

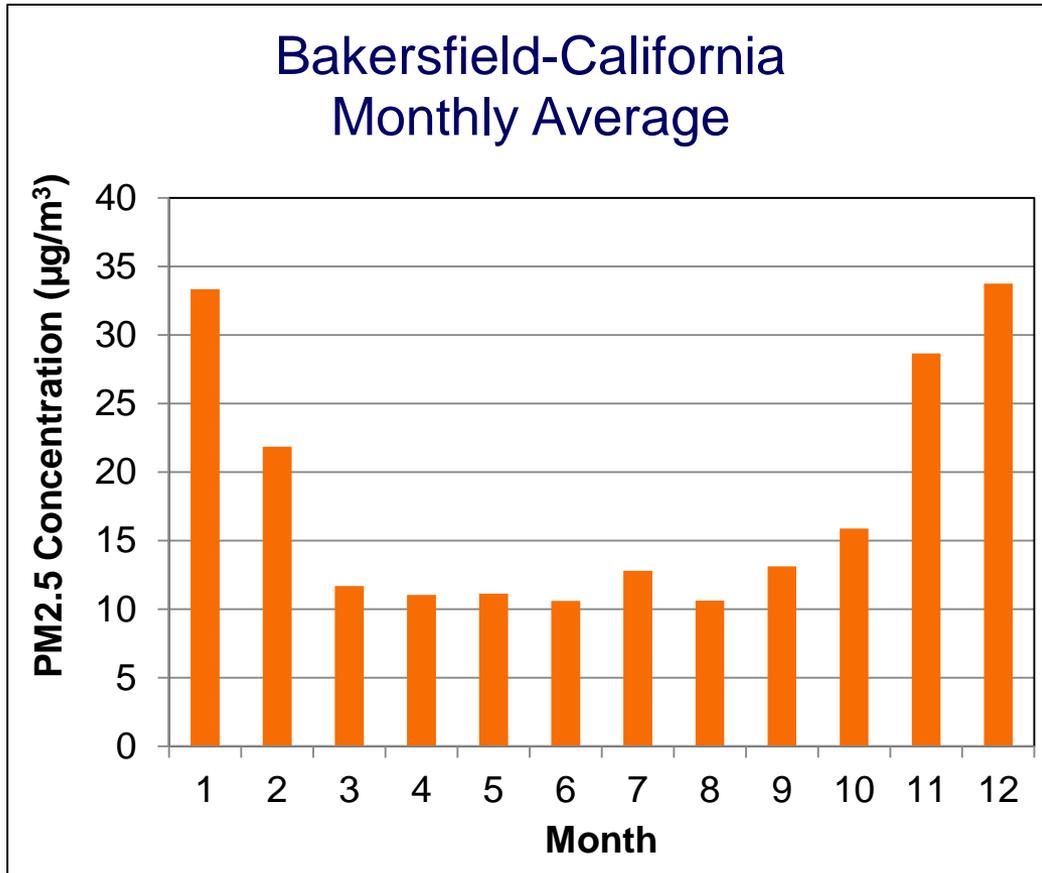
# **Nature of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the San Joaquin Valley**

---

**Karen Magliano  
California Air Resources Board  
Technical Symposium  
April 27, 2012**

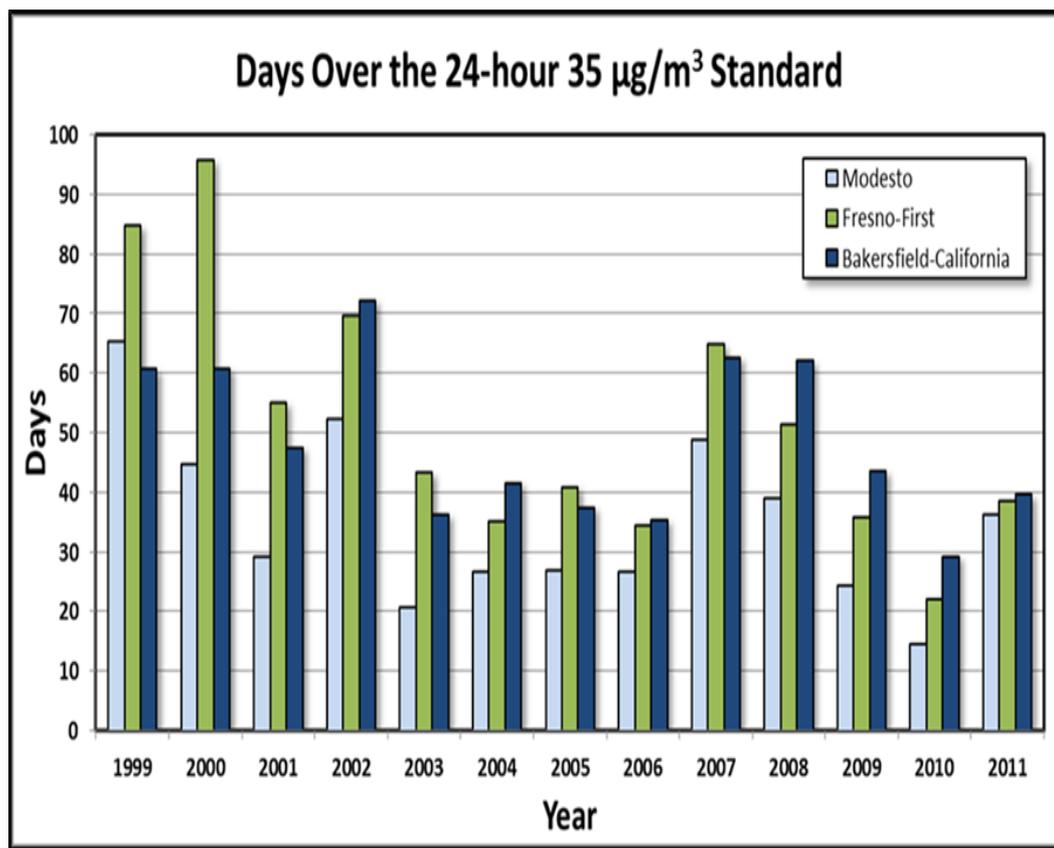
# PM Characterization

# High PM2.5 Levels Occur In Winter



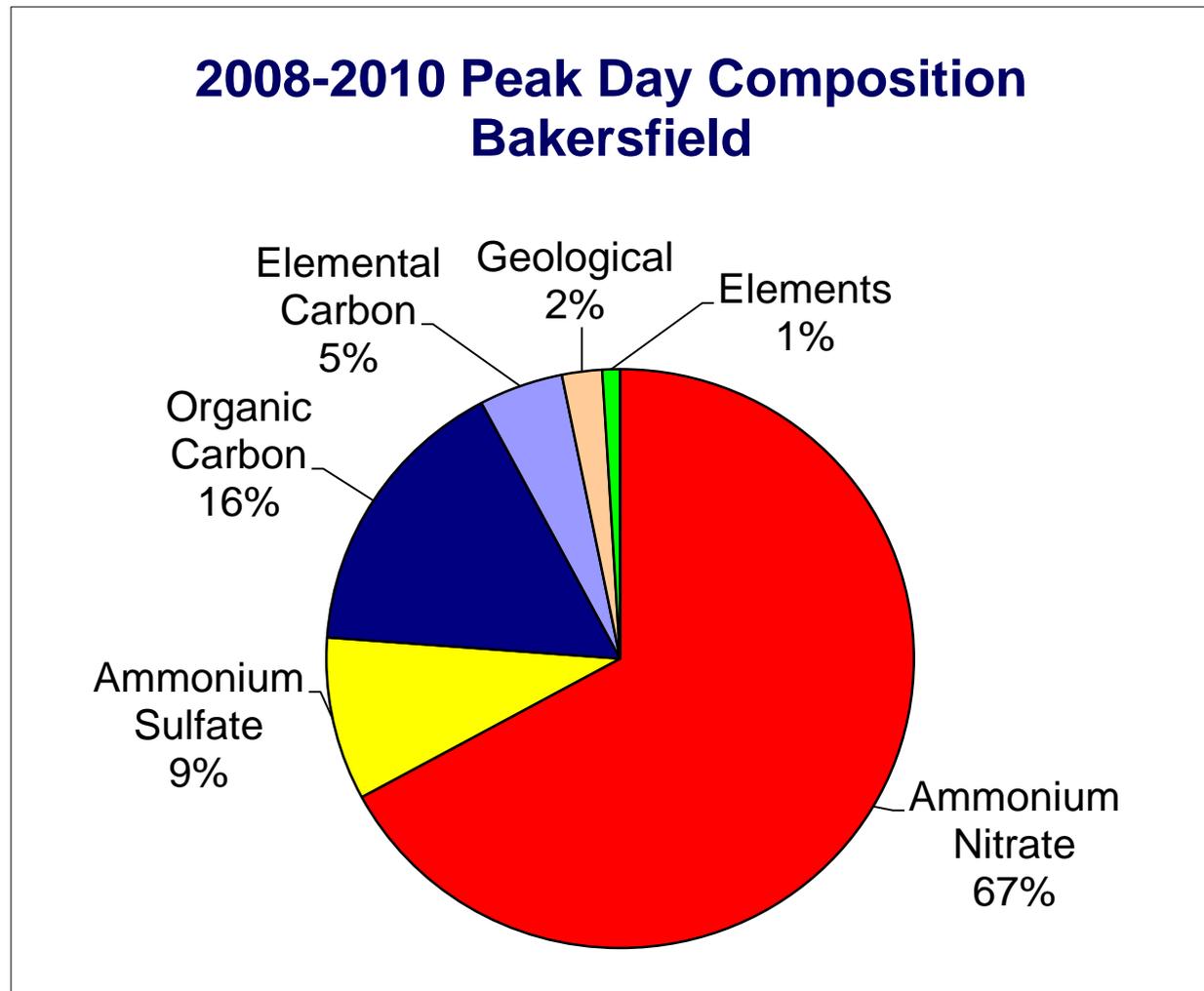
- PM2.5 builds up over several days or weeks (episode)
- Episodes generally occur during periods with:
  - stagnation
  - cool temperatures
  - high humidity
  - low mixing depths

# Challenge of 24-Hour Standard

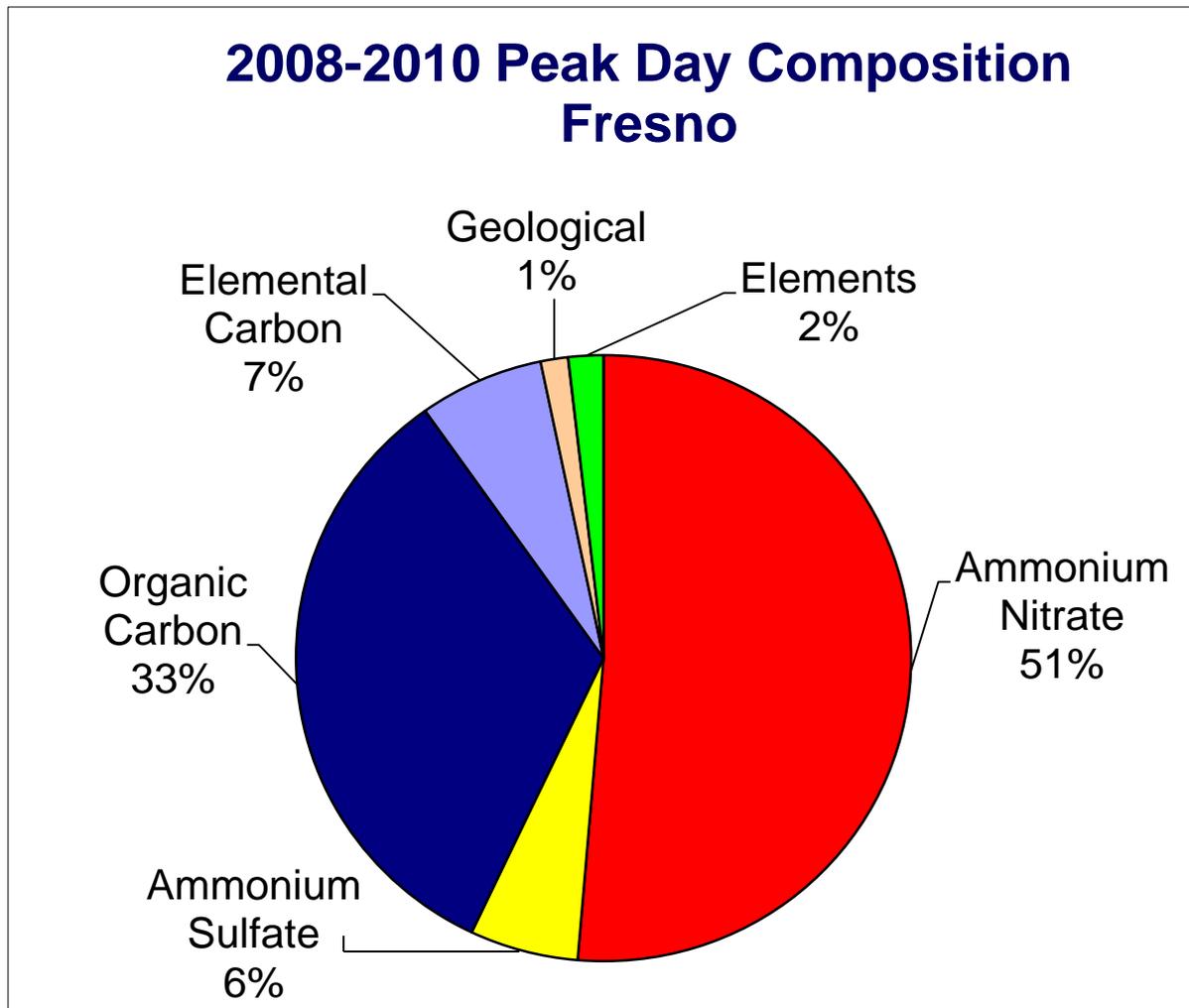


- Focuses on most severe days
- Strongly influenced by meteorology
- Impacts of episodic emissions such as residential wood burning

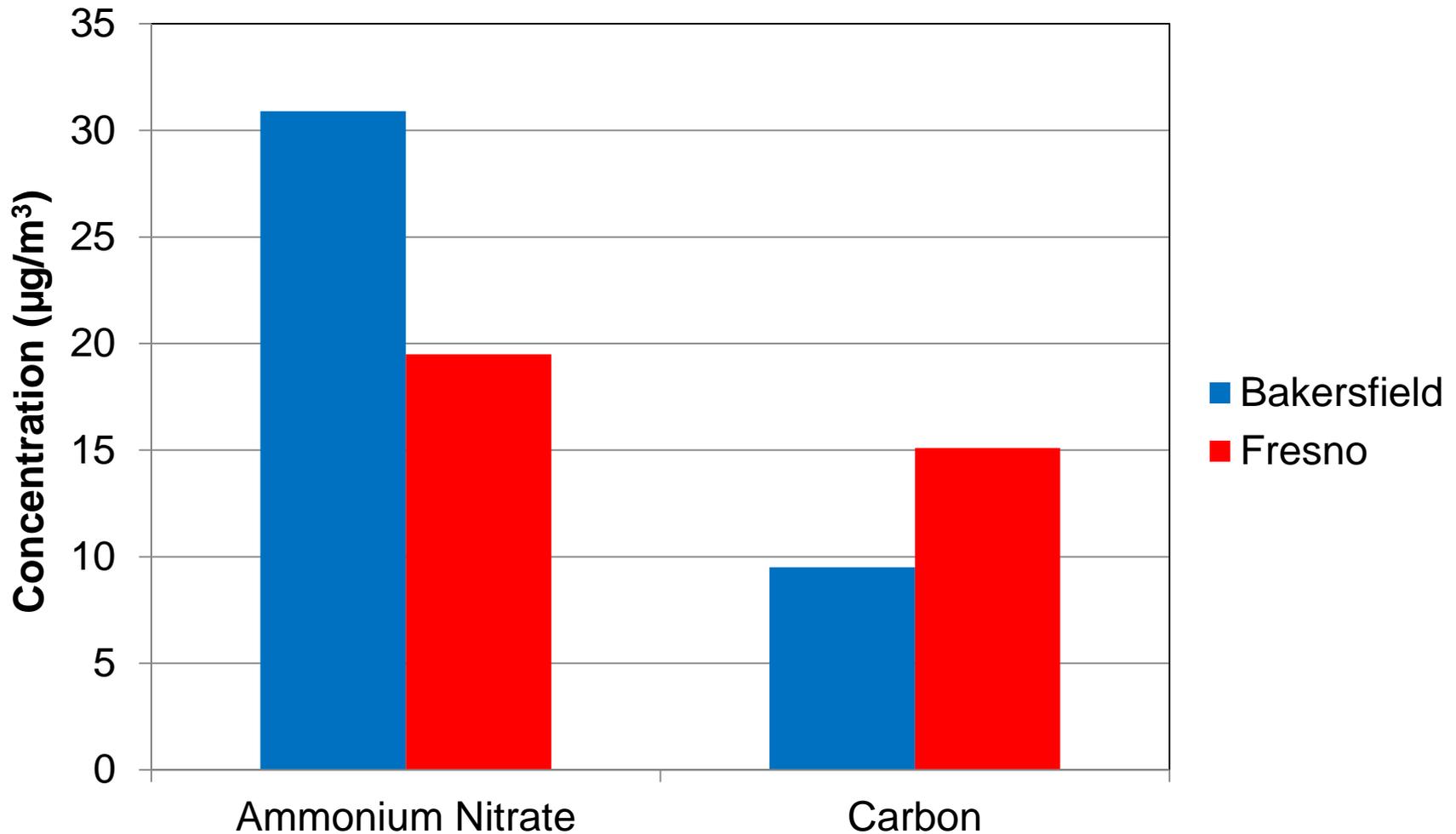
# Monitored PM2.5 Chemical Components



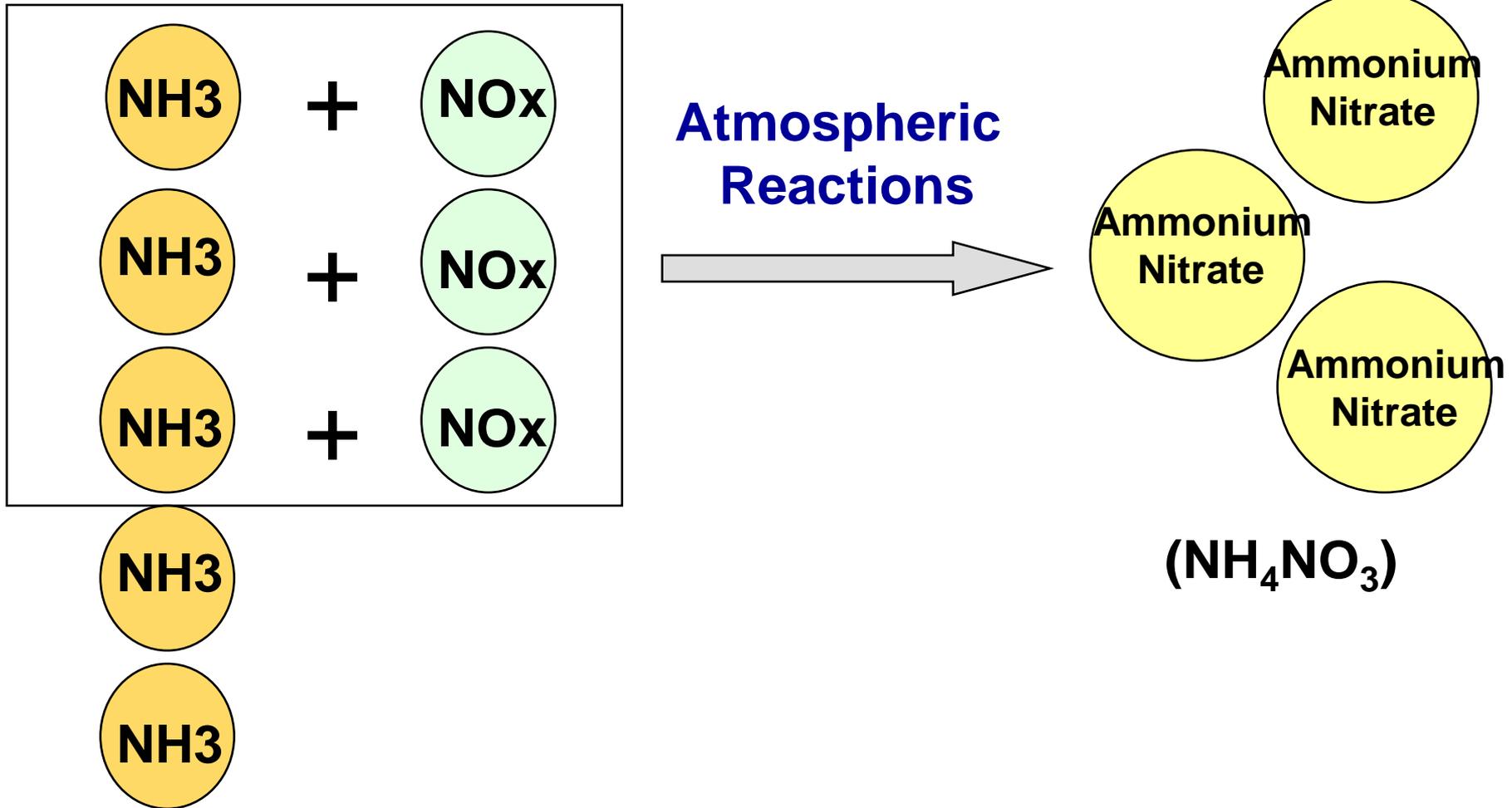
# Monitored PM2.5 Chemical Components



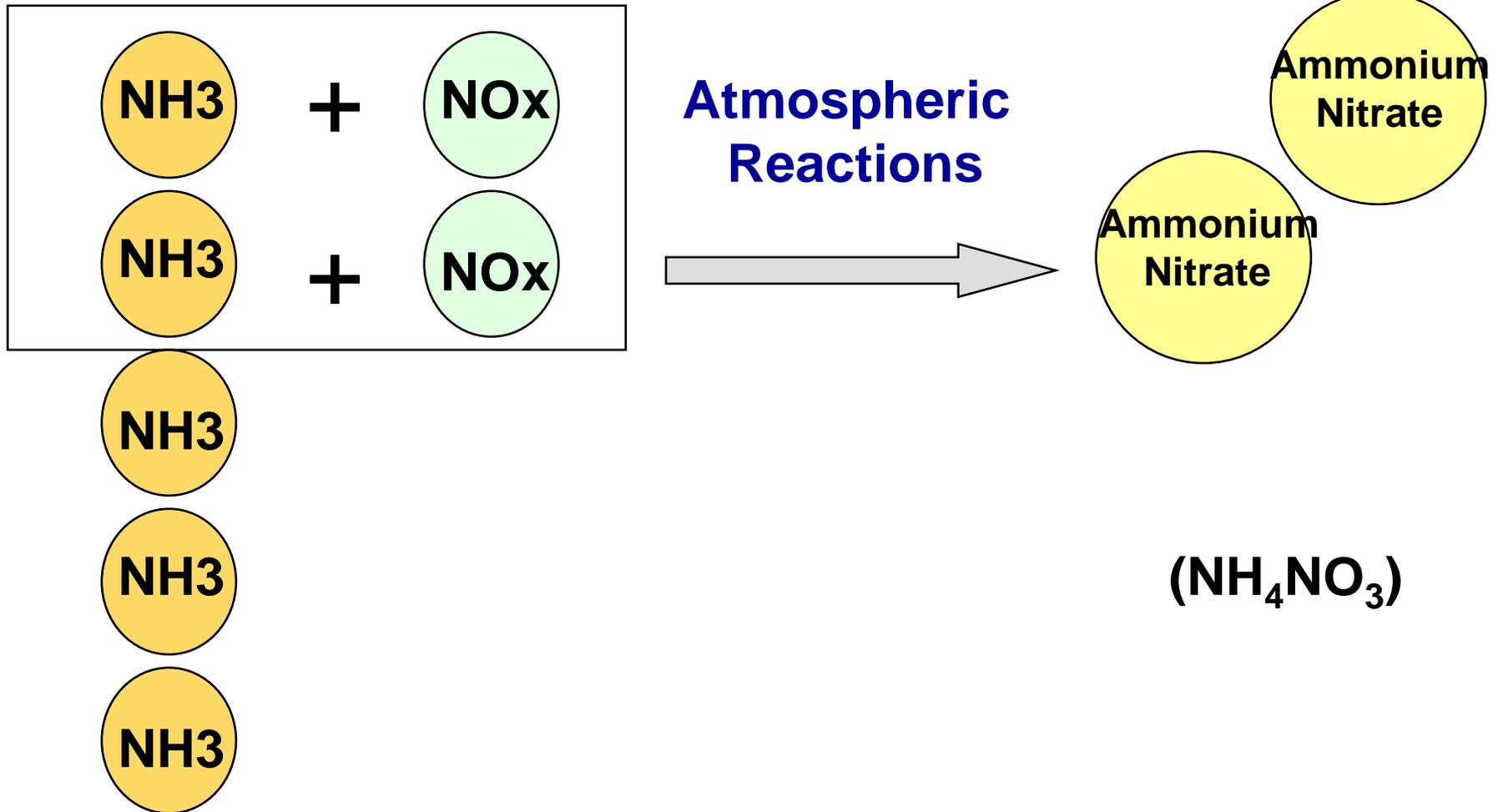
# Monitored Concentrations of Key Species



# Ammonium Nitrate Formation (Excess Ammonia)

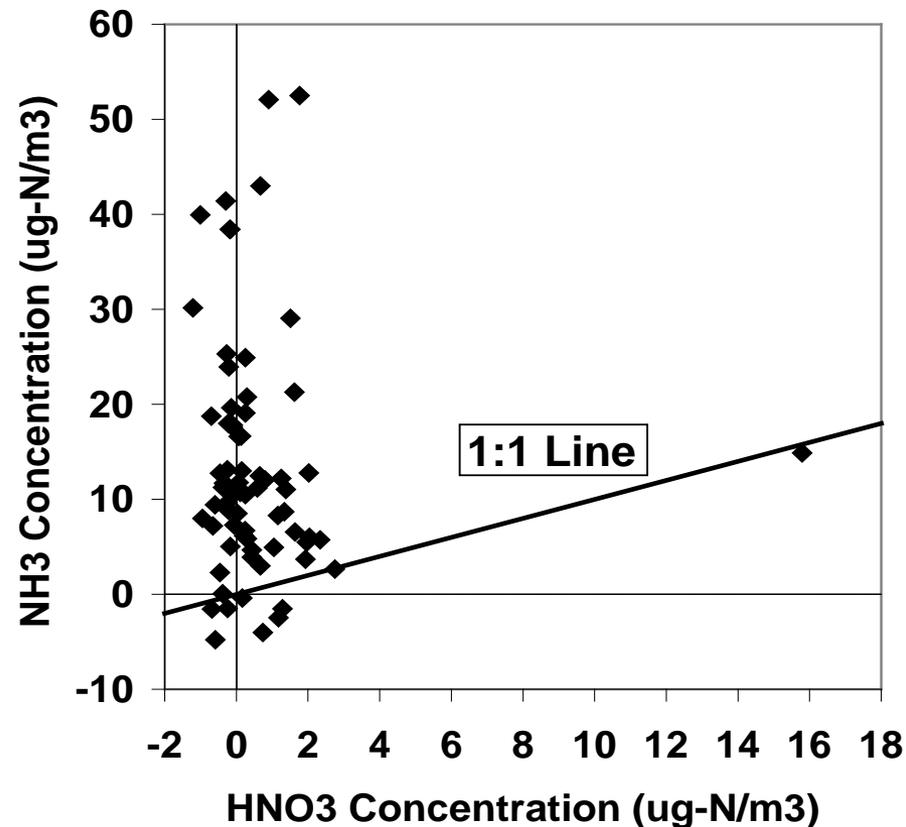


# Ammonium Nitrate Formation (NO<sub>x</sub> Control)



# Measured Ammonia Much More Abundant than Nitric Acid

Angiola Monitoring Site – CRPAQS Field Study



# Linkage to Modeling

# Role of Air Quality Data in Attainment Demonstration

- Calculate design values
- Select modeling base year
- Weight of Evidence

# Design Value Calculation

- Defines air quality starting point
- Uses measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations
- Based on 98<sup>th</sup> percentile (generally between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> highest value)
- Calculated as 3-year average

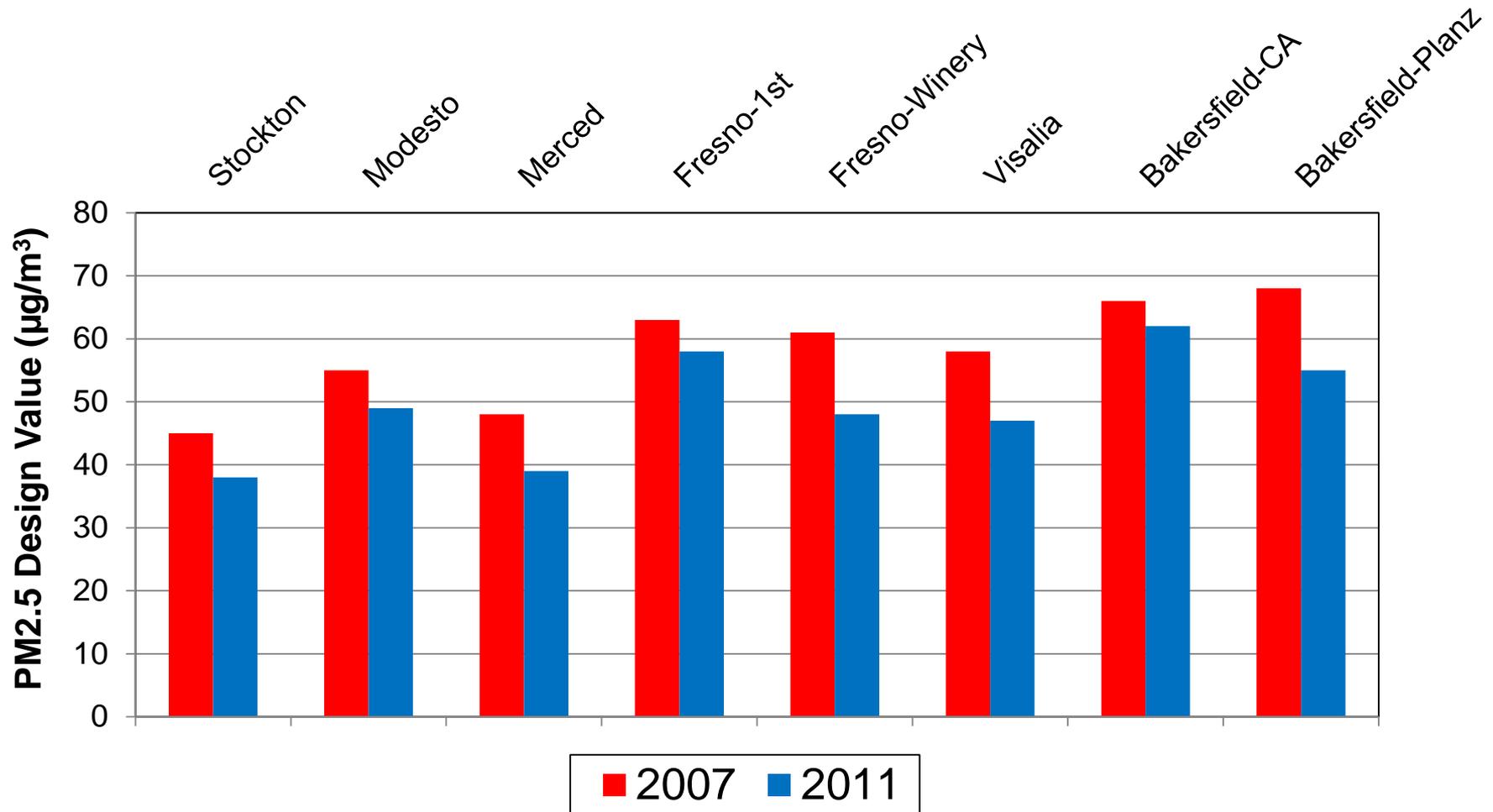
# Selecting Base Year For Planning

- Appropriate base year considers air quality and meteorology
- Base year with stagnant meteorology is a conservative approach
- Attainment demonstration estimates change in design value between base year and attainment year

# 2007 Base Year

- 2007 meteorology one of most conducive to PM2.5 formation
- Includes various types of meteorology conducive to high PM2.5
- 2007 PM2.5 98<sup>th</sup> percentile concentrations highest in recent years
- Excludes influence of 2008 wild fires

# Design Values\*

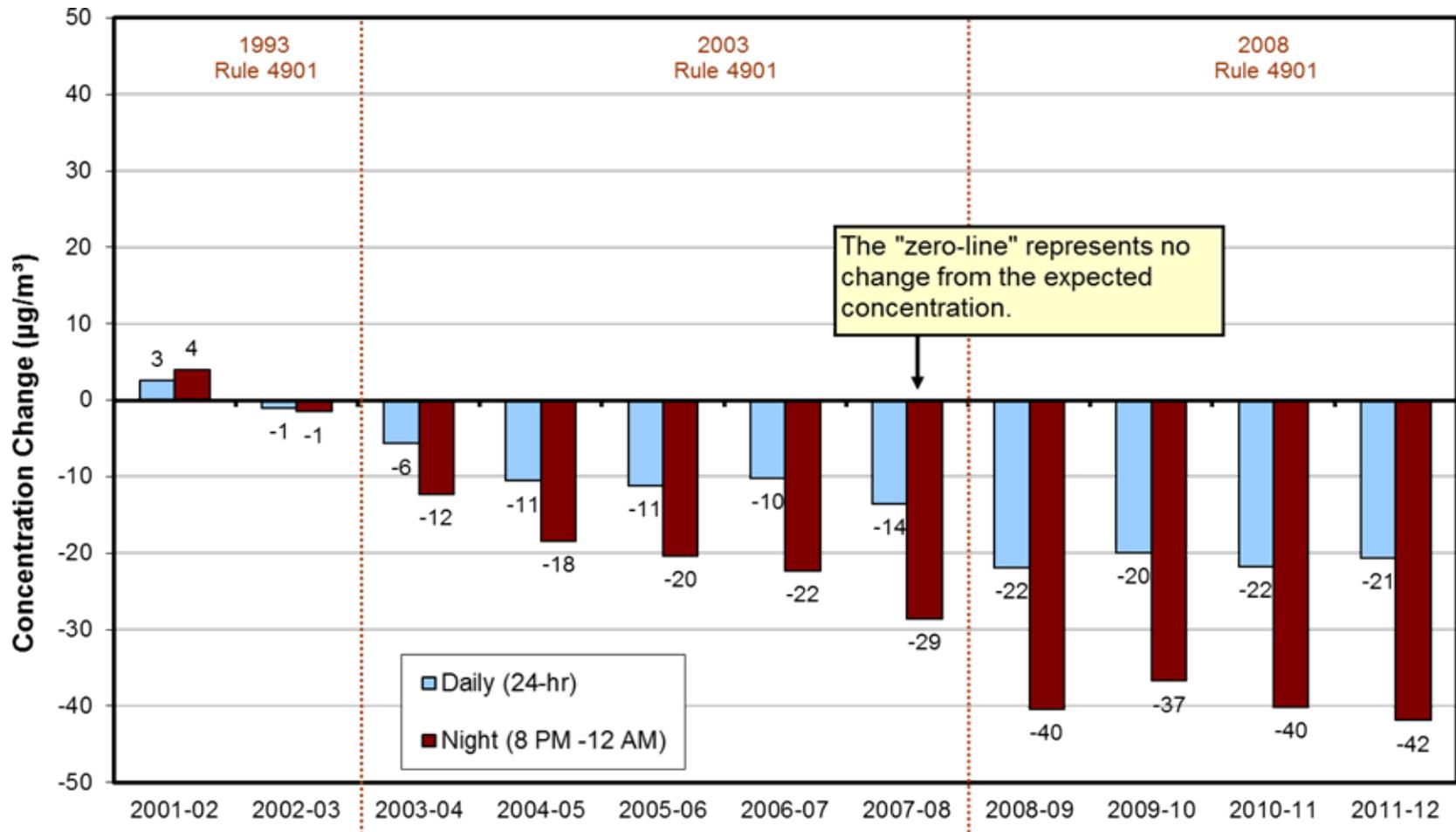


\* Year assigned to design value reflects last year of three year period

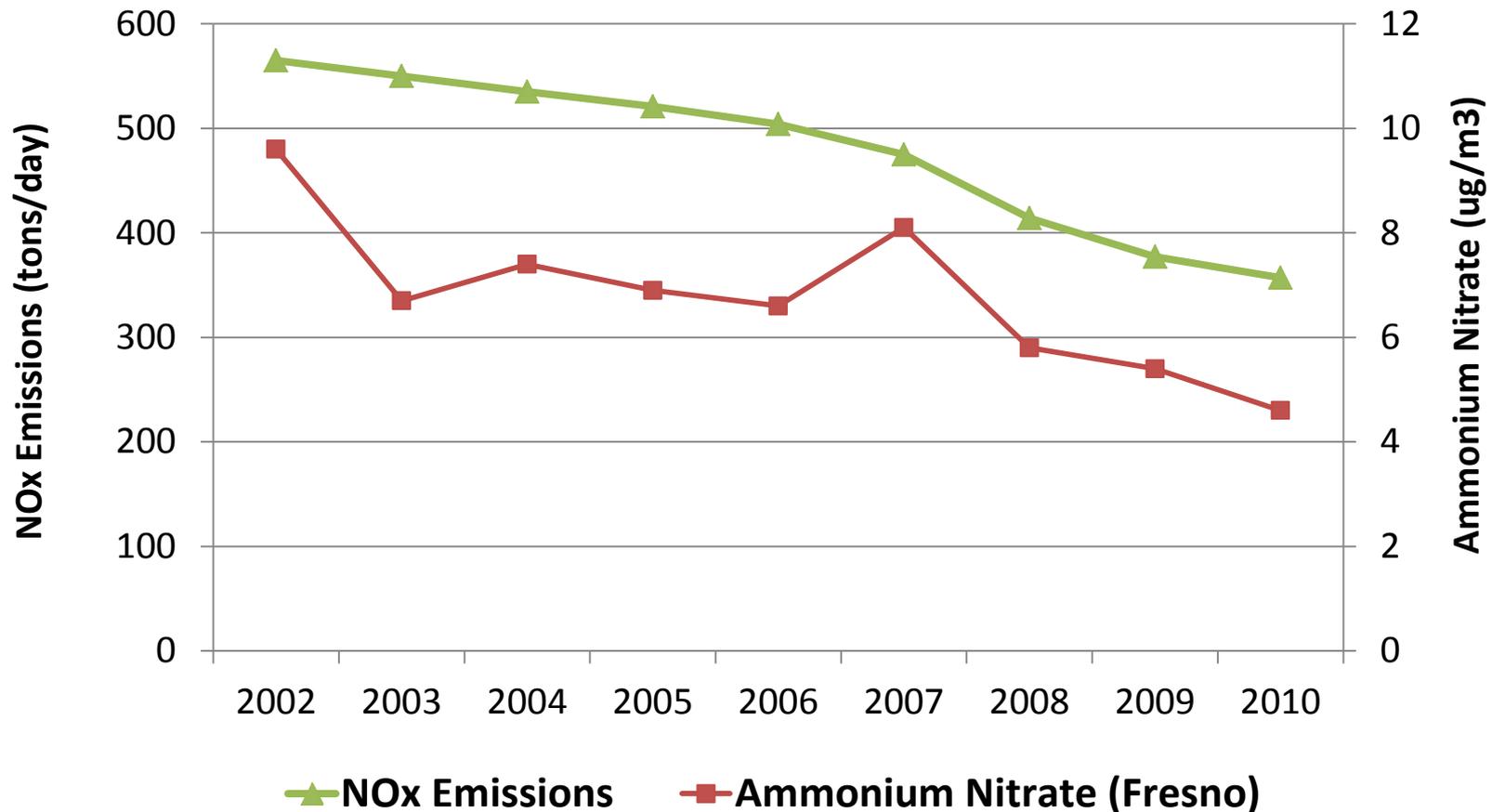
# Weight of Evidence

- Attainment demonstration based on weight of evidence approach
- Collective assessment of control approach based on:
  - air quality grid modeling
  - source-receptor modeling
  - observed air quality trends
  - emission trends
  - field/modeling studies

# Effectiveness of Wood Burning Controls



# Effectiveness of NOx Controls



# Future NOx Emission Trends

