Protecting Air Quality in Eugene Eugene City Council Work Session

by Merlyn Hough, Director Lane Regional Air Protection Agency May 20, 2015

Lane County Air Quality

- Lane County is about the size of Connecticut, stretching from the Oregon Cascades to the Pacific Coast, with several distinct airsheds within it.
- The airsheds of Lane County include a mix of:
 - air quality nonattainment areas,
 - air quality maintenance areas, and
 - air quality <u>attainment</u> areas.
- Lane County has the only local air quality agency (LRAPA) in Oregon, whereas Washington and California have local air agencies throughout.

LRAPA Overview

- Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) was formed in 1968 to more effectively and efficiently locally manage and improve air quality in the region.
- LRAPA and its partners have been remarkably successful in meeting air quality health standards on or ahead of schedule.
- Achieving air quality health standards is important not only for protecting public health and the environment, but also for economic development.

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency

Vision:

Community partners working together to ensure clean air for everyone

Mission:

To protect public health, quality of life and the environment as a leader and advocate for the continuous improvement of air quality in Lane County

Four Goals of the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency:

1. Air Quality

Our goal is to ensure healthful air quality for all Lane County citizens.

2. Involvement

Our goal is to inform and involve citizens and businesses in improving air quality.

3. Service

Our goal is to serve citizens and other stakeholders fairly, courteously, and in a timely manner.

4. Partnerships

Our goal is to work with our partners to leverage resources to make a difference in local air quality.







Carbon Monoxide in Eugene



Ozone in Lane County





The most recent decade of PM2.5 trends:







Air Quality Complaints in Lane County:

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Dust	17	35	33	6	21	21	34	33	44	30	14	3
Ag/Field Burning	103	330	576	341	101	24	9	13	1	17	4	2
General Air Quality	2	8	7	63	14	21	2	6	6	26	30	5
Home Wood Heating	82	80	89	82	130	113	62	135	95	219	121	126
Industry	880	768	465	327	231	270	265	169	128	122	127	19
Open Burning	163	179	169	390	293	277	268	341	268	321	279	115
Slash Burning	8	31	41	33	25	3	5	16	7	5	7	5
Miscellaneous	66	75	95	109	137	61	77	101	79	52	57	25
Unknown	110	97	105	124	59	25	12	25	17	14	35	13
Total	1525	1719	1643	1496	1011	815	734	839	645	806	674	313

* Year-to-date.

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Local Ordinance Services Provided by LRAPA:

Eugene	Springfield	Cottage Grove	Oakridge	UGBs	Rest of Lane	Total	Local Ordinance Services
\$152,017	\$37,934	\$28,151	\$128,060	\$14,952	\$17,943	\$379,057	Monitoring & Reporting
\$55,634	\$42,709	\$8,808	\$6,205	\$33,107	\$66,582	\$213,045	Ordinances Implementation
\$24,103	\$4,165	\$2,333	\$333	\$4,998	\$8,219	\$44,151	Other Complaints Response
\$20,133	\$7,471	\$1,211	\$480	\$3,619	\$11,543	\$44,457	Progress Reporting
\$251,887	\$92,279	\$40,503	\$135,078	>>>	\$160,963	\$680,710	All Local Ordinance Services
\$99,870	\$54,345	\$12,352	\$7,018	>>>	\$143,020	\$301,653	All Services Except Monitoring

Local Ordinance Services Provided by LRAPA:

- Including monitoring & reporting: \$680,710 per year.
 - Eugene: \$251,887
 - Springfield: \$92,279
 - Cottage Grove: \$40,503
 - Oakridge: \$135,078
 - Lane County: \$160,963
- Excluding monitoring & reporting: \$301,653 per year.
 - <u>Eugene: \$99,870</u>
 - Springfield: \$54,345
 - Cottage Grove: \$12,352
 - Oakridge: \$7,018
 - Lane County: \$128,068

LRAPA Title 43: Rules for <u>Asbestos</u> General Policy

The board finds and declares that certain air contaminants for which there is no ambient air standard may cause or contribute to an identifiable and significant increase in mortality or to an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, and are therefore considered to be hazardous air contaminants. Under Section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act, the federal EPA has declared asbestos to be hazardous. Title 43 contains requirements for handling of asbestos.

LRAPA Title 43: Rules for <u>Asbestos</u> A few definitions

- <u>"Asbestos</u>" means the asbestiform varieties of serpentine (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cumingtonite-grunerite (amosite), anthophyllite, actinolite and tremolite.
- "<u>Asbestos Abatement Project</u>" means any demolition, renovation, repair, construction or maintenance activity of any public or private facility that involves the repair, enclosure, encapsulation, removal, salvage, handling, disturbance or disposal of any material with the potential of releasing asbestos fibers from asbestos-containing material into the air.
- "<u>Asbestos-Containing Material</u>" means asbestos or any material, including particulate material, that contains more than 1% asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR Part 763, Polarized Light Microscopy.

LRAPA Title 48: Rules for <u>Fugitive Emissions</u> General Policy

 In order to restore and maintain Lane County air quality in a condition as free from air pollution as is practicable, consistent with the overall public welfare of the county, it is the policy of the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency to require the application of <u>reasonable measures</u> to <u>minimize</u> <u>fugitive emissions</u> to the <u>greatest extent</u> <u>practicable</u>.

LRAPA Title 48: Rules for <u>Fugitive Emissions</u> Applicability

- Except for agricultural activities which are exempted by state statute, these rules apply to <u>all sources of fugitive emissions</u> within Lane County.
- <u>Examples</u> of sources affected by these rules are:
 - <u>Construction</u> activities including land clearing and topsoil disturbance;
 - <u>Demolition</u> activities;
 - <u>Unpaved traffic</u> areas and parking lots where there are nuisance conditions;
 - Material handling and storage operations;
 - Mining and yarding activities including access and haul roads;
 - Storage piles of dusty materials;
 - Manufacturing operations.

LRAPA Title 48: Rules for <u>Fugitive Emissions</u> General Requirements

- No person shall ... permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored ... without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne.
- Such reasonable precautions shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - 1. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;
 - 2. Application of asphalt, approved road oil, water, or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts; ...

LRAPA Title 48: Rules for <u>Fugitive Emissions</u> General Requirements: Reasonable Precautions (cont.)

- Such reasonable precautions shall include, but not be limited to the following: ...
 - 3. Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of oil, water or chemicals is not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;
 - 4. Installation and use of hoods, fans and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;
 - 5. Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;
 - 6. The covering of moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;
 - 7. The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material which does or may become airborne.

Reminder: Diversity of air quality complaints:

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Summary

- The intergovernmental agreement to form LRAPA in 1968 has allowed local governments to more <u>effectively</u> and <u>efficiently</u> reduce air pollution and improve air quality within Lane County.
- LRAPA and its stakeholders have been <u>remarkably</u> <u>successful</u> in meeting air quality health standards on or ahead of schedule.
- Achieving air quality health standards is important not only for protecting <u>public health</u> and the <u>environment</u>, but also for <u>economic development</u>.

