

## **Appendix D**

# Criteria Pollutant and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories Assumptions and Methodology

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Attachment 1: Conceptual Construction Schedule

# APPENDIX D

## Criteria Pollutant and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories Assumptions and Methodology

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### 1 Introduction

This appendix presents the overall data, assumptions, approach, and methodology for preparing criteria pollutant, pollutant precursor, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories for Martin State Airport (MTN). The emissions inventories were prepared for an existing year (2016) and two future years (2021 and 2026) with and without the proposed improvements at the airport.

The criteria pollutant emissions inventories were prepared for carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (coarse or PM<sub>10</sub>), particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (fine or PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and lead (Pb).

The GHG emissions inventories included carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). As is customary for GHG emissions inventories, the results are reported in units of metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e), by source, and on an annual basis. The GHG emission results were converted to CO<sub>2</sub>e values using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values of 1 for CO<sub>2</sub>, 28 for CH<sub>4</sub>, and 265 for nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), based on a 100-year period. GWP values are relative measures of how much heat a GHG traps in the atmosphere when compared to carbon dioxide (e.g., CH<sub>4</sub> is 25 times as potent a GHG than CO<sub>2</sub>). For this purpose, estimates of CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are multiplied by their respective GWP values (28 for CH<sub>4</sub> and 265 for N<sub>2</sub>O) to determine the CO<sub>2</sub>e.

For the purpose of disclosing the increase or decrease in criteria pollutant, pollutant precursor, and GHG emissions with the improvements to the airport, the inventories were prepared only for the emission sources that would be affected by the improvements – aircraft and construction activities.

### 2 Aircraft

The aircraft-related emission inventories were prepared using FAA's Aviation Environmental Design Tool (AEDT, Version 2c SP2). Aircraft operational data (i.e., fleet and aircraft engine assignments) input to the AEDT were developed in support of the analysis presented in *Section 4.12, Noise and Compatible Land Use*, of this EA. Because it is customary for criteria air pollutant and pollutant precursor inventories to be reported in tons on an annual basis, the number of operations used in the noise analysis were factored to reflect the actual annual (year 2016) and

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future forecast (year 2021 and 2026) level of operations. **Table 1** presents the aircraft operations by aircraft type used in the modeling analysis.

Table 1  
**Aircraft Fleet Mix and Operations**

<b>Airframe</b>	<b>Engine</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Boeing 737-800 Series	CFM56-7B26/2	2	2	2
Cessna 650 Citation III	TFE731-3	120	116	116
Bombardier Challenger 600	ALF 502L-2	572	638	676
Bombardier Challenger 601	CF34-3A	258	374	402
Cessna 500 Citation I	JT15D-4series	160	224	238
CESSNA CITATION 510	BIZLIGHTJET_F	170	164	164
Cessna 525 CitationJet	PW4090	208	266	290
Cessna 550 Citation II	PW530	336	324	326
Cessna 560 Citation V	PW530	634	738	914
Cessna 560 Citation V	JT15D-5C	78	82	84
Cessna 560 Citation XLS	BIZMEDIUMJET_F	290	312	324
Cessna 680 Citation Sovereign	BIZMEDIUMJET_F	56	98	104
Cessna 750 Citation X	AE3007C1	140	154	160
Eclipse 500 / PW610F	PW610F	28	26	26
Embraer ERJ145	AE3007A1/1	18	22	24
Fokker F100	TAY Mk620-15	40	42	42
Gulfstream IV-SP	TAY Mk611-8	378	364	364
Gulfstream G550	BR700-710A1-10	158	180	194
Israel IAI-1125 Astra	TFE731-3	104	176	192
Bombardier Learjet 35A/36A	TFE731-2/2A	494	564	622
Mitsubishi MU-300 Diamond	JT15D-5, -5A, -5B	186	186	190
Aerospatiale SA-341G/342	PT6A-27	2,920	3,544	4,314
Raytheon Beech 1900-D	PT6A-67D	34	32	30
Raytheon Beech Baron 58	TIO-540-J2B2	9,602	8,958	8,926
Cessna 172 Skyhawk	TSIO-360C Mod: IO-360-L2A	11,580	10,526	10,091
Cessna 182	IO-360-B	3,624	3,502	3,452
Cessna 206	TIO-540-J2B2 Mod: IO-540-AC	482	438	406
Cessna 208 Caravan	PT6A-114	444	486	502
Cessna 441 Conquest II	TPE331-8	704	682	676
DeHavilland DHC-6-200 Twin	PT6A-27	164	134	124
DeHavilland DHC-8-100	PW121A	90	92	100
Bombardier de Havilland Dash	PW123	40	40	46
Dornier 228-200 Series	TPE331-5A	50	44	42
EADS Socata TB-9 Tampico	IO-320-D1AD	6,968	6,570	6,648
Piper PA-24 Comanche	TIO-540-J2B2	20,918	22,612	22,230

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Table 1  
**Aircraft Fleet Mix and Operations**

<b>Airframe</b>	<b>Engine</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Piper PA-28 Cherokee Series	IO-320-D1AD Mod: O-320-D3G	1,060	1,018	1,016
Piper PA-30 Twin Comanche	IO-320-D1AD	134	120	96
Britten-Norman BN-2 Islander	250B17B	1,120	996	982
Bell 206 JetRanger	250B17B	1,094	1,330	3,074
Bell 429	TPE331-1	54	54	54
Bell 430	250B17B	20	12	30
Eurocopter EC-130	TPE331-3	730	886	1,078
Robinson R22B	IO-320-D1AD	2,008	2,078	2,076
Sikorsky UH-60 Black Hawk	T700-GE-700	52	50	50
Sikorsky S-76 Spirit	T700-GE-700	16	16	16
Aerospatiale SA-355F Twin	250B17B	2,190	2,665	3,236
Lockheed C-130 Hercules	T56-A-15 Mod: T56-A-15	36	28	21
Lockheed C-130 Hercules	T56-A-7 Mod: T56-A-7	36	28	21
Boeing C-17A	F117-PW-100	8	8	8
Fairchild A-10A Thunderbolt II	TF34-GE-100-100A	3,392	3,408	3,424
Kaman SH-2 Seasprite	T700-GE-401 -401C	2,008	2,436	2,966
<b>Total</b>		<b>76,008</b>	<b>77,845</b>	<b>81,189</b>

Source: KB Environmental Sciences, Inc.

## 2.1 Taxi Times

MTN consist primarily of civil and military aircraft operations which are located at separate areas from each other. Therefore, separate taxi times were developed for civil and military aircraft operations. With the exception of ground-based taxi-in/taxi-out, the default aircraft operating times in AEDT by aircraft mode (e.g., approach, take-off, climbout) were used. Taxi times for existing conditions (i.e., 2016) and future no-build years (i.e., 2021 and 2026) were calculated based on existing taxiway distances for civil and military aircraft. Taxi times for future build years (i.e., 2021 and 2026) were calculated based on future taxiway distances for civil and military aircraft. An aircraft taxi-in/taxi-out speed of 15 miles per hour (mph) was assumed for all scenarios.

**Table 2** shows the taxi times for the existing and future no-build and build years.

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Table 2  
**Aircraft Taxi Times (minutes)**

Year	Scenario	Taxi-in	Taxi-out
2016	Civil Aircraft (Existing)	5.04	3.08
	Military Aircraft (Existing)	5.84	2.04
2021	Civil Aircraft (No-Build)	5.04	3.08
	Military Aircraft (No-Build)	5.84	2.04
	Civil Aircraft (Build)	4.80	2.20
	Military Aircraft (Build)	5.68	1.12
2026	Civil Aircraft (No-Build)	5.04	3.08
	Military Aircraft (No-Build)	5.84	2.04
	Civil Aircraft (Build)	4.80	2.20
	Military Aircraft (Build)	5.68	1.12

Source: KB Environmental Sciences, Inc.

## 2.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The level of GHG emissions from aircraft activity is directly attributable to the level of fuel consumption by the aircraft. For the purpose of preparing the MTN-related GHG inventories, estimates of fuel consumption for the existing condition (i.e., 2016) and both future build and no-build years (i.e., 2021 and 2026) were obtained from the AEDT output that was prepared for the air quality analysis presented in the EA. With the exception of ground-based taxi, AEDT default times-in-mode were used to calculate fuel estimates used in the GHG analysis.

For the purpose of calculating aircraft-related GHG emissions, the AEDT fuel usage was segregated by aircraft that are powered by Jet A fuel (i.e., aircraft with jet or turboprop engines) and those that are powered by aviation gasoline, known as AvGas, (i.e., piston aircraft). These fuel use estimates are provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3  
**Aircraft Fuel Usage (gallons)**

Year	Scenario	Jet A	AvGas
2016	Existing	281,576	110,521
2021	No-Build	308,773	107,515
	Build	297,481	105,579
2026	No-Build	343,000	106,020
	Build	331,253	104,110

Source: KB Environmental Sciences, Inc.

GHG emissions were calculated using emission factors from the USEPA's GHG Emissions Factors Hub (November 2015 v2). **Table 4** presents the GHG emission factors that were used to prepare the emission estimates.

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Table 4  
**Aircraft GHG Emissions Factors**

Fuel	CO <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O	CH <sub>4</sub>	Units
Jet A	21.50	0.00066	0.00 <sup>1</sup>	lb/gallon
AvGas	18.32	0.00024	0.01556	lb/gallon

Source: USEPA, Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub, November 2015, v2.

<sup>1</sup> Contributions of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from commercial aircraft are reported as zero. Years of scientific measurement campaigns conducted at the exhaust exit plane of commercial aircraft gas turbine engines have repeatedly indicated that CH<sub>4</sub> emissions are consumed over the full emission flight envelope [Reference: Aircraft Emissions of Methane and Nitrous Oxide during the Alternative Aviation Fuel Experiment, Santoni et al., Environ. Sci. Technol., July 2011, Volume 45, pp. 7075-7082]. As a result, the USEPA published that: "...methane is no longer considered to be an emission from aircraft gas turbine engines burning Jet A at higher power settings and is, in fact, consumed in net at these higher powers." [Reference: USEPA, Recommended Best Practice for Quantifying Speciated Organic Gas Emissions from Aircraft Equipped with Turbofan, Turbojet, and Turbo-prop Engines, May 27, 2009 [EPA-420-R-09-901], <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/aviation.htm>]. In accordance with the following statements in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (IPCC 2006), the FAA does not calculate CH<sub>4</sub> emissions for either the domestic or international bunker commercial aircraft jet fuel emissions inventories. "*Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) may be emitted by gas turbines during idle and by older technology engines, but recent data suggest that little or no CH<sub>4</sub> is emitted by modern engines.*" "*Current scientific understanding does not allow other gases (e.g., N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>) to be included in calculation of cruise emissions.*" (IPCC 1999).

### 3 Construction

For this assessment, construction-related emissions are primarily associated with the exhaust from heavy equipment (i.e., backhoes, loaders, graders, etc.), delivery trucks (i.e., cement trucks, dump trucks, etc.), and construction worker vehicles getting to and from the airport construction site(s); dust from site preparation, land clearing, material handling, equipment movement on unpaved areas, and demolition activities; and fugitive emissions from the storage/transfer of raw materials. These emissions are temporary in nature and generally confined to the construction site and the access/egress roadways.

Emissions from construction activities were estimated based on the projected construction activity schedule (as provided in *Attachment 1, Conceptual Construction Schedule*), the number of vehicles/pieces of equipment, the types of equipment/type of fuel used, vehicle/equipment utilization rates, and the year construction occurs. For this assessment, emissions of CO, VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, as well as GHGs (i.e., CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O) were evaluated for the construction year 2021. Emission factors for on-road motor vehicles and off-road construction equipment were developed using the USEPA's Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES, version 2014a).<sup>1</sup> MOVES input data were obtained from the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) specific to Baltimore County.

<sup>1</sup> The NAAQS represent concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air over which detriment to human health and environmental welfare is likely to be incurred, based on available scientific evidence evaluated by EPA.



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Data regarding the number of pieces and types of construction equipment to be used on the project, the deployment schedule of equipment (monthly and annually), and the approximate daily operating time (including power level/usage factors) were estimated for each individual construction activity based on the construction schedule.

It should be noted that the proposed improvements were originally scheduled for a 26-month construction period from February 2018 through March 2020 (as detailed in *Attachment 1, Conceptual Construction Schedule*). As a result of the delay to develop and incorporate the Marking and Lighting Plan into the Proposed Action, the construction schedule is now assumed to be condensed and occur entirely within 2021. It should be noted that construction schedules may be pushed further into the future due to impacts from additional planning, design, and from the COVID-19 pandemic, however the assumption that all projects will be constructed in 2021 presents a conservative analysis of emissions.

The construction emissions inventory was developed using 2018-2020 emission factors for on-road vehicle and off-road construction equipment. Although the construction period was revised to take place in 2021, the original inventory emission factors are still applicable and remain unchanged in the analysis. Emission factors for vehicles and equipment vary only slightly year to year, and generally decrease in future years. For this reason, using emission factors from 2018-2020 represents a more conservative estimate of emissions for construction completed in 2021.

### 3.1 On-Road Vehicles

For on-road vehicles, the anticipated vehicle-miles-traveled (VMT) were estimated to determine annual emissions. In deriving the VMT, the following was assumed:

- VMT by hauling, delivering, and pickup trucks were based on the number of trips and a roundtrip travel distance of 45 miles.
- In deriving the VMT for each worker traveling to and from the construction site, it was assumed that a composite of passenger cars and trucks would commute a roundtrip distance of 50 miles.

The following equation was used to obtain annual emission rates for on-road vehicles:

$$\text{Emissions (tons/year) for on-road vehicles} = \text{Emission Factor (g/mile)} \times \text{vehicle miles travelled per day} \times \text{days/year} \times (1 \text{ pound}/453.59 \text{ grams}) \times (1 \text{ ton}/2,000 \text{ pounds})$$

MOVES emission factors associated with the hauling, delivering, and pickup trucks for the construction period are presented in **Table 5**.

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Table 5  
**On-Road Vehicle Emission Factors (grams/mile)**

Vehicles	MOVES On-road	Pollutant	2018	2019	2020
Workers	Composite of Passenger Car/Truck	CO	11.1	10.2	9.4
		VOC	1.2	1.1	1.0
		NO <sub>x</sub>	0.7	0.6	0.5
		SO <sub>2</sub>	0.004	0.003	0.003
		PM <sub>10</sub>	0.08	0.08	0.08
		PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.04	0.04	0.04
		CO <sub>2</sub>	524	511	498
		CH <sub>4</sub>	0.06	0.06	0.05
		N <sub>2</sub> O	0.03	0.02	0.02
Pickup Trucks	Passenger Truck	CO	15.9	14.5	13.3
		VOC	1.8	1.6	1.5
		NO <sub>x</sub>	1.0	0.9	0.8
		SO <sub>2</sub>	0.004	0.004	0.004
		PM <sub>10</sub>	0.1	0.1	0.1
		PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.06	0.05	0.05
		CO <sub>2</sub>	629	614	600
		CH <sub>4</sub>	0.1	0.1	0.1
		N <sub>2</sub> O	0.03	0.03	0.03
Material Delivery & Haul Trucks	Short-Haul Single Unit Truck	CO	2.9	2.7	2.5
		VOC	0.7	0.7	0.6
		NO <sub>x</sub>	3.3	2.9	2.6
		SO <sub>2</sub>	0.01	0.01	0.01
		PM <sub>10</sub>	0.4	0.4	0.3
		PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.2	0.2	0.1
		CO <sub>2</sub>	1,407	1,394	1,381
		CH <sub>4</sub>	0.2	0.2	0.2
		N <sub>2</sub> O	0.01	0.01	0.01

Source: USEPA MOVES2014a Emissions Model.

### 3.2 Off-Road Construction Equipment

USEPA's NONROAD 2008 model is used to estimate off-road equipment emissions which is embedded within the latest version of MOVES. **Table 6** presents the off-road equipment included in the analysis along with the corresponding category description used within MOVES, the usage factors, and the horsepower (hp) that was assigned to each type of construction equipment. Emissions factors (grams/hp-hour) for each equipment type were applied to the anticipated work output (hp-hours) of expected equipment use. Operating times for the equipment were based on a five-day workweek and an eight-hour workday during which the equipment may be operating. A usage factor of 0.75 (i.e., 6 hours of operation accounting for the percentage of daily operation) was also used.

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Table 6  
**Construction Equipment Characteristics**

<b>MOVES Description</b>	<b>SCC</b>	<b>Load Factor</b>	<b>Usage Factor</b>	<b>HP</b>
Cranes	2270002045	0.43	0.48	231
Pavers	2270002003	0.59	0.39	124
Rollers	2270002015	0.59	0.37	92
Surfacing Equipment	2270002024	0.59	0.27	111
Off-highway Trucks	2270002051	0.59	0.79	783
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2270002066	0.21	0.55	93
Aerial Lifts	2270003010	0.21	0.18	49
Crawler Tractors	2270002069	0.59	0.45	260
Paving Equipment	2270002021	0.59	0.30	69
Graders	2270002048	0.59	0.46	204
Bore/Drill Rigs	2270002033	0.43	0.22	176
Excavators	2270002036	0.59	0.53	171
Tampers/Rammers	2270002006	0.43	0.22	4
Commercial Air Compressor	2270006015	0.43	0.39	83
Commercial Welders	2270006025	0.21	0.31	44
Commercial Pumps	2270006010	0.43	0.19	53
Commercial Air Compressor	2260006015	0.56	0.23	2
Inboards	2282020005	0.35	0.10	250
Other Material Handling Equipment	2270003050	0.21	0.20	126
Other Construction Equipment	2270002081	0.59	0.29	329
Concrete/Industrial Saws	2270002039	0.59	0.28	48
Other General Industrial Equipment	2270003040	0.43	0.42	116
Plate Compactors	2260002009	0.55	0.08	2

The following equation was used to obtain emission estimates for off-road construction equipment:

$$\text{Construction Equipment Emissions (tons/year)} = \text{Emission Factor (grams/hp-hour)} \times \text{Horsepower (hp)} \times \text{hours per year} \times \text{Usage Factor} \times (1 \text{ pound}/453.59 \text{ grams}) \times (1 \text{ ton}/2,000 \text{ pounds})$$

**Tables 7 through Table 9** present the construction equipment emission factors (in grams per horsepower-hour) for 2018 through 2020, respectively. Notably, NO<sub>2</sub> emission factor are not presented as the MOVES model does not calculate NO<sub>2</sub> emissions for construction equipment.

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Table 7  
**2018 Construction Equipment Emission Factors (g/hp-hr)**

Description	CO	NOx	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	VOC	CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>
Aerial Lifts	4.9	1.1	5.0	0.004	0.7	0.7	692	0.03
Bore/Drill Rigs	1.1	0.3	3.7	0.003	0.2	0.2	539	0.01
Concrete/Industrial Saws	1.1	0.2	2.6	0.003	0.2	0.2	574	0.02
Cranes	1.8	0.4	3.9	0.003	0.3	0.3	568	0.02
Crawler Tractors	4.2	0.9	4.6	0.004	0.6	0.6	692	0.03
Excavators	1.6	0.3	3.0	0.003	0.2	0.2	591	0.02
Graders	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.003	0.1	0.1	533	0.01
Inboards	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.003	0.1	0.1	539	0.01
Commercial Air Compressor	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.003	0.1	0.1	541	0.01
Commercial Pumps	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.003	0.1	0.1	537	0.01
Commercial Welders	1.0	0.3	5.1	0.018	0.1	0.1	532	0.02
Off-highway Trucks	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.003	0.1	0.1	536	0.02
Other Construction Equipment	1.1	0.2	2.6	0.003	0.2	0.2	537	0.01
Other General Industrial Equipment	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.003	0.1	0.1	546	0.02
Other Material Handling Equipment	2.8	0.8	4.3	0.004	0.5	0.4	640	0.03
Pavers	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.003	0.1	0.1	550	0.02
Paving Equipment	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.003	0.2	0.2	556	0.02
Rollers	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.003	0.1	0.1	559	0.02
Surfacing Equipment	1.5	0.3	3.1	0.003	0.2	0.2	555	0.02
Tampers/Rammers	4.5	0.7	4.6	0.004	0.4	0.4	588	0.05
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.004	0.5	0.5	664	0.03
Commercial Air Compressor	233	63.0	2.4	0.006	8.0	7.3	1,041	2.3
2-Stroke Plate Compactors	222	49.6	2.4	0.006	7.6	7.0	1,052	2.2

Source: USEPA MOVES2014a Emissions Model.

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Table 8  
**2019 Construction Equipment Emission Factors (g/hp-hr)**

Description	CO	NOx	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	VOC	CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>
Aerial Lifts	4.5	1.0	4.8	0.004	0.6	0.6	693	0.03
Bore/Drill Rigs	1.0	0.3	3.5	0.003	0.2	0.2	540	0.01
Concrete/Industrial Saws	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.003	0.1	0.1	574	0.02
Cranes	1.7	0.4	3.7	0.003	0.3	0.3	568	0.02
Crawler Tractors	3.9	0.8	4.5	0.004	0.6	0.5	692	0.03
Excavators	1.4	0.2	2.8	0.003	0.2	0.2	591	0.02
Graders	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.003	0.1	0.1	533	0.01
Inboards	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.003	0.1	0.1	539	0.01
Commercial Air Compressor	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.003	0.0	0.0	542	0.01
Commercial Pumps	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.003	0.1	0.0	537	0.01
Commercial Welders	1.0	0.3	4.9	0.018	0.1	0.1	532	0.02
Off-highway Trucks	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.003	0.0	0.0	536	0.02
Other Construction Equipment	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.003	0.1	0.1	537	0.01
Other General Industrial Equipment	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.003	0.1	0.1	546	0.02
Other Material Handling Equipment	2.6	0.7	4.0	0.004	0.4	0.4	640	0.03
Pavers	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.003	0.1	0.1	550	0.01
Paving Equipment	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.003	0.2	0.2	556	0.02
Rollers	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.003	0.1	0.1	559	0.02
Surfacing Equipment	1.4	0.3	2.9	0.003	0.2	0.2	555	0.02
Tampers/Rammers	4.5	0.7	4.5	0.004	0.4	0.4	588	0.05
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3.1	0.6	3.3	0.004	0.5	0.5	664	0.03
Commercial Air Compressor	233	63.0	2.4	0.006	8.0	7.3	1,041	2.3
2-Stroke Plate Compactors	222	49.6	2.4	0.006	7.6	7.0	1,052	2.2

Source: USEPA MOVES2014a Emissions Model.

**Martin State Airport Environmental Assessment  
for Phase I Improvements**

Table 9  
**2020 Construction Equipment Emission Factors (g/hp-hr)**

Description	CO	NOx	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	VOC	CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>
Aerial Lifts	4.2	0.9	4.6	0.004	0.6	0.6	693	0.03
Bore/Drill Rigs	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.003	0.2	0.2	540	0.01
Concrete/Industrial Saws	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.003	0.1	0.1	574	0.02
Cranes	1.6	0.4	3.5	0.003	0.3	0.2	568	0.02
Crawler Tractors	3.6	0.8	4.3	0.004	0.5	0.5	693	0.03
Excavators	1.2	0.2	2.6	0.003	0.2	0.1	591	0.02
Graders	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.003	0.1	0.1	533	0.01
Inboards	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.003	0.1	0.1	539	0.01
Commercial Air Compressor	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.003	0.0	0.0	542	0.01
Commercial Pumps	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.003	0.0	0.0	537	0.01
Commercial Welders	1.0	0.3	4.8	0.018	0.1	0.1	532	0.02
Off-highway Trucks	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.003	0.0	0.0	536	0.02
Other Construction Equipment	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.003	0.1	0.1	537	0.01
Other General Industrial Equipment	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.003	0.1	0.1	546	0.01
Other Material Handling Equipment	2.4	0.6	3.8	0.004	0.4	0.4	640	0.02
Pavers	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.003	0.1	0.1	550	0.01
Paving Equipment	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.003	0.1	0.1	556	0.02
Rollers	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.003	0.1	0.1	559	0.02
Surfacing Equipment	1.3	0.2	2.7	0.003	0.2	0.2	555	0.02
Tampers/Rammers	4.5	0.6	4.4	0.004	0.4	0.4	589	0.05
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2.9	0.6	3.0	0.004	0.4	0.4	664	0.03
Commercial Air Compressor	233	63.0	2.4	0.006	8.0	7.3	1,041	2.3
2-Stroke Plate Compactors	222	49.6	2.4	0.006	7.6	7.0	1,052	2.2

Source: USEPA MOVES2014a Emissions Model.

Fugitive dust emissions for PM were estimated and included in the total construction emissions. A fugitive dust PM<sub>10</sub> emission factor of 1.2 tons per acre disturbed per month during construction activity was used, assuming that fugitive dust is generated throughout the construction period such that 25 percent of the project area would be disturbed per construction month. Based on EPA's AP-42, PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions were assumed to be 10 percent of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions. Erosion control measures and water programs are typically taken into account to minimize fugitive dust and particulate emissions at construction sites. For this analysis, a dust control efficiency of 75 percent due to daily watering and other measures (limiting vehicle speed, stockpile control) was assumed.

Evaporative VOC emissions associated with the application of hot mix asphalt on areas requiring paving were estimated using raw materials quantities listed in the projected construction schedule, as well as an emission factor of 0.053 tons of VOC per acre of asphalt material laid, following methodology outlined by the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA, formerly STAPPA-ALAPCO).

**Attachment 1:**

**Conceptual Construction Schedule**

*Based on 2018-2020 Schedule*

ID	Project Number	Task Name	Resource Names	Duration	Start	Finish	2018												2019												2020											
							Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
0		<b>Martin State Airport Conceptual Construction Schedule for Environmental Assessment</b>		<b>527 days</b>	<b>Thu 3/1/18</b>	<b>Thu 3/26/20</b>	[Gantt Chart: 3/1 to 3/26/20]																																			
1	PM	<b>Project Management</b>		<b>527 days</b>	<b>Thu 3/1/18</b>	<b>Thu 3/26/20</b>	[Gantt Chart: 3/1 to 3/26/20]																																			
2	PM	NTP		0 days	Thu 3/1/18	Thu 3/1/18	[Gantt Chart: 3/1 to 3/1/18]																																			
3	PM	Mobilization	MOBI	45 days	Thu 3/1/18	Wed 5/2/18	[Gantt Chart: 3/1 to 5/2/18]																																			
4	PM	Construction Complete		0 days	Thu 2/13/20	Thu 2/13/20	[Gantt Chart: 2/13/20 to 2/13/20]																																			
5	PM	De-Mobilization	MOBI	30 days	Fri 2/14/20	Thu 3/26/20	[Gantt Chart: 2/14/20 to 3/26/20]																																			
6	PM	COMPLETE		0 days	Thu 3/26/20	Thu 3/26/20	[Gantt Chart: 3/26/20 to 3/26/20]																																			
7	PM	<b>Construction Project Milestones</b>		<b>497 days</b>	<b>Thu 3/1/18</b>	<b>Thu 2/13/20</b>	[Gantt Chart: 3/1 to 2/13/20]																																			
66	1	<b>Relocate Windssock 15 and 33</b>		<b>12 days</b>	<b>Thu 5/3/18</b>	<b>Fri 5/18/18</b>	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 5/18/18]																																			
67	1	<b>Relocate Windssock 15</b>		<b>8 days</b>	<b>Thu 5/3/18</b>	<b>Mon 5/14/18</b>	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 5/14/18]																																			
68	1	Form and Place Slab for Relocated Windssock 15	SUCP	2 days	Thu 5/3/18	Fri 5/4/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 5/4/18]																																			
69	1	Cure Slab		7 days	Fri 5/4/18	Mon 5/7/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/4/18 to 5/7/18]																																			
70	1	Remove Existing Windssock 15	FENCE	3 days	Mon 5/7/18	Wed 5/9/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/7/18 to 5/9/18]																																			
71	1	Relocate Windssock 15	FENCE	3 days	Thu 5/10/18	Mon 5/14/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/10/18 to 5/14/18]																																			
72	1	<b>Relocate Windssock 33</b>		<b>10 days</b>	<b>Mon 5/7/18</b>	<b>Fri 5/18/18</b>	[Gantt Chart: 5/7/18 to 5/18/18]																																			
73	1	Form and Place for Relocated Windssock 33	SUCP	2 days	Mon 5/7/18	Tue 5/8/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/7/18 to 5/8/18]																																			
74	1	Cure Slab		7 days	Tue 5/8/18	Fri 5/11/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/8/18 to 5/11/18]																																			
75	1	Remove Existing Windssock 33	FENCE	3 days	Fri 5/11/18	Tue 5/15/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/11/18 to 5/15/18]																																			
76	1	Relocate Windssock 33	FENCE	3 days	Wed 5/16/18	Fri 5/18/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/16/18 to 5/18/18]																																			
77	2	<b>Relocate RW 15 End</b>		<b>182 days</b>	<b>Thu 5/3/18</b>	<b>Tue 1/22/19</b>	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 1/22/19]																																			
78	2	Demolish Existing Pavement	PVDEMO[2]	80 days	Thu 5/3/18	Fri 8/24/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 8/24/18]																																			
79	2	Grade Work Area	GRADE	5 days	Mon 8/27/18	Fri 8/31/18	[Gantt Chart: 8/27/18 to 8/31/18]																																			
80	2	<b>Relocate PLASI (15)</b>		<b>15 days</b>	<b>Tue 9/4/18</b>	<b>Mon 9/24/18</b>	[Gantt Chart: 9/4/18 to 9/24/18]																																			
81	2	Form and Place Slab for PLASI	SUCP	5 days	Tue 9/4/18	Mon 9/10/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/4/18 to 9/10/18]																																			
82	2	Cure Slab		7 days	Mon 9/10/18	Thu 9/13/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/10/18 to 9/13/18]																																			
83	2	Remove Existing PLASI (15)	GELIC	4 days	Thu 9/13/18	Tue 9/18/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/13/18 to 9/18/18]																																			
84	2	Relocate PLASI (15)	ADMIN	4 days	Wed 9/19/18	Mon 9/24/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/19/18 to 9/24/18]																																			
85	2	<b>Displace RW 15 Threshold</b>		<b>7 days</b>	<b>Mon 12/10/18</b>	<b>Tue 12/18/18</b>	[Gantt Chart: 12/10/18 to 12/18/18]																																			
86	2	Remove Existing Striping and Markings	XSTRIPE	2 days	Mon 12/10/18	Tue 12/11/18	[Gantt Chart: 12/10/18 to 12/11/18]																																			
87	2	Re-Stripe/Mark Displaced RW 15 Threshold	STRIPE	5 days	Wed 12/12/18	Tue 12/18/18	[Gantt Chart: 12/12/18 to 12/18/18]																																			
88	2	<b>New Blast Pad (15)</b>		<b>19 days</b>	<b>Tue 9/4/18</b>	<b>Fri 9/28/18</b>	[Gantt Chart: 9/4/18 to 9/28/18]																																			
89	2	Place Basecourse (14" P209)	BASE	4 days	Tue 9/4/18	Fri 9/7/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/4/18 to 9/7/18]																																			
90	2	Place HMA Pavement (8" HMA)	ACPC	12 days	Mon 9/10/18	Tue 9/25/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/10/18 to 9/25/18]																																			
91	2	Stripe Blast Pad (15)	STRIPE	3 days	Wed 9/26/18	Fri 9/28/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/26/18 to 9/28/18]																																			
92	2	<b>Relocate Taxiway A</b>		<b>87 days</b>	<b>Tue 9/4/18</b>	<b>Tue 1/8/19</b>	[Gantt Chart: 9/4/18 to 1/8/19]																																			
93	2	Cut and Fill Operation	BKFLC	25 days	Tue 9/4/18	Mon 10/8/18	[Gantt Chart: 9/4/18 to 10/8/18]																																			
94	2	Install Drainage	DRNAGE	4 days	Tue 10/9/18	Fri 10/12/18	[Gantt Chart: 10/9/18 to 10/12/18]																																			
95	2	Place Basecourse (14" P209)	BASE	5 days	Mon 10/15/18	Fri 10/19/18	[Gantt Chart: 10/15/18 to 10/19/18]																																			
96	2	Place HMA Pavement (8" HMA)	ACPC	25 days	Mon 10/22/18	Tue 11/27/18	[Gantt Chart: 10/22/18 to 11/27/18]																																			
97	2	Stripe Taxiway A	STRIPE	8 days	Wed 11/28/18	Fri 12/7/18	[Gantt Chart: 11/28/18 to 12/7/18]																																			
98	2	Install Lighting for Relocated Taxiway A	GELIC	20 days	Mon 12/10/18	Tue 1/8/19	[Gantt Chart: 12/10/18 to 1/8/19]																																			
99	2	<b>Relocate RW Lighting (15)</b>		<b>10 days</b>	<b>Wed 1/9/19</b>	<b>Tue 1/22/19</b>	[Gantt Chart: 1/9/19 to 1/22/19]																																			
100	2	Remove Existing Lighting	GELIC	5 days	Wed 1/9/19	Tue 1/15/19	[Gantt Chart: 1/9/19 to 1/15/19]																																			
101	2	Install Lighting for RW 15	GELIC	5 days	Wed 1/16/19	Tue 1/22/19	[Gantt Chart: 1/16/19 to 1/22/19]																																			
102	3	<b>Reconstruct MANG Apron and Lower Taxiway T</b>		<b>247 days</b>	<b>Thu 5/3/18</b>	<b>Tue 4/23/19</b>	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 4/23/19]																																			
103	3	Demo Existing Hangars as needed	BLDEMO	10 days	Thu 5/3/18	Wed 5/16/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/3/18 to 5/16/18]																																			
104	3	Demolish Existing MANG Apron Sections	PVDEMO[2]	105 days	Thu 5/17/18	Mon 10/15/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/17/18 to 10/15/18]																																			
105	3	Demolish Existing Taxiway T Sections	PVDEMO[2]	40 days	Thu 5/17/18	Fri 7/13/18	[Gantt Chart: 5/17/18 to 7/13/18]																																			
106	3	Cut and Fill Operation	BKFLC	85 days	Tue 10/16/18	Fri 2/15/19	[Gantt Chart: 10/16/18 to 2/15/19]																																			
107	3	Grade Site	GRADE	16 days	Mon 2/18/19	Mon 3/11/19	[Gantt Chart: 2/18/19 to 3/11/19]																																			
108	3	<b>MANG Apron</b>		<b>25 days</b>	<b>Tue 3/12/19</b>	<b>Mon 4/15/19</b>	[Gantt Chart: 3/12/19 to 4/15/19]																																			
109	3	Place Basecourse (6" P209)	BASE	5 days	Tue 3/12/19	Mon 3/18/19	[Gantt Chart: 3/12/19 to 3/18/19]																																			
110	3	Place HMA Pavement (6" HMA)	ACPC	8 days	Tue 3/19/19	Thu 3/28/19	[Gantt Chart: 3/19/19 to 3/28/19]																																			
111	3	Place PCC Pavement (16" PCC)	PCCP	7 days	Fri 3/29/19	Mon 4/8/19	[Gantt Chart: 3/29/19 to 4/8/19]																																			
112	3	Stripe MANG Apron	STRIPE	5 days	Tue 4/9/19	Mon 4/15/19	[Gantt Chart: 4/9/19 to 4/15/19]																																			
113	3	<b>Lower Taxiway T</b>		<b>31 days</b>	<b>Tue 3/12/19</b>	<b>Tue 4/23/19</b>	[Gantt Chart: 3/12/19 to 4/23/19]																																			
114	3	Place Basecourse (14" P209)	BASE	15 days	Tue 3/12/19	Mon 4/1/19	[Gantt Chart: 3/12/19 to 4/1/19]																																			













