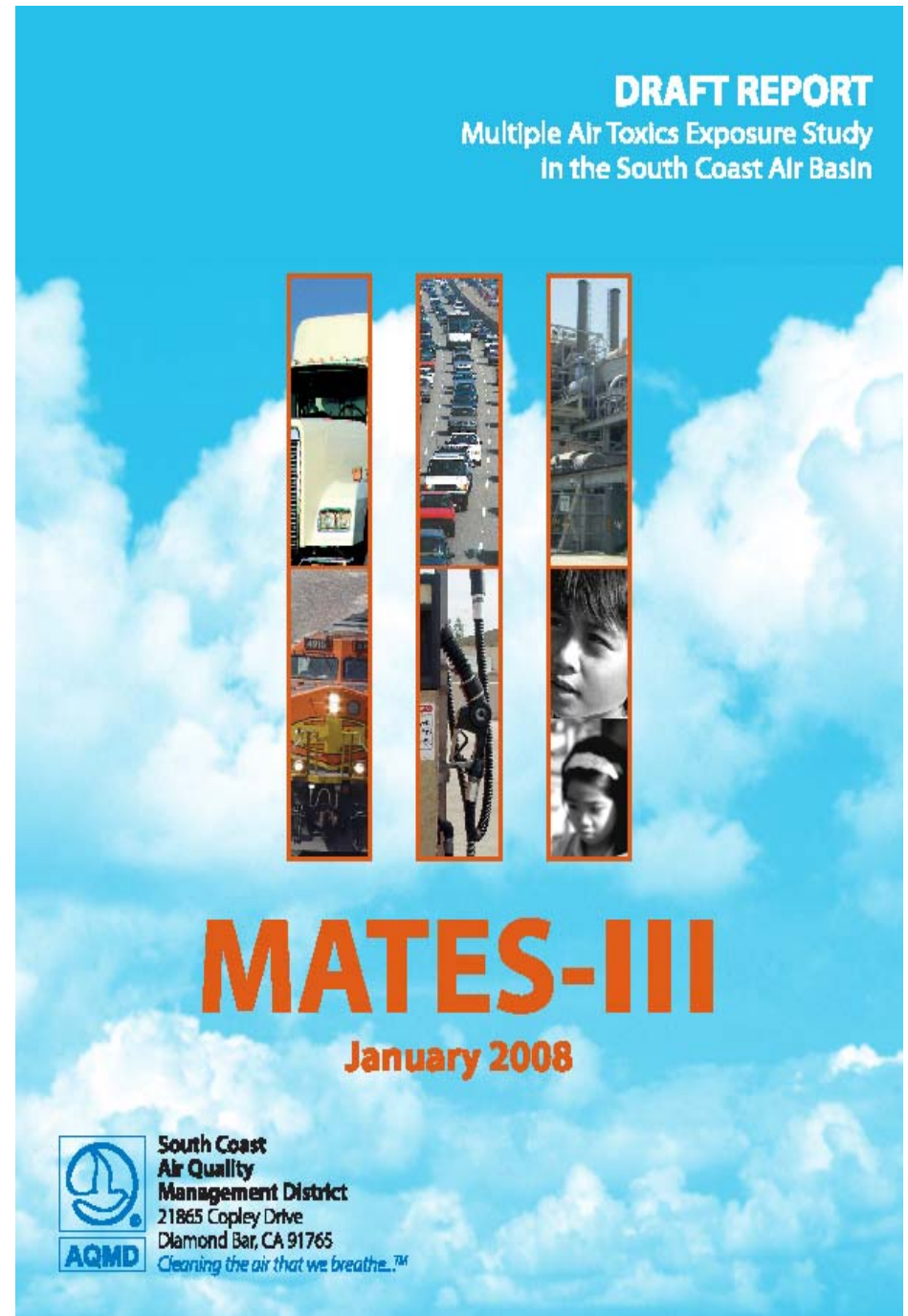


Overview and Monitoring

MATES III Technical
Advisory Group
March 13, 2008



Background

- Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES I): 1987
- MATES II: 1998-99
- MATES III: 2004-2006
- Environmental Justice Initiatives
- Focus on toxics exposure and risk
 - PM mortality not included

Key Components

- Monitoring
- Emissions inventory
- Modeling
- Technical Advisory Group input on study plan

Enhancements to MATES III

- Monitoring done every 3 days
- Data collected over 2 years: April '04 – March '06
- Added PM_{2.5} samples
- Added naphthalene, PAHs, PM organic tracers
- Updated method (CMB) to estimate diesel PM
- Latest 2007 AQMP inventory used
- Improved spatial allocation of truck emissions
- Updated modeling platform consistent with AQMP

MATES III Monitoring Sites

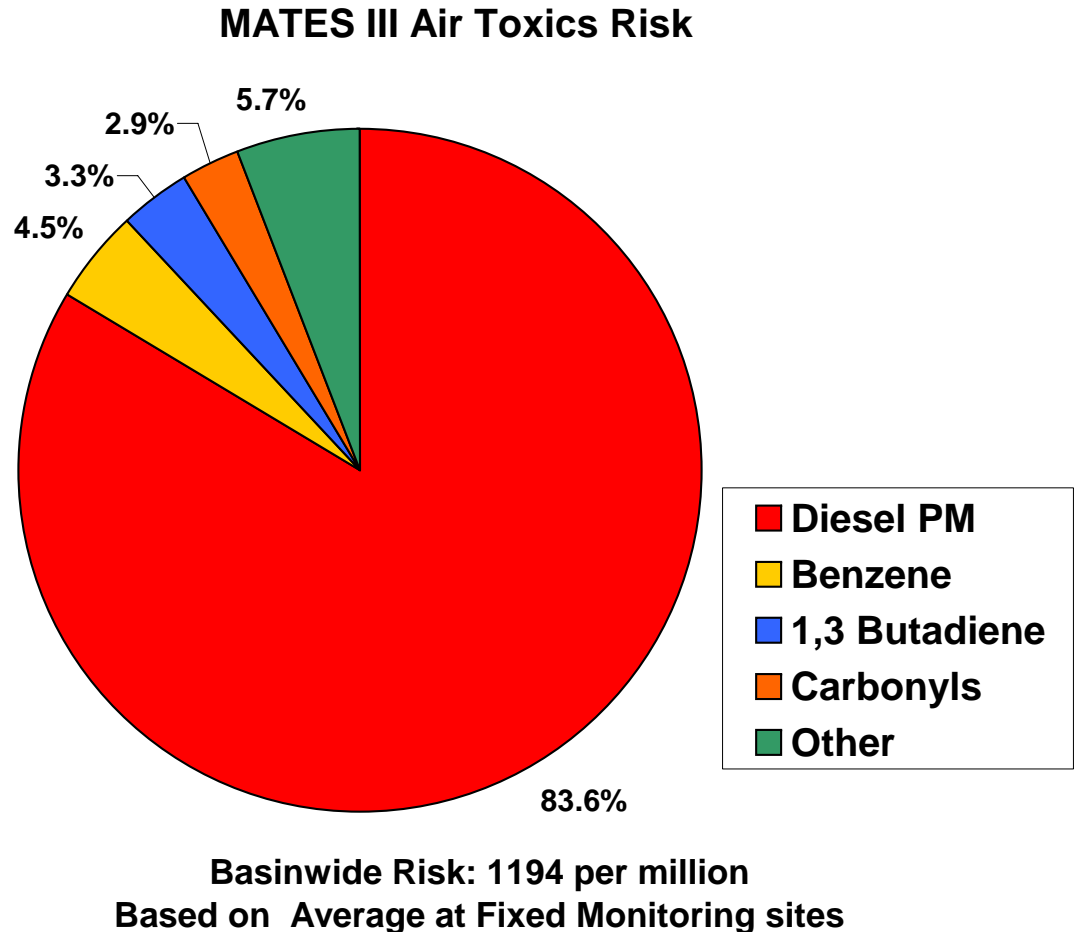


● Fixed Sites

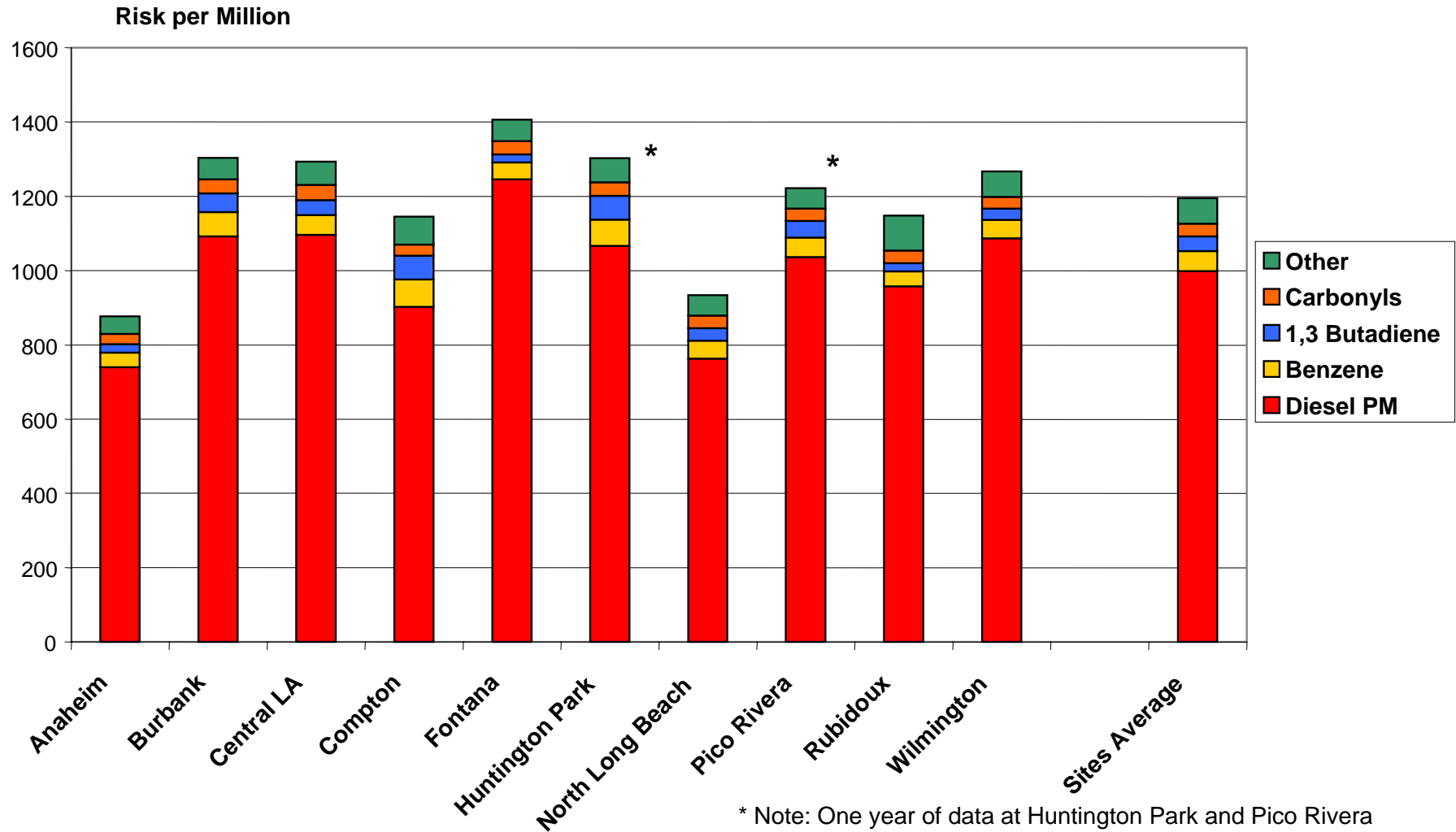
▲ Temporary Sites

MATES III Monitoring

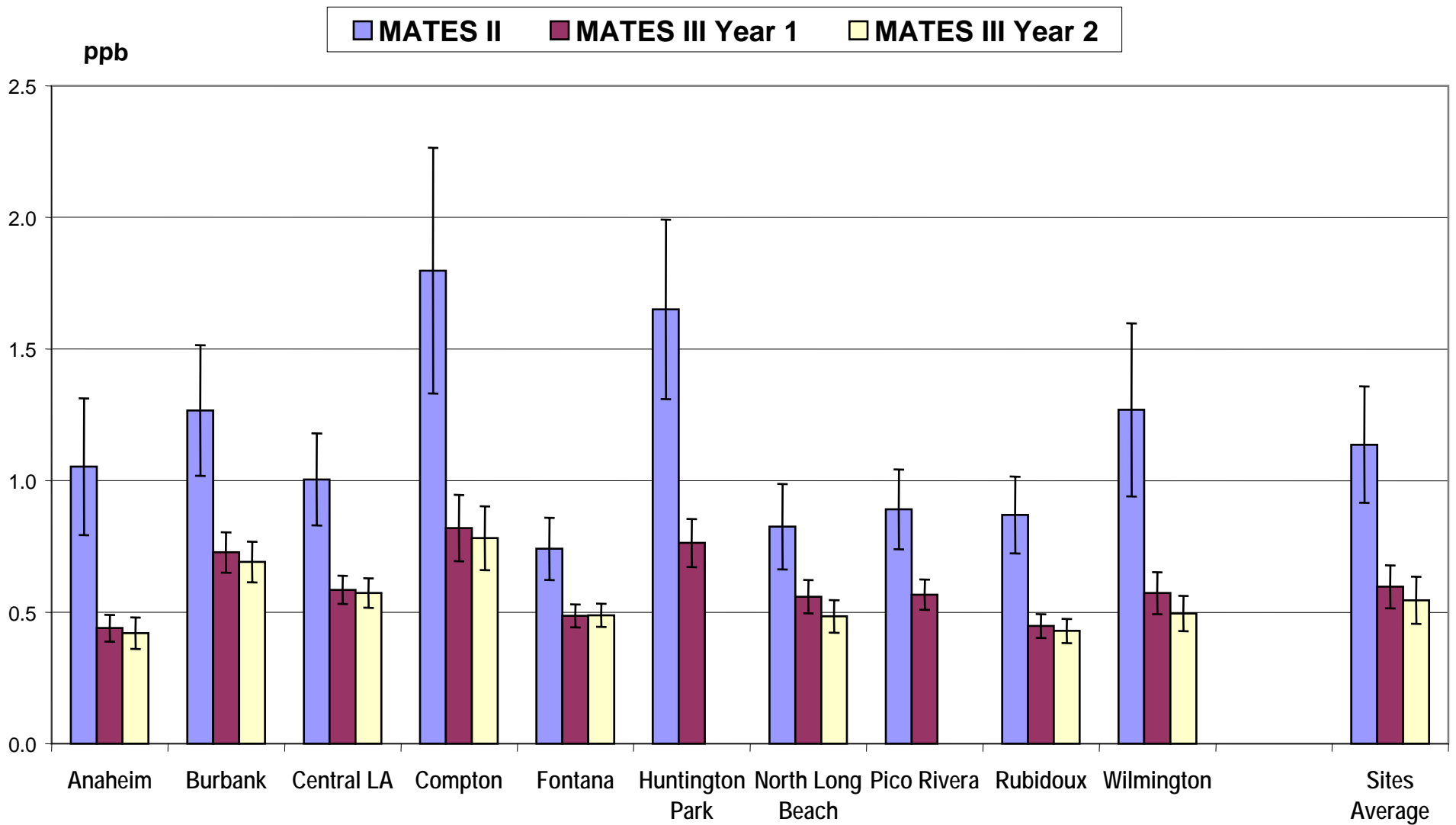
- General trend is down for air toxics levels
- Estimated basin wide lifetime risk 1,200 per million
- Mobile source toxics account for 94% of risk
- Diesel accounts for 84% of air toxics risk
- Non-diesel risk lower by 50%



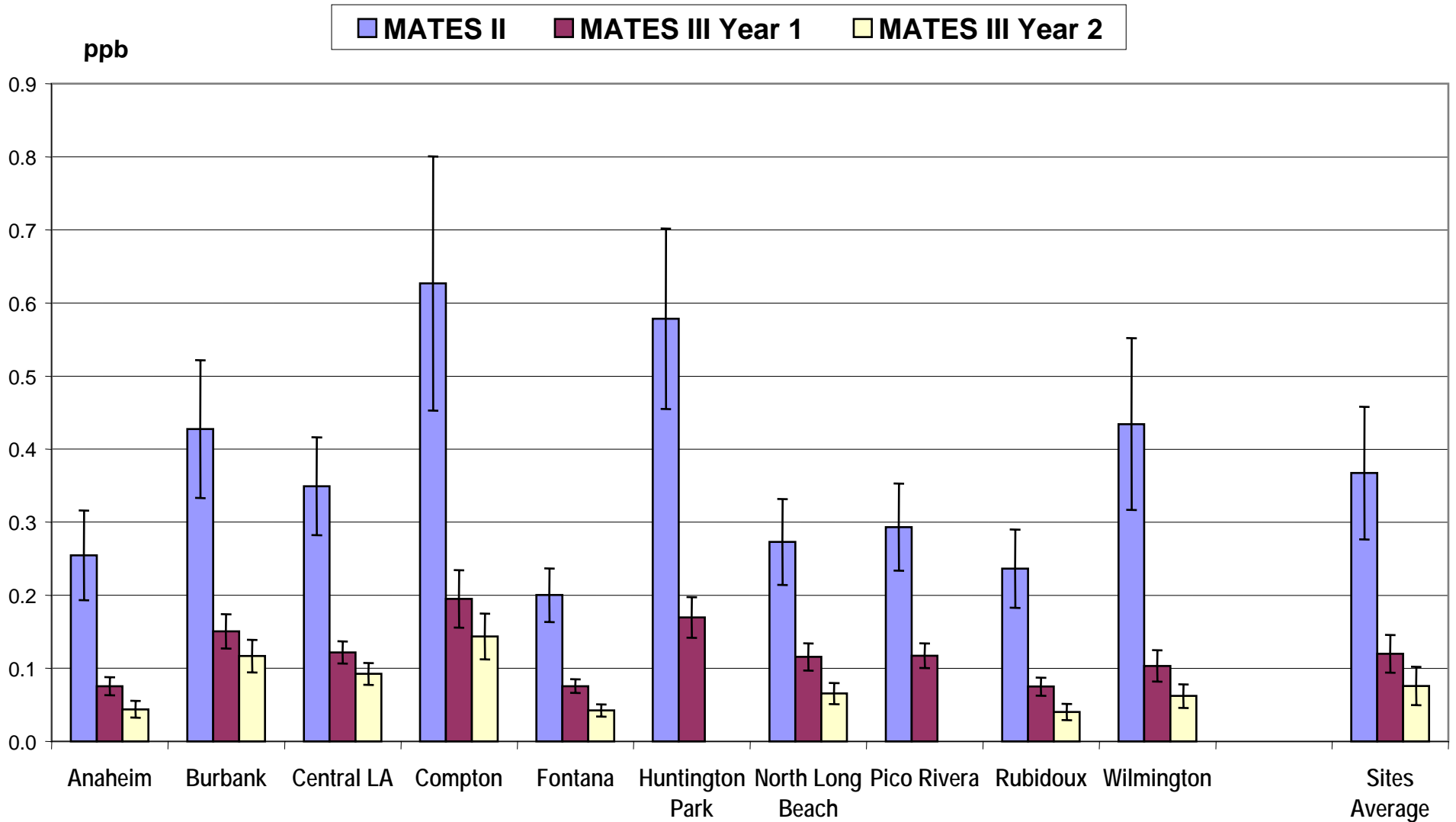
Air Toxics Cancer Risk by Site



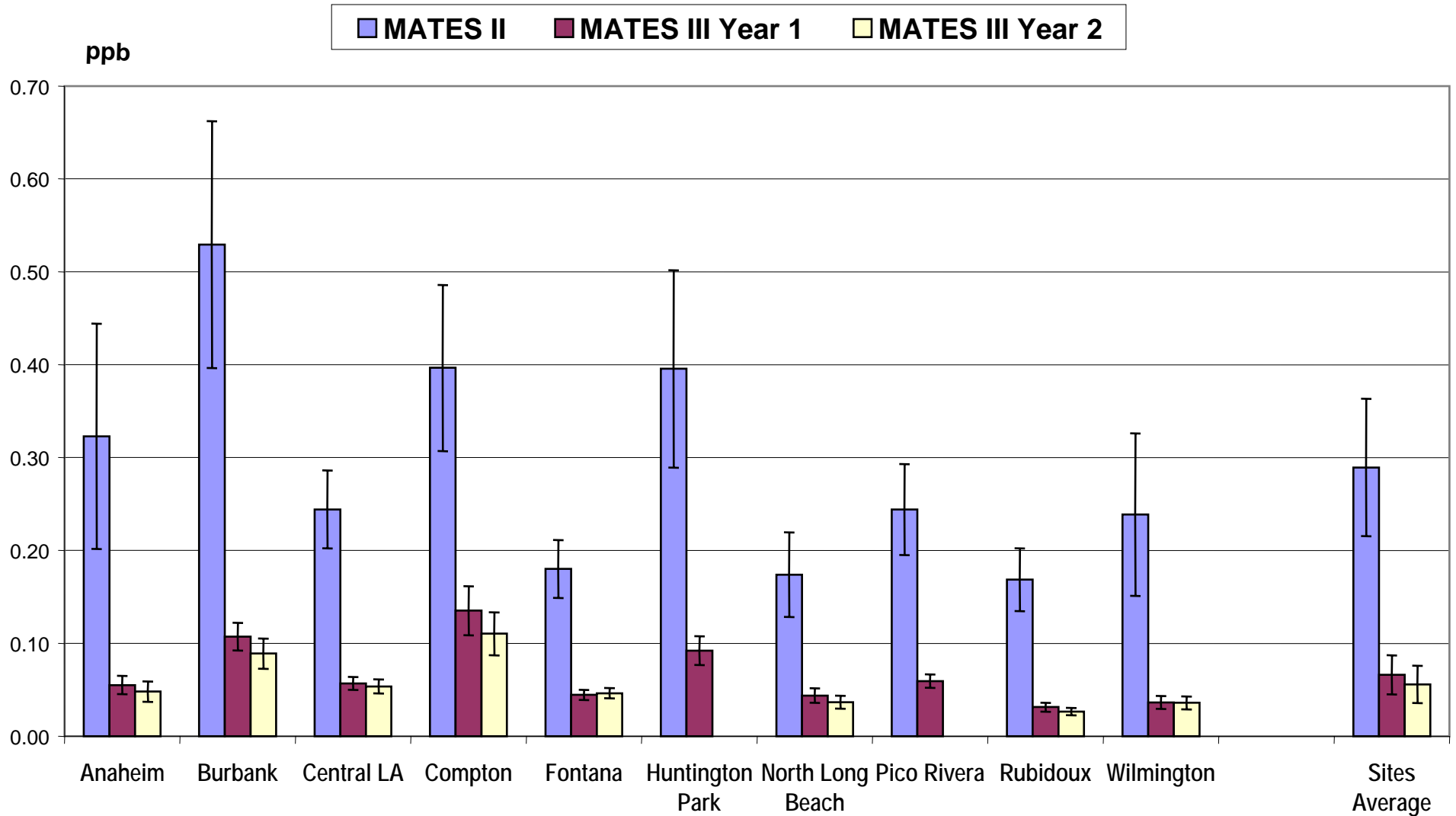
Benzene



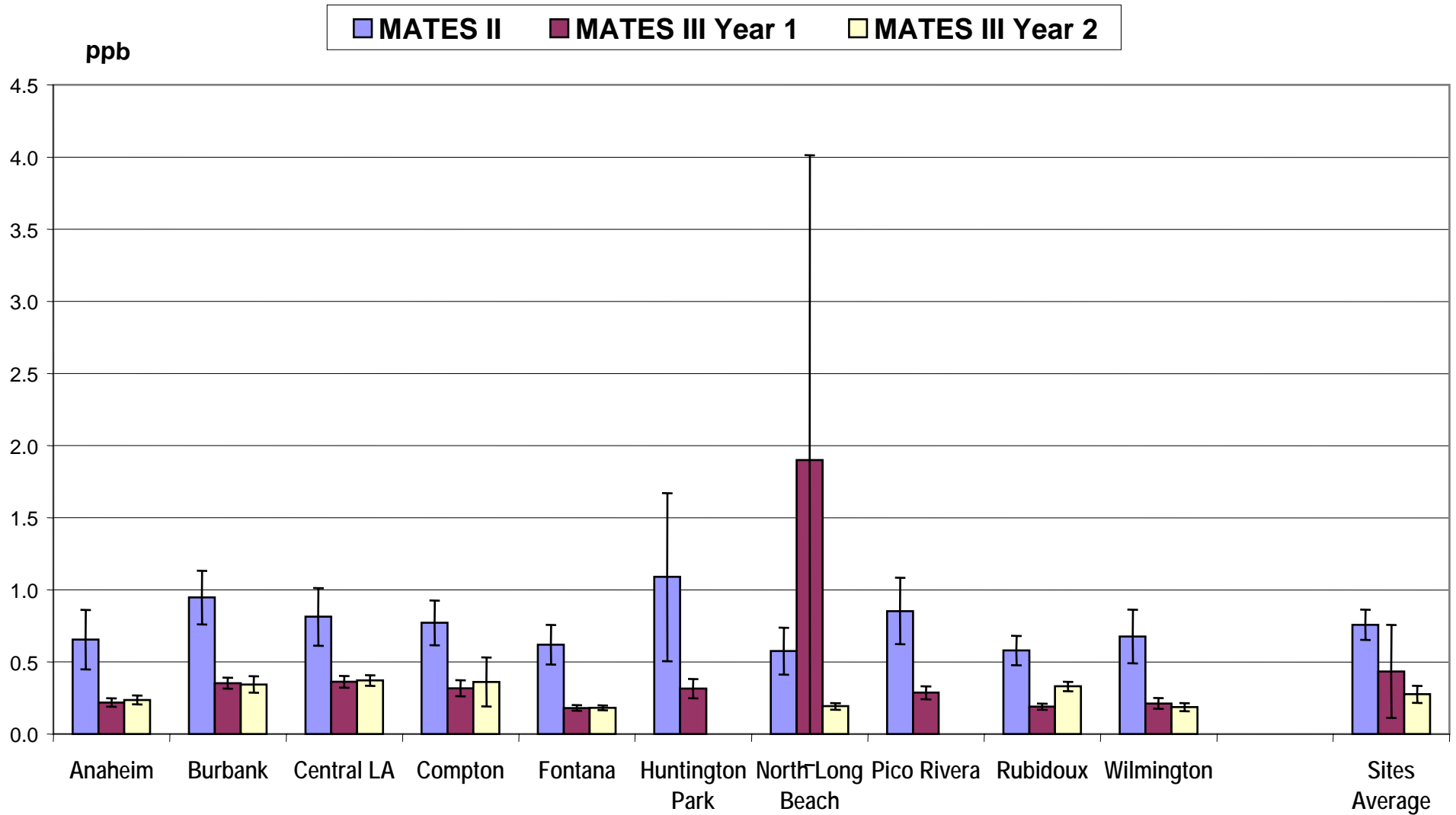
1,3 Butadiene



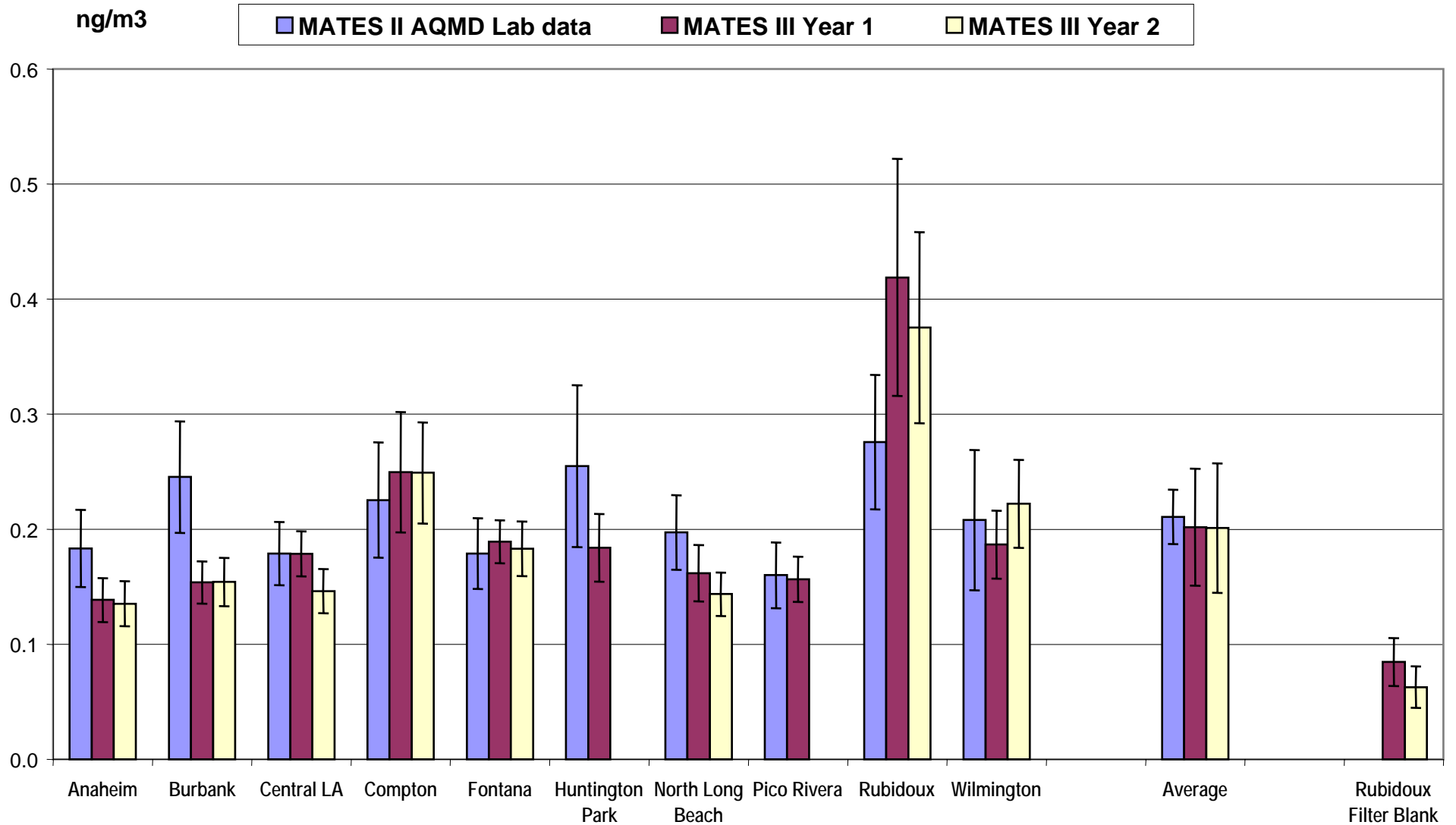
Perchloroethylene



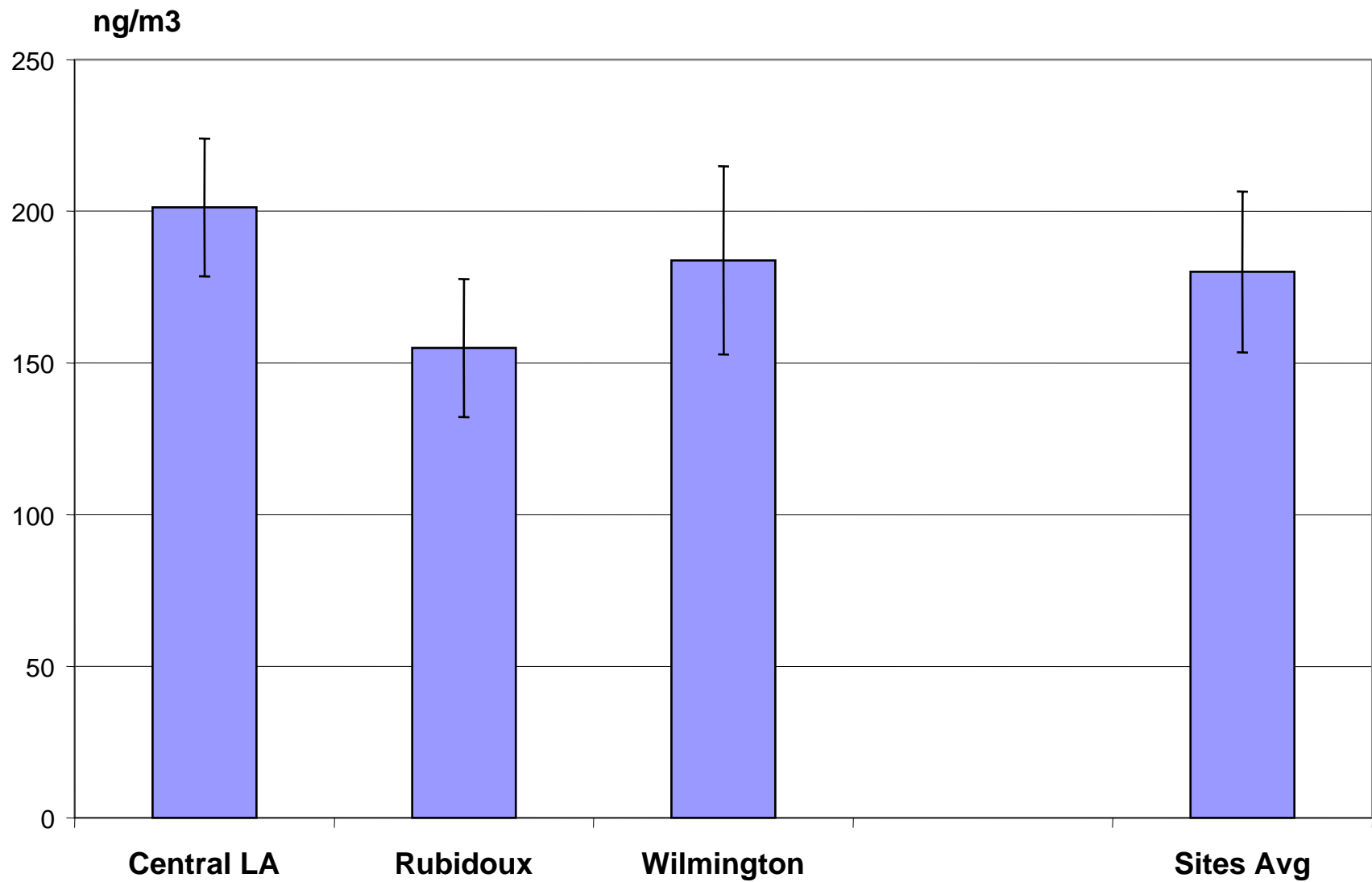
Methylene Chloride



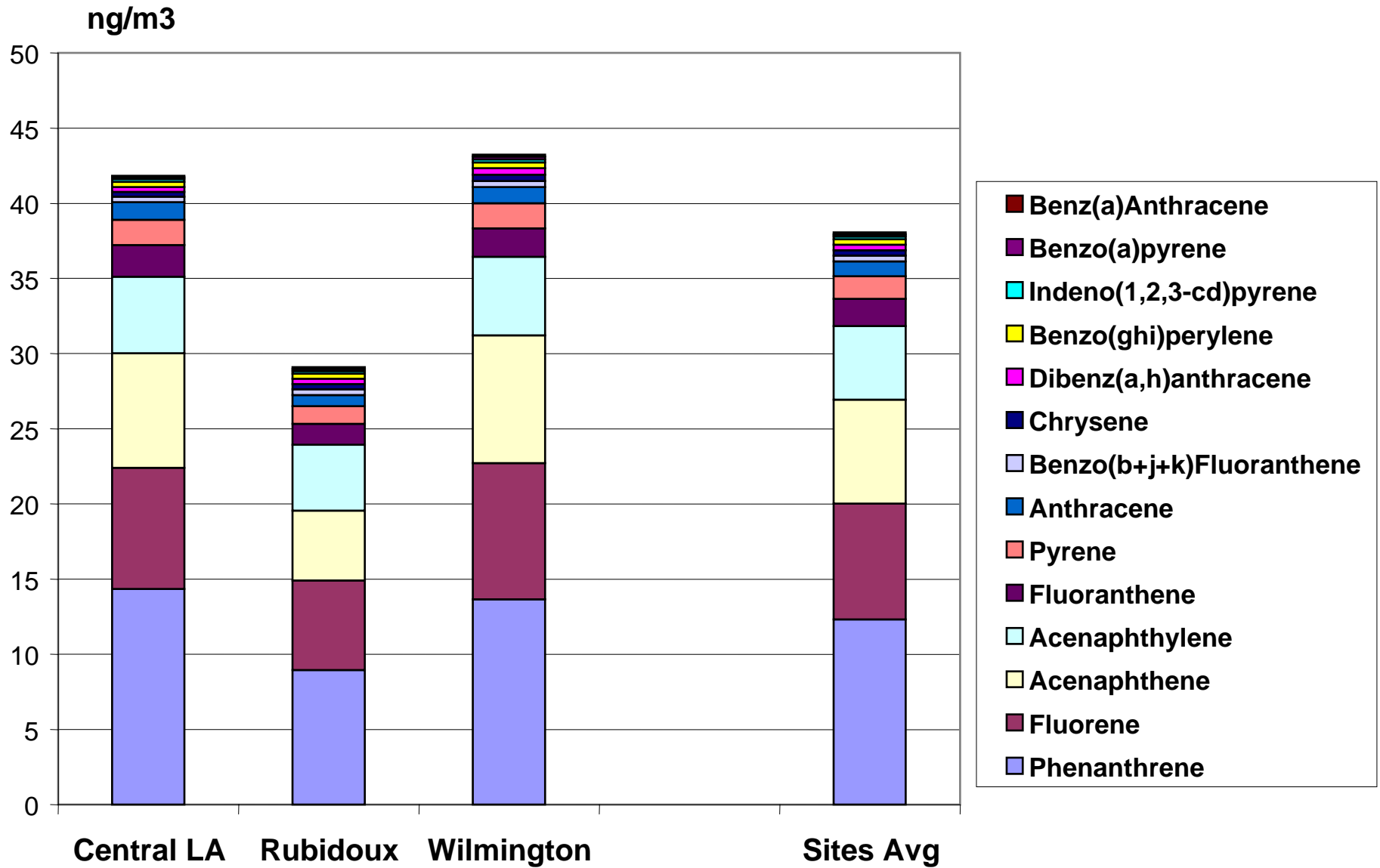
Hexavalent Chromium



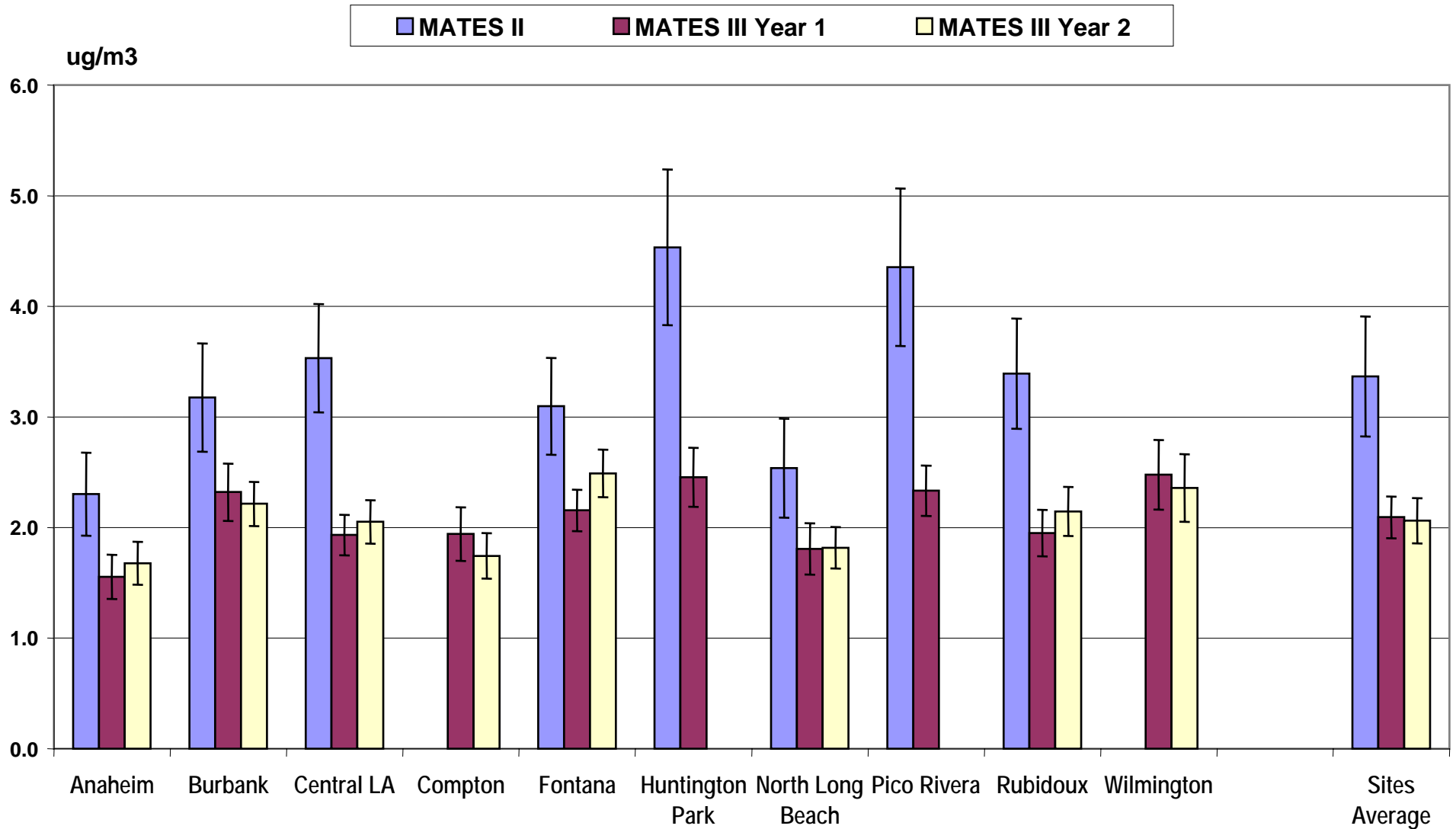
Naphthalene



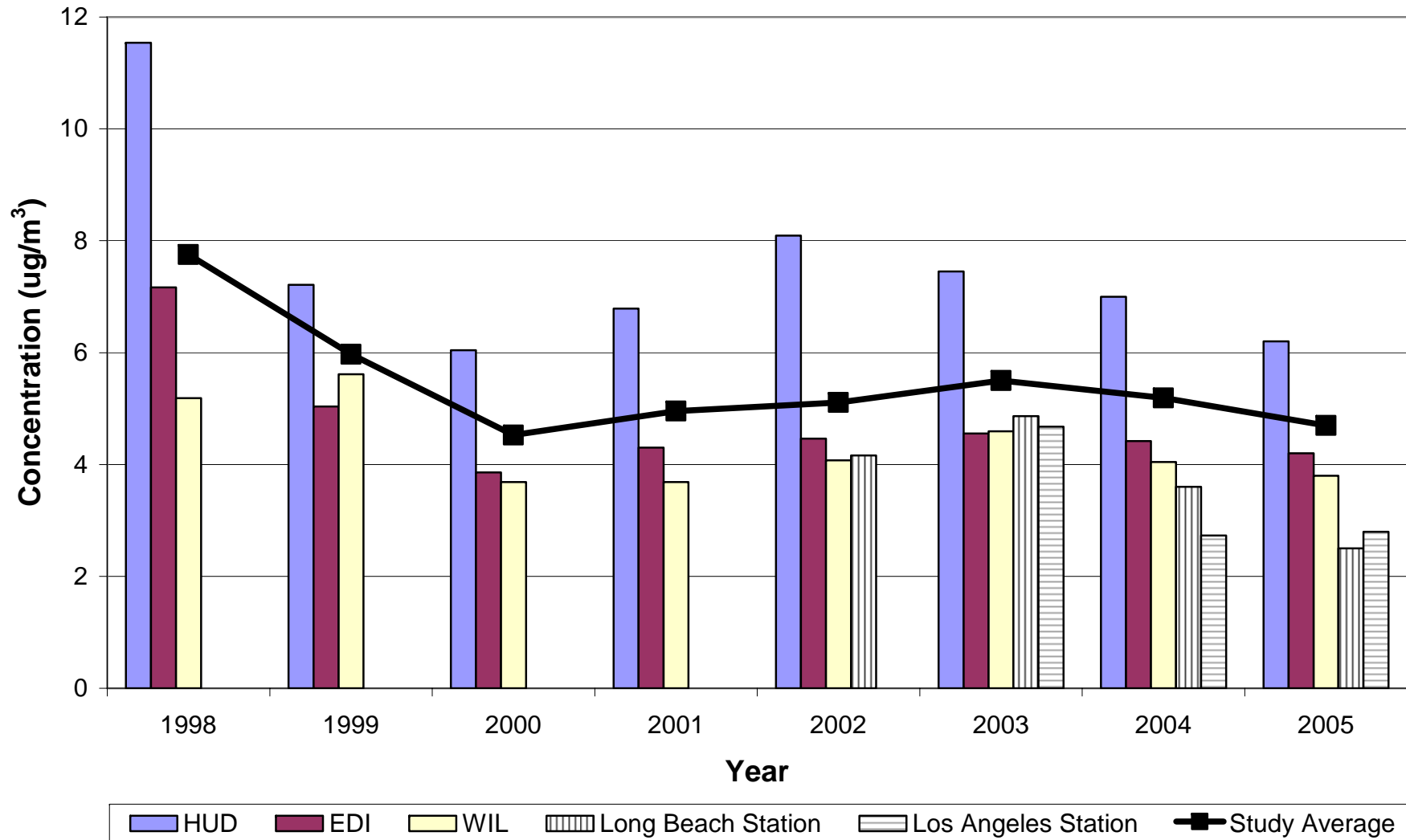
PAHs



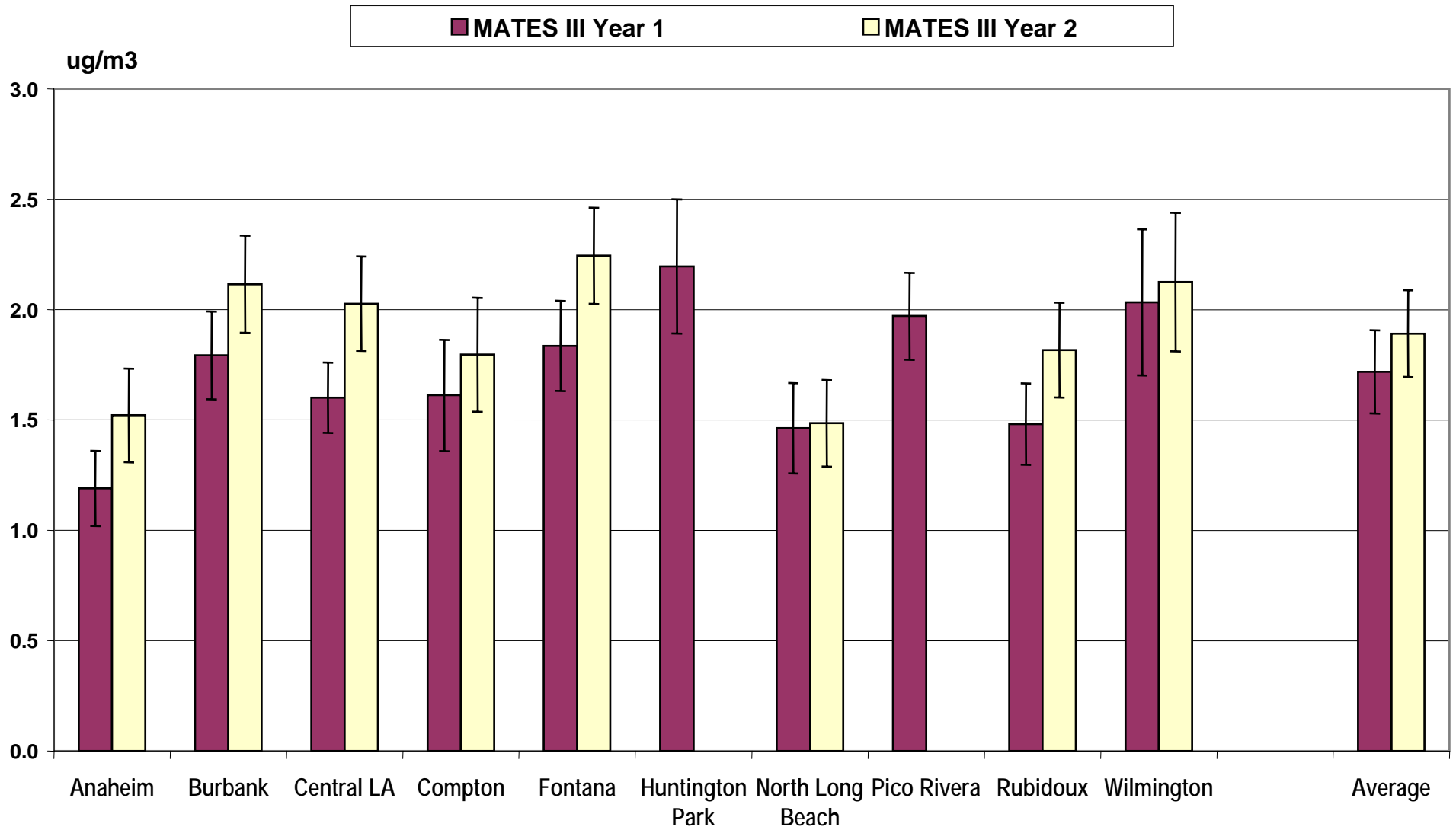
Elemental Carbon - PM₁₀



PM10 EC Near Ports – Fall/Winter Rule 1158 Measurements



Elemental Carbon – PM2.5



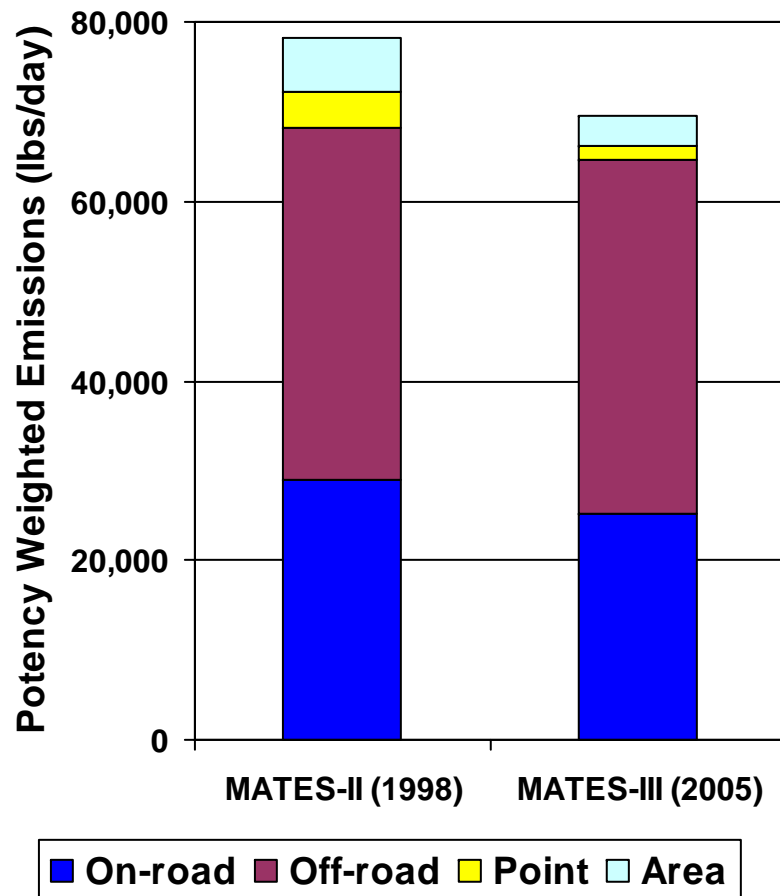
Comparison of Diesel PM Estimation Methods

Estimation Method	MATES III Diesel PM ug/m³	Average Basin Wide Air Toxics Cancer Risk (per million)
MATES II Method: PM ₁₀ EC x 1.04	2.16	851
2005 Inventory Method: PM _{2.5} EC x 1.72	3.1	1133
CMB Method	3.20 – 3.49	1194

MATES III Emissions Inventory

- Estimated emissions of toxics for 2005
- Mobile sources dominate air toxics emissions
 - Account for 93% of potency weighted emissions
 - Diesel PM contributes 87% of potency weighted emissions of carcinogens
- Using updated methodology to back cast to 1998 - emissions show a decrease in potency weighted toxics emissions of 15%

Carcinogenic Emissions (MATES-II vs. MATES-III)

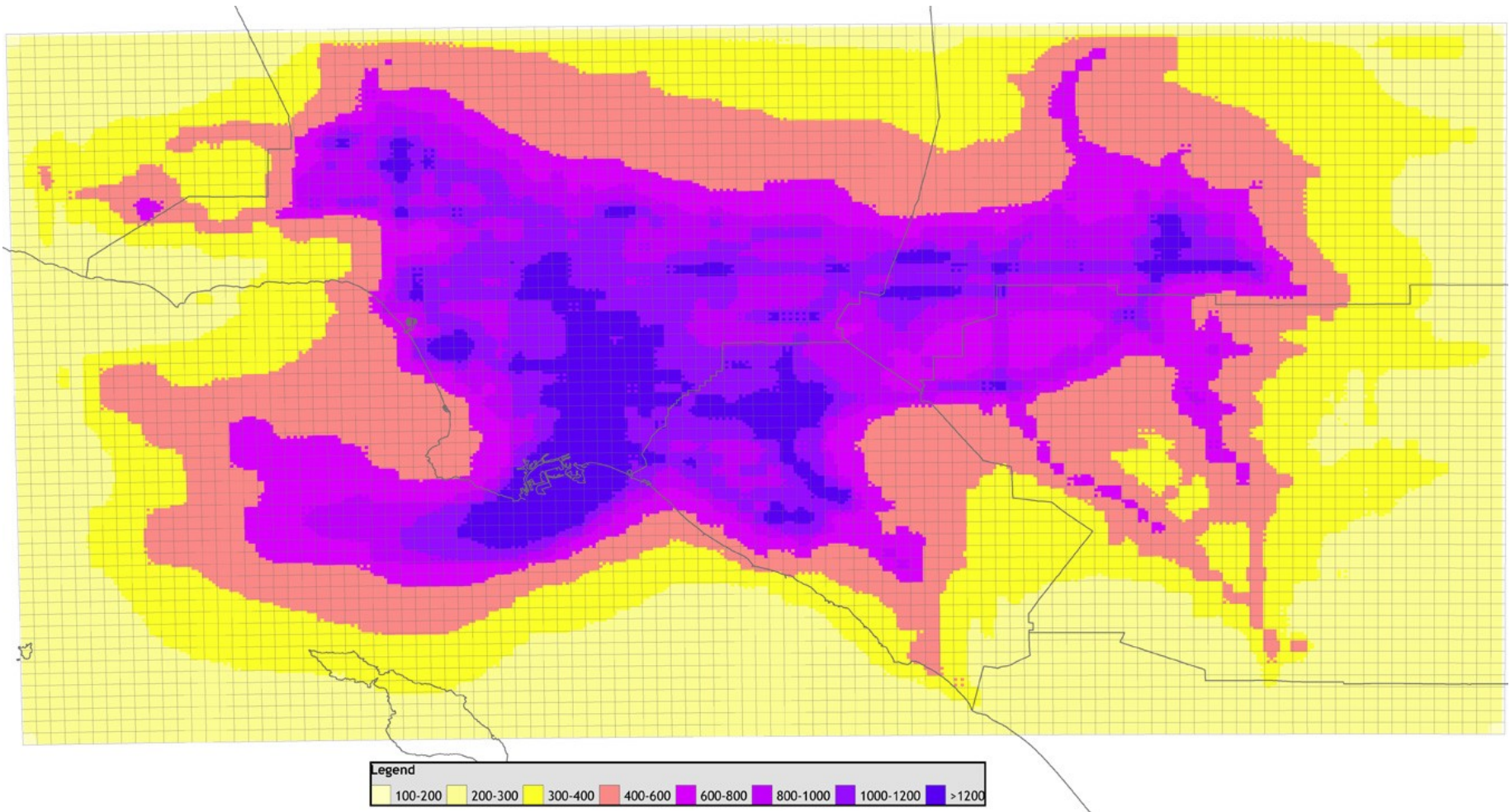


Source Category	Percent Change
On-road	13% decrease
Off-road	1% increase
Point	65% decrease
Area	43% decrease

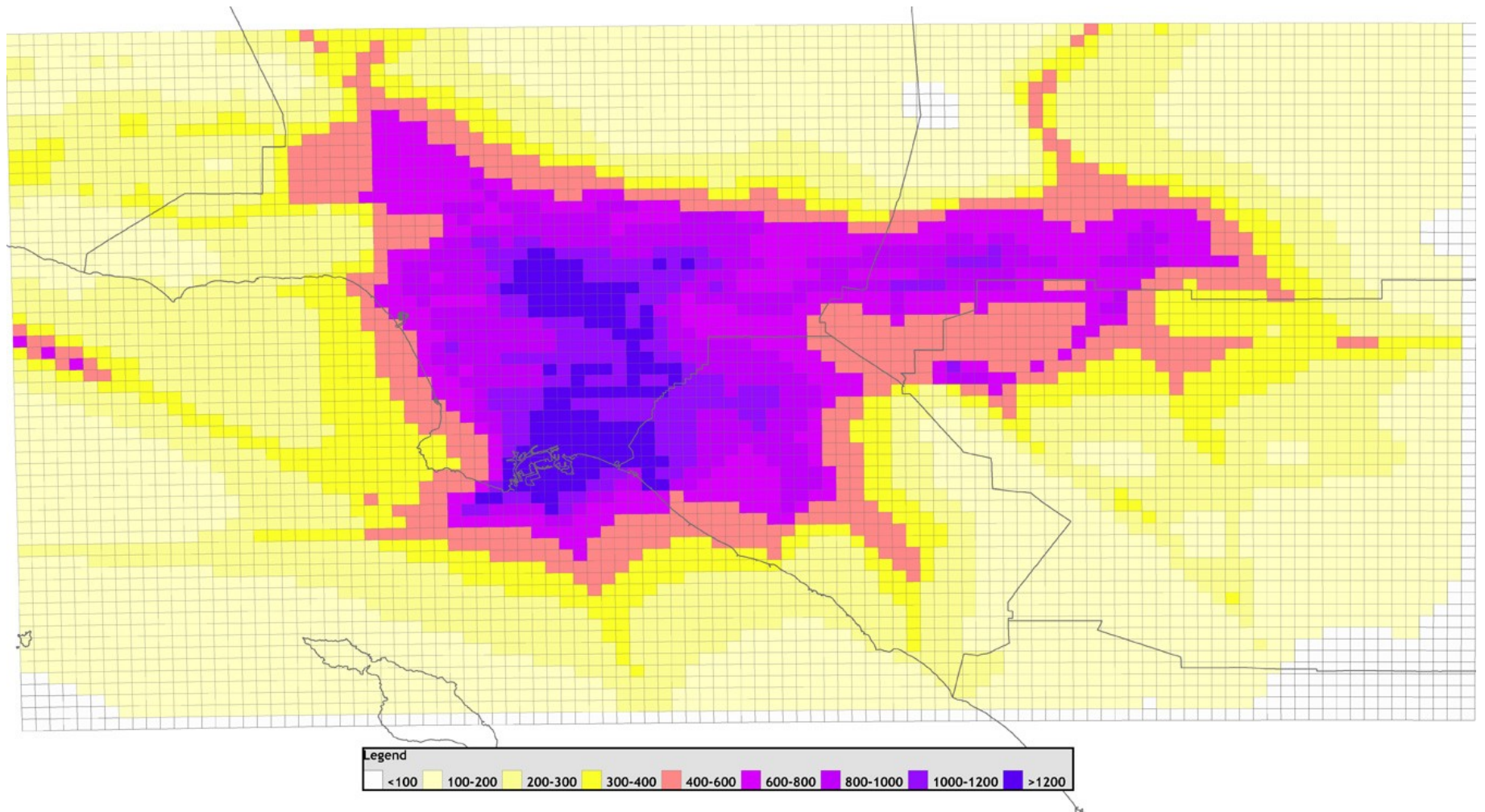
MATES III Modeling

- Updated emissions and modeling
 - CAMx - consistent with AQMP
 - AQMP inventory updated for toxics
 - Improved geographical assignment of diesel vehicle miles – Caltrans/SCAG model
 - Updated meteorology for 2005 consistent with AQMP
 - EMFAC2007 vs EMFAC7G
 - Larger modeling domain
- Grid cell with highest risk at the ports
- Area of increased risk near Central L.A.
- Estimated risks consistent with monitoring data

MATES II Model Estimated Risk



MATES III Model Estimated Risk



Modeled Risk Comparison

- Population weighted risk: 810/million
- 17% below MATES II
 - Emission inventory updates
 - Meteorology inputs
 - Modeling methodology

Non-Cancer Assessment

- Compared annual averages to OEHHA chronic Reference Exposure Levels (CRELs)
- Formaldehyde
 - All fixed sites above CREL of 2 ppb
 - Sites average at 3.6 ppb
 - OEHHA proposes to raise CREL to 7 ppb
 - All sites below proposed CREL
- Manganese
 - All sites well below current CREL of 200 ng/m³
 - OEHHA proposes to lower CREL to 30 ng/m³
 - Three sites above proposed CREL:
 - Fontana : 61.8 ng/m³
 - Rubidoux: 47.7 ng/m³
 - Huntington Park: 32.0 ng/m³

Next Steps

- 90 day public review
- Draft report and technical appendices available on AQMD web site
- Technical Advisory Group review
- Public outreach
- Air Toxic Control Plan update: Summer 2008