

UPDATES

CLICK. That's the sound you'll hear when your vehicle's gasoline tank is full. That CLICK sound is the focus of the District's public information campaign, "Stop at the CLICK." Through voluntary cooperation, gasoline station owners/operators have placed hundreds of "Stop at the CLICK" decals on gasoline dispensers throughout the District. The information on "topping off" is in both English and Spanish. The goal of the program is to reduce benzene and other gasoline related emissions and raise the public's awareness of the negative effects of topping off their vehicle's gas tank.



"Through a successful program, we can reduce public health risks for cancer and respiratory ailments such as asthma," according to Mat Ehrhardt, executive director. "We are pleased with the number of stations who are participating and hope to increase those numbers with continued outreach."

"Topping off" the car's gas tank occurs when motorists continue to fill their vehicles' tank after the click of the automatic shutoff. This overfilling can result in:

- The release of gas fumes into the air, contributing to ozone pollution;
- The motorist paying for gasoline that is fed back into the station's tank because vehicle's tank is already full; and
- Poor performance and costly repairs since the extra gas may fool the vehicle's emissions system.

Since the motorist pays for the gas that evaporates or is spilled on the ground, topping off is not only bad for the environment, but it is also bad for the consumer.

During Spare the Air season (May 1 – October 31), motorists are also asked to refuel in cooler times of the day to help reduce ozone forming emissions.

CALENDAR

April 12, 2006 cancelled
Y-S AQMD Board of Directors
1947 Galileo Ct., #103, Davis

May 1, 2006
Spare the Air season begins.
Sign up for Air Alert - *it's free.*
www.myairalert.net

May is Million Mile Month
www.bikecommutemonth.com

May 11, 2006 11:30 - 1:30 PM
Clean Air Awards Luncheon

May 10, 2006 9:00 AM
Y-S AQMD Board of Directors
1947 Galileo Ct., #103, Davis

May 15 6:00 PM
2030 MTP Community Workshop
Yolo (West) at UCD, Davis

May 31, 2006
"Air Quality is Up to Me"
Calendar contest ends.

June 14, 2006 9:00 AM
Y-S AQMD Board of Directors
1947 Galileo Ct., #103, Davis



1947 Galileo Court, Suite 103
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 757-3650 w (800) 287-3650
Ag Burn Line
(530) 757-3660 w (800) 246-3660
www.ysaqmd.org

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



Air Aware - A Publication of the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District **Spring 2006**

Planning Home Remodeling or Repair Projects? Be aware of potential asbestos exposure

As the weather warms up, you may be preparing to work on home repair and remodeling projects. If so, you need to be aware of the risk of asbestos exposure. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral fiber that has been used in more than 3,000 different construction products. It can be found in heating system insulation, spray-on "popcorn" ceilings, vinyl flooring, cement shingle siding, and other materials such as plaster, stucco, and artificial fireplace logs.

Asbestos is only a problem if it is disturbed and fibers are released into the air. But, an uncontrolled disturbance of asbestos-containing material may be dangerous to your health. When disturbed, asbestos fibers can break down into fibers up to 1,200 times thinner than a human hair, which can become trapped in our lungs when inhaled. Asbestos is a known human carcinogen and medical research tells us that up to 30 years after inhalation, asbestos fibers can cause lung cancer or mesothelioma, a related terminal cancer of the chest cavity tissue lining.

For residents planning to do their own major home repair or remodeling projects, the District suggests that they check potential asbestos-containing material before disturbing it. Look for asbestos markings on the product or track the product back to its manufacturer. If these approaches don't work, submit a small sample for laboratory analysis. Labs are listed in the yellow pages under "Asbestos Consulting and Testing" or on our website at www.ysaqmd.org. They will walk you through the proper way to obtain the sample for testing. If you decide not to confirm that a material contains asbestos, assume it contains asbestos and treat it accordingly.

It's Asbestos. Now What? Don't Panic. There are three options:

1. Leave it alone.
2. Repair and Encapsulate.
3. Remove it.

If material is determined to contain asbestos, the best option may be simply to leave it alone. For example, rather than removing a sheet of vinyl flooring with asbestos backing, it may be possible to lay the new sheet vinyl on top of the old.

If asbestos-containing material is damaged, or must be disturbed as part of a remodeling project, then it should be repaired and encapsulated or removed. Sometimes it is easier to repair and encapsulate than remove the asbestos. For example, a few inches of torn, loose or frayed asbestos-tape on heating ducts may be sealed with paint or duct tape. Damaged hot water pipe insulation may be covered with a special fabric available at safety equipment stores.

In cases involving extensive asbestos disturbance, removal may be the most appropriate option. If removal is determined to be necessary, the District recommends using a state-certified abatement contractor, to safely remove the asbestos. These contractors are specially-trained in removal techniques and they can also monitor the air to ensure that your house is safe and removal is complete. Bonded, insured asbestos abatement contractors are listed in the yellow pages under "Asbestos." There are homeowners who may wish to remove asbestos-containing materials themselves. Some projects can be done safely, but only if prescribed work procedures are strictly followed. Some projects are hazardous and should be performed only by an abatement contractor.

For more info visit: www.dhs.ca.gov/ehlb/IAQ/Asbestos/asb00-03.htm or www.epa.gov/asbestos/pubs/ashome.html#3



Yolo-Solano
Air Quality
Management District
530-757-3650
800-287-3650
www.ysaqmd.org

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RENEWABLE ENERGY



The Montezuma Hills area, in addition to agriculture, is supplying clean wind energy to wholesale customers including the cities of Sacramento, Pasadena, Anaheim and others. The Montezuma Hills encompass thousands of acres. The area is located south of

Wind energy uses the energy in the wind for practical purposes like generating electricity, charging batteries, pumping water, or grinding grain. Large, modern wind turbines operate together in wind farms to produce electricity for utilities. Small turbines are used by homeowners to help meet energy needs.

State Route 12 and stretches from Collinsville on the Sacramento River Delta to east of Rio Vista.

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), High Winds LLC, enXco V, and Shilo (under construction) are transforming the landscape with hundreds of wind turbines. Each climb about 240 feet above the ground and have a rotor-and-blade assembly with a diameter of 150 feet. Collectively, the new wind turbines can generate over 300 megawatts (MW) of electricity.



These multi-million dollar wind power machines provided SMUD some \$370,000 in added economic benefits in a 60 day period based on wholesale electricity costs during that period. Precise locations for each turbine were selected based on several years of wind data and topographical maps. As a result, the turbines are strategically placed to take full advantage of the winds that whip in from the coast, squeeze through the Carquinez Straits and spill into the Delta.

The environmental documents state the Montezuma Hills is one to the best locations in all of California for wind generation. In addition, the big turbines have less environmental impact because the blades turn slower, which is easier for birds to see the blades and avoid flying into them. The new turbines also have pedestal towers, which means birds are not able to perch or roost near the blades.

Wind energy is considered a green power technology because it has only minor impacts on the environment. Wind energy plants produce no air pollutants or greenhouse gases. However, any means of energy production impacts the environment in some way, and wind energy is no different.

STATS
01/01-03/31/06

ATC Applications Received	65	Complaints Investigated	11
ATC Applications Processed	52	Inspections Performed	327
PTO Applications Received	65	Notices of Violation (NOVs)	20
PTO Applications Processed	61	Notices to Comply (NTCs)	2

ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is phasing in the new ultra low sulfur diesel standard according to the following timeline:

Refineries Producing ULSD **June 1, 2006**
Terminals Selling ULSD **July 15, 2006**
Retailers Selling ULSD **Sept. 1, 2006**

The current 500 ppm sulfur standard was introduced in California in 1993. The new 15 ppm standard will have a tremendous impact on California's smog problem and will apply to both on-road and off-road diesel engines in California. The lower sulfur content is necessary because sulfur destroys the catalyst in diesel engine air pollution control devices. As a direct result, the new sulfur standard will allow the use of emission control technologies which are necessary to achieve compliance with future EPA mandated standards for engines. The new fuel is expected to increase the cost of diesel by 2 to 4 cents per gallon and will contain a lubricity additive. For more information visit: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/fuels/diesel/081404dslregs.pdf>

CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEY

As employees of your local air district, the staff is committed to protecting human health and property from the harmful effects of air pollution. We are also committed to providing excellent service to you, our customer. To assist the District in achieving this goal, all businesses under permit with the District were sent a cover letter and survey form on March 24, 2006. Your responses will assist us in improving our ability to serve you. Please take the time to respond to the survey and return the form to the District by April 25, 2006. If you have not received your survey, please contact the district at 530-757-3650 or 800-287-3650.

GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES AND VAPOR RECOVERY

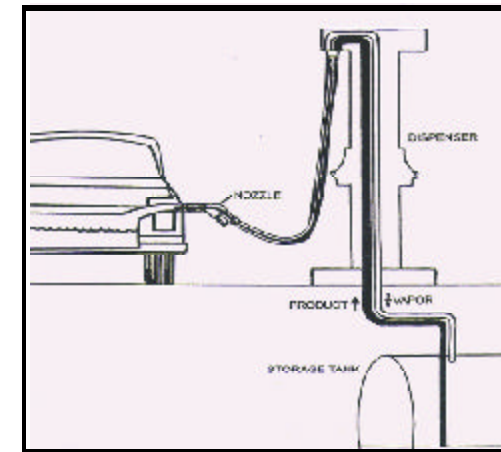
You pull into a gasoline station, pay, pump, and you're off. It seems that simple, but there are air quality regulations working behind the scenes protecting your health. Gasoline stations are required by State law to operate gasoline vapor recovery equipment. This vapor recovery equipment prevents a majority of gasoline vapors from escaping into the atmosphere. Gasoline vapors are known to contribute to the formation of tissue-damaging ground-level ozone and contain hazardous carcinogens, such as benzene.

Vapor recovery equipment is split into two general categories: Phase I and Phase II. Phase I vapor recovery consists of gasoline transfer into the station's underground storage tanks (USTs) - typically by the large tanker trucks you see traveling along city streets and highways - and gasoline storage in the USTs. Gasoline vapors can build up inside the USTs and Phase I equipment is designed to prevent these vapors from escaping to the atmosphere. USTs have both product fill and vapor ports. When a tanker truck delivers a load of gasoline, they are required to connect the truck to both the fill port and the vapor port. As gasoline is loaded into the UST, gasoline vapors exit through the vapor port and are stored in the tanker truck. The vapors are then returned to a gasoline bulk terminal where they are collected.

Phase II vapor recovery is the control equipment that the consumer uses. Phase II consists of the vapor piping all the way from the nozzle spout you put into your vehicle back to the USTs - including the nozzle body, hose, and dispenser. Phase II equipment is designed to prevent gasoline vapors from escaping into the atmosphere during gasoline transfer to your vehicle. Like USTs, the gasoline tank in your vehicle can build up gasoline vapors.

When you fill your vehicle with gasoline, the Phase II vapor recovery equipment transports the gasoline vapors from the vehicle to the station's USTs.

In 2001, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) passed regulations called Enhanced Vapor Recovery (EVR) which requires more stringent gasoline vapor emissions controls for gasoline dispensing facilities (GDFs). GDF is a general term that can apply to typical gasoline stations, private facilities (such as corporations with fleet vehicles),



facilities with aboveground tanks, and other facilities where gasoline is dispensed. The EVR regulations have established a time-line between 2001 through 2010 and beyond for upgrading vapor recovery equipment at

GDFs with USTs.

The Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (District) is the local agency responsible for implementing the State's EVR regulations. Currently, all GDFs with USTs over 250 gallons capacity - within the District's jurisdiction - operate a Phase I EVR system. Phase I EVR increased the gasoline vapor control efficiency standard from 95% to 98% over previous Phase I systems. In addition, those same GDFs all operate On-board Refueling Vapor Recovery (ORVR) compatible Phase II equipment. ORVR is a term that applies to vehicles manufactured with their own gasoline vapor controls built into the vehicle. ORVR compatible Phase II systems can operate without the problems that plagued previous non-ORVR compatible Phase II systems, such as increased vapor pressure in the USTs that may cause excess gasoline vapor emissions. In the future, EVR regulations will tighten-up Phase II equipment by requiring an increase in the gasoline vapor control efficiency standard from 90% to 95% over current Phase II systems.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As a public health agency, the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District's role is to protect human health and property from the harmful effects of air pollution.

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Board meetings are held at 9 a.m. the 2nd Wednesday of each month at the Y-S AQMD office. The public is welcome to attend. For a current agenda go to www.ysaqmd.org or for more information call (530) 757-3650.

Mat Ehrhardt, P.E.
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Air Pollution Control Officer

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