

UTAH STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
SECTION XIII
ANALYSIS OF PLAN IMPACT

This section attempts to set forth an analysis of the social, health, welfare, economics and energy impacts of the strategies contained in the plan. The effects of the individual control strategies on air quality are shown in the sections describing each strategy.

XIII.A HEALTH IMPACTS

The strategies contained in this implementation plan are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards which were designed to protect human health.

If the primary NAAQS can be attained and maintained, then the impact of implementation of the plan on public health should be extremely beneficial (assuming the standards have been set properly).

XIII.A. PUBLIC WELFARE IMPACTS

The secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been established to protect the public welfare. Implementation of the strategies contained in the SIP will assure attainment of the secondary standards and will, thus, assure protection of the public welfare (assuming the standards have been established properly).

XIII.A. ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND ENERGY IMPACTS

The control strategies contained in this SIP are each designed to attain the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This was the primary consideration in the development of those strategies.

The Division of Air Quality has attempted to analyze the economic, social and energy impacts to the extent of available expertise. The result of that analysis is shown in Figure 11.1.

The following is a brief discussion of the alternative strategies considered:

1. Total Suspended Particulate: The alternative to the new source requirements (offset) contained in this plan is the policy established by the Committee on February 14, 1977 which stated that a new source could be constructed in non-attainment areas only if controlled emissions from the proposed source would not exceed 0.14 tons/day and the source installed what the staff considered as best control technology.

2. Sulfur Dioxide: See Section IX.B.3 for description of alternative control strategies.

3. Carbon Monoxide: There are three ways that an inspection/maintenance program could be conducted:

- 1) State or County owned and operated I/M stations
- 2) Contract operated I/M stations
- 3) Private garage I/M with state operated quality assurance program

The traffic related CO controls have been developed and will be implemented by the Mountainlands Association of Governments and the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the Board has determined that it is beyond the scope of this analysis to attempt to analyze those strategies. Such an analysis must be left to those local government bodies.

4. Photochemical Oxidants: The point source hydrocarbon control strategies contained in this SIP are the minimum strategies required by the Clean Air Act. These strategies were not sufficient to attain the NAAQS by December 31, 1987. A revised plan must be prepared and submitted by November 15, 1993.

The traffic related HC control strategies have been developed and will be implemented by the MAG and WFRC. The Committee has determined that it is beyond the scope of this analysis to attempt to analyze these strategies. Such an analysis must be left to those local government bodies.

5. PM₁₀: See Section IX.A.6 for description of alternative control strategies.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS

STRATEGIES	Direct Costs			Indirect Costs			Contact Agency Costs				Social Responsibility			Energy Uses ¹⁴			Contribute to Attain/Maintain Standards	
	To Polluter	To Consumer	To Government	Other	To Polluter	To Consumer	To Government	Other	Enforcement	Monitoring	Other	Most Acceptable	Least Acceptable	None	Least Acceptable	Most Acceptable		Least Acceptable
TSP																		
1. Offset	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. 0.15 ton/day limit	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Relating Source	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roll Back	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SO ₂																		
1. EPA Regulations	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Interim Regulation	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. State Emission Limitation	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CO																		
1. State I/M	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Contract I/M	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Private Garage I/M	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U ₂																		
1. Tank Truck	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Loading Tanks	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Storage Tanks	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Sulf Plants	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Phase I Vapor Control	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Volatility Controls	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Emulsion Asphalt	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

¹⁴ Includes such things as consumer price increases, product availability, quality of life considerations, etc.
 An Air pollution control requires energy usage. This table is intended to show which of the control strategies is most effective in utilizing the energy required in control of air pollution.