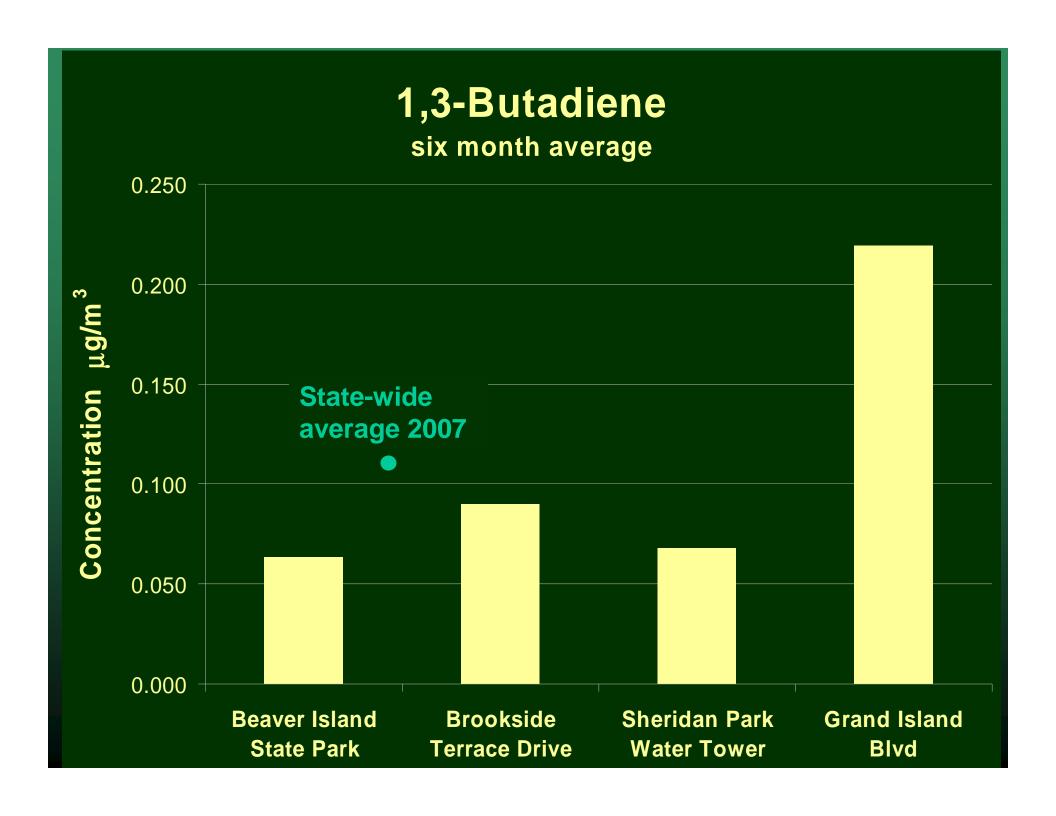


### 1,3-Butadiene

- Manmade sources
  - tobacco smoke
  - oil refineries
  - chemical manufacturing
  - commercial plastic and rubber factories
  - gasoline service stations
  - motor vehicle
- Natural sources include emissions from forest fires and biomass burning

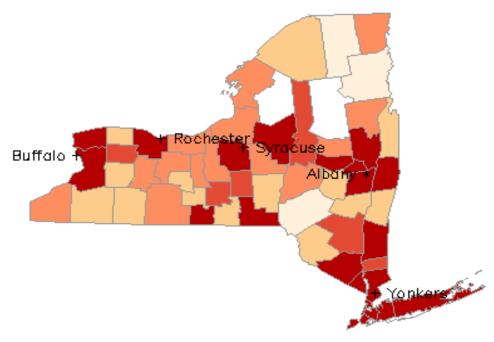






#### 1999 NATA Results

1999 Estimated County Median Ambient Concentrations 1,3—Butadiene — NEW YORK Counties



#### Distribution of U.S. Ambient Concentrations





### Acrolein

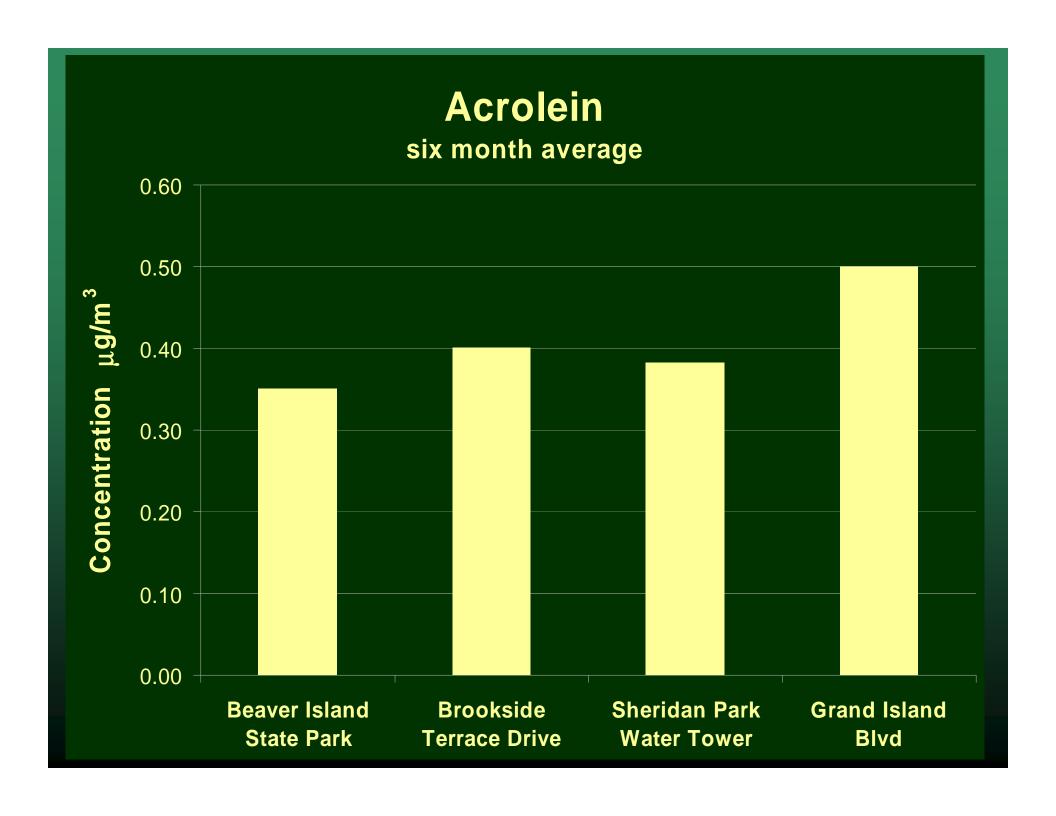
#### Manmade sources

- tobacco smoke
- chemical manufacturing (acrylic acid)
- combustion of petrochemical fuels and coal
- mobile source exhaust (cars, trucks, airplanes)
- formed when cooking fats are overheated
- breakdown by sunlight of various hydrocarbon pollutants (such as 1,3-butadiene)
- used as an herbicide and algicide

#### Natural sources

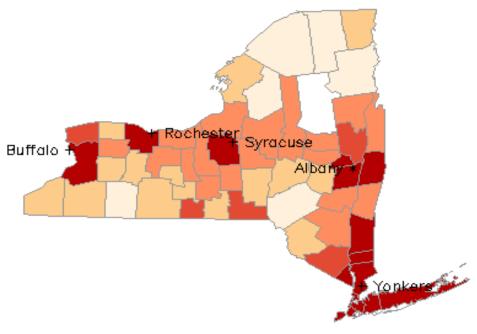
- product of fermentation and ripening processes
- released when organic matter such as trees and other plants, including tobacco, are burned



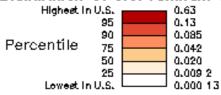


#### 1999 NATA Results





#### Distribution of U.S. Ambient Concentrations



County Median Ambient Pollutant Concentration (micrograms / cubic meter )

Source: U.S. EPA / QAQPS 1999 NATA National—Scale Air Toxics Assessment

