State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Resolution 89-6

January 12, 1989

WHEREAS, James B. Kendrick, Jr., Ph.D. has served with distinction as Chairman of the Scientific Review Panel on Toxic Air Contaminants from January 1987 through December 1988;

WHEREAS, as University of California Vice President--Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Professor of Plant Pathology, Emeritus, Dr. Kendrick has outstanding technical, scientific, and leadership abilities which he has dedicated to implementing California's toxic air contaminant program and to furthering the Air Resources Board's ("Board") understanding of toxic air contaminants;

WHEREAS, his acknowledged expertise in air pollution research has played an important role in guiding the efforts of the Scientific Review Panel and in advising the Board; and

WHEREAS, his intelligence and his balanced and objective approach to the issues have won for him the respect of his fellow Panel members, the Board, and the public;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Air Resources Board extends its deepest appreciation to Dr. Kendrick and expresses its thanks for his significant contribution to California's progress towards cleaner and healthier air.

Jananne Sharpless, Chairwoman

George F. Bailey, Member

Betty S. Ichikawa

Eugene A. Boston, M.D. Member

John S. Lagarias, Member

John N. Cefalu, Member

Harriett M. Wieder, Member

Roberta H. Hughan, Member

Andrew Wortman, Ph.D., Member

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the amendments to Sections 70100 and 70200, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, and the "Method V" incorporated therein, as set forth in Attachment A hereto.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board directs the Executive Officer to adopt the amendments to Sections 70100 and 70200, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, and the "Method V" incorporated therein, after making them available to the public for a period of 15 days, provided that the Executive Officer shall consider such written comments as may be submitted during this period, shall make modifications as may be appropriate in light of the comments received, and shall present the regulations to the Board for further consideration if he determines that this is warranted.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Resolution 89-7, as adopted by the Air Resources Board.

Cary Allison, Board Secretary

WHEREAS, the Board finds that:

Human observations of visual range provide only approximate particle-visibility linkages thereby limiting the basis for relating visual air quality to controllable pollutant emissions in regulatory programs and posing significant problems for the operation of a statewide visibility monitoring network;

Direct measurements of the aspects of particles such as mass, particle size, particle number, or optical density would create a direct link between visibility degradation and pollutant concentrations and provide a scientific basis for designing emission control programs necessary to achieve compliance with the applicable visibility standard and for operating a statewide monitoring network;

The visibility standard should reflect the critical importance of scattering and absorption of light by visibility reducing particles, and should be stated in terms of the numerical extinction coefficient based on such scattering and absorption;

Specific instrumental monitoring methods are available to measure light scattering, light absorption, and the mass of visibility reducing particles, and it is appropriate to revise the existing standard to incorporate such methods or equivalent methods;

The standard should also be revised to set forth the specific extinction coefficients in terms of total scattering and absorption of light which are approximately equivalent to the visual range measurements in the existing standard, i.e., 0.23 per kilometer due to particles, except in the case of the Lake Tahoe Air Basin, where the extinction coefficient will be 0.07 per kilometer;

The duration of the averaging period for the standard should be 8 hours to accommodate the variability in atmospheric conditions and to reflect the technical efficiency of the instrumental methods; and

The revised standard for visibility reducing particles will have a beneficial effect on air quality and will have no adverse environmental impacts.