



air pollution control district
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

INTRODUCTION TO PARTICULATE MATTER

Community Advisory Council - Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District

Our Mission: To protect the people and the environment
of Santa Barbara County from the effects of air pollution.

Aeron Arlin Genet
Director / APCO

Timothy Mitro, Air Quality Engineer
July 22, 2020

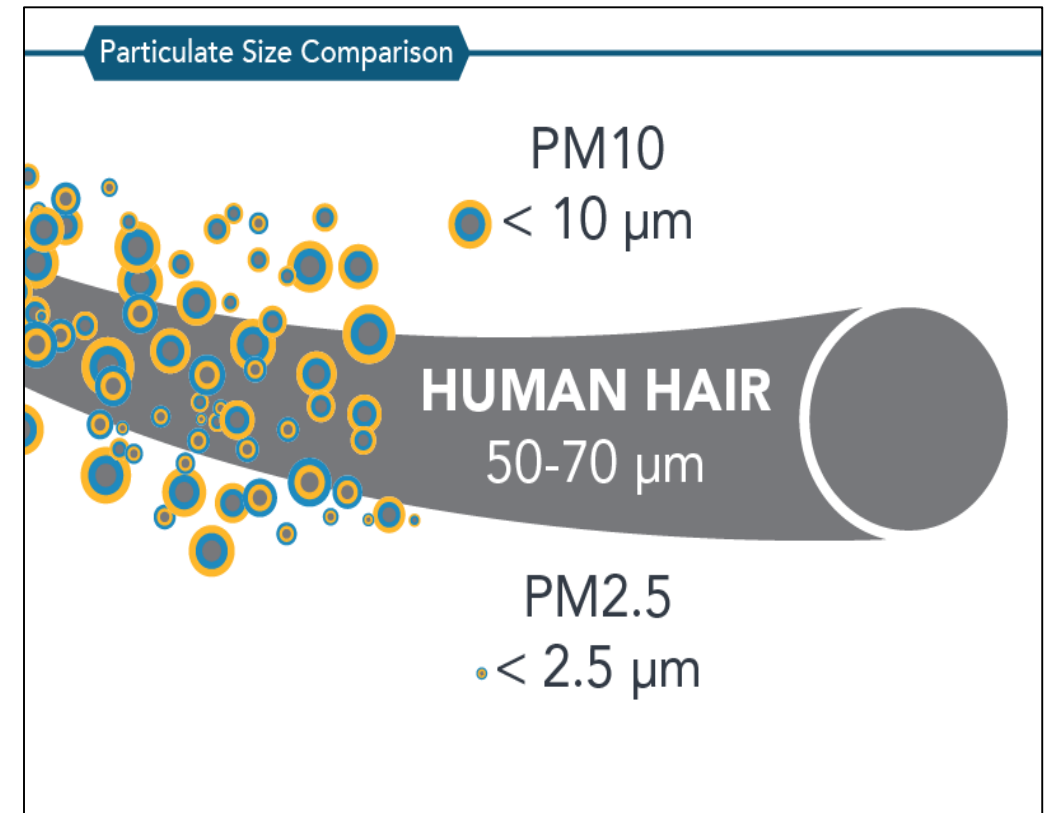


PRESENTATION TOPICS

- 1) PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}
 - Health Effects and Emission Sources
 - Air Quality Standards
- 2) Particulate Matter Monitoring in Santa Barbara County
- 3) Planning Requirements
 - Federal Requirements - Regional Haze Program
 - State Requirements - SB 656 and AB 617
- 4) Rule Development Process for Draft Rule 363 – PM Control Devices

HEALTH EFFECTS AND EMISSION SOURCES

- Fine PM_{2.5} particles penetrate deep into lungs and can be absorbed by the blood stream.
- Can cause nose and throat irritation, asthma aggravation, bronchitis, and heart attacks.
- PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are caused by stationary, area, mobile, and natural sources of pollution.
 - Aggregate Plants
 - Windblown Dust
 - Farming Operations
 - Combustion Processes



AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (AAQS)

California AAQS

Year Adopted	Pollutant	24-hr standard (ug/m ³)	Annual Avg. (ug/m ³)	Santa Barbara County Status
1969	TSP	100	60	Standard Revoked
1983, 2002	PM ₁₀	50	20	Nonattainment
2002	PM _{2.5}	---	12	Attainment

National AAQS

Year Adopted	Pollutant	24-hr standard (ug/m ³)	Annual Avg. (ug/m ³)	Santa Barbara County Status
1971	TSP	260	75	Standard Revoked
1987	PM ₁₀	150	---	Attainment
1997, 2006, 2012	PM _{2.5}	35	12	Attainment

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (AAQS)

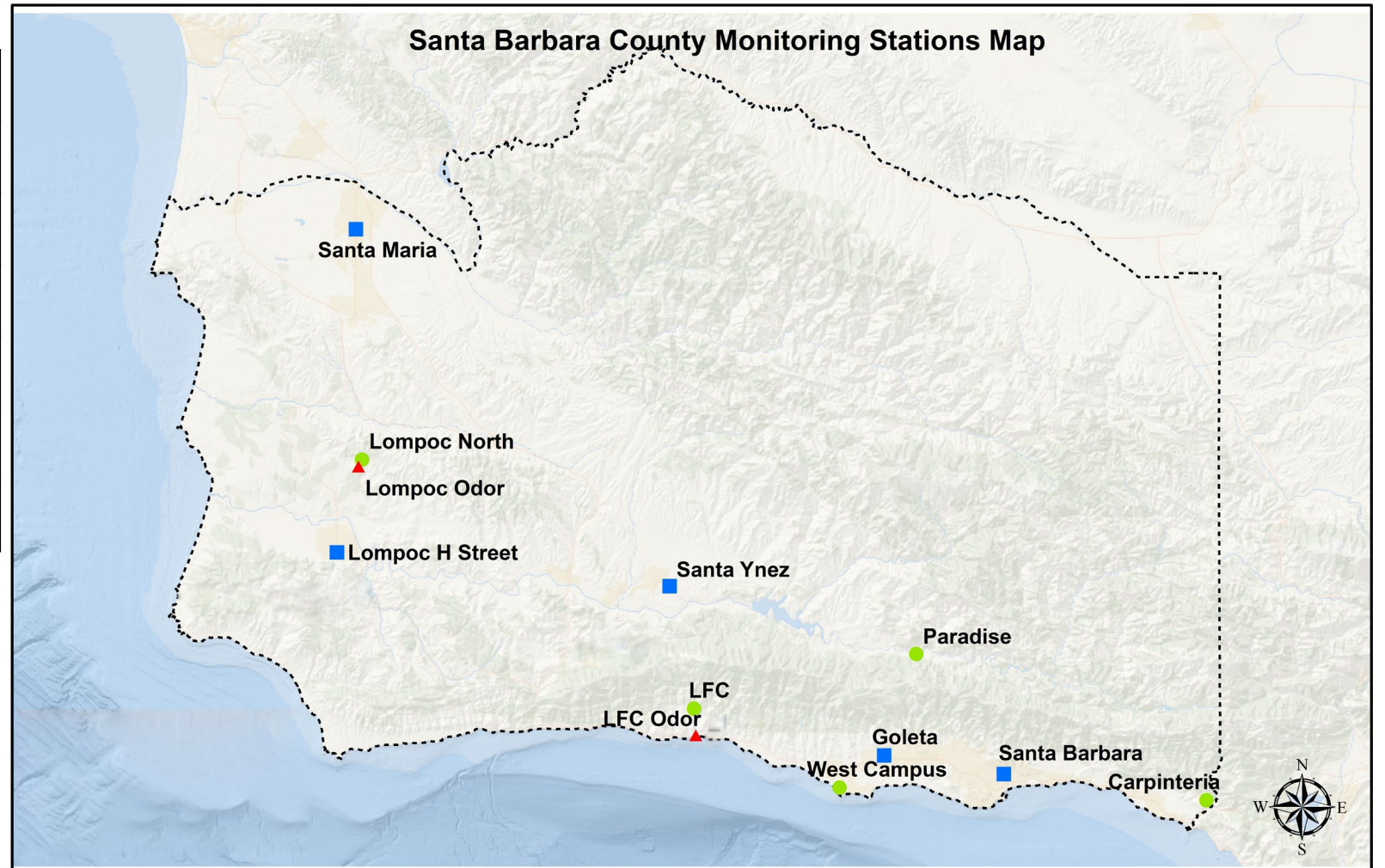
2020 Review of National AAQS

Description	Pollutant	24-hr standard (ug/m ³)	Annual Avg. (ug/m ³)
Current Standard	PM _{2.5}	35	12
EPA Policy Assessment	PM _{2.5}	Maintain Current Standards	
CARB Recommendation	PM _{2.5}	20-30	8-10

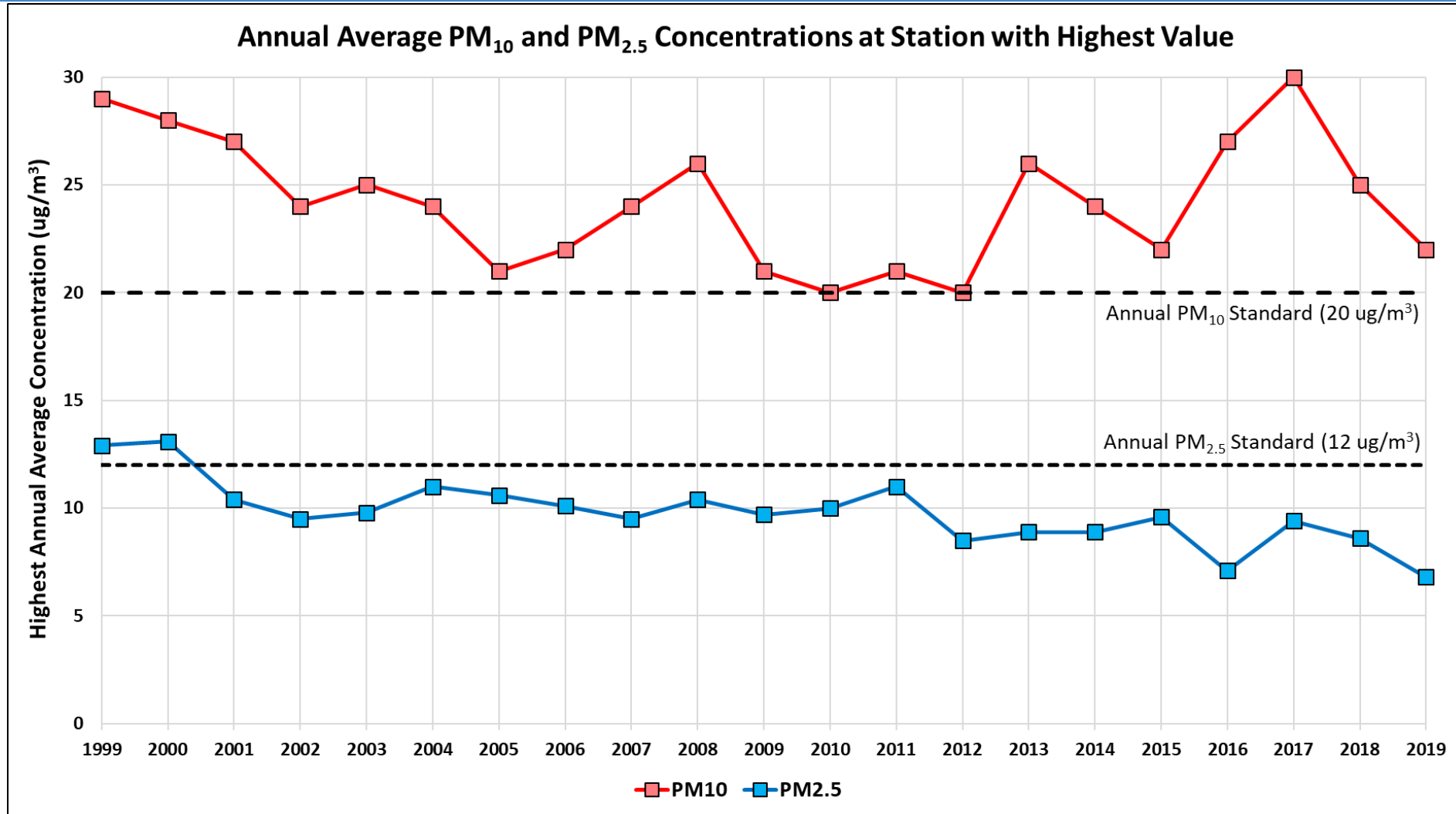
PM MONITORING IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Station	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Santa Maria	X	X
Lompoc	X	X
Goleta	X	X
Santa Barbara	X	X
Las Flores Canyon	X	
Santa Ynez *	X	

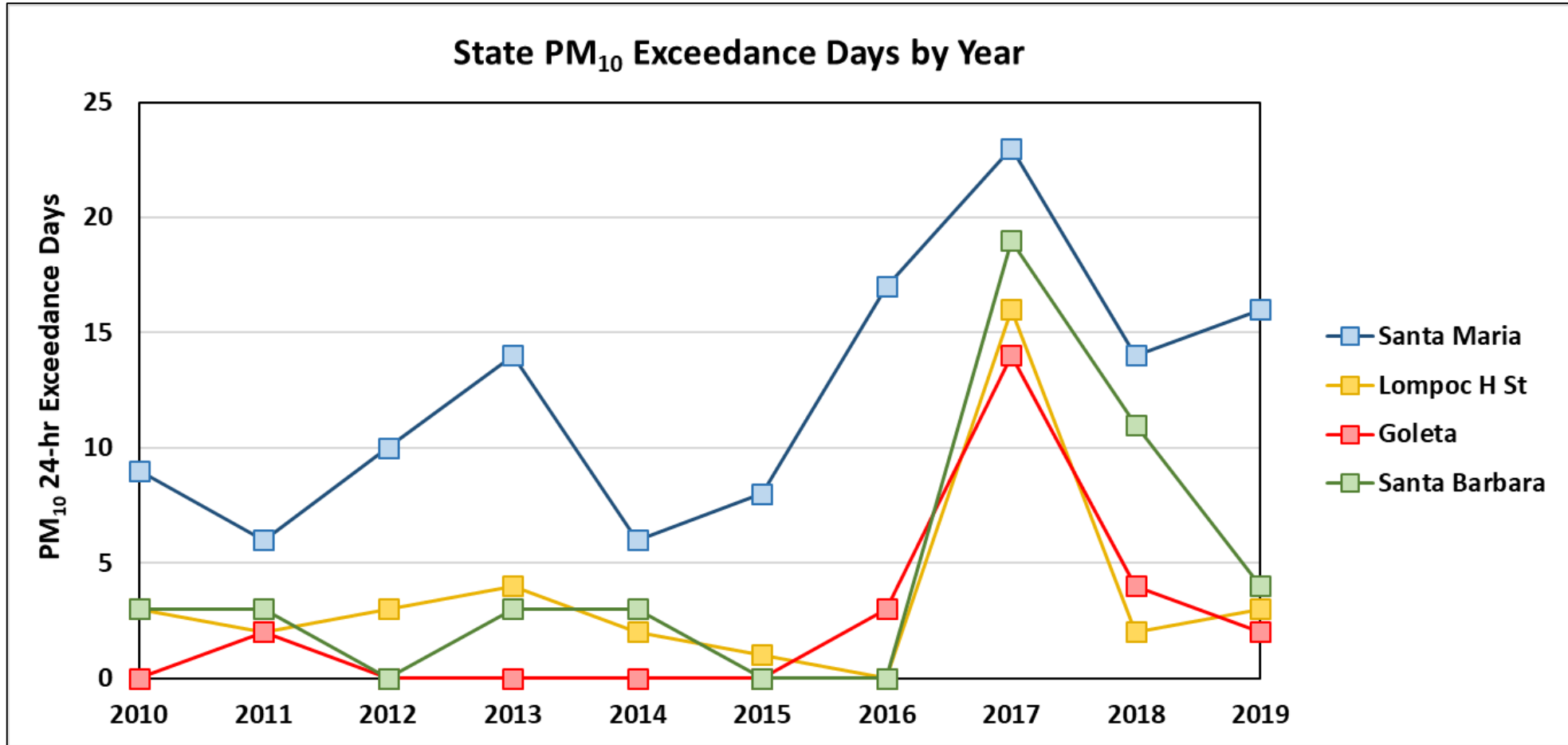
* Santa Ynez has a temporary PM₁₀ station that will transition to PM_{2.5} by the end of the year.



PM MONITORING TRENDS



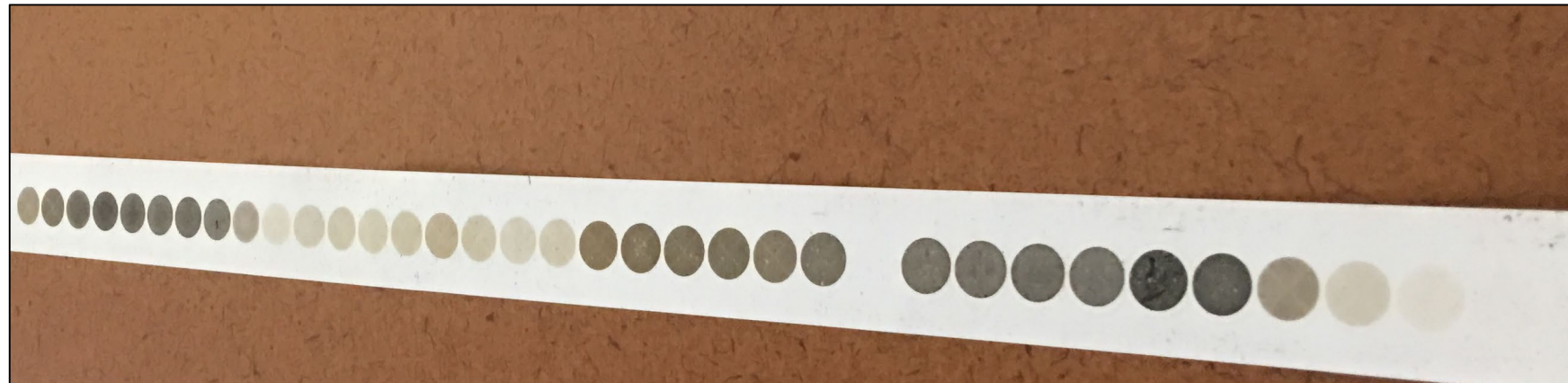
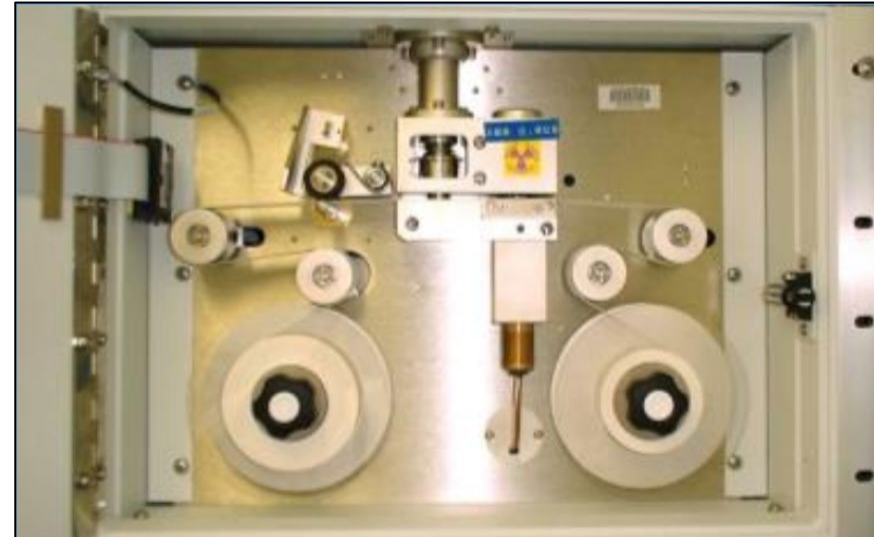
PM MONITORING TRENDS



* Includes exceptional events (such as wildfires)

STATIONARY PM MONITORS

- Beta Attenuation Monitor (BAM)
 - Measures PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$
 - Hourly data reporting
 - Readings displayed on web
 - Equivalent to Federal Reference Method



PORTABLE PM MONITORS

- Environmental Beta Attenuation Monitor (E-BAM)
 - Measures PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$
 - Accurate, portable, rapid deployment
 - Hourly data reporting
 - Readings displayed on web
 - Doesn't meet Federal Reference Methods

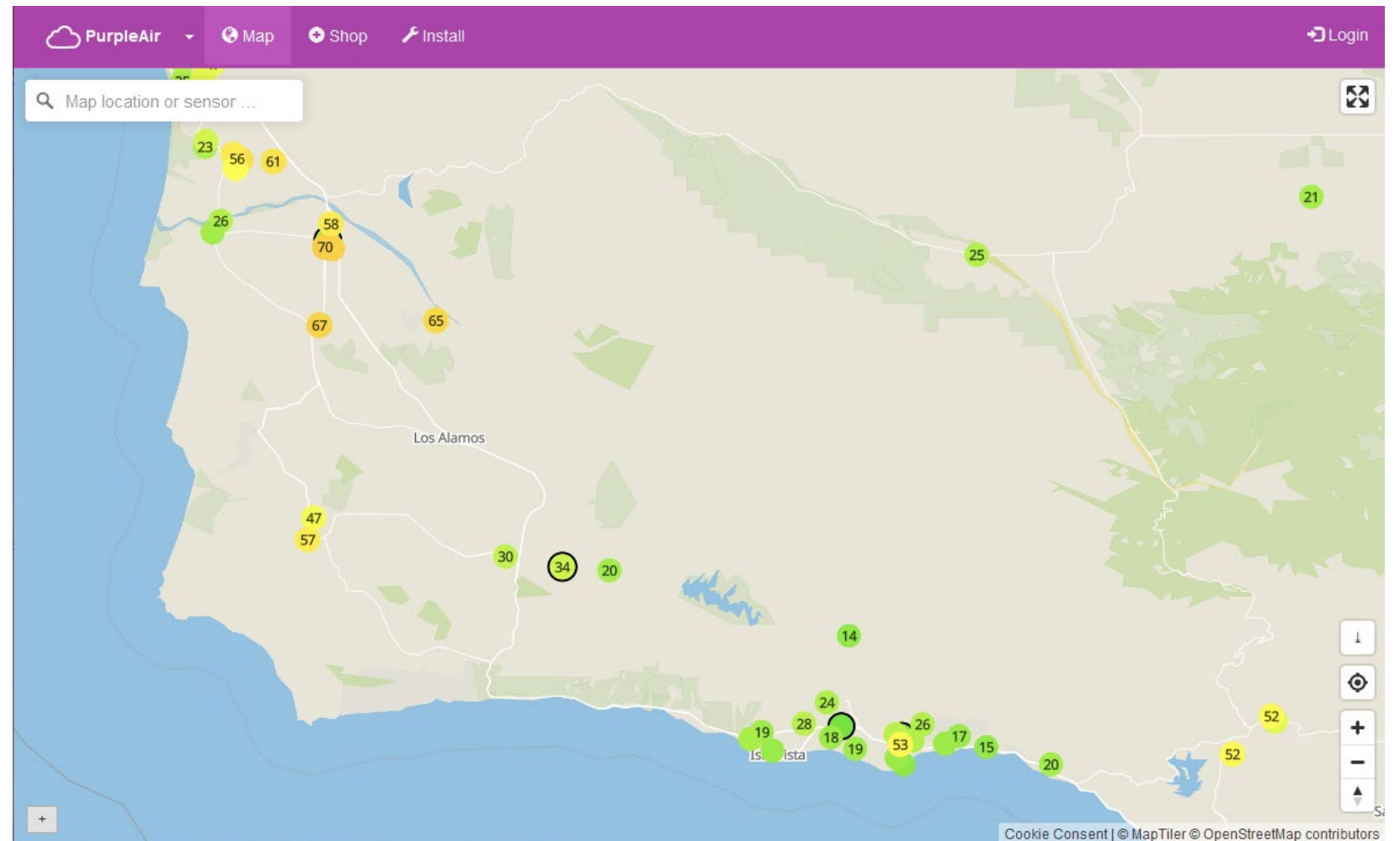


PORTABLE PM MONITORS



LOW-COST PM SENSORS

- Purple Air and Other Sensors:
 - Broad deployment
 - Indicates trends in PM pollution
 - Don't meet Federal Reference Methods
 - EPA evaluating to incorporate on the AirNow website



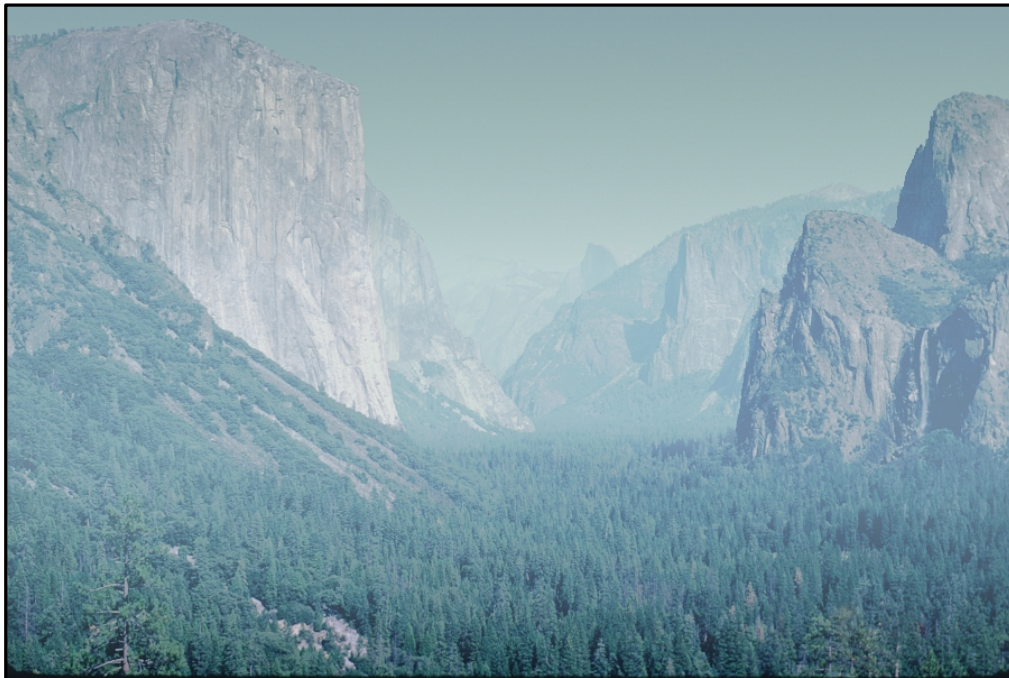
INTERMISSION

1) Question break?

2) Stretch break (3 minutes)

FEDERAL PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

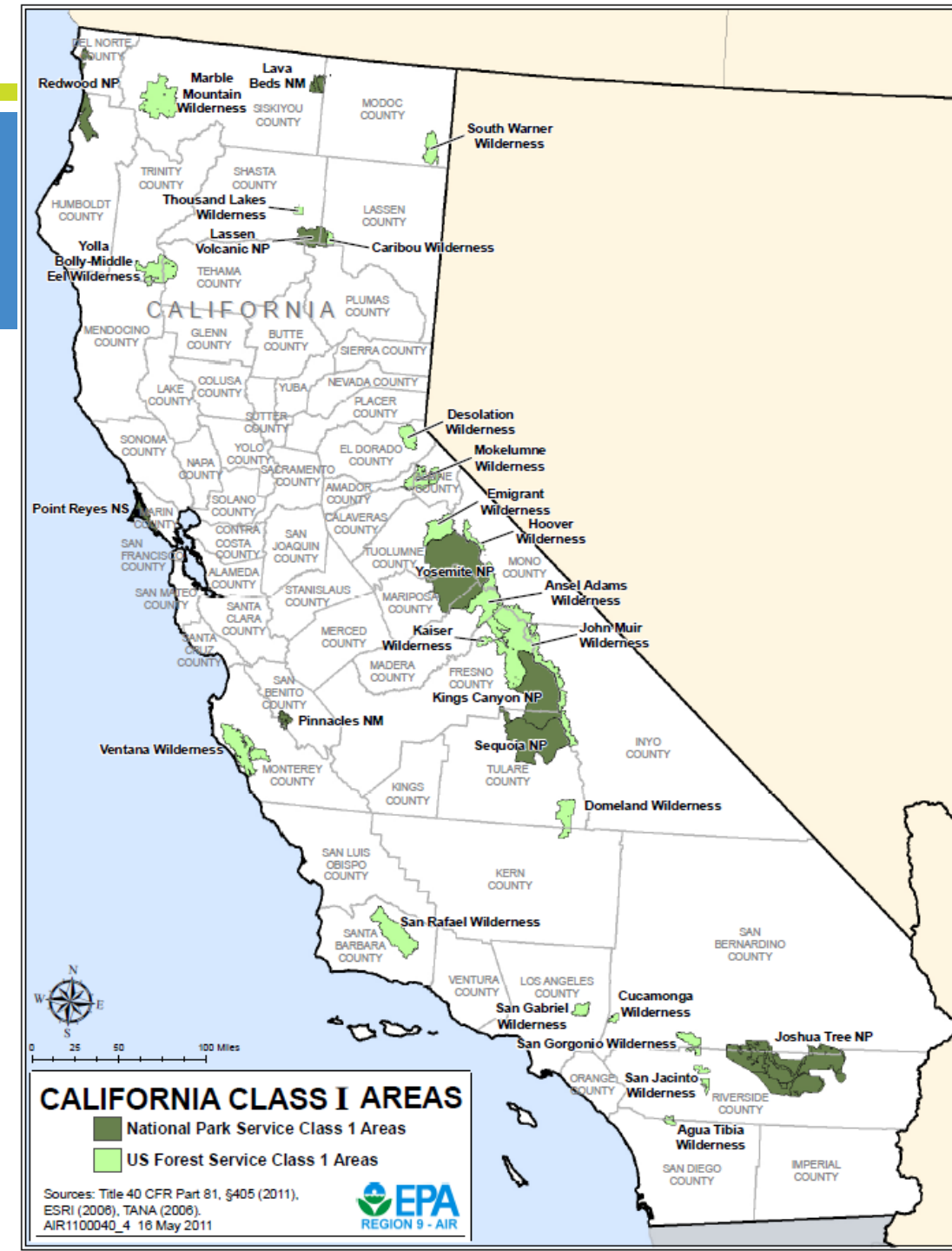
- 1977 Federal Clean Air Act:
 - Regional Haze is the lack of visibility due to air pollution
 - National goal to reduce haze at national parks and wilderness areas (Class I areas)



Yosemite National Park

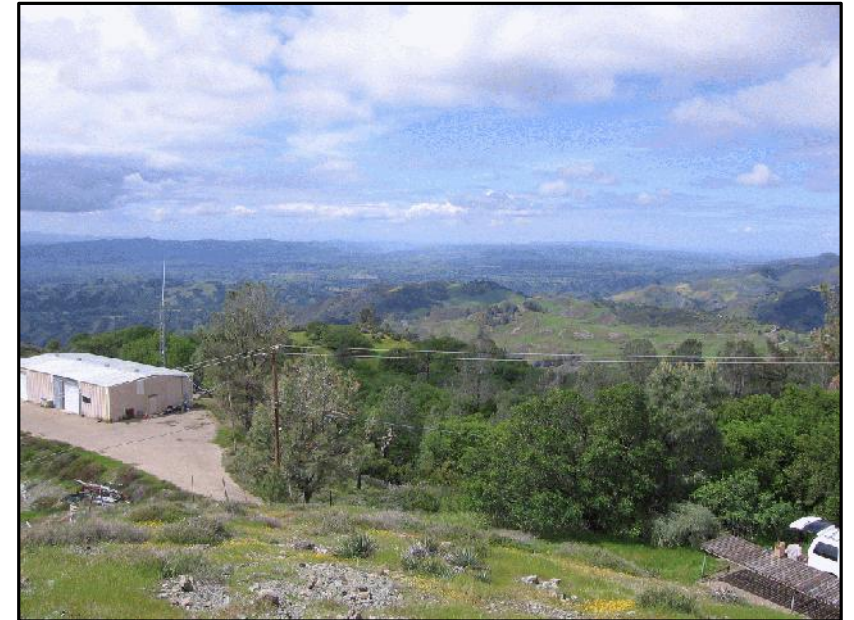
FEDERAL PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

- 1999 Regional Haze rule:
 - States develop plans to improve visibility at Class I areas
 - Goal to attain natural conditions by 2064
- California Regional Plan approved in 2011
 - Progress Report every 5 years
 - Full Plan update every 10 years
- US EPA installed 17 PM monitoring stations near Class I areas in CA



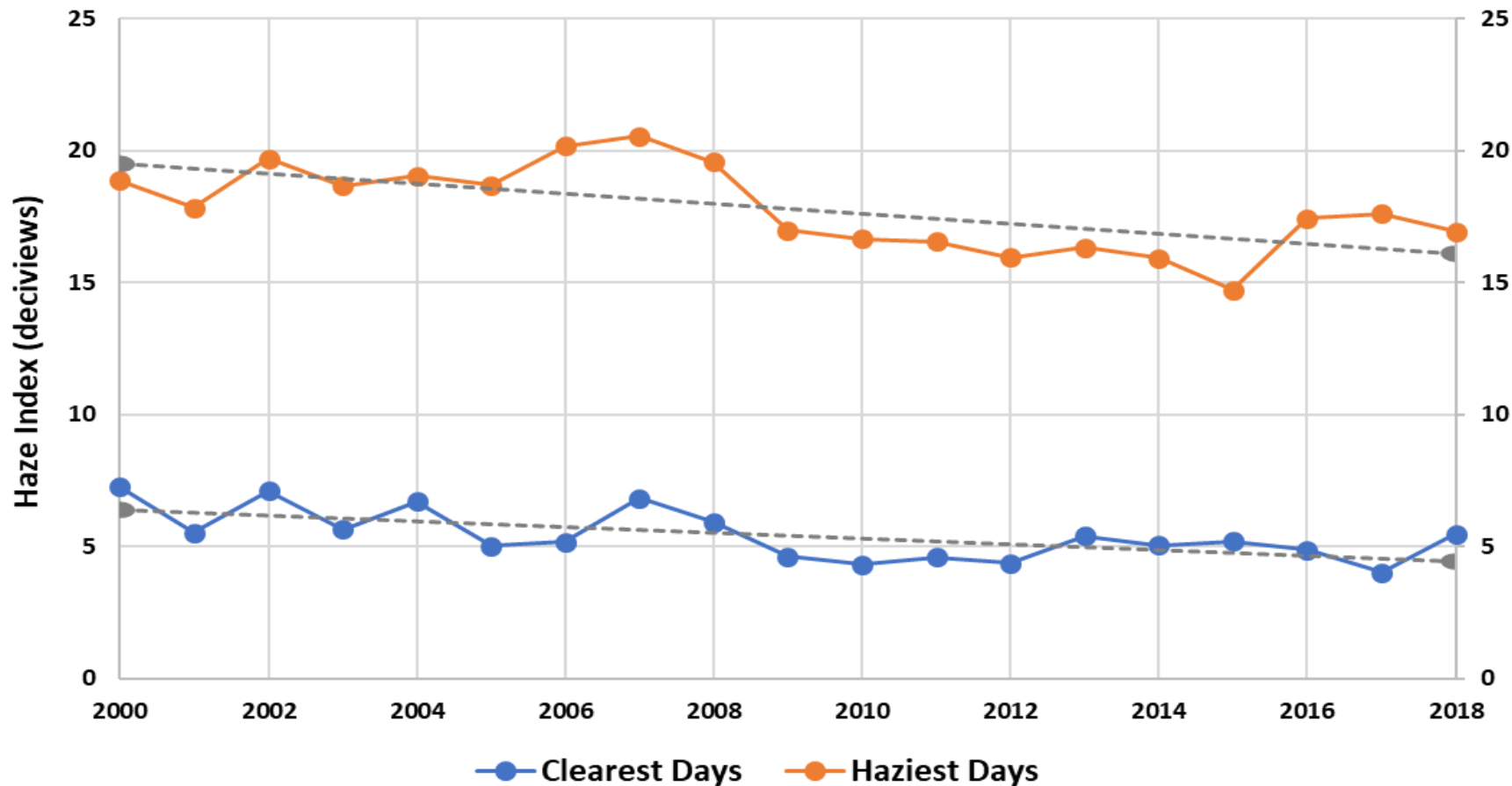
SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

- Located at US Forest Service station, northeast of Santa Ynez at 3,100 ft elevation.
- Monitoring Equipment:
 - PM₁₀ Teflon filter
 - PM_{2.5} Teflon filter
 - PM_{2.5} Nylon filter
 - PM_{2.5} Quartz filter



SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS

Visibility Trends (Years 2000 - 2018)



Haze Index	Visibility
21	31 miles
14	62 miles
7	125 miles
0	250 miles

STATE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

- California Health & Safety Code §40001
 - Air Districts shall adopt rules to attain and maintain the ambient air quality standards.
- Senate Bill 25 (1999): Children's Environmental Health Protection Act
 - CARB, in coordination with OEHHA, to revise the highest priority AAQS to protect children.
 - PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} AAQS updated in 2002.
- Senate Bill 656 (2003)
 - Reduce public exposure to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and help meet the CAAQS/NAAQS.
 - SB 656 rule adoption schedule approved by Board of Directors in 2005.
 - Rule 345 – Control of Fugitive Dust from Construction & Demolition (2010).

STATE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

- Assembly Bill 617 – Community Air Protection (2017)
 - BARCT requirements apply to large industrial sources subject to Cap and Trade.

AB 617 Rule Development Schedule – Adopted December 2018

Rule #	Rule Name	AB 617 Rule Schedule
361	Boilers (Between 2-5 MMBtu/hr)	Amended - June 2019
342	Boilers (5 MMBtu/hr and greater)	Amended - June 2019
363	Particulate Matter (PM) Control Devices	2020
333	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	2021
358	Stationary Gas Turbines	2021
362	Miscellaneous Combustion Sources	2021

RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Draft Rule 363 – PM Control Devices
 - Affects Imerys, a diatomaceous earth processing plant in Lompoc
 - Draft rule will be based on a South Coast AQMD rule (as adopted in 2009) and may require:
 - 1) Lower PM emission limits on large baghouses, and
 - 2) Additional monitors or tests to verify emissions.

Event	Potential Timing
Workshop and/or CAC	Fall 2020
Board of Directors: Rule Consideration	December 2020
Rule Implementation	1-2 years after adoption

CONTACT INFORMATION

Timothy Mitro
Air Quality Engineer

805-961-8883

MitroT@sbcapcd.org



air pollution control district
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY