

State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Resolution 91-21

April 11, 1991

Agenda Item No: 91-3-1

WHEREAS, Section 40913 of the Health and Safety Code requires each district to achieve and maintain the state ambient air quality standards adopted by the Board pursuant to Section 39606 by the earliest practicable date;

WHEREAS, Section 39611 of the Health and Safety Code requires the Board to report to the Legislature on the prospects for achieving the state ambient air quality standards for suspended particulate matter (PM10), visibility reducing particles (VRP), lead, hydrogen sulfide, and sulfates;

WHEREAS, the Health and Safety Code sets forth a detailed approach for attaining the state standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide, but does not specify a control program for PM10, VRP, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and sulfates;

WHEREAS, the Board staff has prepared a proposed report entitled Prospects for Attaining the State Standards for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and Hydrogen Sulfide (The "Report") which addresses the extent of the nonattainment problem, the significance of natural and wind blown emissions and effectiveness, the availability of control measures to reduce emissions, impediments to development and implementation of an attainment plan, information needed with respect to monitoring and modeling, and the earliest practicable attainment dates for these pollutants;

WHEREAS, the Board has held a duly noticed public meeting to consider approval of the Report, and has heard and considered the comments presented by Board staff and other interested persons and agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds:

- 1) That the PM10 problem is widespread, severe, and diverse.
- 2) That increased priority should be placed on reducing public exposure to unhealthful PM10 levels.
- 3) That where it is necessary to set priorities among control measures, priority should be afforded to early adoption of measures to reduce the most harmful constituents of PM10, i.e., fine particles and toxic particles.

- 4) That the strategy for each PM10 nonattainment area should prevent increased emissions from new and modified sources and should apply best available practices to reduce fugitive dust in or near urban areas.
- 5) That while ozone control strategies have a beneficial impact on PM10 concentrations, an effective PM10 control program must contain additional measures to address the specific nature of the PM10 problem in each area of the state.
- 6) That the districts should pursue all reasonably available and cost-effective controls to reduce direct PM10 and PM10 precursor emissions as expeditiously as practicable.
- 7) That although the state ambient air quality standard for lead has been attained due to measures to eliminate lead from gasoline, localized exposures may still pose significant health risks, and the Board is evaluating the identification and control of lead as a toxic air contaminant.
- 8) That PM10 controls will assist in achieving the state standard for Visibility Reducing Particles.
- 9) That the South Coast Air Basin is the only area in violation of the state sulfate standard, and has undertaken all sufficient measures to achieve that standard by the earliest practicable date.
- 10) That violations of the state standard for hydrogen sulfide are highly localized and result from diverse emission sources.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby approves the report and directs the Executive Officer to forward the report to the Legislature.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board directs the Executive Officer to forward the report to the Districts to assist them in assessing the nature and extent of the PM10 and VRP problems and in identifying and developing additional control measures to reduce public exposure to PM10.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board directs the Executive Officer to monitor and encourage the South Coast Air Quality Management District's efforts to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standard for sulfates.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board directs the Executive Officer to work with the three affected Districts to study the nature of the hydrogen sulfide problem in their jurisdictions and to apply all cost-effective and feasible measures to achieve and maintain the state standard.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board directs the Executive Officer to carry out the following actions to the extent feasible, given available resources: work with all districts where the PM10 standard is exceeded to develop and adopt an active control program to reduce PM10 exposure within each area; establish an episode advisory program for PM10; systematically define and analyze control measures for PM10 and PM10 precursors and their cost-effectiveness; develop a methodology to describe and track public exposure to PM10; assure that emission trading policies account for

differences in health effects of PM10 constituents; establish a coordinated effort to evaluate practices to reduce fugitive dust emissions; quantify, to the extent possible, the effect of open burning, including agricultural burning, on PM10 and visibility problems; expand the information base for PM10 and VRP; and determine the contribution of transport and regional background to PM10 and VRP concentrations.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Resolution 91-21, as adopted by the Air Resources Board.

Patricia Hitchcock for
Judith M. Lounsbury, Board Secretary