

CONSTRUCTION AIR MONITORING SUMMARY REPORT

AUGUST 1-31, 2015

**VIRGINIA AVENUE TUNNEL RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
WASHINGTON, DC**

**Prepared for:
CSX Transportation**

**Prepared by:
GHD, Inc.**

August 2015

VIRGINIA AVENUE TUNNEL RECONSTRUCTION

Air Monitoring Summary – August 2015

The Project Team has prepared this monitoring summary in order to meet the commitments introduced in the Virginia Avenue Tunnel Reconstruction Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Section 4(f) Evaluation (May, 2014) and further detailed in the Record of Decision (ROD), October, 2014. The project sponsor has agreed to a number of environmental commitments as mitigation for environmental impacts that will result from the Virginia Avenue Tunnel Reconstruction Project. The commitments are divided between those related to construction of the Project and those related to the restoration of affected areas upon project completion of the Selected Alternative. These environmental commitment measures are mitigations which avoid the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reduce or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or compensate for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. This monthly air monitoring summary report is intended to fulfill aspects of the air quality commitments contained in the ROD for the Virginia Avenue Tunnel reconstruction.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the air monitoring and sampling activities, results, and observations recorded at the Virginia Avenue Tunnel reconstruction during the month of August, 2015. The purpose of the monitoring conducted during August 2015 was to measure ambient air concentrations of compounds of interest (COI) during the continuation of tunnel reconstruction activities. GHD, Inc. (GHD) performed real-time air monitoring at multiple locations during the month of August using four mobile air monitoring stations capable of detecting site COI. The four monitoring stations were placed in the immediate vicinity of construction activities at all times during which those activities were taking place. Upwind and downwind readings were obtained throughout the work activities, as verified by on-site meteorological monitoring which was established during the month of June. Real-time air monitoring equipment was used to determine air levels of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and airborne particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}).

Each monitoring station was equipped with a RAE Systems MultiRAE Plus Photoionization detector (PID) capable of detecting VOCs, and equipped with electrochemical sensors specific for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Additionally, each monitoring station was equipped with TSI inc. DustTRAK model DRX. The MultiRAE and DustTRAK monitors wirelessly

transmitted real-time data from the station back to a secured server where data were archived and reviewed remotely. Table 1 includes a summary of the perimeter monitoring data.

The air monitoring and sampling data collected during August 2015 indicate that, with one exception, air levels of all COI were consistent with the levels reported in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) document. The notable exception involves particles smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). During the month of August, $PM_{2.5}$ was detected on the monitors at an average level of 0.013 mg/m^3 , as compared with the Approach Criterion of 0.012 mg/m^3 . These levels appear to be due to background levels in the area, as well as other sources of activity, as documented each week. A primary piece of evidence for this is that the monitor downwind of the site often shows less $PM_{2.5}$ than the monitor located upwind of site activities. This indicates a source present upwind of site activities. The background sources nearby that have been documented as having contributed to $PM_{2.5}$ levels observed on site include, but are not limited to: traffic, equipment, and environmental conditions. The Project Team has continued to closely monitor particulate matter levels, and has implemented control measures as agreed upon in the FEIS and ROD.

Aside from $PM_{2.5}$, all data for each of the other parameters indicated site air levels of COI were below relevant Approach Criteria.

Table 1. Perimeter Monitoring Data Summary

<i>Monitoring Period</i>	<i>Monitoring Station</i>	<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Number of Readings</i>	<i>Number of Detections</i>	<i>Maximum Detection (ppm)</i>	<i>Average of Detections</i>	<i>Comments</i>
July 1-31, 2015	Mobile Monitoring Stations 1, 2, 3, & 4 – located in immediate vicinity of construction activities each day	VOC	31,106	2929	0.05	0.002 ppm	All data below Approach Criterion of 1 ppm as a 1-hour average
		NO ₂	31,995	0	0	n/a	All data below Approach Criterion of 54 ppb as a 1-hour average
		SO ₂	31,995	763	0.7	3 ppb	All data below Approach Criterion of 147 ppb as a 1-hour average
		PM ₁₀	25,053	25,053	0.866 mg/m ³	0.069 mg/m ³	Data were below Approach Criterion of 0.15 mg/m ³ as a 1-hr average
		PM _{2.5}	25,053	25,053	0.411 mg/m ³	0.013 mg/m ³	Data were above Approach Criterion of 0.012 mg/m ³ as a 30-day average [see text for description of elevated background levels] ¹

¹ Exceedance Criterion for PM_{2.5} is 0.012 mg/m³ as an annual average.