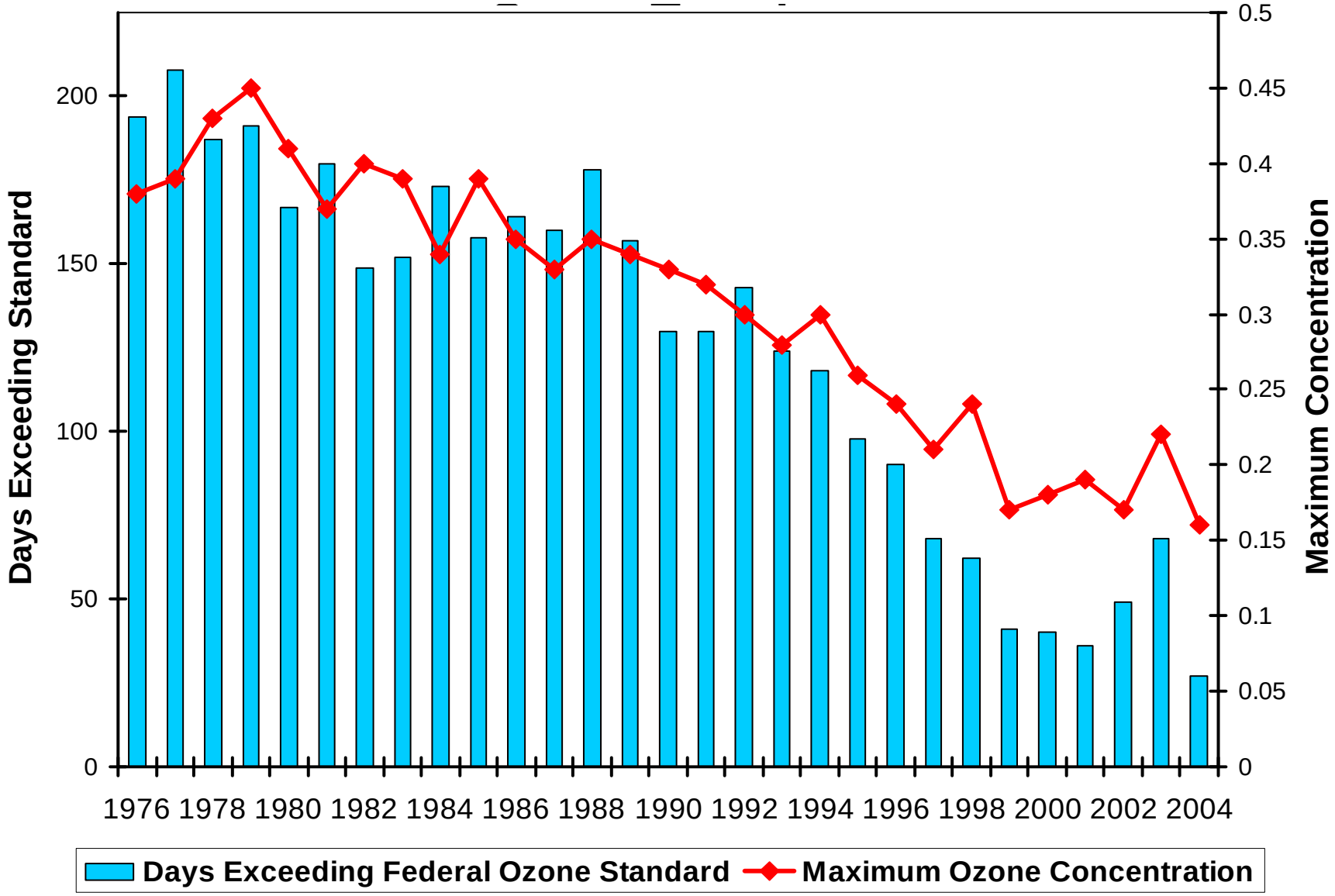
VOC Reactivity Technology Forum and Roundtable Discussion

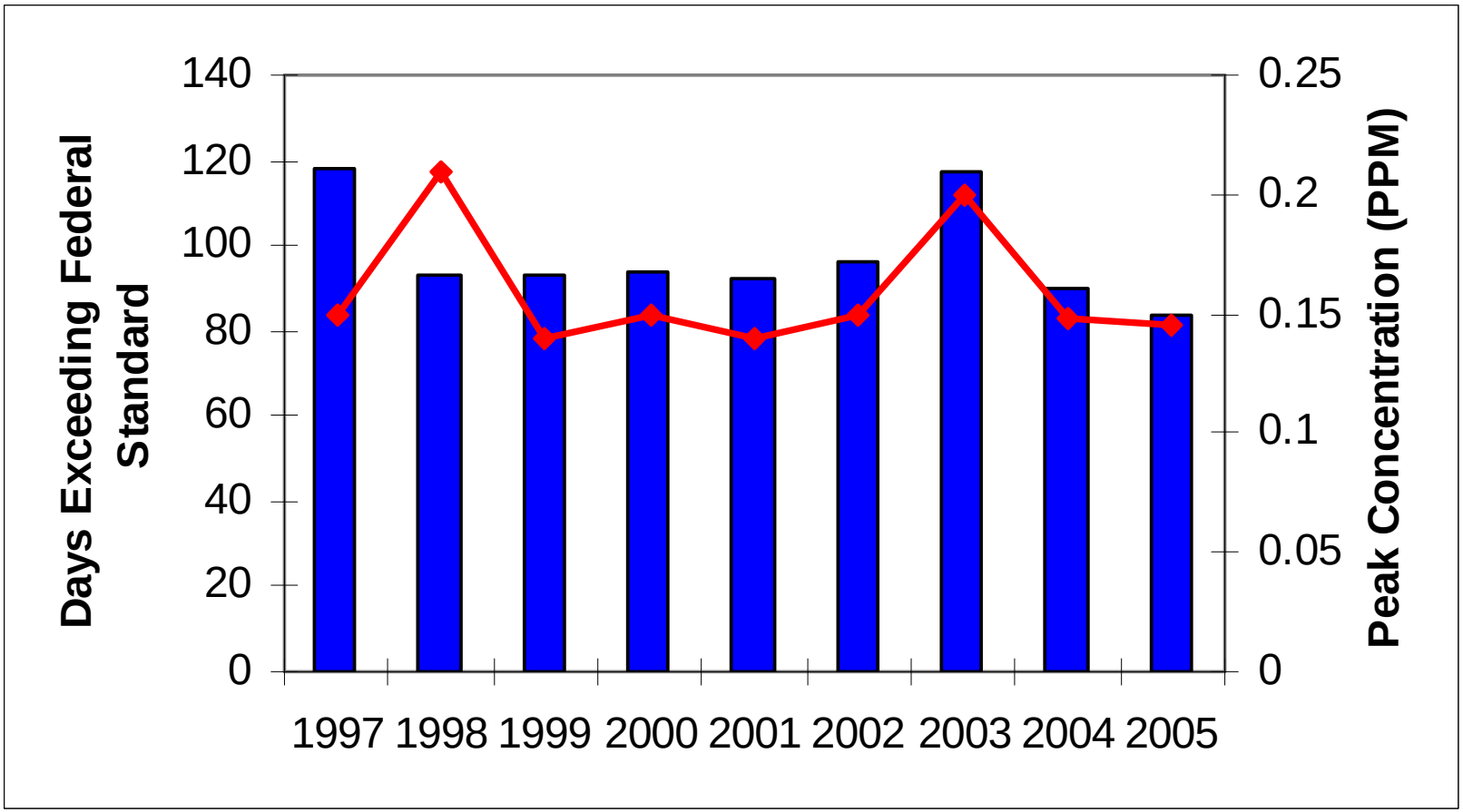
September 25, 2007

Elaine Chang, DrPH
Deputy Executive Officer
Planning, Rule Development, & Area Sources

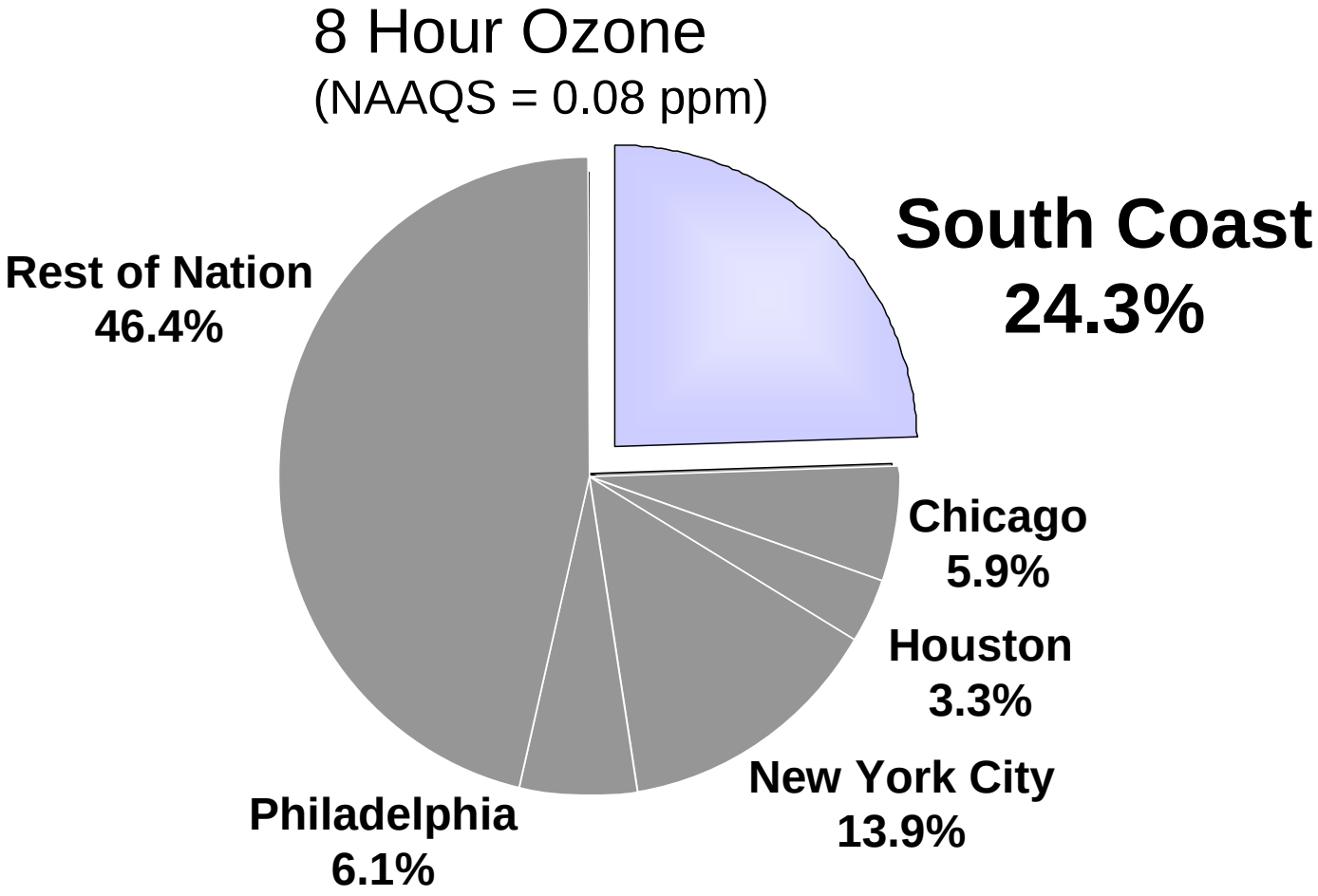
Air Quality Trends - Ozone



8-Hour Average Ozone



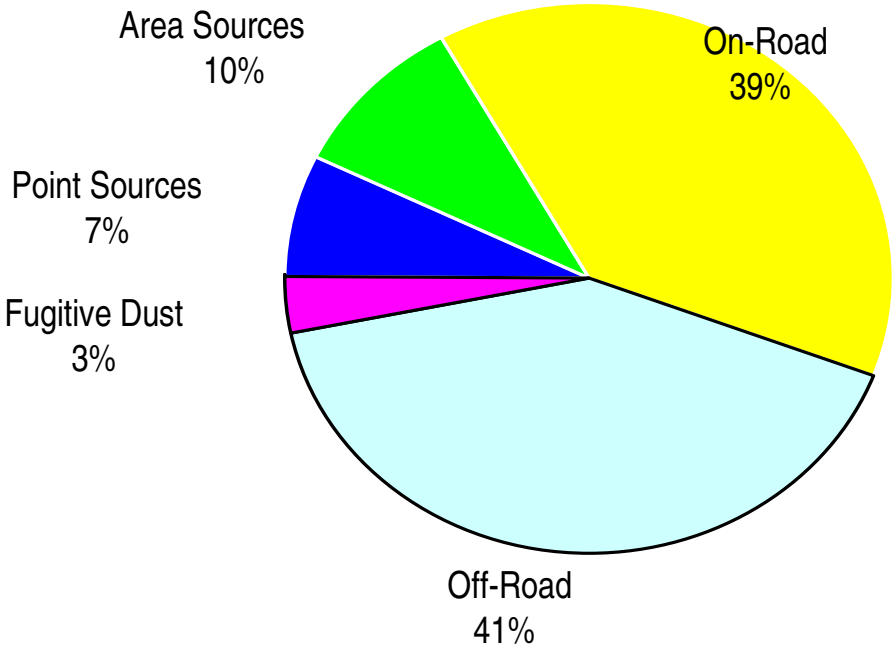
Basin's Disproportionate Air Pollution Exposure



Population-weighted exposures above the NAAQS, based on 2000-02 AIRS data

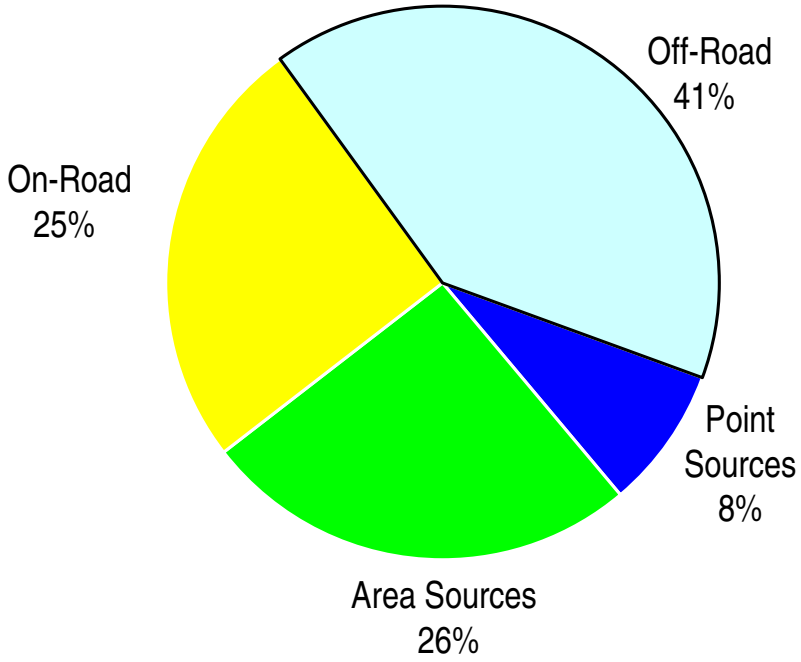
Emissions by Major Category

PM2.5, 2014



(NOx, SOx, PM2.5)

8-Hr Ozone, 2023

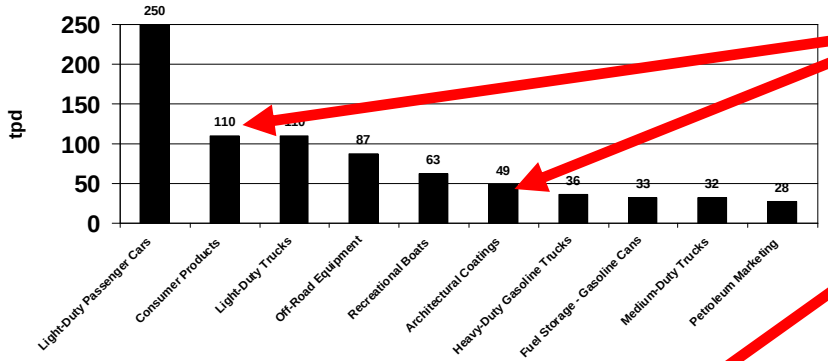


(VOC, NOx)

Needed Pollution Reduction (tons per day)

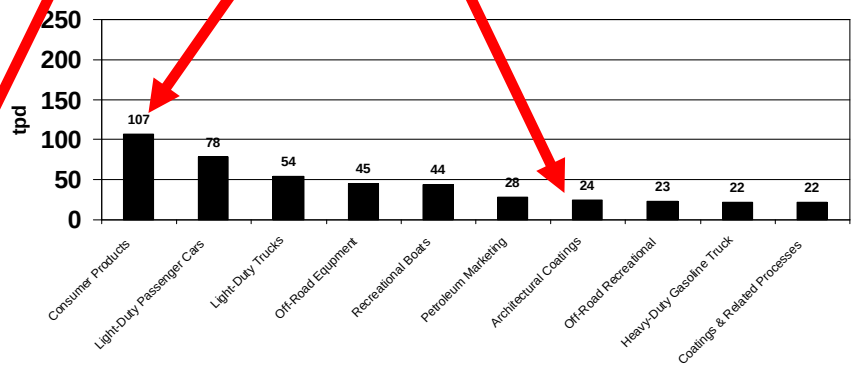
	2014	2023
NOx	203 (31%)	383 (76%)
VOC	59 (11%)	116 (22%)
SOx	24 (56%)	---
PM2.5	14 (14%)	---

VOC Annual Average Emissions-2002

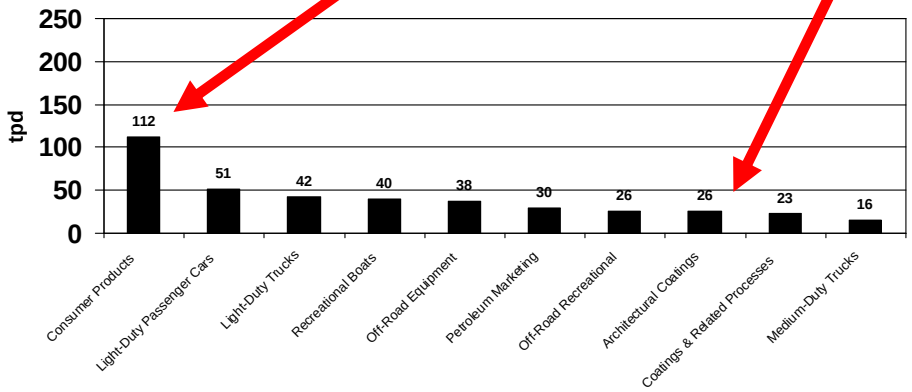


Consumer Products & Architectural Coatings emissions expected to remain in the top 10 categories, even with planned reductions

VOC Annual Average Emissions-2014



VOC Annual Average Emissions-2020



Summary

- VOC Mass Reduction – Progress in Air Quality
- 2007 AQMP calls for further VOC Reductions (22% by 2023)
- Reactivity-based approaches identified as one alternative

Today's Meeting

- Share current knowledge on reactivity
- Identify key research needs
  - Secondary Organic Aerosol formation – Nascent Stage
- Explore viable regulatory approach
  - Enforcement & Testing Protocols
- Assess Potential Environmental Trade-offs
  - HAPs
  - $PM_{2.5}$ Formation Potential