Determining Regulatory South Coast AQMD

EPA/MJO's Exceptional Events Wildfire and Prescribed Fire Smoke Workshop

February 27-29, 2024

Scott A. Epstein PhD Air Quality Assessment Planning, Rule Development, and Implementation South Coast Air Quality Management District

Outline

- What is Regulatory Significance?
- How to determine Regulatory Significance?
- Case study
- Messaging exceptional events that are regulatory significant vs. non regulatory significant





Regulatory Significance

- An Exceptional Event is considered regulatory significant if it will affect the following types of actions:
 - Designate or redesignate an area for a particular NAAQS
 - Classify or reclassify an area to attainment/nonattainment
 - Assignment of nonattainment classification category
 - Attainment date extensions based on clean data
 - SIP inadequacy in an area violating the NAAQS
 - Other actions on a case-by-case basis

Initial Notification Tool Version 1 Use Nearby PM2.5 FEM stations to Species 2018 🌲 Start Year Save Inputs Add exceptional events simulate ERM stations without data PM2.5 2023 Ŧ Load Inputs By year Data Source to Use (FRM or FRM & FEM) 2020 🌲 O PM10 End Year Run Station FRM Only FRM & FEM FRM FEM & 88502 F Add ✓ Using Provisional Export Table AZUS Use Provisional PM2.5 **PM10** ~ CELA By DV period 2018-2020 v Exclusion Dates (Dates Should Be Entered As MM/DD/YYYY) ~ RESE Add Station Exclusion Start Excusion End ~ CMPT ANAH 04-Jul-2018 04-Jul-2018 ~ \square PICO 2023 Independen... By Event 05-Jul-2018 05-Jul-2018 ANAH ~ \square PASA 04-Jul-2018 AZUS 04-Jul-2018 Add \square ~ LBCH PICO 04-Jul-2018 04-Jul-2018 ~ SLBH Column 1 05-Jul-2018 ONNR 05-Jul-2018 ~ \square W710 \square 04-Jul-2019 * ANAH 04-Jul-2019 \square \checkmark ANAH Clear Table Export Table Import Table \Box ~ \square Omit Filter Data MSVJ ~ PCHG Ann DV Aft Stns 24 hr DV Bef 24 hr DV After Ann DV Bef ~ \square MORO AZUS 35 25 10.3200 11.2100 ~ INDI CELA 37 30 11.9900 12,4900 ~ PLSP RESE NaN NaN 10.2500 9.8700 ~ RIVR CMPT 35 32 12.9500 12.5100 ~ MLVB PICO 37 28 12.8000 12.0900 ONNR ~ PASA 31 28 10.4500 10.0800 ~ FONT LBCH 33 26 11.0600 10.6100 SLBH 32 28 10,7100 11.0300 W710 35 30 12.6900 12.3000 AII FRM All FRM & FEM ANAH 33 27 11.0200 10.6200 Select NAAQS-comparable FEM by DV period 23 23 MSVJ 8.3800 8.2100 PCHG NaN NaN NaN NaN 2020-2022 DV period MORO 22 22 8.0400 8.0400 17 17 INDI 8.0400 8.0400 PLSP 15 15 6,1600 6.1600 select RIVR 34 30 12,4300 12,1600 MLVB 36 35 13.8400 13.5700

Calculating Design Values With and Without **Exceptional Events**

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- In 2021, developed interactive tool inhouse using MATLAB App Designer
 - Ability to calculate design values after removing subset of exceptional events
- Incredibly challenging to calculate PM2.5 DVs correctly

Save Results

SAMPLE DATA FOR DEMONSTRATION: DO NOT CITE OR QUOTE

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 Automatically fetches AQS data and supplements with preliminary data from South Coast AQMD lab

- PM2.5 and PM10 calculation
- Calculate DVs with and without FEM waivers

SAMPLE DATA FOR DEMONSTRATION. DO NOT CITE OR QUOTE

Save Results

Case Study: Potential Exceptional Events Affecting 2018-2020 PM2.5 Design Values in the South Coast Air Basin





Considerations When Selecting Set of Regulatory Significant Exceptional Events to Demonstrate

- Likelihood of concurrence
- Amount of analysis/tier of demonstration required
- Type(s) of exceptional event(s)
 - Important to consider experience of staff in selected type(s) and whether previous events of this type have already been written
 - One type vs. multiple





Windblown Dust



Prescribed

Fire

Cultural Events

Volcanic Eruption

Stratospheric Intrusion





Bobcat and El Dorado Fires

- Highest PM_{2.5} levels from Sept. 11 to Sept. 16, 2020
- Fire location: Bobcat Fire was burning in the north of Azusa. El Dorado Fire was burning near Yucaipa.
- Affected stations: CA-610 Near Road, CA-710 Near Road, Anaheim, Azusa, Central LA, Compton, Fontana, North and South Long Beach, Mira Loma, Mission Viejo, Palm Springs, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Reseda





Smoke in SoCal on Sept. 14



Daily average PM2.5 concentrations simulated by the BlueSky Daily Run on Sept. 14

Why Demonstrate the Bobcat and El Dorado Fires?

- Large and consequential events that clearly meet the exceptional event criteria
- Since events were concurrent and affected the same areas, reasonable to combine into a single demonstration
- Removing PM2.5 data affected by these events results in attainment of the 24-hour PM2.5 standard in the South Coast Air Basin
 - Possible to remove data affected from another set of events, but would require multiple demonstrations with concurrence less certain





Removing the Data Impacted by the Bobcat and El Dorado Fires Leads to Attaining 2018-2020 Design Values

	2018-2020 24-hr PM2.5 Design Values		
Stations	No Exceptional Events Removed	Regulatory Significant Exceptional Events Removed	All Suspected Exceptional Events Removed
Azusa	35	35	26
Los Angeles-North Main Street	37	32	31
Reseda	29	29	26
Compton	35	35	33
Pico Rivera	37	34	31
Pasadena	31	31	29
Long Beach (North)	33	33	27
Long Beach (South)	32	32	28
Long Beach-Route 710 Near Road	35	35	31
Anaheim	33	33	28
Mission Viejo	23	23	23
Rubidoux	34	34	30
Mira Loma (Van Buren)	36	35	35
Ontario-Route 60 Near Road	36	34	33
Fontana	35	35	30
Big Bear	22	22	22
San Bernardino	28	28	27



Messaging Regulatory Significant vs. Non-Regulatory Significant Exceptional Events to the Public

- Important to emphasize that exceptional events still impact public health and exposure reduction is main tool for reducing impacts (forecasts, advisories, alerts, media outreach, etc.)
- Concept of regulatory significance is due to limited air agency resources to develop demonstrations and limited EPA resources to review them
- However, removing data that meets EE criteria is useful for determining trends in controllable sources of air quality
- Often present statistics after removing data that would "likely meet exclusion criteria established by U.S. EPA"



Conclusions

- Calculating design values with and without exceptional events is challenging and often must be done before data is finalized and in AQS. Ability to use preliminary FRM data in new EPA tools would be useful.
- For years with multiple sets of regulatory significant exceptional events, important to strategize ideal set of events to demonstrate
- Communication of air quality statistics that are affected by exceptional events is challenging and may depend on use case



South Coast AQMD Air Quality Assessment Group





Air Quality Specialist

(now QA Supervisor

Xiang Li, PhD

at South Coast

AQMD)

Air Quality Specialist Nico Schulte , PhD

Air Quality Specialist Melissa Maestas, PhD

Air Quality Specialist Qijing (Emily) Bian, PhD

Thank You!

sepstein@aqmd.gov



Program Supervisor

Scott Epstein, PhD

South Coast Air Quality Management District

PhD

Senior Meteorologist

Ranil Dhammapala,