

Proposed Kansas Ambient Air Monitoring Plan for Airborne Lead (Pb)

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment will submit a proposed ambient air quality monitoring plan for airborne Lead (Pb) to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This notice is provided for the purpose of informing the public of this activity, and to provide an opportunity for interested parties to offer additional relevant information and comments to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Written comments must be received by the Bureau of Air and Radiation no later than the close of business on November 13, 2009, to assure consideration prior to submission of this plan. Comments from the interested public should be addressed to:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Air and Radiation
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310
Topeka, KS 66612-1366

Attention: Mike Martin

Air Monitoring

The Bureau of Air and Radiation's Air Monitoring and Planning Section administers the air monitoring and modeling program and the emissions inventory program. In cooperation with two local agencies, section staff operates the Kansas Ambient Air Monitoring Network, which provides air quality data from 21 sites across the state. The monitoring data is analyzed to determine compliance with [federal standards for criteria pollutants](#) and to evaluate air quality trends. Staff members also conduct an annual emissions inventory of pollutants emitted from permitted facilities and other sources for the entire state. Staff who conduct air quality modeling use the emission inventory data. Modeling helps to better understand the causes of air pollution and to develop pollution reduction strategies in targeted areas. Such pollution reduction strategies are incorporated into state and regional plans to protect the public health, welfare and environment from the negative effects of air pollution.

Lead (Pb) Monitoring Requirements

Source-oriented Pb Monitoring

According to 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, paragraph 4.5(a), state and, where appropriate, local agencies are required to conduct ambient air monitoring for lead (Pb) considering Pb sources that are expected to or have been shown to contribute to a maximum Pb concentration in ambient air in excess of the NAAQS. At a minimum, there must be one source-oriented SLAMS site located to measure the maximum Pb concentration in ambient air resulting from each Pb source that emits one (1.0) or more tons per year. A search of reported emissions for 2007 revealed that only one source in Kansas exceeds the one ton threshold. This source is located at Salina.

According to 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix D, paragraph 4.5(a), source-oriented monitors are to be sited at the location of predicted maximum concentration in ambient air taking into account the potential for population exposure, and logistics. Typically, dispersion modeling will be required to identify the location of predicted maximum concentration.

Dispersion modeling is currently being performed by KDHE to determine the area of maximum concentration for sampler placement. KDHE has recently prepared a [Monitoring Plan for Airborne Lead \(Pb\)](#).

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 58.10(a)(4), the source-oriented Pb monitor at Salina will begin sampling by January 1, 2010.