



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
New York District

**Passaic River Tidal Protection Area, New Jersey
Coastal Storm Risk Management
Feasibility Study**

**Final Integrated Hurricane Sandy
General Reevaluation Report
& Environmental Assessment**

**Appendix B2
Clean Air Act Conformity
Record of Non-Applicability**

March 2019

RECORD OF NON-APPLICABILITY (RONA)

Project Name: Passaic River Tidal Feasibility Study
Reference: Equipment list and schedule provided 9/25/2017
updated 3/27/2019

Project/Action Point of Contact: Matthew Voisine

Begin Date: November 2021

End Date: November 2022

1. The project described above has been evaluated for Section 176 of the Clean Air Act. Project related emissions associated with the federal action were estimated to evaluate the applicability of General Conformity regulations (40CFR§93 Subpart B).
2. The requirements of this rule do not apply because the total direct and indirect emissions from this project are significantly less than the 100 tons trigger levels for NO_x VOC, PM_{2.5}, SO_x or CO for each project year (40CFR§93.153(b)(1) & (2)). The estimated annual NO_x emissions for the project are 6.18 tons for 2020 and 1.98 tons for 2021. VOC, PM_{2.5}, and CO are significantly lower than the NO_x emission estimates as NO_x is the primary mass criteria pollutant from diesel equipment. Total annual emissions by pollutant provided in attachment.
3. The project is presumed to conform with the General Conformity requirements and is exempted from Subpart B under 40CFR§93.153(c)(1).

27 March 2019

Date

Peter Wepler
Chief
Environmental Analysis Branch

Encl

Emissions have been estimated using project planning information developed by the New York District, consisting of anticipated equipment types and estimates of the horsepower and operating hours of the diesel engines powering the equipment. In addition to this planning information, conservative factors have been used to represent the average level of engine load of operating engines (load factors) and the average emissions of typical engines used to power the equipment (emission factors). The basic emission estimating equation is the following:

$$E = \text{hrs} \times \text{LF} \times \text{EF}$$

Where:

E = Emissions per period of time such as a year or the entire project.

hrs = Number of operating hours in the period of time (e.g., hours per year, hours per project).

LF = Load factor, an estimate of the average percentage of full load an engine is run at in its usual operating mode.

EF = Emission factor, an estimate of the amount of a pollutant (such as NO_x) that an engine emits while performing a defined amount of work.

In these estimates, the emission factors are in units of grams of pollutant per horsepower hour (g/hphr). For each piece of equipment, the number of horsepower hours (hphr) is calculated by multiplying the engine's horsepower by the load factor assigned to the type of equipment and the number of hours that piece of equipment is anticipated to work during the year or during the project. For example, a crane with a 250-horsepower engine would have a load factor of 0.43 (meaning on average the crane's engine operates at 43% of its maximum rated power output). If the crane were anticipated to operate 1,000 hours during the course of the project, the horsepower hours would be calculated by:

$$250 \text{ horsepower} \times 0.43 \times 1,000 \text{ hours} = 107,500 \text{ hphr}$$

The emissions from diesel engines vary with the age of an engine and, most importantly, with when it was built. Newer engines of a given size and function typically emit lower levels of pollutants than older engines. The NO_x emission factors used in these calculations assume that the equipment pre-dates most emission control requirements (known as Tier 0 engines in most cases), to provide a reasonable "upper bound" to the emission estimates. If newer engines are actually used in the work, then emissions will be lower than estimated for the same amount of work. In the example of the crane engine, a NO_x emission factor of 9.5 g/hphr would be used to estimate emissions from this crane on the project by the following equation:

$$\frac{107,500 \text{ hphr} \times 9.5 \text{ g NO}_x/\text{hphr}}{453.59 \text{ g/lb} \times 2,000 \text{ lbs/ton}} = 1.1 \text{ tons of NO}_x$$

As noted above, information on the equipment types, horsepower, and hours of operation associated with the project have been obtained from the project's plans and represent current best estimates of the equipment and work that will be required. Load factors have been obtained from various sources depending on the type of equipment.

Marine engine load factors are primarily from a document associated with the New York and New Jersey Harbor Deepening Project (HDP): "Marine and Land-Based Mobile Source Emission Estimates for the Consolidated Schedule of 50-Foot Deepening Project, January 2004," and from EPA's 1998 Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA): "EPA Regulatory Impact Analysis: Control of Commercial Marine Vessels." Land-side nonroad equipment load factors are from the documentation for EPA's NONROAD emission estimating model, "Median Life, Annual Activity, and Load Factor Values for Nonroad Engine Emissions Modeling, EPA420-P-04-005, April 2004."

Emission factors have also been sourced from a variety of documents and other sources depending on engine type and pollutant. The NO_x emission factors for marine engines have been developed primarily from EPA documentation for the Category 1 and 2 standards (RIA, "Control of Emission from Marine Engines, November 1999) and are consistent with emission factors used in documenting emissions from the HDP, while the VOC emission factors for marine engines are from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey's "2010 Multi-Facility Emissions Inventory" which represent the range of marine engines operating in the New Jersey harbor and coastal region in terms of age and regulatory tier level. Nonroad equipment NO_x emission factors have been derived from EPA emission standards and documentation, while the nonroad VOC emission factors have been based on EPA's Diesel Emissions Quantifier (DEQ, accessed at: www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/quantifier/), run for moderately old equipment (model year 1995). On-road vehicle emission factors have also been developed from the DEQ, assuming a mixture of Class 8, Class 6, and Class 5 (the smallest covered by the DEQ) on-road trucks.

As noted above, the emission factors have been chosen to be moderately conservative so as not to underestimate project emissions. Actual project emissions will be estimated and tracked during the course of the project and will be based on the characteristics and operating hours of the specific equipment chosen by the contractor to do the work.

The following pages summarize the estimated emissions of pollutants relevant to General Conformity, NO_x, VOC, PM_{2.5}, and SO_x in sum for the project and by calendar year based on the schedule information also presented (in terms of operating months per year). Following this summary information are project details including the anticipated equipment and engine information developed by the New York District, the load factors and emission factors as discussed above, and the estimated emissions for the project by piece of equipment.

Overall Summary

Equipment Type	Total Tons for Project				
	NO _x	VOC	SO _x	PM _{2.5}	CO
Off-road equipment	6.2	0.12	0.003	0.104	0.787
On-road vehicles	0.006	0.0004	0.000	0.000	0.002
Totals	6.18	0.124	0.003	0.104	0.789

Schedule of Construction Activity

Work Area	Schedule	Months of Construction Activity		Totals
		2021	2022	
Contracts 1, 2, and 3	Nov. 2021 – Nov. 2022	2	10	12

General Conformity-Applicable Emissions per Calendar Year

Emissions by Year	Year of Construction Activity	
	2021	2022
NO _x	1.98	4.20
VOC	0.040	0.084
SO _x	0.001	0.002
PM _{2.5}	0.252	0.537

