ARB's Role in Responding to Air Emergencies in California

Monitoring and Laboratory Division Office of Emergency Response August 23, 2012

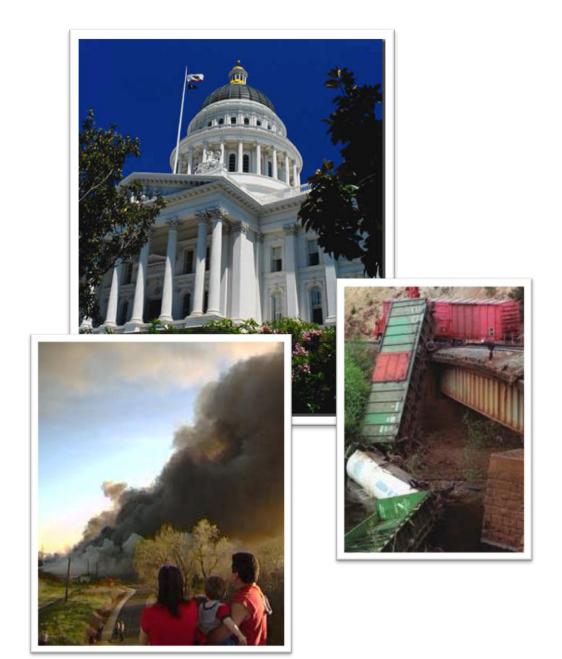
Why an Emergency Response Program?

Fulfills a statutory obligation to support and provide air monitoring for state level emergencies.



Statutory Overview

- 1991 RAPID Act
- 2002
 Administrative
 Orders
- 2006 Emergency Services Act Revision



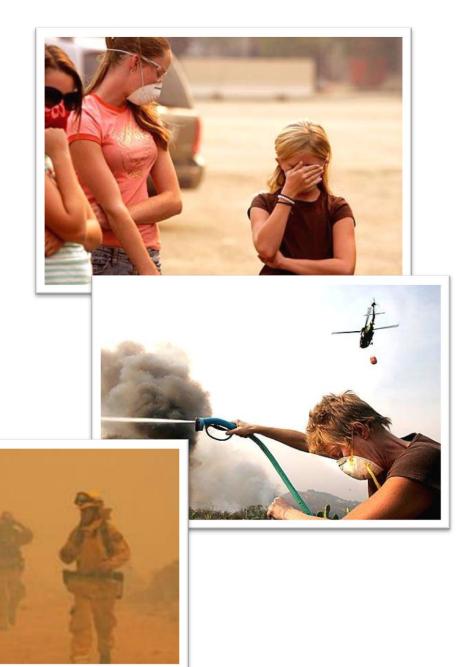
California: Prone to Disaster Risks





Our Mission:

Protect public health by providing actionable air quality data that assists authorities in sound safety decision—making.



Our Role includes:

- Modeling and forecasting
- Monitoring and analyses
- Health impact assessment
- Interagency collaboration







12,000

\$5,500

>0.2 49.3km 419km2 272.000

Acute (Short-Term) Effects

Description
>60-min ABGL-3: Death or irreversible health effects possible.

>60-min AEGL-2: Serious health effects or impaired ability to take protective

ote: Areas and counts in the table are cumulative. Population Source = LandScanUSA10 LandScan2005.

>60-min AEGL-1: Minor reversible health effects. Possible odor.

Modeling and Forecasting



Monitoring and Data Analysis

Health Impact Assessment

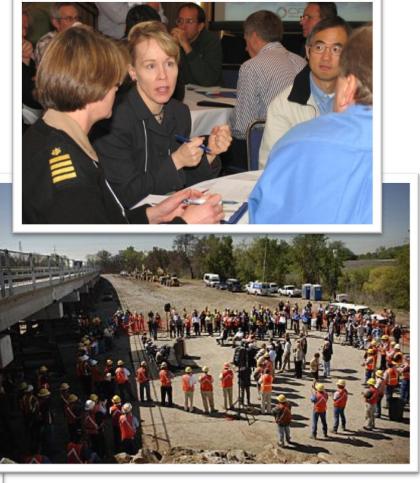




Interagency Collaboration

Joint preparedness for reliable and predictable support





Emergency Collaboration



























Recent ARB Responses



2010 Escondido Explosives Burn



2012 Sierra Fires

2010 San Bruno Pipeline Explosion



2011 Fukushima Fallout Monitoring



Escondido Explosives Burn

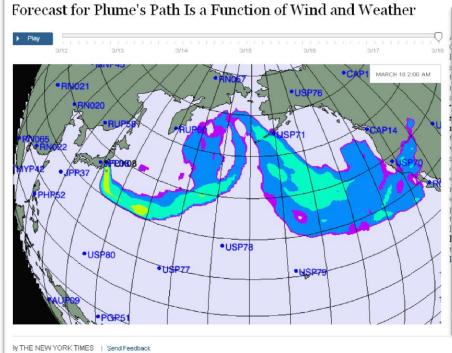
December 2010





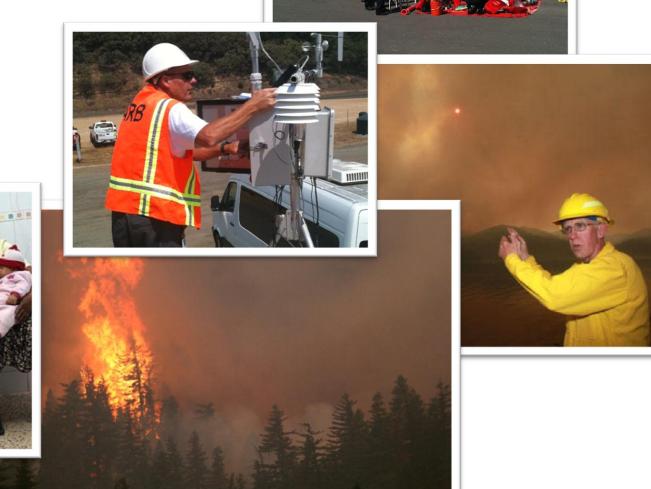
Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

March 2011





2012 Activities



SPECIAL OPERATION

Future Vision

 Leverage resources through collaboration



 Evaluate and deploy leading-edge air monitoring technology



 Optimize data quality and messaging