



**AB 617 Community Air Protection Program
Steering Committee Meeting Agenda
Zoom Online Meeting**



**Comite Civico
Del Valle, Inc.**

**MEETING AGENDA
Wednesday, April 6, 2022
5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.**

Facilitator: Harder+Co.

Chair of Meeting: Luis Olmedo (Alternate: Christian Torres)

Members of the public may connect to this meeting on Zoom from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device by clicking the following link to join:

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WELCOME

- 1. Roll Call/Opening Remarks by CSC Members** **Co-Chairs**
- 2. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD** **Harder+Co.**
Members of the public may submit comments via Facebook livestream, email, or using the raise hand Zoom feature (for those calling from the Zoom app you can select the raise hand feature, and for those calling by telephone can dial *9). Comments are to be limited to no more than 2 minutes per person.
- 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES** **Co-Chairs**
Review and approval of Minutes of March 9, 2022 CSC Meeting.
(Attachment: [March 9, 2022 Minutes](#))
- 4. ACTION ITEMS:**
 - A. New River Pollutant Monitoring Project – 6-Month Extension** **STI & ICAPCD**
Sonoma Technology, Inc. will present preliminary data of the New River Pollutant Monitoring Project (NRPMP) and the Air District Staff will present what the extension of the NRPMP consists of which would continue to be conducted by STI.
(Attachments: [Preliminary Data Review](#), [New River Extension Proposal](#))
 - B. Ad Hoc Committee – New River Pollutant Monitoring Project** **ICAPCD**
Air District Staff will present what the commitments and procedures consists for the Technical Subcommittee.
(Attachment: [NRPMP Subcommittee TOR](#), [AB 617 Ad Hoc Background](#))



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**Comite Civico
Del Valle, Inc.**

C. Paving Project Extra Funding- Water Treatment Plant Paving

ICAPCD

Air District Staff will present the request of extra funding from Heber Public Utility District for the paving project at the Water Treatment Plant.

(Attachments: [Extra Funding Request-HPUD](#))

5. PRESENTATIONS:

A. AB 617 CAMP – Community Air Monitoring Network Update

CCV

CCV will provide an update on new monitors and preliminary analysis on AB 617 community air monitors.

(Attachment: [April 2022 CAMN Update](#))

B. Update of ICAPCD Policies

ICAPCD

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District will provide an update on Air District Policies 23 and 25.

(Attachments: [ICAPCD P23](#), [ICAPCD P25](#))

6. AGENCY UPDATES

ICAPCD & CCV

7. AGENDA TOPICS & SET DATE FOR NEXT MEETING

Co-Chairs

Discuss and schedule the next CSC meeting tentative for May 11, 2022.

8. CLOSING REMARKS/ADJOURNMENT

Co-Chairs

3. Minutes:
March 9, 2022
CSC Meeting

**AB 617 Community Air Protection Program
Minutes of the Steering Committee Meeting
Zoom Online Meeting
March 9th, 2022**

Chair of Meeting: Matt Dessert (Alternate: Belen Leon)

Facilitator: Milly Ferrer from Harder & Company

I. Attendance:

Primaries: **Matt Dessert**, Air Pollution Control District; **Rene Felix**, Community Corridor; **Mercedes Martinez**, Community Corridor; , Community Corridor; **Kristian Salgado**, Community Corridor; **Blake Plourd**, Community Corridor; **Sergio Cabañas**, Community Corridor; **Virginia Mendoza**, Community Corridor; **Mary Salazar**, Community Corridor; **John Hernandez**, Community Corridor.

Alternates: **Belen Leon**, Air Pollution Control District; **Christian Torres**, Comité Cívico del Valle; **Rosa Guerrero**, Community Corridor; **Bob Fischer**, Community Corridor; **Tomas Oliva**, Community Corridor, , Community Corridor; **Chris Gomez-Wong**, Community Corridor; **Michael Moore**, Community Corridor.

Other Agency Staff: **Marco Perrone**, Air Pollution Control District; **Andrea Juarez**, California Air Resources Board; **Ivy Osornio**, California Air Resources Board.

I. Welcome and Opening Remarks by CSC Members

Milly Ferrer welcomed everyone to the virtual meeting. She mentioned **Daniela Flores** and **Jessica** who will be supporting anyone that has technical difficulties throughout the meeting. She commented they have interpretation services and how to access this service through the platform. She reminded everyone that the meeting is being recorded and how the CSC members can access the agenda packet. She also mentioned how everyone can submit their comments and how the public comment procedure works. She confirmed they have reached a quorum.

Matt Dessert welcomed everyone and mentioned **Luis Olmedo** will be the co-chair of that meeting.

Christian Torres mentioned **Luis Olmedo** was not going to make it, but he will be available. He commented he was sorry for being absent for the past months.

II. Public Comment Period

There were no public comments.

III. Approval of Minutes

Sergio Cabañas made a motion to approve the minutes from February 9th, 2022.

Bob Fischer seconded the motion.

The motion was passed.

IV. Action Items

New River Pollutant Monitoring Project, Sonoma Technology.

Belen Leon mentioned Sonoma Technology was to present on why they need the extension and budget but were not able to attend the meeting. She mentioned the extension would be for 6 months and the budget for the extension would be \$121,118. She mentioned this item will be tabled.

John Hernandez asked if the extra budget would cover the rest of the year.

Belen Leon said it covers up to November 2022.

V. Presentations

AB 617 CAMP Update, Christian Torres; CCV.

Mary Salazar mentioned she has concerns about paying \$350 a month for the last monitor installed in the Calexico outlets. She asked if the amount was correct.

Christian Torres said the monitor was at the IV mall. He confirmed that was the correct cost.

Arturo Martínez mencionó que para mejorar la calidad del aire en el valle Imperial se deben regar los principales caminos en las temporadas de viento.

John Hernandez asked if they have an app so they can access the 617 monitors.

Christian Torres said any IVAN monitor funded through 617 is in the IVAN app.

Blake Plourd mentioned the IVAN data is quite simple to understand and asked to use it as a comparison tool.

Christian Torres noted **Mary Salazar's** comment about her interest in the training and mentioned he will coordinate a date for that.

The Behavior of Agricultural Burning in the Mexicali Valley, Angel Lopez; SCSA

John Hernandez congratulated **Angel Lopez** on the presentation. He asked if there are days when agricultural burning is not allowed, and he also asked if the decrease in burning was because less was being planted.

Angel Lopez said that the decrease indicates that some activities, such as not burning straw, have been permeating farmers in the Mexicali Valley. He noted that it has not happened at the speed they expected but they have seen results. He commented that it will be necessary to see in the future to see if this behavior continues to decrease. He mentioned that no regulation indicates on which days agricultural burning can be done. He said that he knows of a bill in Baja California that works to regulate agricultural burning. He commented that he does not know what the fires are like in the Imperial Valley, but he has seen fires in Calexico that affect the Valley of Mexico.

Mary Salazar asked if there was information on the feedlots problem.

Angel Lopez said that around the feedlots it is always surrounded by dust due to the same characteristics of the soil in the region. He commented that they are trying to irrigate the feedlots, however, this has not happened. He added that it is a key point.

Ian said he was not aware that there is a shift in the warmest months where there is a wind coming from the south. He mentioned that the data was highly informative.

Jose Flores mentioned he and a colleague were in a car accident because of the smoke changing direction from a wind shift of a nearby agricultural burn.

Belen Leon mentioned **Angel Lopez** would also be presenting in the AQTF meeting.

John Hernandez asked about the potential of collaborating with the EPA and their 2025 efforts with incentives to Mexicali.

Matt Dessert mentioned there have been meetings with Mexicali on how to reduce agricultural burning.

Imperial Valley Climate Action Plan, Virginia Mendoza; ICTC

Christian Torres asked if the pilot was something that can be launched in other cities. He mentioned Comité Civico will be having an event the following week where they will be launching their first EV charger.

Virginia Mendoza said she knows ICTC has explored these opportunities for their entire transit services. She mentioned some challenges they have encountered are the headways and equipment.

John Hernandez said ICTC could be a good partner with 617.

Virginia Mendoza commented the maintenance and ownership of the transit facilities are maintained by the local jurisdictions.

Kristian Salgado asked what it meant for an action plan to have and not have CEQA. She also asked where they could access the document being presented.

Virginia Mendoza mentioned she could link the document. Regarding the CEQA question, she said there are no established criteria to guide the preparation of a plan for the reduction of GHGs. She commented they did seek out the plan with the opportunity to deliver incremental action plans but because of the amount of staffing and enforcement, there was hesitation from the local jurisdictions to receive a plan that was CEQA qualified. She commented that all the agencies preferred a plan that had a baseline and quantified the emissions.

Christian Torres asked if they were adding more EV chargers.

Virginia Mendoza said she does not have those details but will get back to him with the necessary information.

Christian Torres said the state launched the CALEVIP program and since they are a low-income community they qualify for the higher rebates. He mentioned the chargers need to be made public so they can qualify for the rebates.

VI. Information Item

AB 617 Advisory Sub-Committee Update, Marco Perrone; ICAPCD

Kristian Salgado asked if there was anything they needed from the committee members.

Belen Leon said if she knows anything she wants to work on to let them know.

Update on School Air Filtration System Installations, Marco Perrone; ICAPCD

There was no discussion on this item.

VII. Agency Updates

Christian Torres said people around Calexico and the Valley might see a truck with their logo on it which is part of their COVID Outreach Project. He commented they are doing caravans around the Valley. He mentioned they have an EV charger in their offices and invited the members to use it.

Belen Leon mentioned they are doing their seventh annual Lawn Equipment Exchange Program where they exchange gas-powered lawn equipment for electric equipment at a low cost. She commented the registration period will run from March 1st to April 29th and the exchange will be the last week of April.

Marco Perrone commented they can find more information on their social media accounts.

John Hernandez asked how the LEAP program was funded.

Belen Leon mentioned it is funded through one of their accounts from DMV and it is \$65,000 per year. She commented the agency subsidizes a part of the cost.

John Hernandez said they could add a project like that in 617.

Belen Leon mentioned other districts have it under their CERP.

Andrea Juarez regarding a question **John Hernandez** asked, mentioned CARB has the AQView platform that shows all the data in the AB 617 communities that have monitors. She said she will share a link with more information about AQView. She mentioned she had no agency updates.

VIII. Second Public Comment Period

There were no public comments.

IX. Different Agenda Topics, Daniela Flores; Harder Company

Matt Dessert proposed the next meeting to be on April 6th, 2022.

Bob Fischer made a motion to have the next meeting to be on April 6th, 2022.

Virginia Mendoza seconded the motion.

The motion was passed.

Kristian Salgado mentioned it would be great if they could cover any information about the tree planting program that could allow other cities in Imperial County to replicate it.

John Hernandez said he would like to know how many dead trees around sidewalks can be removed and replaced.

Kristian Salgado asked if there was another city in the corridor that wanted to manage a similar program would it be possible to use urban greening funds.

John Hernandez commented he is noticed around Heber Avenue that there are no sidewalks, curbs, or gutters. He mentioned this occurs in El Centro, East Ross, and Hamilton. He asked the CSC if this could be brought to the table.

Belen Leon said one of the projects to be done in Heber is for the sidewalks themselves. She said they will have another update on this topic in the next meeting.

X. Closing Remarks / Adjournment

John Hernandez made a motion to adjourn the meeting.

Bob Fischer seconded the motion.

The motion was passed.

Meeting adjourned.

Programa Comunitario de Protección Atmosférica Bajo el Auspicio del Proyecto de Ley AB 617
Minuta de la Reunión del Comité Directivo
Junta por la plataforma Zoom
9 de marzo del 2022

Presidente de la Reunión: Matt Dessert (Alternativo: Belen Leon)

Facilitador: Milly Ferrer de Harder & Company

I. Asistencia:

Principales: **Matt Dessert**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Mercedes Martínez**, Corredor Comunitario; **Rene Félix**, Corredor Comunitario; **Kristian Salgado**, Corredor Comunitario; **Blake Plourd**, Corredor Comunitario; **Sergio Cabañas**, Corredor Comunitario; **Virginia Mendoza**, Corredor Comunitario; **Mary Salazar**, Corredor Comunitario; **John Hernández**, Corredor Comunitario.

Suplentes: **Belén León**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Christian Torres**, Comité Cívico del Valle; **Rosa Guerrero**, Corredor Comunitario; **Bob Fischer**, Corredor Comunitario; **Tomas Oliva**, Corredor Comunitario, **Chris Gómez-Wong**, Corredor Comunitario; **Michael Moore**, Corredor Comunitario..

Otro personal por parte de las Dependencias: **Marco Perrone**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Andrea Juarez**, Junta de Recursos Aéreos de California; **Ivy Osornio**, Junta de Recursos Aéreos de California.

I. Bienvenida y Comentarios Iniciales por parte de los Integrantes del CSC

Milly Ferrer dio la bienvenida a todos a la reunión virtual. Mencionó a **Daniela Flores** y **Jessica** quienes estarán apoyando a cualquiera que tenga dificultades técnicas durante la reunión. Comentó que cuentan con servicios de interpretación y cómo acceder a este servicio a través de la plataforma. Les recordó a todos que la reunión se está grabando y cómo los miembros del CSC pueden acceder al paquete de la agenda. También mencionó cómo pueden enviar sus comentarios y cómo funciona el procedimiento de comentarios públicos. Confirmó que han alcanzado un quórum.

Matt Dessert dio la bienvenida a todos y mencionó que **Luis Olmedo** será el copresidente de esa reunión.

Christian Torres mencionó que **Luis Olmedo** no podrá estar en la reunión, pero él lo suplirá. Comentó que lamentaba haber estado ausente durante los últimos meses.

II. Comentario Públicos

No hubo comentarios públicos.

III. Aprobación de la Minuta de la Reunión Anterior

Sergio Cabañas hizo una moción para aprobar las minutas del 9 de febrero de 2022.

Bob Fischer secundó la moción.

La moción fue aprobada.

IV. Puntos de Acción

Proyecto de Monitoreo de Contaminantes del Río Nuevo, Sonoma Technology.

Belén León mencionó que Sonoma Technology iba a presentar por qué necesitaban una extensión y el presupuesto, pero no pudieron asistir a la reunión. Mencionó que la extensión sería por 6 meses y el presupuesto para la extensión sería de \$121,118. Mencionó que este tema será pospuesto.

John Hernández preguntó si el presupuesto adicional cubriría el resto del año.

Belén León dijo que cubre hasta noviembre de 2022.

V. Presentaciones / Preguntas y Respuestas

Actualización del CAMP AB 617, Christian Torres; CCV.

Mary Salazar mencionó que le preocupa pagar \$350 al mes por el último monitor instalado en las tiendas de outlet de Calexico. Preguntó si la cantidad era correcta.

Christian Torres dijo que el monitor estaba en el centro comercial IV. Confirmó que ese era el costo correcto.

Arturo Martínez mencionó que para mejorar la calidad del aire en el valle Imperial se deben regar los principales caminos en las temporadas de viento.

John Hernández preguntó si tienen una aplicación para poder acceder a los monitores 617.

Christian Torres dijo que cualquier monitor IVAN financiado a través de 617 está en la aplicación IVAN.

Blake Plourd mencionó que los datos de IVAN son muy simples de entender y pidió usarlos como una herramienta de comparación.

Christian Torres tomó nota **Mary Salazar** sobre su interés en la capacitación y mencionó que coordinará una fecha para eso.

Comportamiento de las Quemas Agrícolas en el Valle de Mexicali, Ángel López; SCSA

John Hernández felicitó a **Ángel López** por la presentación. Preguntó si hay días en los que no se permita la quema agrícola y también preguntó que si la disminución de quemas se debió a que se estaba sembrando menos.

Ángel López dijo que la disminución indica que algunas actividades como la no quema de paja ha ido permeando en los agricultores del valle de Mexicali. Notó que no ha sucedido a la velocidad que ellos esperaban, pero si han visto resultados. Comentó que habrá que ver en el futuro para ver si ese comportamiento continúa disminuyendo. Mencionó que no hay alguna regulación que indique en cuáles días se pueden hacer las quemas agrícolas. Dijo que conoce de un proyecto de ley en Baja California que trabaja en reglamentar las quemas agrícolas. Comentó que desconoce cómo son las quemas en el Valle Imperial, pero si ha visto quemas en Calexico que afectan al Valle de México.

Mary Salazar preguntó si había información sobre el problema de las engordas.

Ángel López dijo que alrededor de las engordas siempre está rodeado de polvo por las mismas características del suelo de la región. Comentó que se tratan de regar los corrales de engorda sin embargo no se ha dado. Agregó que es un punto importante.

Ian dijo que no estaba al tanto de que hay un cambio en los meses más cálidos donde sopla el viento del sur. Mencionó que los datos eran muy informativos.

José Flores mencionó que él y un colega estuvieron a punto de tener un accidente automovilístico debido a que el humo cambió de dirección debido a un cambio de viento de una quema agrícola cercana.

Belén León mencionó que **Ángel López** también se presentaría en la reunión de AQTF.

John Hernández preguntó sobre el potencial de colaborar con la EPA y sus esfuerzos 2025 con incentivos a Mexicali.

Matt Dessert mencionó que ha habido reuniones con Mexicali sobre cómo reducir las quemas agrícolas.

Plan de Acción Climática del Valle Imperial, Virginia Mendoza; ICTC

Christian Torres preguntó si el programa piloto es algo que se puede lanzar en otras ciudades. Mencionó que el Comité Cívico tendrá un evento la semana siguiente en el que lanzarán su primer cargador EV.

Virginia Mendoza dijo que sabe que ICTC ha explorado estas oportunidades para todos sus servicios de tránsito. Mencionó que algunos de los desafíos que han encontrado son los avances y el equipo.

John Hernández dijo que ICTC podría ser un buen socio con 617.

Virginia Mendoza comentó que el mantenimiento y la propiedad de las instalaciones de tránsito están a cargo de las jurisdicciones locales.

Kristian Salgado preguntó qué significaba para un plan de acción tener y no tener CEQA. También preguntó dónde podrían acceder al documento que se presenta.

Virginia Mendoza mencionó que podría vincular el documento. En cuanto a la pregunta de CEQA, dijo que no hay criterios establecidos que guíen la elaboración de un plan para la reducción de GEI. Comentó que buscaron el plan con la oportunidad de entregar planes de acción incrementales, pero debido a la cantidad de personal y cumplimiento, las jurisdicciones locales dudaron en recibir un plan que fuera calificado por CEQA. Comentó que todas las agencias preferían un plan que tuviera una línea de base y cuantificara las emisiones.

Christian Torres preguntó si estaban agregando más cargadores EV.

Virginia Mendoza dijo que no tiene esos detalles pero que se comunicará con él con la información necesaria.

Christian Torres dijo que el estado lanzó el programa CALEVIP y dado que son una comunidad de bajos ingresos, califican para los reembolsos más altos. Mencionó que los cargadores deben hacerse públicos para que puedan calificar para estos reembolsos.

VI. Artículo de Información

Actualización del Subcomité Asesor AB 617, Marco Perrone; ICAPCD

Kristian Salgado preguntó si necesitaban algo de los miembros del comité.

Belén León dijo que, si sabe algo en lo que quiera trabajar, que se lo haga saber.

Actualización sobre Instalaciones del Sistema de Filtración de Aire Escolar, Marco Perrone; ICAPCD

No hubo discusión sobre este punto.

VII. Actualizaciones por parte de las Dependencias

Christian Torres dijo que las personas alrededor de Calexico y el Valle podrían ver un camión con su logotipo que es parte de su Proyecto de Alcance de COVID. Comentó que están haciendo caravanas por el Valle. Mencionó que tienen un cargador EV en sus oficinas e invitó a los miembros a usarlo.

Belén León mencionó que están realizando su 7º programa anual de intercambio de equipos para césped, en el que intercambian equipos para césped de gas por equipos eléctricos a bajo costo. Comentó que el período de inscripción será del 1 de marzo al 29 de abril y el intercambio será la última semana de abril.

Marco Peroni comentó que pueden encontrar más información en sus cuentas de redes sociales.

John Hernández preguntó cómo se financió el programa LEAP.

Belén León mencionó que se financia a través de una de sus cuentas del DMV y son \$65,000 por año. Comentó que la agencia subsidia una parte del costo.

John Hernández dijo que posiblemente podrían agregar un proyecto como ese en 617.

Belén León mencionó que otros distritos lo tienen bajo su CERP.

Andrea Juárez con respecto a una pregunta que **John Hernández**, mencionó que CARB tiene la plataforma AQView que muestra todos los datos en las comunidades AB 617 que tienen monitores. Dijo que compartirá un enlace con más información sobre AQView. Mencionó que no tenía actualizaciones de la agencia.

VIII. Segundo Período de Comentarios Públicos

No hubo comentarios públicos.

IX. Diferentes Temas de Agenda, Daniela Flores; Harder Company

Matt Dessert propuso que la próxima reunión fuera el 6 de abril de 2022.

Bob Fischer hizo la moción de que la próxima reunión fuera el 6 de abril de 2022.

Virginia Mendoza apoyó la moción.

La moción fue aprobada.

Kristian Salgado mencionó que sería genial si pudieran cubrir cualquier información sobre el programa de plantación de árboles que podría permitir que otras ciudades del condado de Imperial lo repliquen.

John Hernández dijo que le gustaría saber cuántos árboles muertos alrededor de las aceras se pueden quitar y reemplazar.

Kristian Salgado preguntó si había otra ciudad en el corredor que quisiera administrar un programa similar, ¿sería posible usar fondos de reverdecimiento urbano?

John Hernández comentó que ha notado alrededor de la avenida Heber que no hay aceras, bordillos y cunetas. Mencionó que esto ocurre en El Centro, East Ross y Hamilton. Le preguntó al CSC si esto podría llevarse a la mesa.

Belén León dijo que uno de los proyectos a realizar en Heber es el de las aceras. Dijo que tendrán otra actualización sobre este tema en la próxima reunión.

X. Comentarios de cierre / Cierre

John Hernández hizo la moción de levantar la sesión.

Bob Fischer secundó la moción.

La moción fue aprobada.

Se levanta la Sesión

4. Action Items:

**A. New River Pollutant
Monitoring Project -
6-Month Extension
(STI & ICAPCD)**

Technical Memorandum

March 31, 2022

STI-921031-7711

To: Belen Leon, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

From: Josette E. Marrero, Ningxin Wang

Re: **Preliminary Data Review of Four Months of Air Quality Measurements along the New River in Calexico, CA**

Overview

This memorandum summarizes air quality monitoring data collected at a monitoring site at the city of Calexico Water Treatment Plant, adjacent to the New River ([Figure 1](#)), between December 2021 and March 2022. The New River monitoring project began on December 3, 2021, and is scheduled to operate through May 2022, for a total of six months.

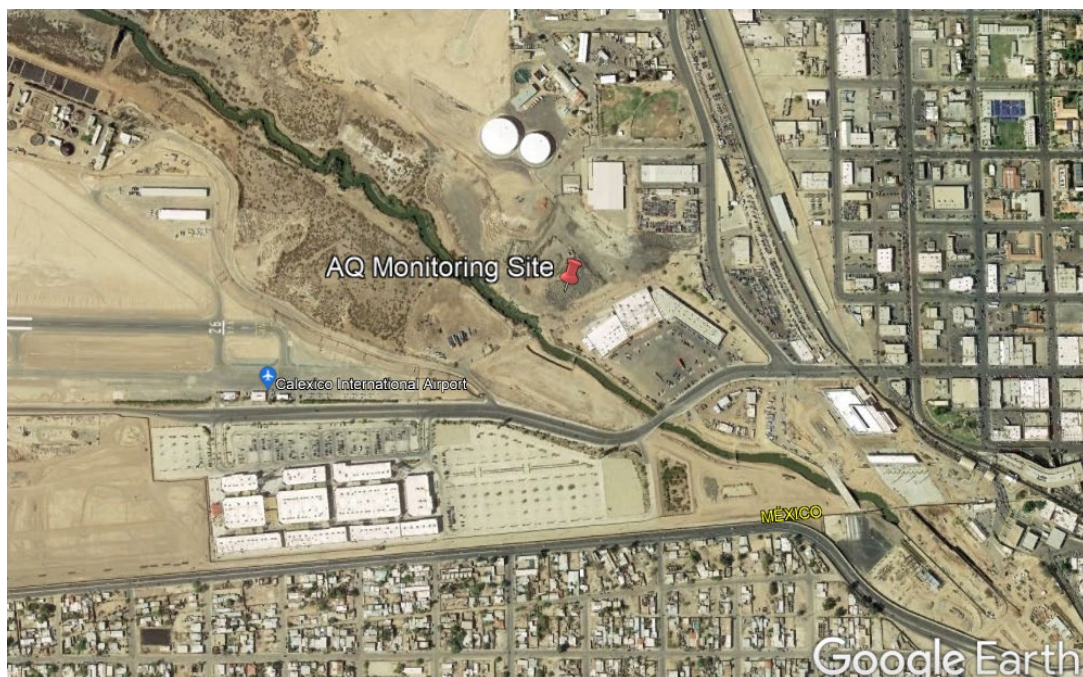


Figure 1. Location of the air quality monitoring site at the Calexico Water Treatment Plant, in relation to the New River and U.S.-Mexico border.

The air quality monitoring includes continuous 5-minute measurements of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), ammonia (NH₃), and meteorological parameters (wind speed, wind direction, temperature and relative humidity), and 10-minute measurements of benzene, toluene, o-xylene (referred to as BTX). In addition, whole air canisters and high-volume samples collected on poly-urethane foam (PUF) cartridges are being used to identify a wide variety of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. The canisters are collected every four days and span a 24-hour period, while two samplers are being used to collect PUF samples continuously on a 6- and 12-day cycle.

The analysis included in this memo has been done on preliminary data, which have not yet gone through a final validation process. A more detailed analysis will be conducted at the end of the 6-month monitoring period in an effort to assess the impact of pollution transport across the border and better understand the extent to which the New River is a pollution source in Calexico.

Data Completeness

The percentage of data completeness has been calculated for each pollutant measured and is summarized in [Table 1](#). Completeness statistics are defined as follows:

- **Possible:** The maximum number of data points that could have theoretically be logged based on the data output frequency for each analyzer.
- **Captured:** The number of data points that were logged in the data management system.
- **% Missing:** The percentage of data points not logged by the data management system.
- **% Invalid:** The percentage of data points flagged as invalid in the data management system. For this project, this equates to the percentage of time there was maintenance being performed on the analyzers.
- **% Suspect:** The percentage of data points flagged as questionable and in need of further review by an analyst.
- **% Valid:** The percentage of data points flagged as valid based on quality control checks.
- **% Complete:** The percentage of data points recorded relative to the number possible.

For each of the pollutants measured, there has been high data completeness thus far throughout the monitoring study, with each analyzer collecting over 95% of possible measurements. In the monitoring and data management plan, the data completeness objectives were 75%, meaning thus far in this study these criertia are being met.

Table 1. Summary of data completeness for each pollutant measured along the New River. Data completeness criteria established in the MDMP are being met.

Pollutant	# Possible	# Captured	% Missing	% Invalid	% Suspect	% Valid	% Complete
H ₂ S	33,408	32,878	1.6	2.8	7.0	88.7	95.7
NH ₃	33,408	33,102	0.9	2.8	8.9	87.5	97.2
Benzene	16,704	16,491	1.3	2.7	0.0	96.0	98.7
Toluene	16,704	16,502	1.2	2.7	0.0	96.1	98.8
o-Xylene	16,704	16,507	1.2	2.7	0.0	96.1	98.8
Wind Direction	33,408	33,102	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	99.1
Wind Speed	33,408	33,102	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	99.1

In addition to the continuous monitors, a total of 28 whole air canisters have been collected. Thus far, the laboratory has completed analysis of 18 of these canisters, for over 100 common VOCs. A total of 15 PUF samples have been collected on the 6-day schedule, and another 9 have been collected on a 12-day cycle. Laboratory analysis has been completed on 11 of these samples, to quantify more than 40 common pesticides and PCBs.

General Data Trends

A statistical summary of the continuous 5-minute and 10-minute measurements collected between December 2021 and March 2022 is listed in [Table 2](#). This includes averages, standard deviation, and minimum and maximum values observed throughout the study period thus far. It should be noted that negative concentration values in ppb are not physically possible, but reflect the noise of the analyzers; they have therefore been included in the statistical summary.

Table 2. Statistical summary of all H₂S, NH₃, and BTX concentrations reported during the first four months of monitoring along the New River.

Pollutant	Mean (ppb)	Standard Deviation	Minimum (ppb)	Maximum (ppb)
H ₂ S	22.8	46.1	-1.2	762.0
NH ₃	28.9	45.6	-3.0	526.7
Benzene	0.8	1.0	0.0	19.9
Toluene	1.3	1.6	0.0	17.9
o-Xylene	0.7	0.7	0.0	10.2

The minimum detection limit of the eGC analyzer, which reports BTX concentrations, is approximately 1 ppb for each compound measured. Therefore, the average concentrations of benzene, toluene, and o-xylene have been lower than detectable by the analyzer. However, NH₃ and H₂S range from barely detectable to several hundred parts per billion.

Figure 2 shows a wind rose displaying the most common wind directions and wind speeds observed at the monitoring site using hourly averaged data. At this site, winds are most commonly from the west or northwest (combined 50% of the time), meaning the monitoring shelter has been situated downwind of the New River for most of this study period. Winds range from light (less than 1 mph) to gusts of between 15 and 31 mph.

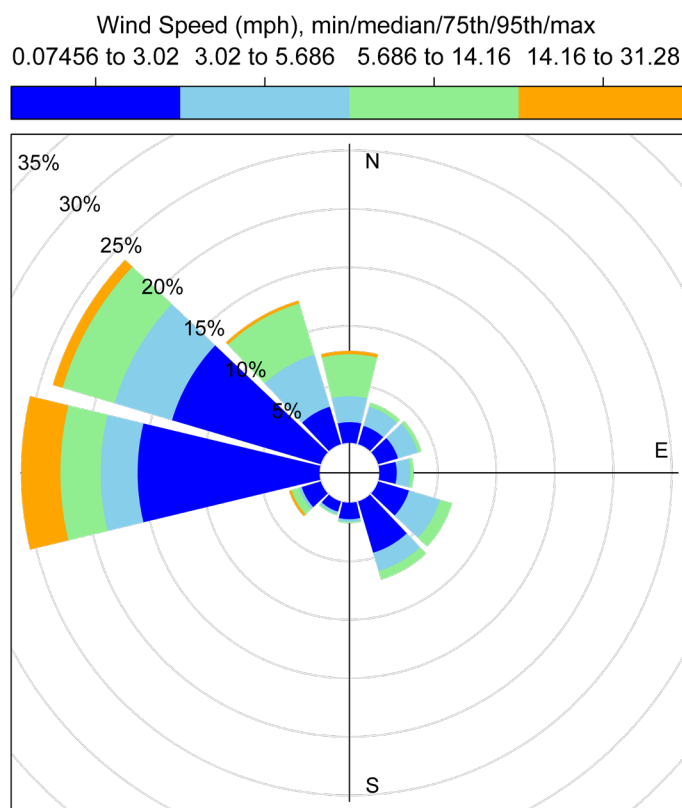


Figure 2. Wind rose showing typical wind directions and speeds observed at the New River monitoring site.

For each of the species measured, concentrations can also be provided in context of wind direction. In the pollution roses in Figures 3 and 4, the highest concentrations of most of the compounds are observed with winds from multiple directions, and not just when downwind of the New River. The exception to this H₂S, as the highest recorded concentrations of H₂S are typically when winds are from the west or northwest. More analysis will need to be conducted to better assess the likely source of the high concentrations.

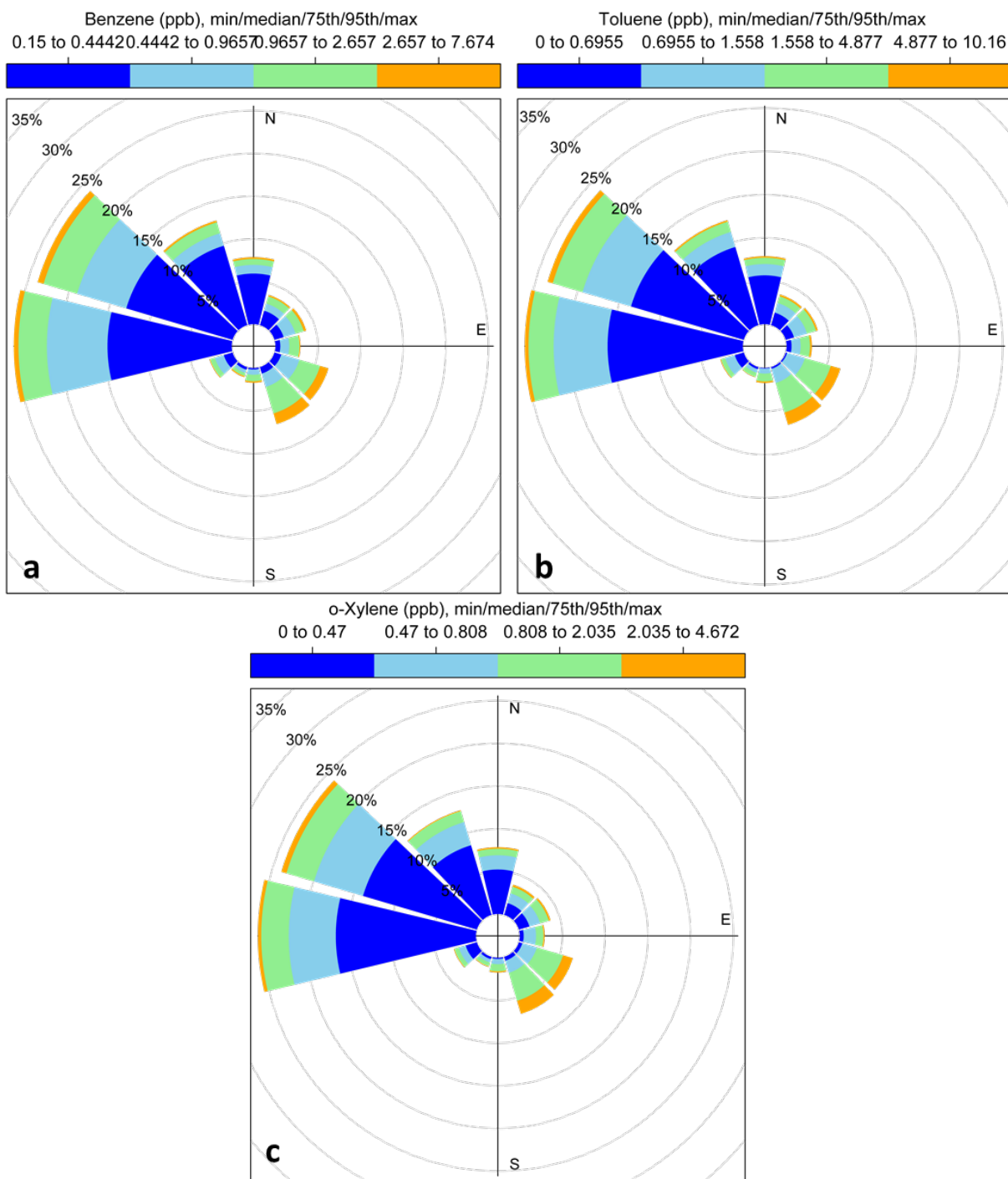


Figure 3. Pollution roses for benzene (a), toluene (b), and o-xylene (c), illustrating that the highest concentrations (orange) are observed during all wind conditions.

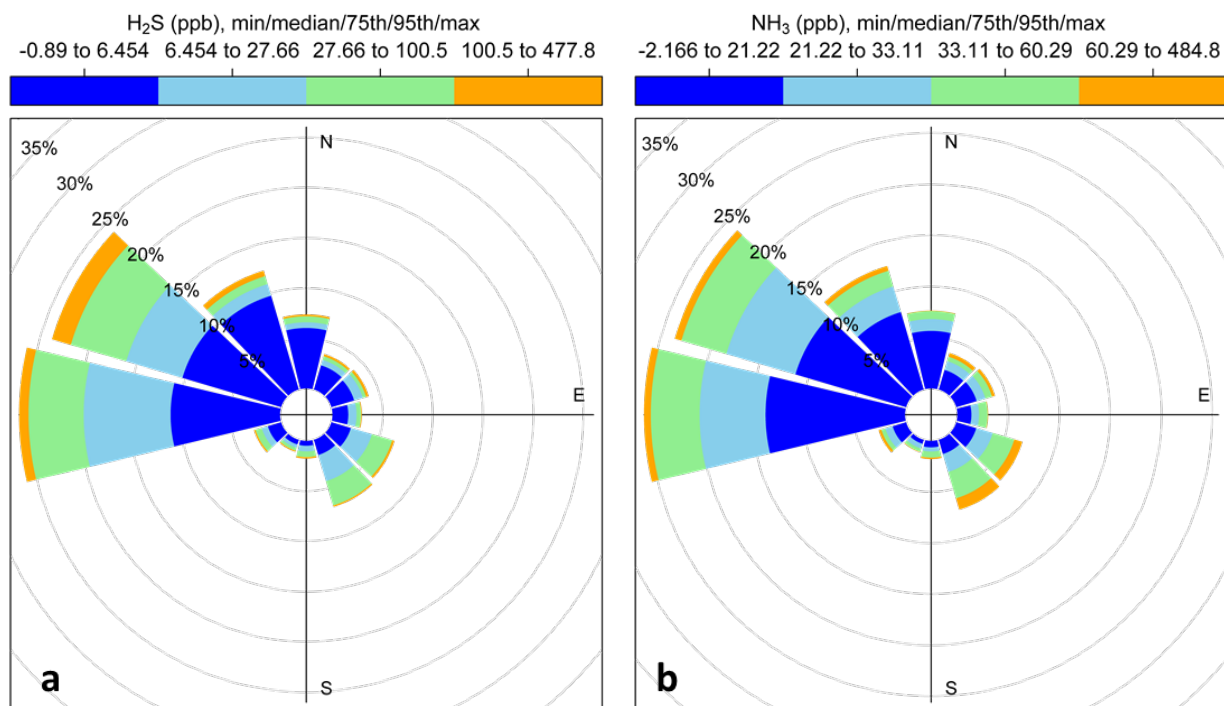


Figure 4. Pollution roses for H₂S (a) and NH₃ (b). The highest concentrations (orange) are observed during all wind conditions.

To illustrate the diurnal trends in concentration data, [Figure 5](#) shows the hourly averages of each species where plotted as a function of hour of the day. Each of the plots in Figure 5 includes the 95th confidence interval of the mean, which shows the spread of concentrations observed. For each of the pollutants, concentrations are highest during the evening or early morning hours, while the lowest concentrations are observed during midday hours. Similarly, the variability in each of the measurements tends to be highest during the early morning and late evening hours.

Hourly averages of H₂S often exceed 30 ppb, which is the chronic (1-hr) reference exposure level (REL) according to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). None of the other species surpass the OEHHA 1-hr REL concentrations.

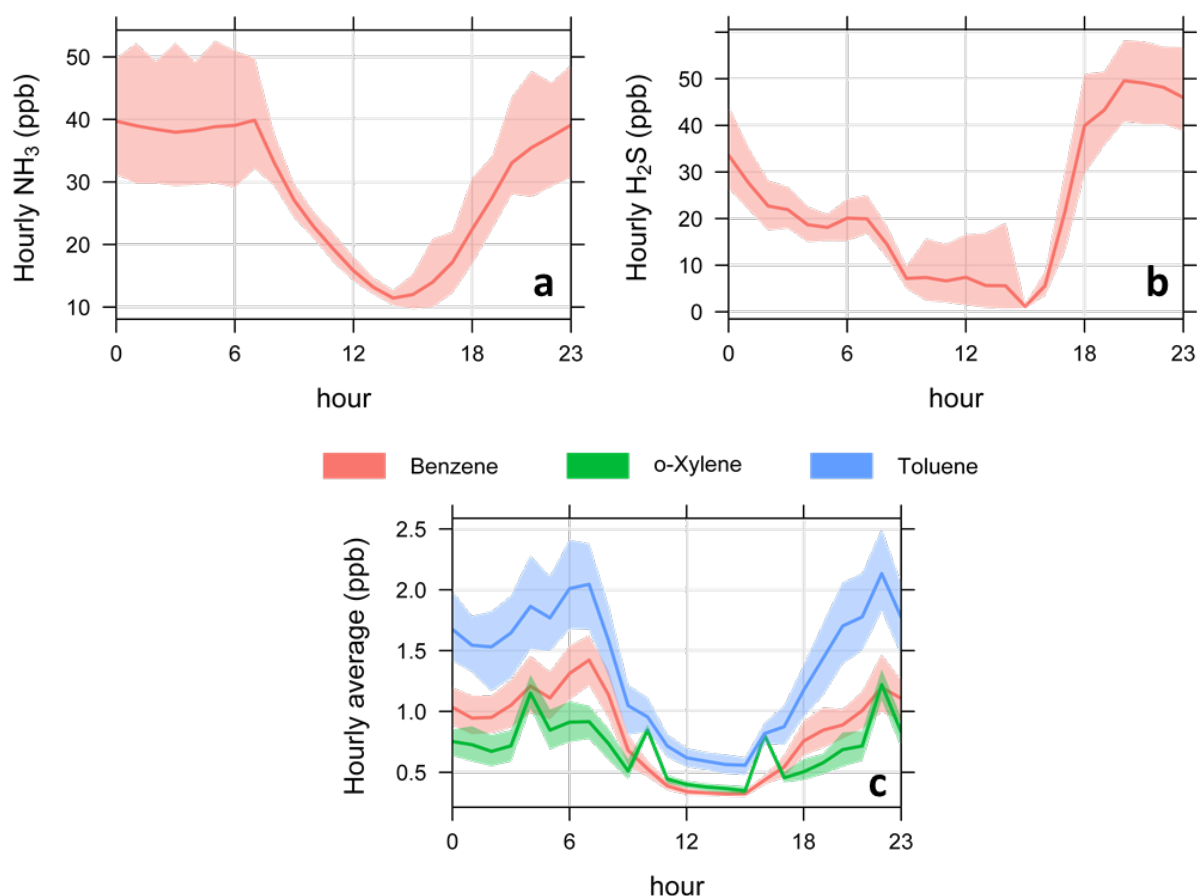


Figure 5. Dirunal trends of NH₃ (a), H₂S (b), and BTX compounds (c) observed this study period, showing highest concentrations in the morning or evening hours. Data are averaged to hourly concentrations.

Offline Sample Analysis

Analysis of the VOC, pesticide, and PCB compounds from the whole air canisters and PUF cartridges are still in progress. These will be presented at the end of the 6-month study period.

Conclusions

Air quality measurements at a monitoring site along the New River in Calexico have been ongoing since December 2021. Over the last four months, all measurements have been collected with high data completeness. Winds are most often from the west or northwest, meaning that the air monitoring shelter is well situated downwind of the New River. Hourly concentrations of each of the continuously monitoring pollutants are often highest during the evening and morning hours, and decline throughout the daytime hours. High pollutant concentrations are not necessarily observed

when winds are blowing from the direction of the New River. However, further analyses will need to be conducted to determine the likely source of these high concentrations.

March 7, 2022

STI-921031

Budget quote for the continuation of air quality monitoring along the New River in Calexico, CA for 6 additional months

Since December 2021 air quality measurements have been conducted at the City of Calexico's Water Treatment Plant, in an effort to better understand the potential air quality impacts of the New River. The New River, which flows north from Mexico into the Imperial Valley, is one of the most important pollution sources in the region. The contamination of the river has been known for decades, as it contains bacteria and pesticides from municipal waste, undertreated industrial wastewater, and agricultural drainage. While the river is tested on a monthly basis in the US, little is known about the river's impact on air quality within Calexico. Developing a better understanding of the New River's air quality impacts are a critical step in working towards improving environmental quality and human health in the region.

The monitoring work is supported by funds from a California AB617 grant, focused on the El-Centro-Calexico-Heber corridor. The initial project goal was to collect 6 months of high-quality ambient measurements of speciated VOCs, hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), ammonia (NH_3), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and meteorological parameters near the New River. Meteorological data, H_2S , NH_3 , benzene, toluene, and o-xylene are monitored continuously and provide high-time-resolution data (at 1-, 5-, or 10-minute intervals). In addition, whole air canisters and high-volume samples collected on poly-urethane foam (PUF) cartridges are used to identify a wide variety of VOCs, PCBs, and pesticides. Analysis of the data collected will be used to assess the impact of pollution transport across the border and to mitigate this potential emission source.

Included in this document is a proposal to extend the operation of the New River monitoring site for an additional 6 months, concluding at the end of November 2022. The aim is to continue conducting all continuous measurements and off-line sample collection for a total of 12 months. By doing so, air quality in Calexico can be characterized throughout all seasons and wind conditions. The community will also benefit from gaining additional information about their local air quality.

Sonoma Technology is providing this quote to continue to perform the needed operations, maintenance, reporting, and data service activities for an additional 6 months, beginning on June 3, 2022. The fixed-price cost estimate for this monitoring effort is \$121,118.

The continued operations and maintenance effort for the New River Monitoring Project will include the following major activities:

- **Task 1: Operations and Maintenance.** There are a total of 3 point analyzers and 3 meteorological sensors in service at this monitoring site. Routine operations and maintenance includes scheduled monthly cleanings, zero readings/baseline corrections, and

gas verifications tests. All analyzer maintenance is carried out as listed in the Standard Operating Procedures, which are part of the MDMP. This task also includes emergency visits and repairs or adjustments when issues are identified, which may also include bump tests to demonstrate proper operation of that particular analyzer. Lastly, to ensure integrity of the meteorological sensors, an external audit to be performed by T&B Systems is included.

High-volume PUF cartridges packed in glass sleeves will continue to be used for collecting samples of common pesticides and PCBs in ambient air. Using two samplers, PUF samples will be collected on 6-day and 12-day cycles. In addition, 24-hour whole air canisters will be utilized for identification and quantification of VOCs. The canisters will be collected every four days. Both types of samples will be shipped to EAS for laboratory analysis following EPA Methods TO-04A, TO-14, and TO-15. All sample collection will be conducted by a local field technician.

- **Task 2: Data review and science support.** This task includes the daily data review to ensure correct analyzer operations and data delivery, initial follow-up of any issues with the field or website team, and science technical support for ongoing operations. Having staff that are familiar with both the field operations and the data review and data quality control processes improves the efficiency of both operations. Sonoma Technology will also provide technical support to the ICAPCD throughout the monitoring period.
- **Task 3: Detailed data validation and final report.** Upon completion of the 12-month monitoring period, the final report summarizing all statistical analysis, overall data completion, and achievement of data quality objectives will be generated. The 14 Community Air Monitoring Plan Elements will also be addressed, per the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Community Air Protection (CAP) Blueprint. The final report will be submitted to the District for review within forty-five (45) days of the final day of measurement collection. Once the report is approved by the District, a summary of the project findings will be presented to the El Centro-Heber-Calexico community.

The following table summarizes the Environmental-funded effort and costs by major tasks.

Task #	Task Name	Estimated Hours	Estimated Amount
1	Operations & Maintenance, in the field	520	\$92,701
2	Daily data review and science support	115	\$18,544
3	Detailed data validation and reporting	55	\$9,873
	Total	690	\$121,118

If you have any questions or comments about this proposal, please contact me at jmarrero@sonomatech.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jm', with a stylized, cursive flourish.

Josette E. Marrero, PhD
Project Manager

4. Action Items:

**B. Ad Hoc Committee -
New River Pollutant
Monitoring Project
(ICAPCD)**

AB 617 Calexico – Heber- El Centro

Background for Ad Hoc Committees

What is an ad hoc committee?

Ad hoc or “temporary” committees are treated differently under Brown Act. Ad hoc committees are not subject to the notice and posting requirements of Brown Act as long as the committee meets the following criteria:

- Is comprised *only* of members of the AB 617 Community Steering Committee (CSC);
- Consists of less than the number of CSC members who, if present at a meeting, would be able to make a decision. The AB617 CSC has a capacity of 13 voting members, a quorum at 7 and makes decisions by a majority of those present at a meeting. In this case, the ad hoc committee should be comprised of less than the majority; therefore, no more than 5 members;
- Has a defined purpose and time frame to establish that purpose; and
- Is advisory, i.e., the committee has not been delegated any decision-making power and will return to the full CSC on its recommendations.

How is an ad hoc committee established?

Members of ad hoc committees designed to be advisory to the CSC may be appointed by action of the CSC. The ad hoc committee itself is not subject to Brown Act but the action to create the committee should be done at a publicly noticed meeting under the Brown Act and the item should be placed on that agenda for that purpose.

What are the roles and responsibilities for the ad hoc committee member?

- Prior to the formation of an ad hoc committee, a document with the proposed purpose, background, member expectations, roles and responsibilities, and other information specific to the proposed subcommittee will be published.

What is the time commitment for participation in the ad hoc committee?

- Time commitment will for each ad hoc committee will vary. For example, the proposed New River Pollutant Monitoring Project Subcommittee will be serving in an advisory role through the end of the project.

Who will facilitate the meetings and develop agendas?

- The committee will identify a volunteer committee chair or designate.

Sources: <https://empowerla.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Brown-Act-Standing-and-Ad-Hoc-Committee.pdf>

AD HOC COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

New River Pollutant Monitoring Project Subcommittee

1. Purpose of the Committee:

This subcommittee reviews data and develops ideas to reduce emissions from the New River and/or surrounding areas of the monitoring shelter. The subcommittee, in coordination with Imperial County Air Pollution Control District and Sonoma Technology Inc. will analyze seasonal trends throughout the life of the project. The subcommittee will ensure that as a community will seek to foster an active and engaged commitment to look for solutions depending on the results of the data.

2. Background

The air quality in the Calexico-Mexicali region is among the worst in California and Mexico. Air quality in Calexico is impacted by emissions from the city of Mexicali due to the proximity of the international border. Moreover, the New River—a heavily polluted river containing urban runoff, treated municipal waste, untreated and partially treated industrial waste, and agricultural runoff predominantly from the Mexicali Valley—runs north from Mexicali to Calexico. Little is known about the river’s impact on air quality within Calexico. Developing a better understanding of the New River’s regional air quality impact is a critical step in improving air quality and human health in the region.

3. Member Expectations

Committee members are expected to demonstrate a commitment to:

- Work collaboratively to achieve the committee’s purpose.
- Provide perspective of what is best for the Community.
- Attend committee meetings and follow through in a timely manner on any commitments.
- Support the success of the project.

4. Composition of the Committee:

- Up to 5 AB617 Community Steering Committee members

5. Roles and Responsibilities:

- The committee chair (or designate) is responsible for:
 - calling the meetings, setting the agenda and sending notice to committee members,
 - chairing the meetings and recording minutes,
 - ensuring the purpose/deliverables of the committee are achieved.
- Committee members are responsible for contributing to the committee work.

6. Meetings:

- Meetings will be called by notice of the committee chair, at a location agreed upon by the Committee.
- Meetings schedule: (*meeting dates/times, or expected meeting frequency and duration*).

7. Term of the Committee:

- To commence contingent to approval of subcommittee and to end when the New River Pollutant Monitoring Project is completed

8. Reporting/Communication:

- The committee chair (or designate) will report on the progress of the committee to the Board and prepare a final report (with recommendations if appropriate) for board consideration.

9. Decision Making

- The committee will endeavor to work to consensus in decisions around the work undertaken but chair will call for a vote on decisions, as he/she deems appropriate.

4. Action Items:

**C. Paving Project Extra
Funding - Water Treatment
Plant Paving
(ICAPCD)**



Heber Public Utility District

1078 Dogwood Rd., Ste. 103 · P.O. Box "H"
Heber, CA 92249-0470
Telephone (760) 482-2440 * Fax (760) 353-9951

March 28, 2022

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
150 South 9th Street
El Centro, California 92243

RE: Increase Funding Request for the Water Treatment Plant Paving Project

Dear Imperial County Air Pollution Control District:

The Heber Public Utility District (HPUD) would like to thank the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD) for funding the Water Treatment Plant Paving Project. The HPUD Board of Directors have approved the Agreement and have submitted the Request for Proposals for construction of the project.

The project would pave approximately 14,210 square footage of unpaved access road at the Water Treatment Plant. Paving this area will greatly reduce the windblown and activity-related fugitive dust emissions that are created seven days a week. There will also be an added benefit of those same dust particles from entering HPUD's water treatment system. Overall, this project would greatly reduce particulate matter emissions such as PM10 and PM 2.5.

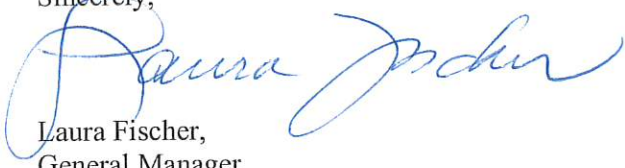
Unfortunately, the bids received by HPUD came back significantly higher than our engineer's probable cost estimate. The lowest bidder was Pyramid Construction at \$121,090.00, which includes all costs. HPUD was awarded the grant at \$61,443.75 and our engineers probable cost estimate was \$85,000.00. The lowest bid came in at a 43 percent higher than our probable cost estimate. This is a trend that our engineers are seeing industry wide, specifically in costs of goods, such as fuel and oil.

The cost of the project is valid for 60 days, and it expires on May 7, 2022. Our engineers have expressed concern that if this bid is not awarded by the expiration date, we can expect an increase of total project costs. HPUD does not have the money in the budget or in our reserves to fund the gap that exists from the current grant award to the lowest bid amount.

HPUD would like to respectfully request an increase in the grant amount from \$61,443 to \$90,817. This is an increase of \$29,374.00 to the Heber Public Utility District Water Treatment Plant Paving Project. This increase will cover the additional unexpected increase in construction costs.

Should you require more information or have any questions, you may contact me at (760) 482-2440 or via email at lfischer@heber.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Laura Fischer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Laura" being more prominent than the last name "Fischer".

Laura Fischer,
General Manager

Attachment: Updated Project Budget

Heber Public Utility District- Updated Project Budget

Water Treatment Plant Paving Project-ICAPCD-AB 617

Original Grant Award	\$61,443
Lowest Bid Amount	\$121,090
HPUD Match- 25%	\$30,273
Requested Grant Award	\$90,817
Original Grant Award	\$61,443

Total Grant Award Increase Request	\$29,374
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5. Presentations:
A. AB 617 CAMP –
Community Air Monitoring
Network Update
(CCV)

Community Air Monitoring Update



April 2022

Overview

UC Davis

- Analysis Status

Preliminary Analysis

- Data from March 2022

Next Steps

- IVAN Training Planning
-

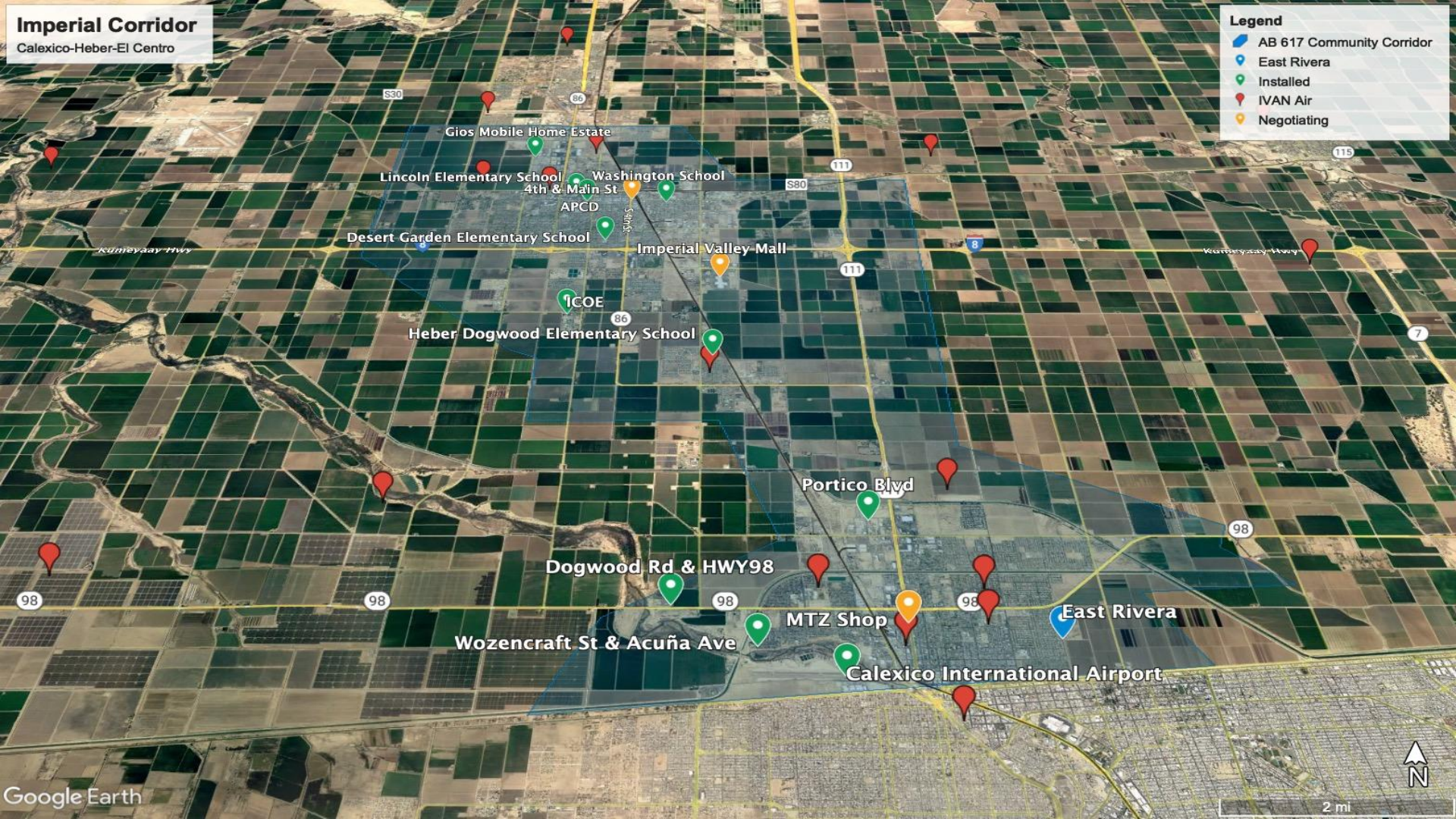
UC Davis

- The comparison and trend analysis will be presented at the May meeting by H. Lieb & I. Faloola.
- Comparison between the Imperial Corridor and other areas such as San Diego, Fresno, Los Angeles.
- Other suggestions?

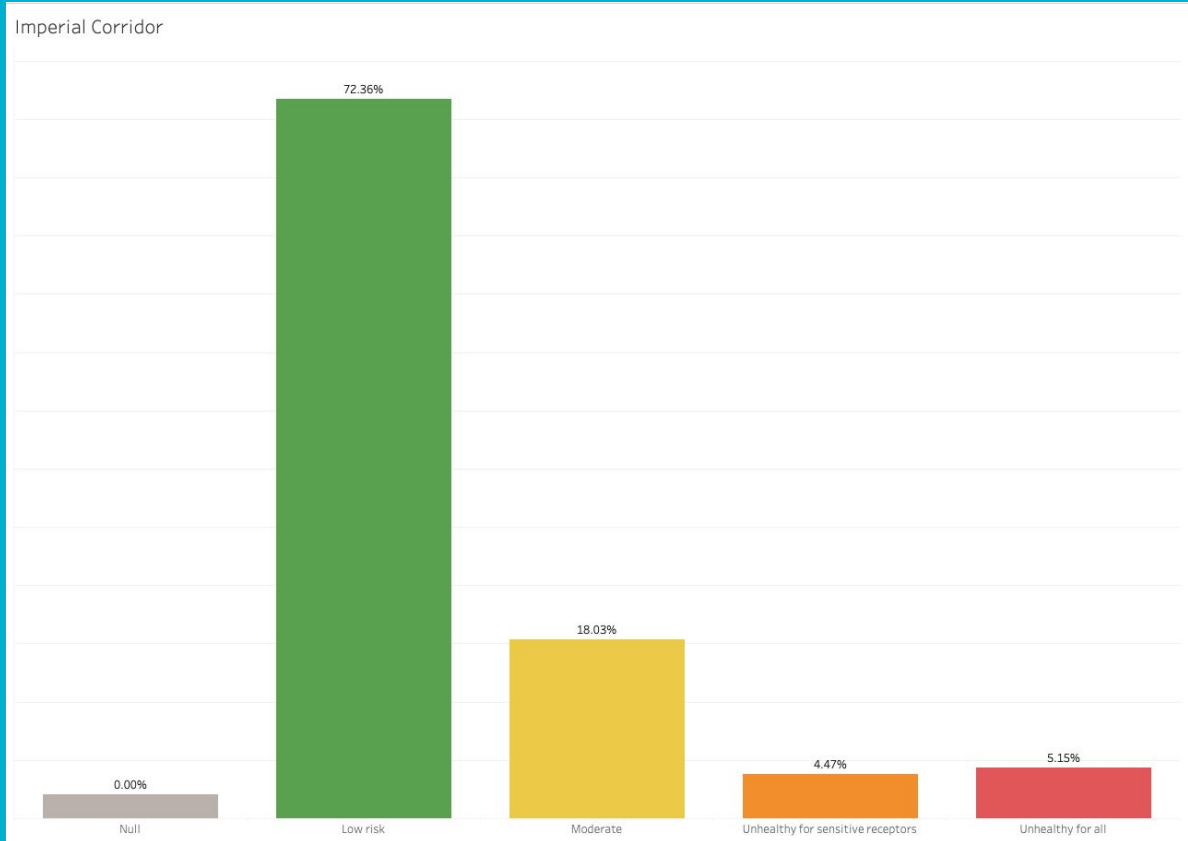
Imperial Corridor
Calexico-Heber-El Centro

Legend

- AB 617 Community Corridor
- East Rivera
- Installed
- IVAN Air
- Negotiating



Preliminary Analysis – Corridor January 2022

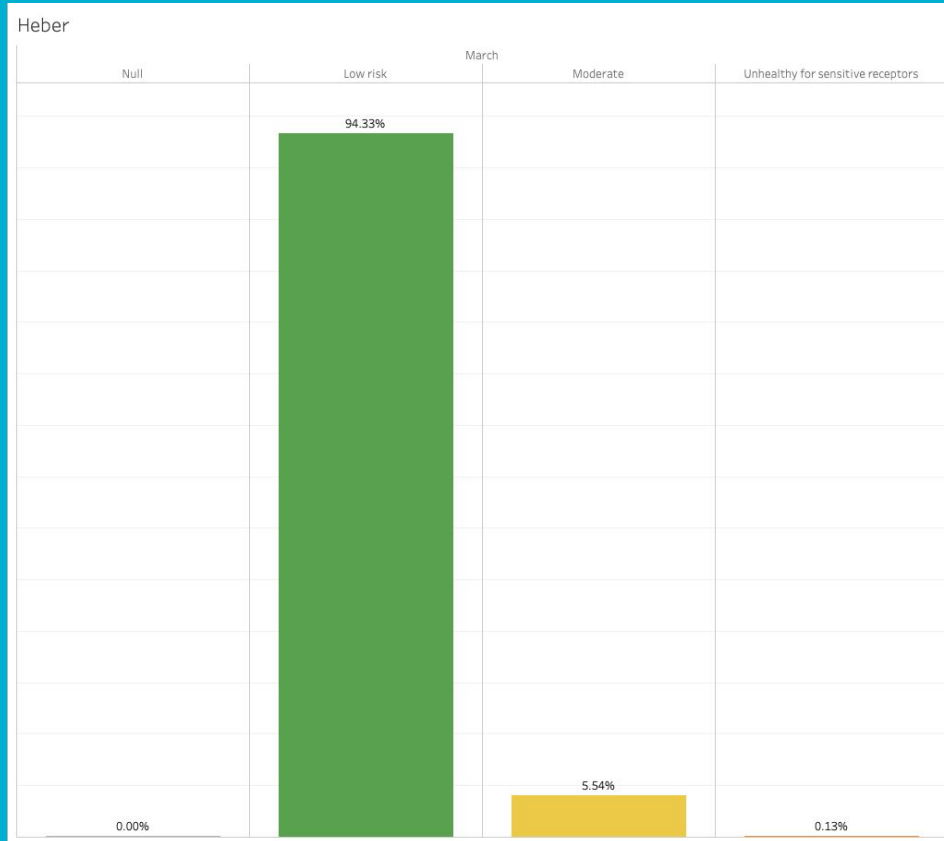


Preliminary Analysis - Calexico



REMINDER - this is the direct data downloads. Null values need to be analysed in the QA/QC process

Preliminary Analysis - Heber



Heber did not record Unhealthy for all CALs in this data set

Preliminary Analysis - El Centro



Next Steps

- CCV team will reach out to CSC members interested in the IVAN training opportunity for this summer
- UC Davis team working on the analysis of the Imperial Corridor for the next CSC meeting

5. Presentations:
B. Update of ICAPCD
Policies
(ICAPCD)



AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

POLICY: Safety While Conducting Inspections

EFFECTIVE: March 28, 1994
May 27, 2021 (revised)

POLICY NUMBER: 23

The Imperial County has adopted the Illness Prevention Program manual. This manual sets forth policy, procedures and instructions for the County of Imperial Injury & Illness Prevention Program. This manual is applicable to all County employees, to all work conducted under the authority of the County, and to all equipment and property managed by the County. It is the responsibility of all County employees to be familiar with all safety and health policies and procedures in this manual. A copy of this manual can be found in the Imperial County's website: <https://hr.imperialcounty.org/forms/#policies>

In addition, the APCD has adopted this policy with the intention to provide guidance to inspectors regarding personal safety when conducting inspections. Any time an inspector enters an industrial facility, safety should be a primary concern. Industrial facilities contain many hazards, which could result in serious and disabling injuries or death. During an inspection, the inspector will minimize the risk of accident and injury by using the following guidelines.

As a general rule the inspector will, at all times, conform to the safety practices required by the operators of the facility being inspected. However, if the inspector feels that safety practices do not eliminate the threat to his/her safety, the inspector will withdraw and return only when either proper protective equipment or modifications of facility operations have neutralized the hazard.

As part of the pre-inspection interview, the inspector will inquire about any potential safety hazards and ask to be instructed in any source specific safety practices required by the source operators and the location of emergency safety equipment.

AWARENESS:

The most important aspect of safety is the awareness of potential hazards. The inspector must remain alert and cautious throughout the entire inspection tour of any facility. Remaining alert with mental awareness and visual attention focused outwardly on the surrounding environment will prevent most injuries. The following behavior will enhance the inspector's external awareness while conducting inspections:

1. Do not daydream or ponder past or future events while walking through a facility. This internally focused mental activity distracts your attention from the surrounding environment and prevents you from noticing potential hazards.
2. Do not write while walking, and keep conversation to a minimum.

3. Focus your eyes well ahead and occasionally glance briefly from side to side.
4. Always follow the facility escort. Do not attempt to lead the inspection. If you feel you are being directed away from an area with which you are concerned, ask the escort to lead you to that area.
5. When entering buildings from the outside, **STOP WALKING.** Allow your eyes to adjust to the dimmer light.
6. Allow the escort to open doors for you, and once through a door wait for the escort to resume the lead.
7. If you recognize a potential hazard ahead, **DO NOT WALK INTO IT!**

RESPIRATORY HAZARD:

Within most air pollution sources there will be either existing or potential respiratory hazards. These hazards can be in the form of fumes, dust, mist and/or toxic gases. Proper safety measures designed to eliminate or neutralize a respiratory hazard depend upon the particular form of the hazard.

Airborne particulate pollutant respiratory hazards include dust, asbestos, aerosols, paint and fiberglass overspray and combustion particulates. Sources of fumes include solvent degreasers, surface coating operations, gasoline storage and dispensing facilities, and crude oil production, processing and transfer facilities. Toxic gases such as H₂S occur in geothermal facilities, as well as in waste water treatment and disposal, and well water treatment operations. Other less common toxic gases may be present in electronic parts manufacturing facilities or other "high tech" operations.

Certain areas within facilities are more prone to respiratory hazard than others. Roofs and platforms are susceptible to concentrated rising clouds of fumes and gases. Also, inspectors may subject themselves to respiratory hazard when using the "nose test" to detect potential sources of nuisance odors.

Where potential respiratory hazard exists, there are two methods of respiratory protection: escape and respirators.

Escape:

The potential for respiratory hazard in many sources, while present, is not sufficient to warrant the wearing of respirators at all times while in the facility. However, in such facilities there is always the chance that an unforeseen event will result in an acute and unexpected respiratory hazard. In this case, escape or quick access to respiratory protection equipment is essential to prevent injury or death. Depending on the nature of the facility and the potential hazard, the procedure for escape will differ from source to source. The inspector should be aware of these procedures before conducting the facility tour. If there are central locations for respiratory protection equipment or areas in the plant designated as safe or specified routes of escape, the inspector must know these safety procedures.

The following are general guidelines for escaping from respiratory hazards:

1. Escape into the wind unless going in would take you closer to the source of emissions. Otherwise, escape at right angles to the wind. The pollutants will follow you if you attempt to withdraw in the direction of wind flow, i.e. downwind.
2. If available, escape to the nearest respiratory protection device or area designated as safe.
3. If possible, leave the facility altogether. You can always return to conduct the inspection at another time.
4. If you must choose between documenting a violation and escaping to protect your safety, **ALWAYS CHOOSE SAFETY FIRST!**

Respirators:

There are two types of respirators – filter type respirators and supplied air types. The safest form of protective equipment is the supplied air type of respirator. Properly used, the supplied air type of respirator will protect the inspector from all types of respiratory hazard. However, the weight and bulk of supplied air units detract from the positive aspect of complete protection.

Filter type respirators are light, and come in various styles and filter designs, to meet various hazard situations. The benefits of the comfort and ease of use of the filter type respirator are offset by its limited protective capabilities. Both types of respirators are good forms of respiratory protection if chosen for the appropriate hazard and correctly used. **BEFORE USING ANY RESPIRATORY PROTECTION DEVICE, GET TRAINING IN ITS PROPER USE.**

The following general guidelines provide the inspector with knowledge applicable to the use of all respirators:

1. When preparing to conduct an inspection, determine any potential respiratory hazards present at the facility.
2. Know what type of respiratory protection is recommended by OSHA, NIOSH or MSHA for the specific type of hazard to be encountered. Discuss this with your supervisor if necessary.
3. Equip yourself with the proper respiratory protection for the inspection. If the District has not provided you with the equipment and training you need to conduct a safe inspection, do not conduct an inspection, and inform your supervisor.
4. During an inspection do not enter any area of a facility that may contain respiratory hazards for which you do not have the proper protective equipment.
5. As with all safety matters, the inspector will conform to the respiratory protection practices required by the operators of the facility inspected, unless those practices put the inspector in danger.

Nose Test:

The inspector will make every attempt to avoid using the “nose test” to determine if odors are

being emitted from a vessel or exhaust opening. If the “nose test” is used, the inspector will use the standard laboratory technique of waiving one’s hand over the opening to draw the air sample to the nose. The inspector will never place his or her nose directly over the opening of any vessel or exhaust.

MOVING EQUIPMENT HAZARD:

In many industrial facilities, the inspector may encounter moving equipment and vehicles. Such equipment presents a collision and impact hazard.

Moving Equipment

Moving equipment creates two types of hazards – entanglement and subsequent pulling toward the moving parts and reciprocal impact. The following guidelines should be used to prevent injuries from moving equipment:

1. Secure or eliminate dangling objects such as strap-supported instruments, loose clothing and neckties, which may become caught in moving equipment
2. Tuck long hair under collar.
3. Assume that equipment intended to be in motion will activate, without warning, at any moment.
4. Do not reach into the range of moving equipment with your hand or hand held tool for any reason.

Vehicles:

Industrial facilities may contain moving vehicles such as forklifts, earth moving equipment, trucks and cranes. Many of these vehicles have poor visibility from the driver's cab. Consequently, the inspector should assume that the drivers of these vehicles cannot see the inspector and escort. The following guidelines should be used to prevent injuries from moving vehicles:

1. Be defensive in your actions around moving vehicles. Never assume the driver can see you.
2. Always let the escort lead the way.
3. Watch for movement patterns before proceeding. Industrial vehicles usually follow very distinct routes and movement patterns as they go about their tasks.
4. Never walk between railroad cars or other vehicles.
5. Never stand on roads, railroad tracks or impressions in ground made by vehicle traffic.
6. Allow a 75-foot clearance from any stopped railroad engine or cars when crossing tracks.
7. Always wear your hard hat when in an area of industrial vehicle traffic. Hard hats are brightly colored and enhance your visibility.

BURNS AND HEAT HAZARD:

All sources of combustion are potential burn hazards. Except for open fires and waste gas flares, combustion processes in facilities inspected by the APCD are contained. These contained combustion processes present radiant heat hazards. There are also burn hazards associated with the gathering of samples of heated materials such as crude oil.

Open fires:

During the inspection of open outdoor fires, inspectors should use the following measures to mitigate burn hazards:

1. Always stand upwind from the burn. Large piles of burning agricultural debris may reach very high temperatures and burn a victim considerable distances downwind of the blaze. Also, in case of grain stubble burns, the fire will spread in the direction of wind flow. Anything downwind of the fire can be engulfed in flames.
2. Do not approach an open outdoor fire in your vehicle. You will not feel the heat and may drive too close to the fire before you realize you are in danger. Park your vehicle well away from the fire and approach on foot.
3. Wear your hard hat. Forces of convection may take burning debris airborne, which will then drop to the ground as the wind takes it out of the convection current.
4. Wear cotton or wool clothing that completely covers your arms and legs. Nylon and polyester will melt and adhere to your skin, if subjected to high heat or open flame. Cotton will scorch first and offer better protection.
5. Wear gloves if you are going to remove evidence from a fire.
6. If a fire begins to burn out of control during an inspection, withdraw immediately to a place of safety.

Radiant Heat Sources:

Contained combustion sources produce radiant heat, which cause a potential contact burn hazard. The heat of this equipment is not often obvious to casual observation. Boilers, compressors, exhaust ducts, steam lines and back end air pollution control equipment will all have hot surfaces and should not be touched. Inspectors should use the following measures to prevent burns from contact with sources of radiant heat:

1. If you do not know if a surface is hot, assume it is.
2. Do not lean against any equipment in a facility that are sources of radiant heat.
3. If it is not a chair, do not sit on it.
4. Avoid areas where you observe steam venting at ground level.

5. Wear cotton, wool or leather clothing that completely covers your arms and legs. Some facilities may provide you with a Nomex jacket. Nomex is fireproof material.
6. In close quarters, look in the direction you want to move before you move. Turning too quickly can put your elbows in contact with hot surfaces before you realize it.
7. When taking samples of hot liquids, wear gloves.
8. Wear your hard hat. The potential injury from bumping your head can be compounded if you bump it on a hot surface.
9. During the pre-inspection interview, inquire as to the types and locations of potential burn hazards, and be sure you are aware of any radiant heat burn safety practices required by the source operators.

ABRASIVE SURFACE AND SHARP OBJECT HAZARD:

During an inspection, an inspector may come into contact with abrasive surfaces or sharp objects. These objects and surfaces present abrasion, cut and puncture hazards. Any time the inspector encounters such surfaces or objects, he/she should avoid contact if possible. If it is necessary to handle sharp or abrasive objects in order to verify compliance, the inspector should wear gloves to prevent injury.

The use of drager tube gas sampling equipment requires the inspector to break the ends of glass ampules. This should be done with care while wearing gloves. If it is necessary to insert the end of a sample ampule into a length of rubber tubing, the ampule should be inserted into the tubing prior to being placed in the receptacle in the hand pump. This will mitigate the potential for severe deep puncture should the ampule break.

Reaching into adaptor wells to remove pipe caps during the inspection of Phase I vapor recovery systems can subject the inspector's hand to abrasion, cut and puncture hazard. Inspectors should always wear a glove when removing these caps.

When climbing ladders, the rungs may be contaminated with dirt or abrasive chemicals, or may have sharp points on weld beads. To prevent abrasion or puncture, the inspector should always wear gloves when climbing ladders.

Inspectors should avoid brushing up against railings, walls, pipes and other surfaces. Long sleeved shirts or jackets made of sturdy cotton or wool will protect the limbs against abrasive surfaces.

Glass containers should not be used to gather samples. Glass may slip out of the hand or fracture from thermodynamic stress resulting in cut and puncture hazards.

FOOT INJURY HAZARD:

Injuries to the feet can result from falling objects, stubbing, missteps, chemical spills or twisting of the ankle. These injuries can be prevented with proper footwear. An inspector should wear sturdy shoes that cover the entire foot and have low or no heel. The soles of the shoes should be of a non-slip design and material. In some industrial facilities, where the hazard of falling

heavy objects is present, the inspector must wear steel-toed safety shoes. Some facilities where solvents are in continuous use may require the use of leather soled shoes.

WALKING HAZARD:

The hazards involved in walking through an industrial facility include slipping hazard, tripping hazard, and the hazard of stepping into holes. Proper footwear will partially mitigate hazards associated with walking. Shoes should have low or no heel and have non-slip sole design. Inspectors should remain aware of the area ahead of them and avoid walking on wet or slippery surfaces.

Areas within facilities may be equipped with bulk head designed doors or raised metal lips or berms for spill containment. All of these designs present trip hazards. Inspectors should remain aware of raised surface on the ground or on any platform. Taking care to pick up your feet rather than shuffling is a method of neutralizing most trip hazards.

On platforms and within the grounds of mining facilities, and in facilities undergoing construction, there may be holes of various widths and depths. Inspectors should remain aware of their path and avoid such holes. Should the inspector need to approach a hole to inspect its contents, he/she should remain at least six feet from the edge. The sides of excavations may collapse without warning.

Never walk while looking through the view finder of a camera. While focusing through the view finder the inspector cannot see the immediate surrounding area. This practice may result in slipping, tripping and stepping into holes or off the edge of elevated platforms.

FALLING/CLIMBING HAZARD:

Many inspections require climbing ladders or stairs and walking on platforms, catwalks and roofs. The hazard associated with these activities is that of falling.

When climbing ladders or stairs, the inspector should keep both hands free for grasping rungs and rails. Stairs or ladders should not be climbed during rainy conditions or so soon thereafter that the steps or rungs are wet. Only the foot rungs should be grabbed while climbing ladders. Never grab the side rails while climbing a ladder. When climbing stairs, always keep at least one hand on a handrail.

If the inspector needs to take equipment up stairs or ladders, that equipment should be transported on a shoulder strap, in a backpack or hauled up by rope once the inspector has arrived at the desired level. Hands must remain free of equipment when climbing. When an inspection necessitates climbing, pocket notebooks are preferable to clipboards for note taking. If the ladder or stairs appear unsafe, do not climb. Request that the operator provide safe access or notify your supervisor.

Before walking on platforms or catwalks, check them visually to make sure they are intact and not corroded. Do not lean against rails on platforms, catwalks and roofs. Leaning against an insecure railing on an elevated platform could result in a lethal fall.

The following guidelines should be used when climbing ladders:

1. Use both hands when climbing a ladder. Wear gloves at all times when climbing.
2. Grasp the rungs, not the rails, of ladder when climbing.
3. A safe ladder is at least 18 inches wide.
4. A fixed ladder with a safety cage should extend at least 3.5 feet above the surface elevated platform.
5. There should be at least 8 inches clearance between the rungs and the wall to which the ladder is attached.
6. Makeshift ladders and stools should never be used.
7. Visually inspect the rungs of a ladder, verify that they are intact, before applying weight to them.
8. When using a portable ladder, verify that the bottom is secure, and have someone hold the bottom of the ladder if possible.
9. The top of a portable ladder should extend 3 feet above the top of the elevated platform.
10. Regardless of its height and strength, only one person should climb a ladder at a time

HEAD INJURY HAZARD:

There are two types of hazards that could result in head injury – low overhead passages and falling objects. The inspector should wear an approved hard hat at any facility where there is the potential for either of these two hazards.

A hard hat is not 100 percent protection against all falling objects. For facilities constructed on several levels, inspectors should look for workers overhead areas the inspector plans to enter. If in the opinion of the inspector, the overhead work presents an unreasonable falling object hazard, he/she should not enter that area.

EYE INJURY HAZARD:

Hazards to the eyes are present in many industrial facilities. These hazards are produced by fugitive and process particulate emissions, moving machinery, low overhead projections, toxic gases and hazardous liquids.

Inspectors should wear impact resistant safety glasses equipped with side shields whenever conducting an inspection of an industrial facility. In the case of hazards produced by irritating gases or liquids, splash goggles offer the best protection. If the inspector determines that he/she needs additional vision protection, which has not been provided, he/she should contact a supervisor with a request for supplemental safety equipment and obtain it prior to conducting the inspection.

In facilities where there is potential for H₂S exposure, contact lenses are prohibited for two reasons. H₂S may get under the contact lenses and cause injury to the eye, and contact lenses

may be blown off or forced up under the eyelid by positive pressure respirators. If the inspector requires corrective lenses, he or she should wear prescription safety glasses in facilities where there is potential for H₂S exposure.

Inspectors should not look directly into boiler or process heater fireboxes as blackbody radiation given off by fireboxes may damage the eyes.

The inspector should always be aware of and follow the vision safety practices required by the facility operators.

HEARING INJURY HAZARD:

Inspectors will often be exposed to acute noise exposure during the inspection of industrial facilities. The cumulative results of short acute exposures to loud noises may be permanent hearing loss. Loud and high-pitched noises are produced by many types of industrial machinery. In noisy environments, the inspector should wear earplugs or other hearing protection at all times. If communication becomes difficult, do not remove your hearing protection. Rather, write down your question or ask it in an area where noise levels are not hazardous. Do not wear hearing protection when it is not necessary. The inability to hear warning bells, horns and sirens or spoken warnings from your sector could result in exposure to other types of hazards.

EXPLOSIVE HAZARD:

Industrial facilities may contain areas of explosion hazard. These are areas where there is a potential for fugitive gaseous hydrocarbon emissions or where there are large amounts of organic solid material stored. Three types of materials could initiate explosions in these types of environments: open flame and embers from smoking, sparks from battery operated equipment and accumulated static electricity. The following guidelines should be used by inspectors to minimize the danger in potentially explosive environments.

1. Do not use battery operated equipment in a potentially explosive environment unless that equipment is certified as intrinsically safe.
2. Never take smoking materials with you on an inspection.
3. Wear shoes designed to prevent the accumulation of static electricity.

Facility operators may require you to wear certain clothing and shoe covers to prevent the accumulation of static electricity. If the source will not provide this equipment to you, contact your supervisor and obtain the equipment prior to conducting the inspection.

RADIATION HAZARD:

District Rules do not provide authority to APCD personnel to regulate sources of radioactivity. Consequently, there should be no reason to enter areas of radiation hazard. However, if permitted equipment is located in areas designated as potential radioactive areas, the inspector should contact his/her supervisor prior to conducting an inspection of that equipment.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

Each inspector is issued the following safety equipment, which he/she should have with them in the field at all times:

1. Splash Guard goggles.
2. Hard hat
3. Ear plugs
4. Gloves (chemical and leather)
5. Tyvex Coveralls
6. First Aid Kit
7. Water thermos
8. Particulate Respirators N95
9. Steel toed shoes

If APCD personnel require further safety equipment, they should contact their supervisor.



Matt Dessert
Air Pollution Control Officer



AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

POLICY: WHEN AND HOW TO OBTAIN AN INSPECTION WARRANT

EFFECTIVE: April 04, 1994
_____, 2022 (revised)

POLICY NUMBER: 25

GENERAL:

This policy and procedure document provides guidance to ICAPCD inspectors on when to obtain an inspection warrant and the procedures and standards for obtaining and executing the warrant.

California Health and Safety Code Section 41510 authorizes the Air Pollution Control Officer or his representative to enter the premises of any emission source for inspection, sampling and obtaining records. The entry, authorized by Section 41510, may be made after the inspector presents his or her credentials and obtains consensual entry to the facility (refer to Policy 24: Access to the Facility) or, if necessary, when access has been denied, after obtaining an inspection warrant.

WHEN A WARRANT IS REQUIRED:

Where consent cannot be obtained, an inspection warrant must be obtained to gain entry. The procedure and standards for obtaining and executing an inspection warrant are set forth in the California Code of Civil Procedures (Code) Sections 1822.50-1822.57, and are expressly authorized for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer. There are two distinct grounds for issuance of an inspection warrant under Section 1822.52 of the Code:

1. "There is a reason to believe that a condition of nonconformity exists with respect to the particular place, dwelling, structure, premises, or vehicle" (i.e., you have reason to believe based on facts known to you or an informant that a violation exists).
2. "Reasonable legislative or administrative standards for conducting a routine or area inspection are satisfied with respect to the particular place, dwelling, structure, premises, or vehicle" (i.e., the conduct of the inspection will satisfy the requirements of meeting a neutral administrative inspection scheme [quarterly, semiannual, annual, or grid surveillance]).

The first ground listed previously for obtaining an inspection warrant under Section 1822.52 of the Code requires a "reasonable suspicion" that a violation of a state or local law or regulation has occurred, and, if it existed, would be an immediate threat to health or safety. This is a form of what is known as "probable cause". Where there is evidence or belief that a felony has been committed (something beyond the provisions of the

Health & Safety Code dealing with air pollution), the District Attorney should be contacted to determine if a search warrant pursuant to Penal Code Sections 1523-1542 should be obtained either in conjunction with or instead of the inspection warrant.

The second ground for an inspection warrant does not require probable cause, but rather can be issued where administrative standards for conducting a routine or are inspection are satisfied. Care should be taken not to obtain an inspection warrant based on this ground where there is reasonable suspicion that a violation of a state or local law or regulation has occurred and the District Attorney or County Counsel have indicated that a criminal prosecution may be considered based on the evidence obtained from the inspection. If an inspection warrant is obtained based upon legislative or administrative standards, (i.e., without a demonstration that a reasonable suspicion of a violation exists), the evidence may be excluded from any criminal prosecution. When in doubt, it is preferable to obtain a warrant based on probable cause.

HOW TO OBTAIN A WARRANT:

1. When refused entry, the inspector will avoid arguments, be tactful, and attempt to defuse any confrontation. The inspector will explain ICAPCD's reasons for requesting the inspection.
2. If after reasonable efforts the inspector fails to obtain entry, he/she should leave the premises and contact his/her supervisor to explain the circumstances of the denial.
3. The inspector should submit a completed inspection warrant request to his/he supervisor. The inspector's role in preparing this request is very important as all the information required for the issuance of an inspection warrant must come from a declaration (affidavit) stating specific facts reported by the inspector.
4. Upon review and approval of the inspection warrant request, the supervisor will, in consultation with County Counsel, assist the District Attorney's office in preparing the inspector's affidavit of request and the inspection warrant.
5. The inspector will sign the affidavit of request and proceed to court with the District Attorney or County Counsel, whereupon the judge will examine the applicant in person, under oath, concerning the existence of the grounds for an inspection warrant. The inspector should have their credentials in their possession at the time of examination.
6. If the judge is satisfied that the cause for the inspection exists, she/he will sign the inspection warrant, and return a copy to the applicant.

EXECUTING THE INSPECTION WARRANT:

1. Once the warrant has been obtained, the inspector is required to provide 24 hour notice to the source prior to inspection. Notice must be served personally by directly contacting the owner/operators of the facility. Unless otherwise authorized in the warrant, the owner or occupant of the particular place, dwelling, structure, premises or vehicle must be present during the inspection.

2. The inspector shall execute the warrant (appear on premises and conduct the authorized inspection) during the time specified on the warrant, usually between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., unless these time requirements are unreasonable in light of the particular circumstances and will unfairly interfere with the purpose of the inspection (e.g., the violations only occur at night). In this case, the judge may, in accordance with Section 1822.56 of the Code, provide exception to these requirements in the inspection warrant. The warrant is ordinarily effective for not more than 14 days after issuance.
3. The inspector will not conduct an inspection authorized by inspection warrant by means of forcible entry unless expressly authorized by the judge. The judge may authorize such an entry if the applicant (ICAPCD) shows the existence of one or both of two sets of circumstances as provided in Section 1822.56 of the Code: (1) there is a reasonable suspicion that a violation is occurring which, if it existed, would be an "immediate threat" to health and safety, or (2) where facts show that reasonable attempts to serve a previous warrant have been unsuccessful. All such entries shall be made in presence of a trained peace officer (deputy sheriff of city police officer). A supervisor will accompany the inspector on any such inspection.
4. Upon completion of the inspection, the inspection warrant must be returned to the superior court clerk. This will be done by the attorney who obtained the warrant.

If the provisions for obtaining and executing an inspection warrant are not followed correctly or if the inspection is improperly conducted, the information obtained from the inspection may not be allowed into future legal actions that may result from the violation(s). In addition, an inspector who conducts an illegal search can be liable for civil damages. Inspectors should therefore make every effort to properly obtain and execute an inspection warrant. If any questions arise, contact your supervisor or County Counsel.

Matt Dessert
Air Pollution Control Officer