CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
Energy Facility Siting and
Environmental Protection Division

FILE: 93-AFC-2

EPORT OF CONVERSATION

octer & Gamble

[X] Telephone [ ] Meeting/Location

NAME John Ching DATE 3/15/94 TIME 4:00 pm

WITH SMAQMD PHONE 386-7054
area code/number

ADDRESS

SUBJECT(s) Ambient NO_2/CO background for P&G project site and Sacramento

COMMENTS:

I called John to discuss which Sacramento monitoring station might best represent the P&G site for ambient air pollution levels. John said that while Del Paso Manor was the closest and most representative for SO_2 and PM_{10}, it probably did not best represent the P&G site for ambient CO and NO_2 levels, which are a more localized phenomena. NO_2 is significantly affected by local conditions and local NO_2 sources. While it has been recently found that CO levels are not as localized as previously thought, ambient CO is still strongly affected by local conditions and CO sources.

There are two problems with the measured NO_2 levels from Del Paso Manor station: 1) the equipment had an undiagnosed intermittent error in 1991 and 1992 that was not identified until after the "blue sky" documents were published, and 2) the development density and traffic patterns surrounding the Del Paso Manor station are not similar to those near the P&G site.

John said that in reviewing the 1991 and 1992 Del Paso Manor station NO_2 data, he was able to throw out some of the high readings NO_2 due to the equipment error. However, he could not discount the 1992 reading of 0.19 ppm NO_2 without further investigation. Given the amount of time that has passed since 1992, he said it might be difficult to retrieve calibration data and maintenance records to diagnose the error or determine the validity of the data. He suggested that a better alternative would be to find the most representative station for both NO_2, and CO.

John looked at traffic patterns at the major intersection closest to the P&G site. He found in the 1990 traffic study that Power Inn and Fruitridge had 27,000 and 16,000 average daily traffic (ADT), respectively. He found that Watt and Antelope, near the North Highlands station, had 26,000 and 13,000 ADT, respectively. Two intersections near the Del Paso Manor station had 49,000 ADT on Watt and 25,000 ADT on El Camino, and 18,000 ADT on Eastern and 23,000 ADT on El Camino. Further, the development density near the North Highlands station is similar to that near the P&G site (a mix of residential, industrial, and open space), while the area around the Del Paso Manor station is densely developed. In looking at other stations, 1309 T Street is too urban, Earhart and Bruceville are too rural, and the Folsom station picks up bus exhaust from the next door school bus yard. John believes that the North Highlands station is most representative of the P&G site for ambient NO_2 and CO levels.

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cc: Chris Tooker
Magdy Badr
Darrel Woo

Signed

Name Matt Layton