

SOIL WATER AIR PROTECTION ENTERPRISE

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November 25, 2014

Gideon Kracov
The Law Offices of Gideon Kracov
801 S Grand Ave. #11
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Subject: PM2.5 Monitoring Network Deficiency Near Salton Sea

Dear Mr. Kracov,

SWAPE reviewed EPA air data from EPA Interactive Map (http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_maps.html) in addition to the *Draft Imperial County 2013 State Implementation Plan for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 Moderate Nonattainment Area* (the "SIP"), the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District *Ambient Air Monitoring Annual Network Plan* (the "Monitoring Plan"), EPA's October 24, 2014 Approval Letter and Comments on the monitoring plan, and other outside sources. Results of this review, including summaries of important findings in the document, figures, comments, and conclusions, are reported in this memo.

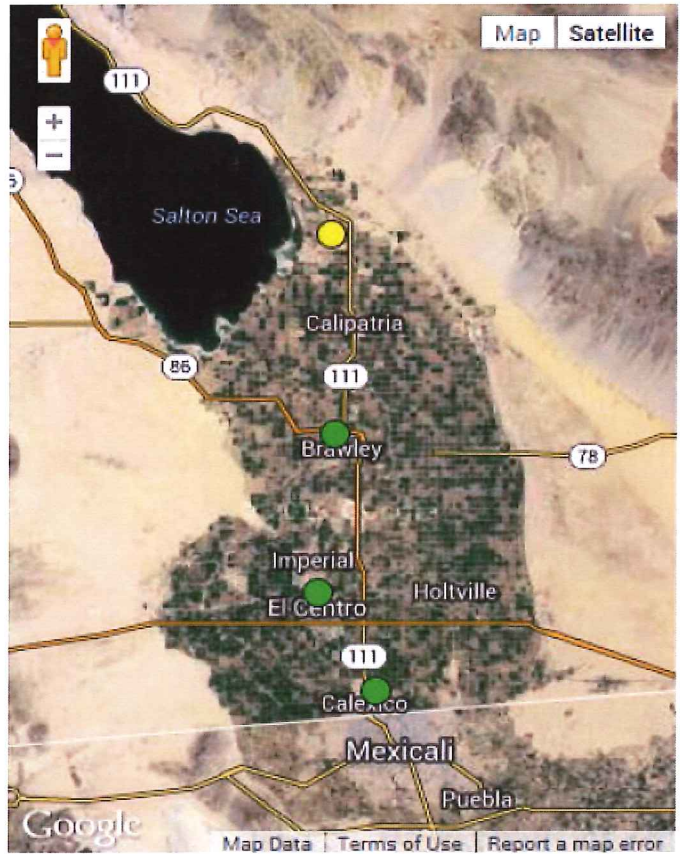
Findings in the SIP conclude that the Imperial Valley area would in attainment, if not for exceedances in Calexico caused by foreign emissions. The SIP claims that emissions from Mexicali, Mexico cross the international border and pollute the city of Calexico. While this may be a predominantly a valid conclusion, the PM2.5 monitoring network is currently insufficient to determine if the remainder of Imperial County would be in attainment.

Table 2.2 and **Figure 2.3** from the SIP, below, provide clear evidence of Mexico's contributions to PM2.5 levels. Calexico Ethel station, which is less than one mile from the international border and Mexicali, has annual PM2.5 levels that are roughly twice as high as those in El Centro and Brawley, 8 and 12 miles from the border respectively. The 24 hour max PM2.5 level in Calexico was much higher as well for each year. Observe in **Figure 2.3** that there is a monitoring station north of Brawley in Niland, however it does not measure PM2.5. Without this station, the air quality is not categorized well spatially. This station would be especially important due to its proximity to the Salton Sea.

Table 2.2

Year	PM _{2.5} Site Location	Site Type/Locations	24 HR µg/m ³	ANN µg/m ³
2010	Calexico Ethel	Highest Concentration	50.9	12.8
	El Centro	Typical Concentration	19.9	6.6
	Brawley	Background/Transport	16.2	6.2
2011	Calexico Ethel	Highest Concentration	80.3	13.5
	El Centro	Typical Concentration	54.4	7.5
	Brawley	Background/Transport	37	7.1
2012	Calexico Ethel	Highest Concentration	64.7	14.4
	El Centro	Typical Concentration	26.4	7.5
	Brawley	Background/Transport	25.9	8.1

Figure 2.3 Imperial County Ambient Air Monitoring Stations



According to NAAQS regulations presented in **Table 21** from the Monitoring Plan, Imperial County, with a population of less than 200,000, only requires one PM_{2.5} monitoring station. Imperial County currently has three. If one considers the Mexicali area's population as well as Imperial County's as part

of one metropolitan statistical area (MSA), the total population is well above one million. This would require 3 monitoring stations for PM_{2.5}, which is how many currently exist.

The Monitoring Plan also states on page 21, “Because each area has its own unique sources of pollutants and controls the number of stations is ultimately determined jointly by US EPA and the State.” Imperial County’s unique sources of pollutants mean that, although already going above and beyond the minimum regulated requirements, another PM_{2.5} monitoring station may be needed.

TABLE 21
PM_{2.5} MINIMUM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

MSA POPULATION	MOST RECENT 3-YEAR DESIGN VALUE	MOST RECENT 3-YEAR DESIGN VALUE
	CONCENTRATION ≥85% OF ANY PM_{2.5} NAAQS	CONCENTRATIONS <85% OF ANY PM_{2.5} NAAQS
> 1 million	3	2
500,000 - 1 million	2	1
50,000 - <500,000	1	0

The Salton Sea represents a unique source of pollutants to Imperial County. It is the largest lake in California with an area of 376 square miles. While there is much discussion of restoration plans, the future of Sea is perilous. Under current agreements, more water will be diverted from the Sea, causing the water level to drop. Much like Owens Lake and Mono Lake in California, as the Salton Sea dries up, silt and sediment will be exposed.¹ The Salton Sea is expected to drop 20 feet over the next twenty years, exposing more than 100 square miles of dry lakebed.² Fine windblown dust is expected to increase by 33%.² As the water level continues to drop, more dry lakebed will be exposed, meaning this problem may increase with time.

Windblown dust causes Mono Lake and Owens Lake to consistently have the highest PM₁₀ levels in the country.³ While these dried up sediments mainly contribute to PM₁₀, these fugitive dust will also comprise of PM_{2.5} and increase PM_{2.5} concentrations nearby. EPA air data for PM_{2.5} monitoring near Owens Lake in Keeler show elevated concentrations. However, there is no PM_{2.5} monitoring station close enough to Mono Lake or the Salton Sea to characterize the PM_{2.5} impacts of the drying lakes.

The nearest PM_{2.5} monitoring stations to the Salton Sea are roughly 12 miles to the southeast in Brawley and 16 miles to the northwest in Indio. There is a monitoring station to the southeast of Niland which is only 3 miles east of the Salton Sea. Adding a PM_{2.5} monitor at the Niland location would improve the monitoring network to more accurately characterize the air quality in Imperial County. It is difficult to claim the Imperial Valley, not including Calexico, is attainment without a PM_{2.5} monitoring station near the Salton Sea.

¹ Salton Sea Authority. Fascinating Facts about the Fabulous Salton Sea.

² Pacific Institute. Hazard: The Future of the Salton Sea With No Restoration Project. May, 2006.

³ Kiddoo, Phill. Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District. Air Quality Episode Plan for Particulate Matter, Control District Rule 701, Supporting Technical Document. March 3, 2014.

Closure

Considering the impending threat of fugitive dust from California's largest lake, the Imperial Valley needs to expand its PM2.5 monitoring network to characterize both current and potentially worsening future conditions. The Salton Sea is drying up and exposed sediments may be increasing nearby PM2.5 concentrations, although the extent is difficult to quantify without empirical data. An additional PM2.5 monitor should be added, perhaps in Niland, to characterize emissions from the Salton Sea.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Rosenfeld". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Paul E. Rosenfeld, Ph.D.
Principal



Technical Consultation, Data Analysis and
Litigation Support for the Environment

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Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Chemical Fate and Transport & Air Dispersion Modeling

Principal Environmental Chemist

Risk Assessment & Remediation Specialist

Education:

Ph.D. Soil Chemistry, University of Washington, 1999. Dissertation on volatile organic compound filtration.
M.S. Environmental Science, U.C. Berkeley, 1995. Thesis on organic waste economics.
B.A. Environmental Studies, U.C. Santa Barbara, 1991. Thesis on wastewater treatment.

Professional Experience:

Dr. Rosenfeld is the Co-Founder and Principal Environmental Chemist at Soil Water Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE). His focus is the fate and transport of environmental contaminants, risk assessment, and ecological restoration. Dr. Rosenfeld has a doctorate in soil chemistry and has evaluated odors from biosolid applications to soil and the effect of biosolids to agricultural crops. Dr. Rosenfeld has also evaluated odor emissions from the compost and food industry. His project experience includes monitoring and modeling of pollution sources as they relate to human and ecological health. Dr. Rosenfeld has investigated and designed remediation programs and risk assessments for contaminated sites containing petroleum, chlorinated solvents, pesticides, radioactive waste, PCBs, PAHs, dioxins, furans, volatile organics, semi-volatile organics, perchlorate, heavy metals, asbestos, PFOA, unusual polymers, MtBE, fuel oxygenates and odor. Dr. Rosenfeld has also evaluated and modeled emissions from fracking, boilers, incinerators and other industrial and agricultural sources relating to nuisance and personal injury.

Professional History:

Soil Water Air Protection Enterprise (SWAPE); 2003 to present; Principal and Founding Partner
UCLA School of Public Health; 2007 to 2011; Lecturer (Assistant Researcher)
UCLA School of Public Health; 2003 to 2006; Adjunct Professor
UCLA Environmental Science and Engineering Program; 2002-2004; Doctoral Intern Coordinator
UCLA Institute of the Environment, 2001-2002; Research Associate
Komex H₂O Science, 2001 to 2003; Senior Remediation Scientist
National Groundwater Association, 2002-2004; Lecturer
San Diego State University, 1999-2001; Adjunct Professor
Anteon Corp., San Diego, 2000-2001; Remediation Project Manager
Ogden (now Amec), San Diego, 2000-2000; Remediation Project Manager
Bechtel, San Diego, California, 1999 – 2000; Risk Assessor
King County, Seattle, 1996 – 1999; Scientist
James River Corp., Washington, 1995-96; Scientist
Big Creek Lumber, Davenport, California, 1995; Scientist
Plumas Corp., California and USFS, Tahoe 1993-1995; Scientist
Peace Corps and World Wildlife Fund, St. Kitts, West Indies, 1991-1993; Scientist
Bureau of Land Management, Kremmling Colorado 1990; Scientist

Publications:

Simons, R.A., Seo, Y., **Rosenfeld, P.E.** (2014). Modeling the Effects of Refinery Emissions on Residential Property Values. *Journal of Real Estate Research*. Advance online publication. doi: <https://jshare.johnshopkins.edu/jrer/>

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Rosenfeld, P.E., Sutherland, A.; Hesse, R.; Zapata, A. (October 3-6, 2013). Air dispersion modeling of volatile organic emissions from multiple natural gas wells in Decatur, TX. *44th Western Regional Meeting, American Chemical Society*. Lecture conducted from Santa Clara, CA.

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Rosenfeld, P.E. (April 19-23, 2009). Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) Contamination in Drinking Water From the Use of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) at Airports in the United States. *2009 Ground Water Summit and 2009 Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting*, Lecture conducted from Tuscon, AZ.

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Wu, C., Tam, L., Clark, J., **Rosenfeld, P.** (20-22 July, 2009). Dioxin and furan blood lipid concentrations in populations living near four wood treatment facilities in the United States. Brebbia, C.A. and Popov, V., eds., *Air Pollution XVII: Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Conference on Modeling, Monitoring and Management of Air Pollution*. Lecture conducted from Tallinn, Estonia.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Moss Point Community Exposure To Contaminants From A Releasing Facility. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). The Repeated Trespass of Tritium-Contaminated Water Into A Surrounding Community Form Repeated Waste Spills From A Nuclear Power Plant. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Platform lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld, P. E. (October 15-18, 2007). Somerville Community Exposure To Contaminants From Wood Treatment Facility Emissions. *The 23rd Annual International Conferences on Soils Sediment and Water*. Lecture conducted from University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Production, Chemical Properties, Toxicology, & Treatment Case Studies of 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP). *The Association for Environmental Health and Sciences (AEHS) Annual Meeting*. Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Rosenfeld P. E. (March 2007). Blood and Attic Sampling for Dioxin/Furan, PAH, and Metal Exposure in Florala, Alabama. *The AEHS Annual Meeting*. Lecture conducted from San Diego, CA.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.**, Clark, J.J.J. (August 21 – 25, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *The 26th International Symposium on Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants – DIOXIN2006*. Lecture conducted from Radisson SAS Scandinavia Hotel in Oslo Norway.

Hensley A.R., Scott, A., **Rosenfeld P.E.**, Clark, J.J.J. (November 4-8, 2006). Dioxin Containing Attic Dust And Human Blood Samples Collected Near A Former Wood Treatment Facility. *APHA 134 Annual Meeting & Exposition*. Lecture conducted from Boston Massachusetts.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (October 24-25, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. Mealey's C8/PFOA. *Science, Risk & Litigation Conference*. Lecture conducted from The Rittenhouse Hotel, Philadelphia, PA.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, *Toxicology and Remediation PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference*. Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel, Irvine California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 19, 2005). Fate, Transport, Toxicity, And Persistence of 1,2,3-TCP. *PEMA Emerging Contaminant Conference*. Lecture conducted from Hilton Hotel in Irvine, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (September 26-27, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PDBEs. *Mealey's Groundwater Conference*. Lecture conducted from Ritz Carlton Hotel, Marina Del Ray, California.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (June 7-8, 2005). Fate, Transport and Persistence of PFOA and Related Chemicals. *International Society of Environmental Forensics: Focus On Emerging Contaminants*. Lecture conducted from Sheraton Oceanfront Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Fate Transport, Persistence and Toxicology of PFOA and Related Perfluorochemicals. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water And Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld Ph.D. (July 21-22, 2005). Brominated Flame Retardants in Groundwater: Pathways to Human Ingestion, Toxicology and Remediation. *2005 National Groundwater Association Ground Water and Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Wyndham Baltimore Inner Harbor, Baltimore Maryland.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. and Rob Hesse R.G. (May 5-6, 2004). Tert-butyl Alcohol Liability and Toxicology, A National Problem and Unquantified Liability. *National Groundwater Association. Environmental Law Conference*. Lecture conducted from Congress Plaza Hotel, Chicago Illinois.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (March 2004). Perchlorate Toxicology. *Meeting of the American Groundwater Trust*. Lecture conducted from Phoenix Arizona.

Hagemann, M.F., **Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D.** and Rob Hesse (2004). Perchlorate Contamination of the Colorado River. *Meeting of tribal representatives*. Lecture conducted from Parker, AZ.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (April 7, 2004). A National Damage Assessment Model For PCE and Dry Cleaners. *Drycleaner Symposium. California Ground Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Radison Hotel, Sacramento, California.

Rosenfeld, P. E., Grey, M., (June 2003) Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Seventh International In Situ And On Site Bioremediation Symposium Battelle Conference Orlando, FL*.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. and James Clark Ph.D. (February 20-21, 2003) Understanding Historical Use, Chemical Properties, Toxicity and Regulatory Guidance of 1,4 Dioxane. *National Groundwater Association. Southwest Focus Conference. Water Supply and Emerging Contaminants..* Lecture conducted from Hyatt Regency Phoenix Arizona.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (February 6-7, 2003). Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *California CUPA Forum*. Lecture conducted from Marriott Hotel, Anaheim California.

Paul Rosenfeld, Ph.D. (October 23, 2002) Underground Storage Tank Litigation and Remediation. *EPA Underground Storage Tank Roundtable*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Understanding Odor from Compost, *Wastewater and Industrial Processes. Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Suffet, M. (October 7- 10, 2002). Using High Carbon Wood Ash to Control Compost Odor. *Sixth Annual Symposium On Off Flavors in the Aquatic Environment. International Water Association*. Lecture conducted from Barcelona Spain.

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (September 22-24, 2002). Biocycle Composting For Coastal Sage Restoration. *Northwest Biosolids Management Association*. Lecture conducted from Vancouver Washington..

Rosenfeld, P.E. and Grey, M. A. (November 11-14, 2002). Using High-Carbon Wood Ash to Control Odor at a Green Materials Composting Facility. *Soil Science Society Annual Conference*. Lecture conducted from Indianapolis, Maryland.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (September 16, 2000). Two stage biofilter for biosolids composting odor control. *Water Environment Federation*. Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (October 16, 2000). Wood ash and biofilter control of compost odor. *Biofest*. Lecture conducted from Ocean Shores, California.

Rosenfeld, P.E. (2000). Bioremediation Using Organic Soil Amendments. *California Resource Recovery Association*. Lecture conducted from Sacramento California.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. *Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings*. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., and C.L. Henry. (1999). An evaluation of ash incorporation with biosolids for odor reduction. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Salt Lake City Utah.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Comparison of Microbial Activity and Odor Emissions from Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Brown and Caldwell*. Lecture conducted from Seattle Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry. (1998). Characterization, Quantification, and Control of Odor Emissions from Biosolids Application To Forest Soil. *Biofest*. Lecture conducted from Lake Chelan, Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. Harrison. (1998). Oat and Grass Seed Germination and Nitrogen and Sulfur Emissions Following Biosolids Incorporation With High-Carbon Wood-Ash. *Water Environment Federation 12th Annual Residuals and Biosolids Management Conference Proceedings*. Lecture conducted from Bellevue Washington.

Rosenfeld, P.E., C.L. Henry, R. B. Harrison, and R. Dills. (1997). Comparison of Odor Emissions From Three Different Biosolids Applied to Forest Soil. *Soil Science Society of America*. Lecture conducted from Anaheim California.

Teaching Experience:

UCLA Department of Environmental Health (Summer 2003 through 20010) Taught Environmental Health Science 100 to students, including undergrad, medical doctors, public health professionals and nurses. Course focused on the health effects of environmental contaminants.