

## Air Quality Analysis and Emissions Reduction Strategies

By improving mobility and reducing congestion through increased capacity and reduced travel times, the project alternatives are anticipated to generally improve air quality in the project area. Hotspot analyses were conducted for CO and PM<sub>10</sub> at the locations shown at the right.

The results of the hotspot analyses demonstrate that all of the alternatives, including the No-Action Alternative, will be in compliance with national health-based air quality standards set by EPA for both CO and PM<sub>10</sub>. Therefore, there will be no air quality impacts as a result of the project and no mitigation is required. However, CDOT commits to monitor for PM<sub>10</sub> during construction, which will allow for real-time modifications to construction practices and implementation of various dust control measures.



CDOT also commits to implement additional emission reduction strategies and BMPs during construction, such as:

- Covering or wetting dirt piles to limit blowing dust
- Using street sweepers to limit dirt on streets
- Requiring heavy equipment to use cleanest available engines or be retrofitted with diesel particulate control technology and engine pre-heaters
- Prohibiting unnecessary idling of construction equipment

In addition, after construction, CDOT commits to continue the “sweepbox” program on the highway to achieve the current level of dust reduction.

**For a complete list of emissions reduction strategies,  
see Section 5.10 of the Final EIS.**