

SKY LINES

Monthly Report of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District



An inconvenient reality

OCTOBER 2006



A new particulate matter study is the focus of this month's feature. These excerpts are from the Health & Clean Air newsletter co-edited by Curtis Moore and David Bates, M.D. and partially funded by the California Air Resources Board. For the complete study, visit www.healthandcleanair.org

The study focuses on the impact of PM_{2.5}, tiny pieces of soot, dust, liquids and other matter so small that 30 to 70 could be placed on the width of a human hair. We now know that these are a factor in about 2 percent of the nation's total mortality. The new study, "Spatial Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in Los Angeles," was contributed by Michael Jerrett of the University of California and a team of the field's most highly regarded researchers. They analyzed a sub-group of 22,905 southern Californians drawn from a much larger study of 1.2 million subjects enlisted twenty years ago by the American Cancer Society (ACS). The subjects were enrolled in the study in 1982, and between then and 2000, there were 5,856 deaths. Jerrett compared each death with estimated long-term PM_{2.5} concentrations at the location of each person in the cohort, or study group – this is probably the most finely tuned, highly resolved

study ever conducted – and found that particle toxicity had previously been vastly underestimated: the death rates he found were at least two to three times larger than in previous studies using the ACS group. As with all such studies, Jerrett's findings must be replicated, which can be done in other large cities with sufficient data such as New York City and Boston. At the very least, however, Jerrett's findings are a persuasive, additional confirmation of the toxicity of fine particles, one that is consistent with other long term studies, as well as the short term analyses, laboratory work, and a raft of toxicological evidence in human and other subjects. Taken together, these paint a coherent picture of a major threat to public health, one that starts at birth – or perhaps before it – and continues throughout life. Jerrett's findings do not change the total number of deaths attributable to fine particles. They do,

however, show that people living in polluted neighborhoods are at much greater risk than previously believed. Because the analysis is so finely tuned – it examines mortality reduced to a 25 meter grid, which is very nearly a review of each individual death – and because of its coherence with the many other population, laboratory and toxicological studies, it effectively ends debate as to

(continued on page 3)



Try biking this fall.



APCD Calendar

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

November 14, 2006

Board Chambers
Administration Building
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura

APCD ADVISORY COMMITTEE

October 3, 2006, 7:30 p.m.
Large Conference Room
669 County Square Drive
Ventura

CLEAN AIR FUND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Third Tuesday, 4:30 p.m.
Large Conference Room
669 County Square Drive
Ventura

APCD HEARING BOARD

Mondays, 5:30 p.m., as needed.
Board Chambers
Administration Building
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura

EPA SATELLITE TRAINING PROGRAMS

No Scheduled Broadcasts For October.

Private sector employees wishing to take these courses may do so for a fee, unless specified otherwise. For further information and to apply, call Suzanne Taylor at 805/645-1453.

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST BASINWIDE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COUNCIL

October 11, 2006
Santa Barbara APCD
260 North San Antonio Road
Santa Barbara

For more information, call Mike Villegas at 805/645-1440.

APCD RULE WORKSHOPS

See Rule Update section.



AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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SKYLINES

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Whether deaths are merely associated with fine particles or literally caused by them.

This larger ACS group has been examined before, once in 1995 and again in 2002, to determine whether rates of death and illness were linked to concentrations of fine particles by comparing metropolitan areas to one another. . . Those who lived in cities with higher particle pollution died at higher rates from total, or “all cause” mortality, lung cancer and cardiopulmonary disease. In the 1995 study, scientists were confident that the increases in deaths were not attributable to tobacco smoking, but they were unable to completely rule out “other unmeasured correlates of pollution.”

Kriging

Jerrett built on this work, but refined it. First, Jerrett adapted a technique from the field of geostatistics to air pollution research. Called “kriging,” it is a way of using data from monitors to estimate pollution concentrations even at sites where there are no monitors.

Jerrett's work, in the view of some, revolutionizes the field of research on the death and illness caused by fine particles

Second, Jerrett took into account 44 other “confounders,” or potential causes of death and illness, such as tobacco smoking and diet. Industry critics have claimed since studies linking air pollution to death and illness first began 36 years ago, that factors such as these, not air pollution, might be responsible for deaths and illnesses.

Third, Jerrett compared fine particle levels and rates of death between neighborhoods in a single metropolitan area, rather than between cities. By doing this, he was able to much more precisely

determine air pollution levels.

That Jerrett established a link between higher levels of particles and increased rates of death from lung cancer and, especially in diabetics, heart attack, as well as a number of other causes, is unsurprising. Several other analyses had done the same. Truly remarkable, however, was that Jerrett's analyses showed particles to be two to three times more toxic than previous analyses. Indeed, had Jerrett not found such increased toxicity, his results would have been viewed with some suspicion, because as exposure precision increases, so, too, should the connection between cause and effect.

Because of the carefulness of his study, its elimination of confounders and the precision with which both health damage and fine particle levels were measured, Jerrett's work, in the view of some, revolutionizes the field of research on the death and illness caused by fine particles.



WEIRD AIR SCIENCE

Ice core research is featured in the EPA-funded new District movie, *Air – the search for one clean breath*, scheduled for release in 2007.

Who would have guessed that tiny air bubbles can tell such a large story. According to atmospheric science, our knowledge of long-term human effects on greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere comes from air trapped in ice cores taken from polar ice sheets. These ice core samples allow researchers to place modern changes in the context of natural variations over hundreds of thousands of years. In a study by the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica, it reports that there is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today than at any point during the past 650,000 years. According to researcher Edward Brook of Oregon State University, the remarkable research promises to spur “dramatically improved understanding” of climate change. (*Science*, November 25, 2005)

AirLines

Clean air goes to Simi seniors. The 1st



Annual 50+ Simi Community Games will be held **October 12-15** at various locations in Simi Valley. The games are free and open to all participants over the age of 50. The District is proud to be a co-sponsor of the games and will distribute Air Bags, full of information on air quality – and an APCD bobblehead pen – to participants. For more info on the event, call **Colleen Janssen** at **584-4453**.

Curves

The District's summer advertising "**Places in the Heart**" public awareness campaign with Curves took on a new dimension when the Spanish radio station, Radio LAZAR, KLJR, did van hits at local Curves. On September 5, the LAZAR van visited the Curves in Oxnard on Rose Avenue, and on September 9 it went to the Santa Paula Curves. APCD public information division

staff provided over 200 Spanish versions of the **7 Days to Cleaner Air** brochure to the station to distribute at each location.

News from the California Air Resources Board.

On July 20, the ARB approved over \$5 million in funding for air pollution research. Projects of note include:

- Defining the relationship between air pollution and premature death due to particulate matter. (*see feature article*)
- Determining the nature & magnitude of emissions from offshore shipping emissions. Ocean-going ships contribute to poor Southern California air quality, but there is a lack of information on the amount of emissions and how far the pollution travels.
- Quantifying engine lube oil's contribution to mobile source particulate matter emissions. Lube oil emissions may be the biggest contributor to overall motor vehicle PM emissions, and its reformulation may be a solution.

Funding also covers a variety of studies to address climate change emissions, including work to quantify HFC-134a refrigerant emissions from motor vehicle air conditioning systems, non-professional service and repair of those systems, auto dismantling and recycling, and non-light duty vehicles.

And there's more.

On July 24, the ARB announces that proposals have been selected to establish three new California Hydrogen Highway fueling stations. The demonstration stations, the first to be co-funded by California, will help build hydrogen infrastructure. These environmental criteria include a 30 percent reduction in greenhouse gases and 20 percent use of renewable energy to produce and distribute the hydrogen. The California State University, Los Angeles; Pacific Gas & Electric in San Carlos; and, San Diego City Schools submitted the successful proposals in a competitive bidding process. For more information visit www.arb.ca.gov/newsrel



Enforcement Update

Enforcement Activities August 2006					
Inspections	Month	F/Y	Violations	Month	F/Y
Permit/Other Inspections	204	435	Notices of Violation Issued	19	39
Complaints Received and Investigated	31	53	Cases Settled after Office Conference	19	55
Breakdowns Received and Investigated	8	29			
Asbestos Inspections	9	12			
			Settlement/Fines	27,050	80,780

Sources Operating Under Variance August 2006					
No.	Facility/Location	Source	Rule	End Date	Status
786	City of Simi Valley	Engine	29.C	12/01/06	On Schedule
787	County of Ventura	Engine	29.C	12/01/06	On Schedule

Sources Operating Under Stipulated Conditional Order of Abatement August 2006					
No.	Facility/Location	Source	Rule	End Date	Status
775	City of Thousand Oaks	Boilers	26.2 – BACT 74.14.1	01/31/07	On Schedule
777	Republic Fastener Manufacturing	Coating Operation	29.C 74.13, Section B.1	08/01/2006	
782	United Water Conservation District	Engines	26.2 – BACT 74.9	07/01/08	On Schedule

**Notices of Violation Issued
August 2006**

NOV No.	Facility	City	Violation
020622	Safe Haven Products Inc.	Simi Valley	Operating Without A Permit - Graphic Arts
021158	Thousand Oaks Surgical Hospital	Thousand Oaks	Failure To Meet Boiler Emission - Boiler
021279	Burger King #6193	Thousand Oaks	Operation without a permit-Charbroiler
021280	Burger King-Janss Mall	Thousand Oaks	Operating Without A Permit - Charbroiler
021281	Burger King Thousand Oaks	Thousand Oaks	Operating Without A Permit - Charbroiler
021282	Precision Auto Body	Thousand Oaks	Inadequate Storage Of ROC - Open Containers
021374	La Conchita Oil & Gas Plant	Ventura	Improper Storage Of Crude Oil - Pit
021375	Rincon Island Ltd. Partnership	Ventura	Improper Vapor Recovery System - Vapor Recovery System
021376	Parker Advanced Filtration Division	Oxnard	Permit Condition Not Met - Source Test For Scrubber
021377	AA Printing	Newbury Park	Permit Condition Not Met - Recordkeeping
021431	ConocoPhillips Co. #255523	Ventura	V.R. Testing Failure - Static Testing
021468	Camarillo Car Wash & Quicklube	Camarillo	Failure To Test By Anniversary Date - PHI/II Testing
021469	Sir Speedy Printing, #310	Camarillo	Operating Without A Permit - Graphic Arts
021470	Burger King #4383	Camarillo	Operating without a permit-Charbroiler
021570	Pacific Recovery Corporation-Oxnard	Oxnard	Permit Condition Not Met - Condensate Concentration Limit
021607	SLS & N	Monrovia	Operating Without A Permit - Portable Sand & Gravel
021608	Burger King #4125	Oxnard	Operating Without A Permit-Charbroiler
021609	Burger King #4518	Oxnard	Oerating without a permit-Charbroiler
021653	Berco Oil Company, LLC	Piru	Improper Vapor Recovery System - Vapor Recovery System



Engineering Update

Permit Activities August 2006			
Authorities to Construct	Month	Permits to Operate	Month
Permits Requested	4	Permits Requested	24
Permits Issued	2	Permits Issued	11
Applications Under Review	30	Applications Under Review	84
Sources Holding Permits	57	Sources Holding Permits	1404
Average Turnaround Time	7.6 Weeks	Average Turnaround Time	8.5 Weeks

Authority to Construct Applications Received August 2006			
Permit	Facility	City	Project Description
00396-280	Berry Petroleum Company	Oxnard	Heater Treater Modifications
00997-320	Naval Base Ventura County	Point Mugu	Replacement Emergency Engine - Building 531
07246-190	Special Devices Inc.	Moorpark	Install Additional Drying Ovens
07880-100	212 Body and Restoration	Ojai	Motor Vehicle Coating Operation

Authorities to Construct Issued August 2006			
Permit	Facility	City	Project Description
00030-180	CEMEX Construction Materials	Moorpark	Modify Aggregate Processing Plant
00165-170	Simi Valley Water Quality Plant	Simi Valley	Replace Boilers

Permit to Operate Applications Received August 2006			
Permit	Facility	City	Project Description
00036-221	Pacific Custom Materials, Inc.	Frazier Park	Modify CAM Parameters - Baghouse
00041-969	Aera Energy LLC	Ventura	Equipment List Modifications
00041-971	Aera Energy LLC	Ventura	Rule 74.16 Exemption - Revised
01113-111	Designworks/USA	Newbury Park	Increase Material Consumption Limits
01300-151	PAC Foundries	Port Hueneme	Existing Metal Melting Furnace
01401-151	City of Simi Valley Public Ser	Ventura County	Modify Engine Operating Hours
04139-101	Dryclean Safari	Oxnard	New Petroleum Dry Cleaning Machine
07324-141	Parker Advanced Filtration Division	Oxnard	Replace Membrane Coating Machine
07324-191	Parker Advanced Filtration Division	Oxnard	Increase Alcohol Usage - Bubble Testing
07528-111	CSU - Channel Islands	Camarillo	New Emergency Engine - Library
07720-121	Civic Arts Plaza	Thousand Oaks	Retrofit Bryan Boilers
07731-101	Paseo Camarillo Remediation	Camarillo	Vapor Extraction System - Perchloroethylene
07869-101	Blending Station #3	Oxnard	New Emergency Engine
07870-101	California Spine Institute	Thousand Oaks	Existing Emergency Engine - Rule 23.D.7
07871-101	John M. Phillips Oilfield Equipment	Ventura County	Portable OCS Engine
07872-101	Burger King #4518	Oxnard	Existing Conveyorized Charbroiler
07873-101	Burger King #4125	Oxnard	Existing Conveyorized Charbroiler
07874-101	Burger King #6439	Oxnard	Existing Conveyorized Charbroiler
07875-101	Burger King #4383	Camarillo	Existing ConveyORIZED Charbroiler
07876-101	Burger King #1783	Simi Valley	Existing Conveyorized Charbroiler
07877-101	Burger King #5454	Simi Valley	Existing Conveyorized Charbroiler
07878-101	Burger King #6193	Thousand Oaks	Existing Conveyorized Charbroiler
07879-101	SafeHaven Products Inc.	Simi Valley	Existing Silk Screen Printing
07881-101	Simi Surgery Center Inc.	Simi Valley	Emergency Engine

Permits to Operate Issued August 2006			
Permit	Facility	City	Project Description
00520-T02	SolarWorld Industries America LP	Camarillo	Transfer of Ownership - SW
01006-321	Naval Base Ventura County	Port Hueneme	Operate New Emergency Engine - B225
01043-131	Oxnard College	Oxnard	New Emergency Engine
01078-181	Baxter BioScience	Thousand Oaks	Modify Boiler - Increase Gas Consumption
01311-171	Technicolor Home Entertainment	Camarillo	Existing Emergency Engines - Rule 23.D.7
04102-111	Clubhouse Cleaners	Westlake Village	Replace Dry Cleaning Machine
04120-121	Liberty Cleaners	Simi Valley	Replace Machine - Petroleum
07324-T01	Parker Advanced Filtration Division	Oxnard	Transfer of Ownership - Parker
07775-101	Simi Valley Town Center	Simi Valley	New Emergency Engine
07778-101	Brazuka Coffee	Ventura	New Coffee Roaster
07866-101	Grand Vista Hotel	Simi Valley	Existing Emergency Engine - Rule 23.D.7

ERC Balances by Company (Units – Tons per Year) As of September 7, 2006					
Company Name	ROC	NOx	PM ₁₀	SOx	Limitation
Aera Energy LLC	0.02	0.49	0.45	0.04	No
Aera Energy LLC	250.59	11.41	1.24	0.40	Yes
Amgen, Inc.	0.00	5.28	0.00	0.00	No
Amgen, Inc.	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.01	Yes
Berry Petroleum Company	6.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Chevron Environmental Management	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
ChevronTexaco	0.44	1.67	0.09	0.03	No
ChevronTexaco	118.58	0.28	0.17	0.34	Yes
Compositair	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	No
Cook Composites & Polymers Co.	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources	0.12	0.00	0.18	0.02	Yes
Equilon California Pipeline Co. LLC	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
GF Health Products, Inc.	0.54	0.51	0.03	0.01	Yes
Gilroy Foods, Inc.	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00	Yes
Haas Automation	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	Yes
Halaco Engineering Company	0.64	0.00	3.44	0.02	Yes
Hanson Aggregates	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	Yes
Hunter Resources Development	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	No
KTI Engineers & Constructors	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	Yes
Mirada Petroleum, Inc.	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Naval Base Ventura County	4.65	0.14	3.90	0.04	No
Naval Base Ventura County	0.38	6.52	0.45	0.54	Yes
Nestle Food Company	0.11	1.54	0.12	0.02	Yes
Northrop Grumman Corporation	9.48	0.01	0.01	0.01	Yes
Occidental Chemical Corporation	0.07	3.79	1.33	0.02	Yes
Oryx Energy Company	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Oxnard Lemon Company	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	Yes
Pacific Custom Materials, Inc.	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	No
Pacific Operators Offshore LLC	0.30	1.77	0.09	0.02	No
Parker Advanced Filtration	7.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Procter & Gamble Paper Products	45.84	22.17	19.71	0.00	No
PTI Technologies, Inc.	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
PTI Technologies Inc.	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	No
Reliant Energy Mandalay, Inc.	0.27	0.47	0.76	0.01	Yes
Royal Coatings	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Santa Fe Energy Operating Partners	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Santa Fe Minerals, Inc.	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Seneca Resources Corporation	2.57	0.02	0.00	0.00	No
Seneca Resources Corporation	0.35	0.14	0.00	0.00	Yes

ERC Balances by Company (Units – Tons per Year) As of September 7, 2006					
Company Name	ROC	NOx	PM ₁₀	SOx	Limitation
Shell California Pipeline Co.	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Shell Solar Industries LP	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Shell Solar Industries LP	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Southern California Edison Co.	49.21	107.68	0.22	0.16	No
St. John's Regional Medical Center	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	No
Sully Miller Contracting Co.	0.36	1.51	3.33	0.02	Yes
Technicolor Home Entertainment	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
TEG Oil & Gas USA, Inc.	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Tenby, Inc.	43.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
The Boeing Company	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.00	No
The Boeing Company	0.24	2.44	0.61	0.57	Yes
The Termo Company	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Unocal	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Vaquero Energy	0.54	0.79	0.00	0.00	No
Venoco, Inc.	0.01	2.50	0.05	0.00	No
Venoco, Inc.	16.91	5.76	0.79	0.14	Yes
Ventura County APCD Board	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Vintage Production California LLC	0.44	4.02	0.14	0.01	No
Vintage Production California LLC	3.21	95.62	0.65	0.07	Yes
Waste Management Energy Solutions	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	No

Each balance above represents one or more ERC Certificates. If there is a “Limitation” on a balance, no reactive organic compound or nitrogen oxide emission reduction credits in that balance may be used for emission offsets at a stationary source that has permitted emissions greater than 25 tons per year of that pollutant. (See Rule 26.4.D.3 for details).

A more detailed report is available on the forms page (under Permits-ERC Report) on the District website (www.vcapcd.org). If you have any questions, please contact Kerby E. Zozula of the Engineering Division at 805/645-1421.



Rule Development Update

Visit www.vcapcd.org/rules_division.htm

Air Pollution Control Board

Agricultural Source Permitting (Rule 23, Exemptions From Permit - Revised): On September 12, 2006, at 11:00 a.m., the Board will conduct a public hearing to consider adoption of proposed amendments to Rule 23. California Health and Safety Code Section 42310(e) historically prohibited any air district from requiring a permit to operate for equipment used in agricultural operations. On September 22, 2003, California Senate Bill 700 (SB 700) amended state law by removing section 42310(e) from the Health and Safety Code and adding new requirements for agricultural sources of air pollution. Air districts must now require permits for large confined animal facilities and agricultural sources of air pollution that have actual emissions more than one-half of any federal major source emissions threshold for any regulated air pollutant excluding fugitive dust.

To comply with SB 700, APCD staff is proposing that the following sources would be required to obtain permits from the District:

- Large confined animal facilities (see definition in staff report)
- Agricultural sources that emit more than 50 percent of the major source threshold of any of the following regulated air pollutants: oxides of nitrogen (NOx), reactive organic compounds (ROC), sulfur oxides (SOx), carbon monoxide (CO), or particulate matter (PM10) excluding fugitive dust.

Ventura County currently has no large confined animal facilities. Under staff's proposal, any new large confined animal facility to be located in Ventura County would be required to first obtain a permit from the District and control its air pollution.

Staff has determined the most likely agricultural scenario for exceeding 50 percent of a major source threshold is a group of diesel-engine powered water pumps located on contiguous properties under common control. To exceed 50 percent of a 50 ton per year NOx threshold, such a group of diesel engines would need to be older, uncontrolled engines that cumulatively burn more than 75,000 gallons of diesel fuel per year. This amount of energy would pump about 850 acre-feet

of water. Staff has not identified any agricultural source of air pollution that meets or exceeds these criteria at this time. For additional information contact **Chris Frank** at **805/645-1409** or chrisf@vcapcd.org.

Part 70 Permits and Federally Enforceable Limits on Potential to Emit [Rule 33 and Rule 76 - Revised]: On September 12, 2006, at 11:00 a.m., the Board will conduct a public hearing to consider adoption of proposed amendments to Rules 33 and 76. Title V of the federal Clean Air Act requires state and local air agencies to develop and implement federal operating permitting programs for "major sources" of air pollution. Rules 33 and 76 are components of the Ventura County APCD's federal operating permits program. "Major sources" include sources that have a "potential to emit" 10 tons per year of any EPA hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, and sources that have a "potential to emit" 100 tons per year of any other regulated pollutant. A "source" includes all equipment and processes located in a contiguous area under common control. "Potential to emit" assumes continuous uncontrolled operation at maximum capacity, unless federally enforceable permit conditions specify limits on hours of operation, maximum operating capacity, and/or emission controls.

For federal ozone nonattainment areas, the generic 100 ton-per-year major source threshold for emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and reactive organic compounds (ROC) is replaced with the following thresholds:

Ozone Nonattainment Classification	Tons per Year ROC or NOx
Marginal and Moderate	100
Serious	50
Severe	25
Extreme	10

Because Ventura County was classified as a Severe nonattainment area for ozone when Rules 33 & 76 were adopted, the rules were crafted to apply to sources with a potential to emit 25 tons per year of ROC or NOx. Effective June 15, 2004, EPA classified Ventura County to be a Moderate nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone

standard. However, the 1-hour ozone standard was not rescinded until June 30, 2005, so therefore District was also classified as a Severe nonattainment area for the 1 hour standard until June 30, 2005. Because state law requires local Title V rules to be the same stringency as federal requirements, staff is proposing to amend the District's Title V-related rules to be consistent with the District's new non-attainment classification. Once the amendment is approved by EPA, some sources may no longer be considered federal major sources and may revert to state and local air quality permitting requirements. For additional information contact **Chris Frank** at **805/645-1409** or chrisf@vcapcd.org.

Recent Board Actions

Wood Products Coatings (Rule 74.30 - Revised): On June 27, 2006, the Air Pollution Control Board adopted amendments to Rule 74.30. The amendments include a reduction in the reactive organic compound (ROC) content limits for surface preparation and cleanup solvents used in commercial wood products manufacturing; a limit of 25 grams of ROC per liter of solvent was adopted for both uses. The new limits go into effect on September 25, 2006, and are equal to those included in South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1171, *Solvent Cleaning Operations*. For additional information, contact **Don Price** at **805/645-1407** or don@vcapcd.org.

New Source Review - Federal Major Modifications (Rule 26.12 - New): On June 27, 2006, the Air Pollution Control Board adopted new Rule 26.12. The rule incorporates federal New Source Review (NSR) Reform requirements into District rules, as required by amendments to the federal Clean Air Act promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency on December 31, 2002. The amendments revised NSR requirements for major source modifications and added other provisions. The revised rule complies with California Senate Bill 288 (Protect California Air Act), which specifies that "No air quality management district or air pollution control district may amend or revise its New Source Review rules or regulations to be less stringent than those that existed on December 30, 2002." Rule 26.12 maintains the stringency of the District's existing NSR program while complying with federal mandates. For additional information, contact **Don Price** at **805/645-1407** or don@vcapcd.org.

Permit Fees (Rule 42 - Revised): On April 11, 2006, the Air Pollution Control Board adopted amended Rule 42. The revisions increase permit renewal fee rates by 10 percent, effective July 1,

2006. For most permit holders, fees were increased by \$38.00 per year. Larger facilities with higher permitted emissions are subject to a larger (10 percent) permit renewal fee increase. District operations are funded by state and federal grants, automobile registration fees, and fees charged to sources of air pollution. The APCD receives no property tax revenue or general fund revenue. The fee increase is necessary to offset rising expenses and to maintain APCD reserve funds at a more secure level of "four to six months of operating expenses." For additional information contact **Chris Frank** at **805/645-1409** or chrisf@vcapcd.org or **Christine White** at **805/645-1420**.

New Source Review (Rules 26, 26.1, 26.2, 26.3, 26.4, 26.5, 26.6, 11, 29 and 112 - Revised): On March 14, 2006, the Air Pollution Control Board adopted revisions to several New Source Review rules and three related rules. The adoption deleted informational tracking requirement for the community bank balance and emission increases from small sources. Maintenance of the essential public service account for applicable sources of NOx and ROC over 5 tons per year (tpy) and no more than 25 tpy will continue.

Other changes include deletion of an exemption from offset requirements for gasoline dispensing facilities with ROC emissions over 5 tpy. Rule 29 was revised to eliminate the special permitted emission calculation procedures for gasoline dispensing and dry cleaning facilities. Included are new provisions to allow gasoline dispensing facilities and dry cleaners to establish a baseline ROC emission rate. After adoption, gasoline dispensing facilities and dry cleaners will be treated like all other stationary sources with regard to emission increases and offsets. For additional information, contact **Don Price** at **805/645-1407** or don@vcapcd.org.

Advisory Committee

New Source Review – Definitions; Biosolids Processing Facilities (Rule 26.1 – Revised.): On October 3, 2006, at 7:30 p.m., the APCD Advisory Committee will consider proposed revisions to Rule 26.1. The proposal adds "publicly owned biosolids processing facility" to the definition of "essential public service" (EPS). Biosolids processing is related to sewage treatment, which is already considered an essential public service. Although related, biosolids processing may not occur at a sewage treatment facility. Therefore, the above addition to Rule 26.1 is proposed. Note that, as stated in Rule 26.2, Subsection B.3, EPS facilities are eligible to obtain emission offsets from the EPS bank. For any EPS project, offsets of up to 25 tons

per year for both Oxides of Nitrogen and Reactive Organic Compounds are available.

The 802,400 residents of Ventura County currently produce approximately 7,000 tons of biosolids every month. Historically, most of this material has been trucked to Kern County for land application and composting. A voter initiative in Kern County to prohibit importation of biosolids was approved in the June, 2006, election. As a result, it is possible that the construction of one or more biosolids processing facilities in Ventura County will be required.

In addition to the above, definitions for "biosolids" and "biosolids processing facility" are proposed. For additional information, contact **Don Price** at **805/645-1407** or don@vcapcd.org.

Public Workshop

Soil Decontamination Operations (Rule 74.29 – Revised.): On October 24, 2006, at 2:00 p.m., the District will conduct public workshop on proposed revisions to Rule 74.29. The proposal will expand the rule to include requirements for the excavation, transportation, and handling of active and inactive soil. The revisions are required because, under the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 40914(b)(2), staff is required to demonstrate that the District's plan to attain the California ambient ozone standard provides for expeditious implementation of "every feasible measure" to reduce ozone precursor emissions (including ROC). In addition, staff proposes to improve the rule by clarifying language and adding definitions where necessary.

A draft rule and draft staff report appears on the District website. For additional information, contact **Don Price** at **805/645-1407** or don@vcapcd.org.

Public Consultation Meeting

New Air Quality Regulation to Limit Visible Emissions of Airborne Particulate Matter (Dust): On March 1, 2006, APCD staff held a public workshop to receive public input on how best to regulate visible dust emissions. Ventura County does not meet California's health-based air quality standards for airborne particulate matter (PM). On June 28, 2005, the Ventura County Air Pollution Control Board adopted a plan to reduce PM emissions, as mandated by State law (SB656). As a first step towards implementing this mandated program, staff is proposing to develop new standards for visible fugitive dust emissions. Under the regulation contemplated by staff, the responsible person for any operation that causes or

allows any visible dust emissions to escape beyond the property line would be in violation and subject to fines and penalties. Additionally, any fugitive dust emissions that exceed 20% opacity at the point of generation would also be a violation subject to fines and penalties. Violations can be avoided by implementing dust control practices. The following types of operations would most likely be affected by the regulation:

- Construction, Earthmoving, and Demolition Operations
- Bulk Material Handling and Storage Operations
- Off-field Agricultural Operations (parking areas, haul roads)
- Paved and Unpaved Roads
- Unpaved Parking Lots and Staging Areas
- Weed Abatement Operations

On-field agricultural operations would be exempt. If you have a comment on what should or should not be included in a new regulation limiting visible particulate matter emissions, please contact Chris Frank as noted below. Once a proposed regulation is drafted, a public workshop will be scheduled. A staff report is available on the District's website at vcapcd.org/rules_division.htm. For additional information and to be included on future mailing lists contact **Chris Frank** at **805/645-1409** or chrisf@vcapcd.org.

Compliance Dates

☒ **September 25, 2006**

Wood Products Coatings (Rule 74.30): All reactive organic compound (ROC) solvents used for surface preparation and cleanup in commercial wood products manufacturing must meet a limit of 25 grams of ROC per liter of solvent. Water, acetone, and other low-ROC solvents are available for compliance with this requirement. For additional information, contact **Don Price** at **805/645-1407** or don@vcapcd.org.

☒ **October 12, 2005**

Conveyorized Charbroilers, Coffee Roasters, Non-retail Deep-Frying Equipment (Rule 74.25, Rule 23): All conveyorized (chain-driven) charbroilers must have a VCAPCD Permit to Operate and must comply with the requirement for an 83 percent reduction in ROC and particulate matter emissions. In addition, all coffee roasters with a capacity over 25 pounds and non-retail deep-frying equipment must have a VCAPCD Permit to Operate. Contact the **Permit Desk** at **805/645-1401** for more information.

☒ **October 1, 2005**

Air Toxic Control Measure for Hexavalent Chromium and Nickel Emissions from Thermal Spraying (ARB Title 17 CCR 93102.5): All unpermitted thermal spraying operations that use chromium, chromium compounds, nickel or nickel compounds must submit Permit to Operate applications to the District by October 1, 2005; all operations must submit emissions information by that date. Existing facilities must have emission control equipment of between 90 percent and 99.97 percent efficiency in operation by January 1, 2006. New or modified facilities have more stringent requirements. Sources will also have monitoring, inspection, maintenance, and recordkeeping requirements.

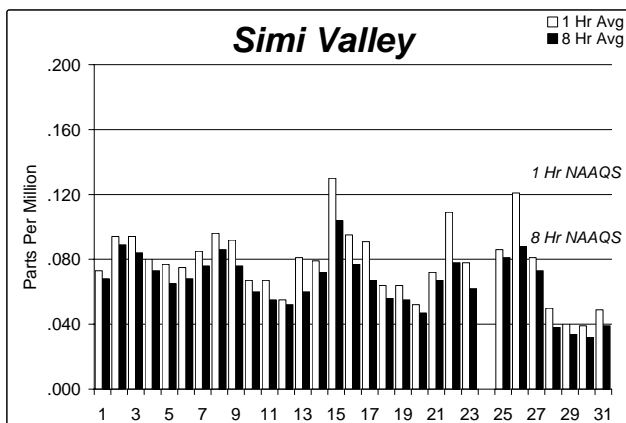
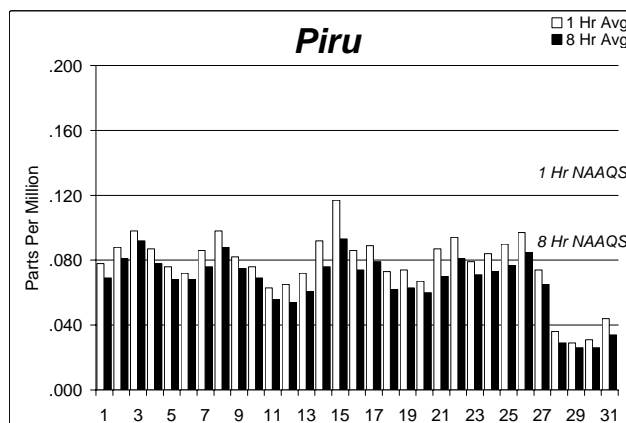
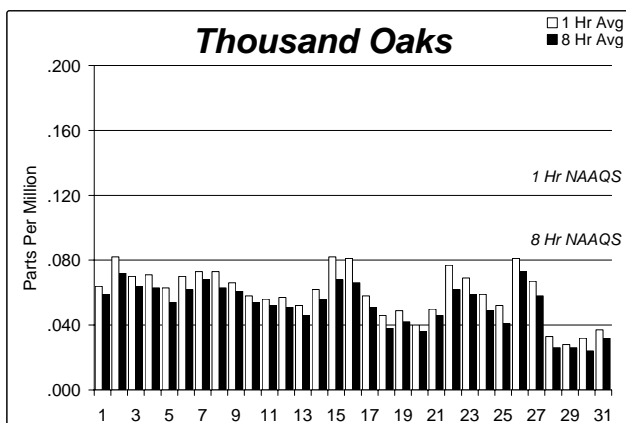
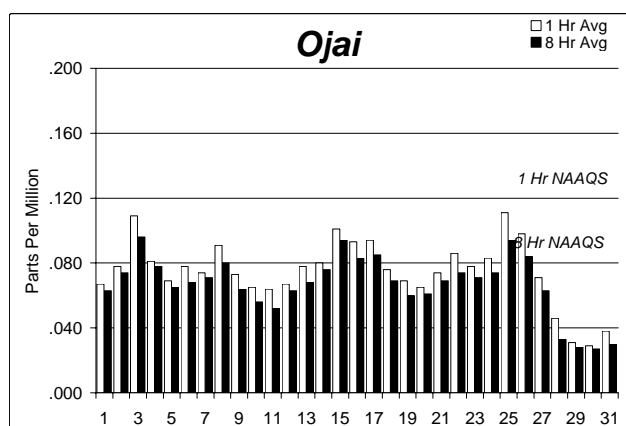
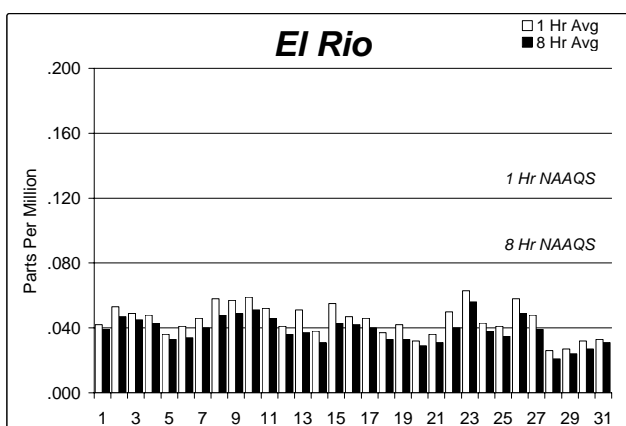
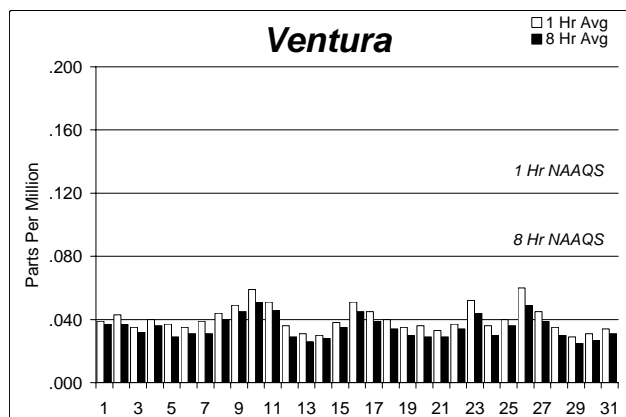
For further information, go to the ARB website <http://www.arb.ca.gov/coatings/thermal/thermal.htm>. For permit information, contact the **Permit Desk** at **805/645-1401**.



Ozone Report

JULY 2006

There was 1 exceedance of the Federal 1 Hour standard at Simi Valley. The Federal 8 Hour standard was exceeded on 4 days at Ojai, Piru and at Simi Valley. The California 1 Hour standard was exceeded on 4 days at Ojai, and Piru and 5 days at Simi Valley. The number of days exceeding the California 8 Hour standard was 14 at Ojai, 2 at Thousand Oaks, 13 at Simi Valley and 15 at Piru. The maximum 8 hour average was .104; The maximum 1 hour average was .130.



PPM AIR QUALITY STANDARD

.07 CALIFORNIA 8 HR AVG CLEAN AIR STANDARD

.08 NATIONAL 8 HR AVG CLEAN AIR STANDARD

.09 CALIFORNIA 1 HR AVG CLEAN AIR STANDARD

.12 NATIONAL 1 HR AVG CLEAN AIR STANDARD

.15 CALIFORNIA 1 HR AVG HEALTH ADVISORY
Avoid prolonged vigorous outdoor exercise.
Sensitive individuals avoid all outdoor activity.