

Wisconsin Partners for Clean Air (WPCA) Steering Committee Quarterly Meeting Meeting Summary

Date: September 26, 2006, 2006

Time: 8:45 – 10:00 a.m.

Location: DNR - Southeast Region Headquarters in Milwaukee

Attendees: Peter Beitzel (MMAC), Joe Caruso (Milwaukee County Transit), Greg Failey (Milwaukee County – General Mitchell International), Lindsay Haas (DNR), Mary Hamel (DNR), Jessica Lawent (DNR), Mike Loughran (City of Milwaukee), Terri Linder (Milwaukee Health Department), Peter McMullen (DNR), Jerry Medinger (DNR), John Melby (DNR), Cheryl Moran (Quad Graphics), Karen Schmiechen (DOT), Francis Vogel (Wisconsin Clean Cities - Southeast Area), Dona Wininsky (American Lung Association)

Announcements:

- **U-Bike Program** at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. This program is the result of a WPCA supported pilot in 2003. The program has grown from 25 refurbished bikes to a self supported University program that includes 50 new bikes in the 100 bike fleet. The bike program has demonstrated how different groups working together can develop and maintain a project to achieve common goals. The ultimate goal is to increase the usage of bicycles that provides a healthy, zero emission transportation alternative. Peter nominated project for an EPA Clean Air Excellence award on behalf of the Partners group.
- **Air Matters** Electronic Newsletter. This publication by the Wisconsin DNR Bureau of Air Management has been “reborn” in electronic format. Distribution is through a listserve. Latest issue and sign-up information can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/airmatters/>
- DOT’s New Interactive Rideshare Program. Karen Schmiechen announced the new web-based rideshare matching program that will soon be available. Karen will e-mail steering committee members when the system goes “live”.

Upcoming Events:

- October 10, 2006 – “Taking Sustainability Seriously: Drivers, Metrics and Benefits” MSOE symposia <http://www.msOE.edu/ae/msev/symposium/>
- October 12, 2006 Wisconsin Clean Cities Southeast Area presents Advantage Green: Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFVs) Go Mainstream A National AFV Day Odyssey Event



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Item: Air Quality 101 presented by Jerry Medinger

Keypoints:

Jerry provided some basic information about how air monitoring data is used to calculate the Air Quality index (AQI); How the index relates to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS); And how cautionary health statements differ slightly for Ozone and PM2.5 . The handout used for the presentation is on page 3 and 4 of this summary.

Follow-up: None.

Item: The 2006 Ozone Season presented by Peter McMullen

Keypoints:

- 2006 was another relatively mild Ozone season. Peter distributed a handout summarizing the events that occurred between May 15 and September 15, 2006. The handout used for the presentation is on page 5 of this summary.

Follow-up: None.

Item: City of Milwaukee initiatives to improve air quality.

Keypoints:

- Mike Loughran, Chief Planning & Development for the City of Milwaukee, presented the group with information on the city's efforts to improve the bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the city. Some interesting facts:
 - City bike lanes have grown from 7-miles 5 years ago to 50 miles today
 - The city now has a staff position dedicated to bike and pedestrian projects
 - The city has been awarded a \$500,000 CMAQ grant to mark more bike lanes
 - The marsupial bridge is an example of a high-quality bike /ped project
 - Plans are underway for a new South Side Bike Trail that will offer a downtown connection from 6th and Rosedale – mostly off street
- Mike stressed the 4 Es – Engineering, Enforcement, Education and Encouragement as the keys to improving transportation alternatives in Milwaukee

Follow-up: None

Committee Reports

Item: Health Sub-Committee Update presented by Dona Wininsky

Keypoints:

- The Health sub-committee is finalizing the air quality/health packet for doctors in the Milwaukee area.
- DNR Bureau of Information and Education will pay for printing the packet.
- Distribution will be through the Fight Asthma Milwaukee Allies coalition.

Follow-up: Health sub-committee will:

Make final edits to packet and poster

Submit final draft to EPA to get an EPA publication number.

Distribution expected before the end of the year.

Item: Transportation Sub-Committee Update presented by Joe Caruso

Keypoints:

- Sub-committee conducted a second survey of company contacts rather than CEOs to find out what Partner members are doing for transportation alternatives.
- Response rate was lower than the first survey

Follow-up:

Item: Industrial/ Manufacturing/Commercial Sub-Committee Update presented by Audrey Van Dyke

Keypoints:

- Audrey Van Dyke is considering how the sub-committee could be re-focused more on transportation issues.

Follow-up:

Item: Communications Sub-Committee Update

Keypoints:

- No update

Follow-up: Mary Hamel asked attendees to take a look at the WPCA website

(www.cleanairwisconsin.org) so that a discussion about the purpose, format, content and maintenance can occur at the next steering committee meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 a.m. Tim Kennedy from the DNR Monitoring Team led a tour of the air monitoring site located at the DNR headquarters.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

The [Clean Air Act](#), which was last amended in 1990, requires EPA to set [National Ambient Air Quality Standards](#) (40 CFR part 50) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards. **Primary standards** set limits to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. **Secondary standards** set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

The EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six principal pollutants, which are called "criteria" pollutants. They are listed below. Units of measure for the standards are parts per million (ppm) by volume, milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³), and micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m³).

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Primary Stds.	Averaging Times	Secondary Stds.
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	8-hour ¹	None
	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	1-hour ¹	None
Lead	1.5 µg/m ³	Quarterly Average	Same as Primary
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Annual (Arithmetic Mean)	Same as Primary
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³	Annual ² (Arith. Mean)	Same as Primary
	150 µg/m ³	24-hour ¹	
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	15.0 µg/m ³	Annual ³ (Arith. Mean)	Same as Primary
	65 µg/m ³	24-hour ⁴	
Ozone	0.08 ppm	8-hour ⁵	Same as Primary
Sulfur Oxides	0.03 ppm	Annual (Arith. Mean)	-----
	0.14 ppm	24-hour ¹	-----
	-----	3-hour ¹	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)

¹ Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

² To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM₁₀ concentration at each monitor within an area must not exceed 50 µg/m³.

³ To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations from single or multiple community-oriented monitors must not exceed 15.0 µg/m³.

⁴ To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each population-oriented monitor within an area must not exceed 65 µg/m³.

⁵ To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.

AQI Colors, Descriptors and Meaning

AQI Color	AQI Descriptor	Meaning
Green	Good	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Yellow	Moderate	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Red	Unhealthy	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Purple	Very Unhealthy	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
Maroon	Hazardous	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.

AQI Values compared to Ozone and PM 2.5 Concentrations

AQI Category	AQI Value	Ozone (8-hour)	PM 2.5 (24-hour)
Good	0 - 50	0 – 0.064	0 - 15
Moderate	51 - 100	0.065 – 0.084	>15 - 40
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	100 - 150	<i>0.085 – 0.104</i>	>40 - 65
Unhealthy	151 - 200	0.105 – 0.124	<i>>65 - 150</i>
Very Unhealthy	201 - 300	0.125 – 0.374	>150 - 250
Hazardous	301 - 500	(*)	>250

(*) 1-hour ozone concentrations are used to calculate the ozone category of Hazardous.

Cautionary Statements for Different Pollutants by AQI Category

AQI Category	Ozone (8-hour) Cautionary Statement	PM 2.5 (24-hour) Cautionary Statement
Good	None	None
Moderate	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion.	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Active children and adults, and people with lung disease, such as asthma, should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion.	People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.
Unhealthy	Active children and adults, and people with lung disease, such as asthma, should avoid prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion; everyone else, especially children, should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion.	People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion; everyone else should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.
Very Unhealthy	Active children and adults, and people with lung disease, such as asthma, should avoid all outdoor exertion; everyone else, especially children, should reduce outdoor exertion.	People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should avoid all physical activity outdoors. Everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion.
Hazardous	Everyone should avoid all outdoor exertion.	Everyone should avoid all physical activity outdoors; people with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should remain indoors and keep activity levels low.

2006 OZONE SEASON RECAP May 15 - September 15

Average Number of OADs (1995-99)	10
Average Number of OADS (2000-04)	5
Number of Ozone Action Days (2005)	8
Number of Air Quality Watches (2006)	2*

*July 16 and July 30

Ozone: 2006

AQI Days with <.085 ppm (AQI-Orange)	3*
Sites with <.085 ppm	15
Counties with <.085 ppm	7
Sites with <.105 ppm (AQI-Red)	1**
Number of Air Quality Advisories	3

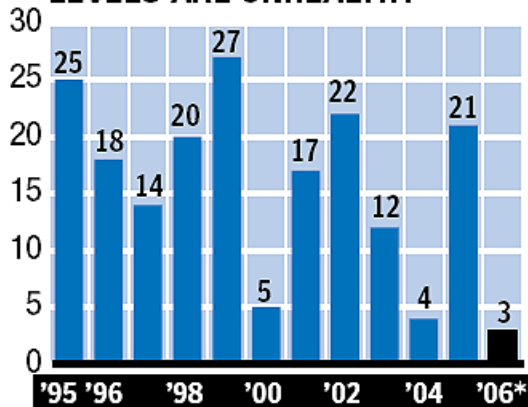
*June 16, June 17, and July 31

**June 16

OZONE: AIR POLLUTION

Wisconsin experienced a sharp drop this year in the number of unhealthy ozone days.

NUMBER OF DAYS OZONE LEVELS ARE UNHEALTHY



Source: Department of Natural Resources

* through Thursday

Journal Sentinel

Particulate Matter: 2006

Number of Days with <40.5 ug/m ³ (AQI-Orange)	15
Number of Days of USG during Ozone Season	5*
Air Quality Advisories- PM2.5	
Number of Days under an Air Quality Advisory	5
Number of Days during the Ozone Season	1**

*August 18, 19, 25, 26, and 27

**August 26