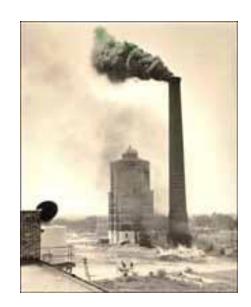
Regional Air Quality Management in the US and California

Catherine Witherspoon International Air Quality Consultant

Pre-1940's

- Air pollution a "nuisance"
- Local government starts to regulate
 - Fireplace chimneys
 - Backyard trash incinerators
 - Smoke stacks





After World War II

- London smog episode (1952)
- Los Angeles ozone episodes (1954–55)
- New rules adopted for dust, smoke, and fumes





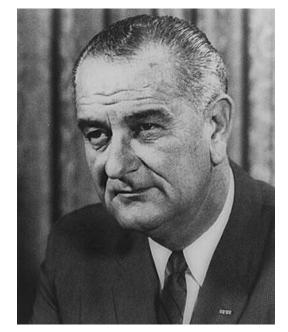
1950's: Ozone Discovered

- NOx and VOC reacts in sunlight = ozone
- Vehicles and fuels biggest source
- Call for mobile source regulations



1960's: Congress Steps In

- First Clean Air Act
- Authority to set national vehicle standards
- Meanwhile, California already regulating cars



President Lyndon B. Johnson

1970's: The People Rise Up

- > 20 million Americans protest
- US EPA created
- Standards and deadlines set for clean air

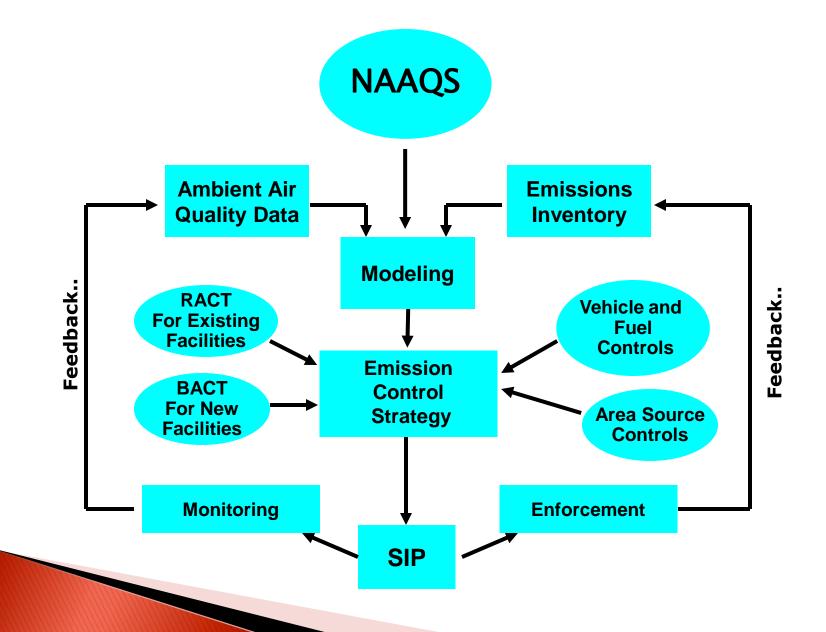


New Legal Framework

US EPA	50 States	Locals
Adopts NAAQS	Write plans	Write plans
Issues guidelines	Conduct technical analyses	Demonstrate attainment
Controls vehicles, trains, ships, aircraft	Control fuels, paints, consumer products	Control industrial facilities and small area sources
Enforces all laws	Enforces all laws	Enforce all laws

*California also regulates motor vehicles

Air Quality Planning Process



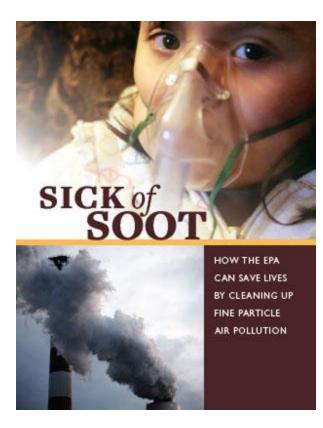
1980's: Air Toxics Regulated

- Goal: reduce cancer risk to less than 1 per million
- Industry required to disclose emissions
- Caused stronger VOC rules and diesel controls



1990's: PM2.5 Threat Identified

- Health researchers discover link between PM_{2.5} and fatal heart attacks
- PM2.5 replaces ozone as highest regulatory priority
- Diesel vehicles targeted for stringent controls



Unfinished Business

- Aircraft controls
- Marine vessel controls
- Small point sources (boilers)
- "Grandfathered" facilities
- Non-motorized transport
 Get people back on bikes
 Make it easier to walk





California Success Story + Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

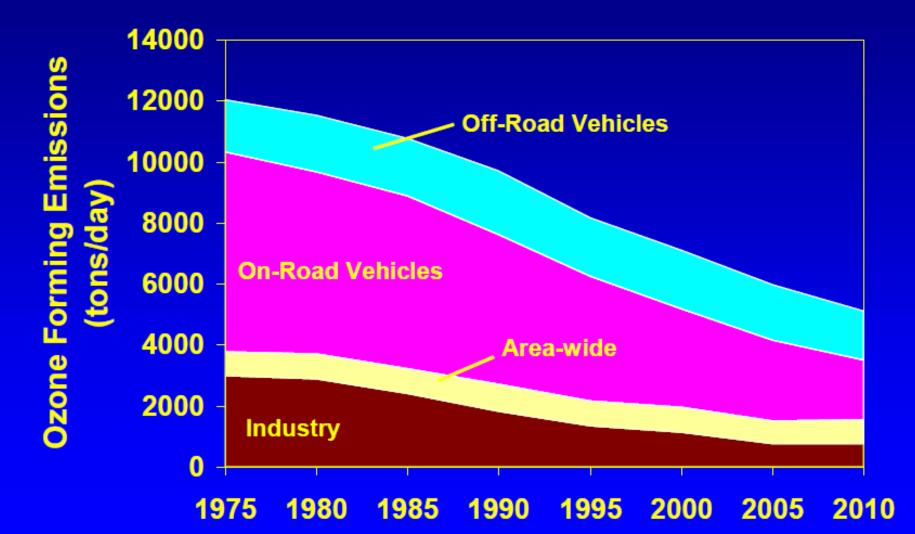
What BACT Achieved

- Gasoline vehicles >99% cleaner
 - Advanced catalysts; on-board diagnostics; durable parts, and low volatility fuel
- Diesel vehicles >98% cleaner
 - Exhaust gas recirculation, particle filters, adsorbers, and low sulfur, low aromatics fuel
- Stationary sources 80–90% cleaner
 - Low-NOx burners, selective catalytic reduction, SOx scrubbers, electrostatic precipitation, switch-over from heavy fuel oil to natural gas

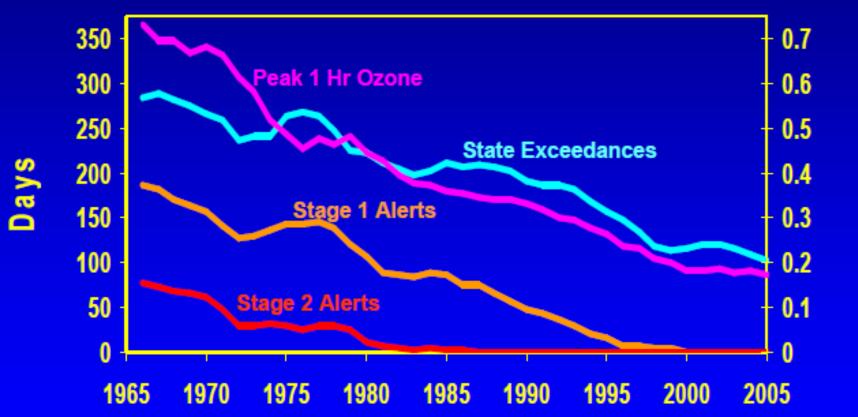
Area Sources 75% cleaner

 Vapor recovery, VOC limits for consumer products, chemical reformulation of paints, coatings

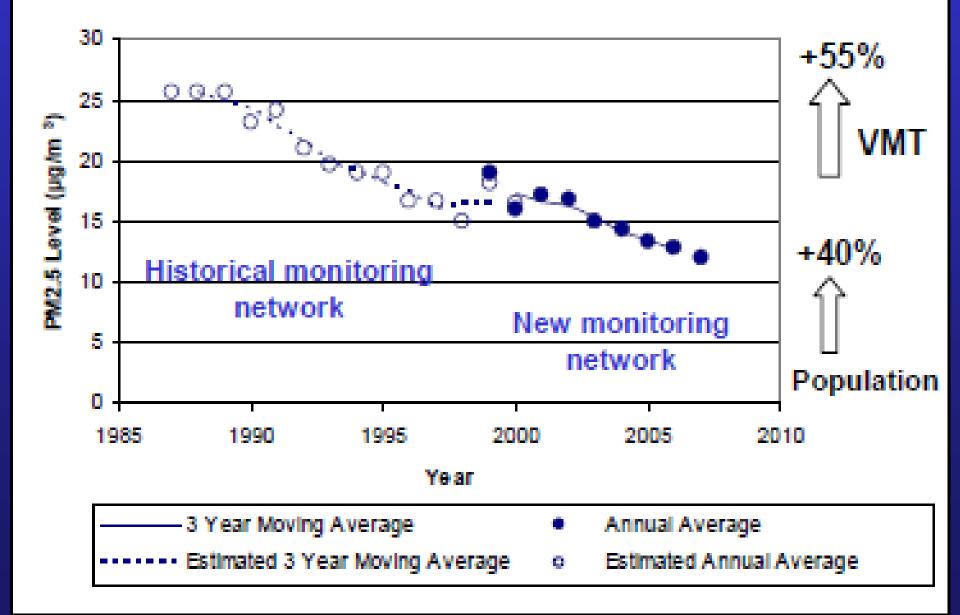
Statewide Emissions Trends



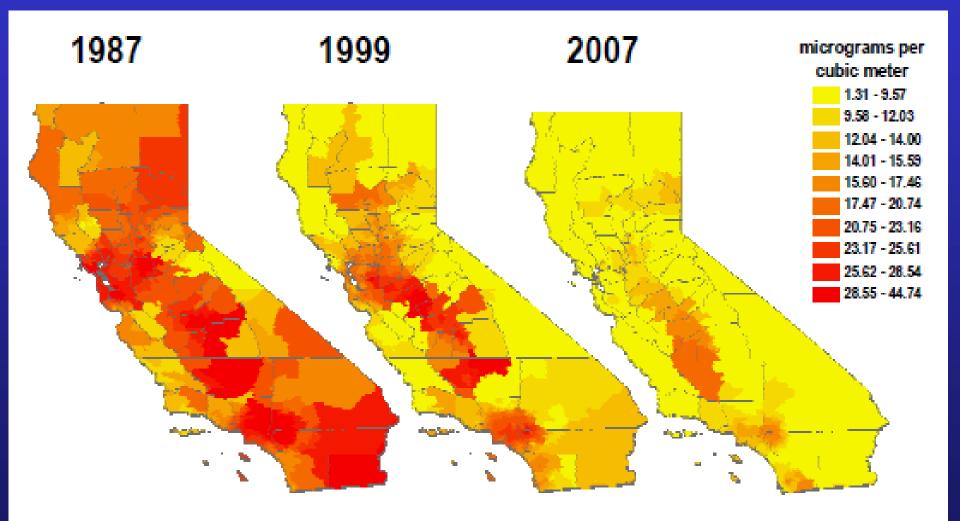
Ozone Trends in the South Coast



Statewide Average PM Concentration



Change in PM2.5 Exposure

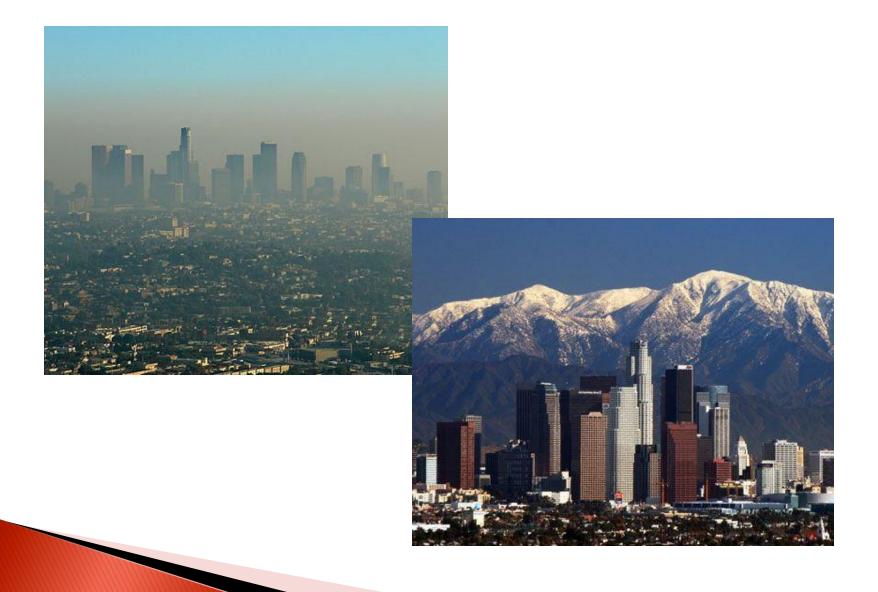


Change in Black Carbon

- 50% drop in ambient BC concentrations
 0.46 mg/m³ in 1989
 - 0.24 mg/m³ in 2008
- 25% drop in climate forcing
 - Regional cooling of 1.4 W/m²



Huge Visibility Improvement



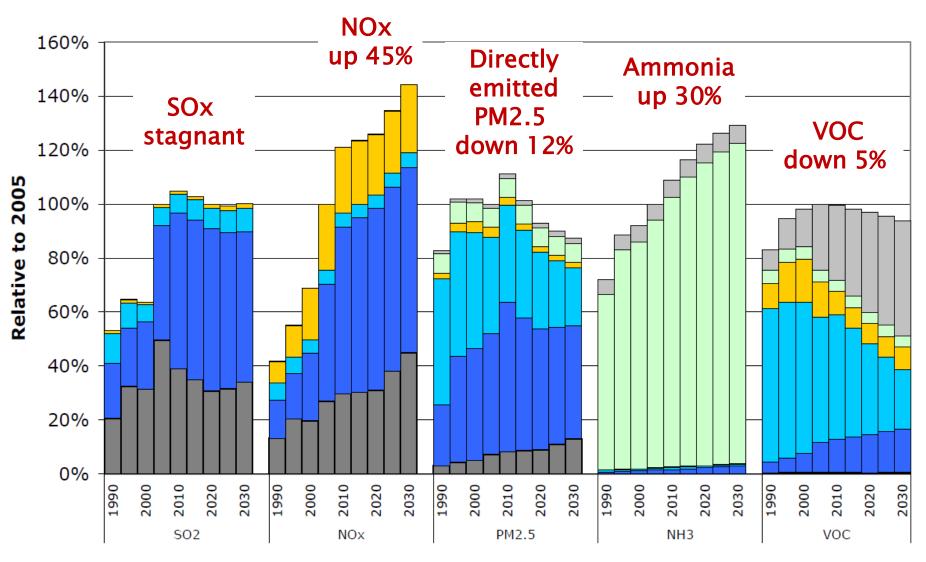
Enforcement Critical

- New cars models subject to recall
- Smoking trucks impounded
- Stationary sources regularly inspected
- Mandatory warranties
- Maximum penalties

- Individual \$250,000 per day
- Corporate \$1 Million per day

China's Starting Point

GAINS 2030 Emission Forecast for China Scaled Against 2005 Emissions (at 100%)

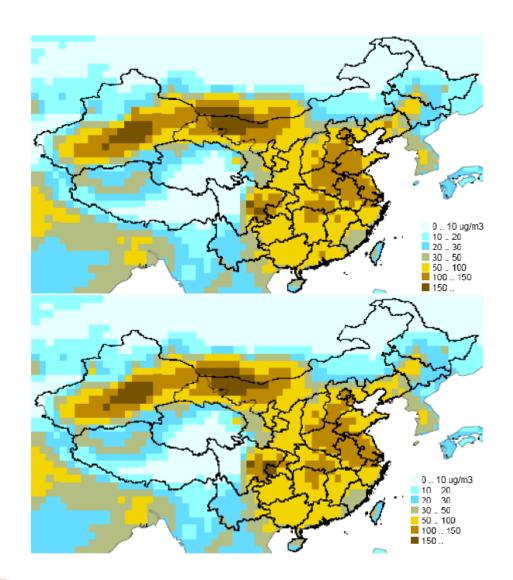


■ Power generation ■ Industry ■ Domestic ■ Transport ■ Agriculture ■ Other

GAINS Forecast of Ambient PM2.5

 Unchanged from 2005 (top) to 2030 (bottom)

 Death rate worsens as population ages



Questions to Ask

- Can you identify all emission sources?
- How many facilities must be closed or retrofitted to meet NOx and SOx targets?
- Are you regulating VOC and ammonia?
- Can you leapfrog to BACT?
- Who is responsible for each control?
- How will you enforce?

Conclusion

US has spent 60 years and billions of dollars cleaning up its air pollution.

China has a long road ahead but an opportunity to do even better.