

Prescribed Fire on Private Lands Workshop

Air Quality and Smoke Management



Humor

Speeches are like the horns on a steer. There's a point here and a point there, but in between it's mostly bull.



Air District Staff

- Kelle Schroeder, Air Pollution Control Officer
- Bill Sandman, Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
- Scott Van Dyke, Air Pollution Control Specialist
- Roberta Shields, Air and Agricultural Technician



Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District Primary Objectives

- Attain and Maintain the Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Provide Clean Air for the Citizens of Tuolumne County
- Prioritize and Adopt Rules and Regulations based on Best Possible Scientific and Economic Information
- Provide Public and Business Assistance in a Service Oriented Manner



Air Quality Regulatory Framework (The Pyramid)

- U.S. EPA is federal oversight agency for states and local air districts (via federal Clean Air Act)
- CARB is state oversight air agency (California Clean Air Act)
- Local Air Districts
 - Implement federal, state, and local programs. Not responsible for regulating mobile sources
 - Responsible for regulating all open burning



California Air Districts





Criteria Pollutants

- Definition: Pollutants for which the State and federal governments have established health-based ambient air quality standards:
 - Ozone (O3)
 - Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)
 - Particulate Matter (PM10 & 2.5)
 - Carbon Monoxide (CO)
 - Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)



Ozone (O3)

- Ozone (O3): formed from the photo-chemical reaction of nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases
- Ozone causes a number of respiratory ailments, including reduced lung functions
- The only air quality standard Tuolumne County is nonattainment for – <u>due mainly to transport from upwind</u> <u>urban areas</u>



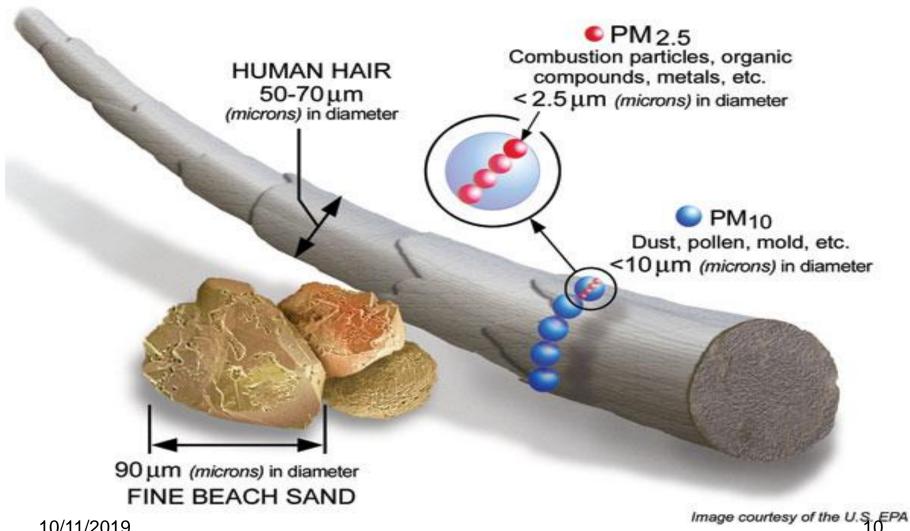
Particulate Matter (PM10 & PM2.5)

- Classified as a group of solid particles and liquid droplets
- Sources of PM are dust from unpaved roads; agricultural and mining operations; prescribed and residential burning; and, other combustion sources

 Particulate matter is the most visible constituent of smoke



Particulate Matter (PM10 & PM2.5)





Government Humor



PUNNY QUOTES ON EXPEROTO, COM





Air Pollution Control District Major Programs

- Stationary Source Permit Program
- Federal Air Pollution Programs
- State Air Pollution Programs
- Smoke Management Program (Title 17 / Reg III)
- Compliance Assistance
- Complaint Response
- Grant Programs



Pacific Ultrapower





Gasoline Dispensing Facility



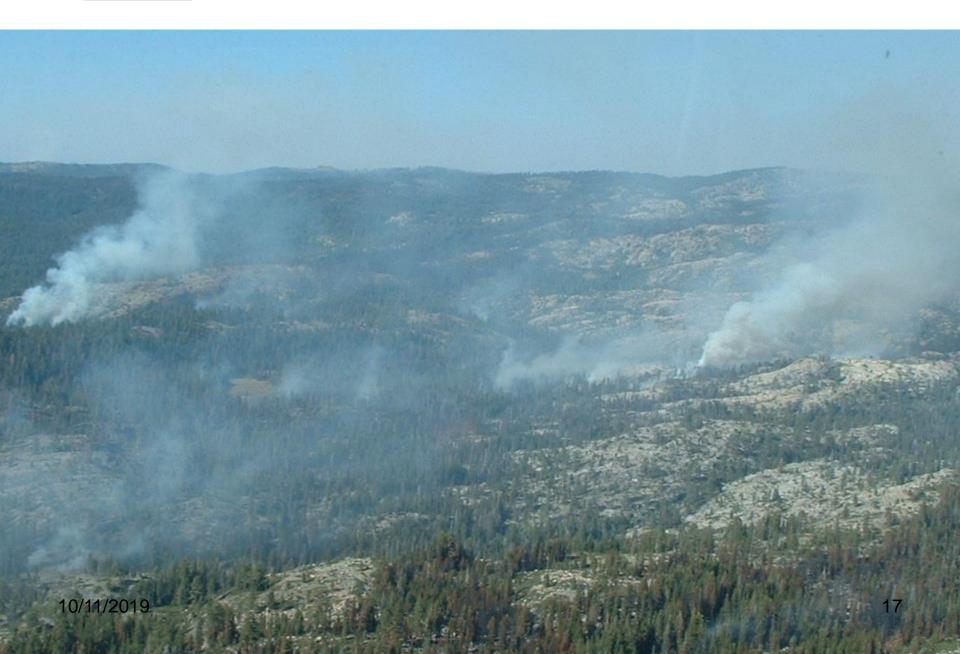


More Government Humor





Smoke Management Program





Applicable Definitions

Open Burning: Combustion of vegetation outdoors where the product of combustion is not directed through a flue (TuoCo APCD Rule 300.J)

Agricultural Burning: Open outdoor fires used in ag operations for the growing of crops and raising of fowl/animals, or fires used in wildland vegetation and forest management (CCR Title 17 §80101)

<u>Prescribed Burning</u>: Planned application of fire to vegetation to achieve a specific objective(s) on lands selected in advance, or by natural or accidental ignition. (CCR Title 17 §80101)



Open Burning (Non-agricultural)

- California Health and Safety Code separates agricultural burning from non-agricultural burning
- Examples of non-ag burning include backyard/residential burning and land development clearing burning
- Burn permits are required in TuoCo for all non-ag burning except residential burning.



Open Burning (Agricultural)

- Agricultural burning includes any prescribed fires on public or private lands
- Agricultural burning is regulated under Title 17 of the CCR
- Fire fighter training and suppression activities are not regulated by the TuoCo Air District

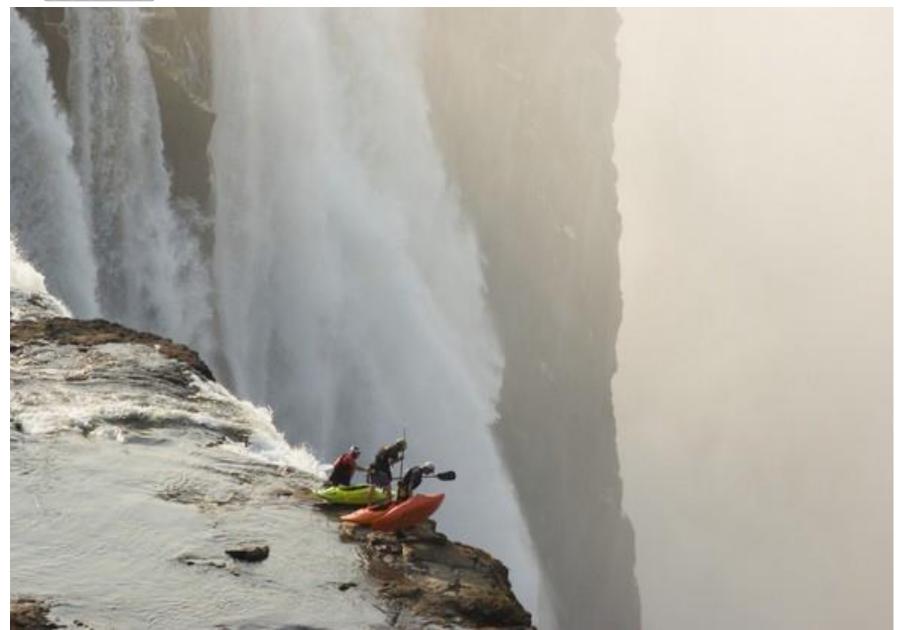


Open Burning Requirements

- For all open burning, the burning of anything other than vegetation is prohibited
- Burning is required only on CARB declared burn days, with very limited exceptions
- Vegetation must be burned on the property where it was grown
- For ag burning projects greater than 10 acres or emitting in excess of one ton of PM requires a Smoke Management Plan



Extreme Kayaking





Public and Private Land Managers Regulated by the District

- U.S. Forest Service, Stanislaus NF
- Yosemite National Park
- Cal Fire
- California State Parks
- Bureau of Land Management
- Hetch Hetchy Water and Power
- Don Pedro Recreation Agency
- Sierra Pacific Industries
- Private Landowners

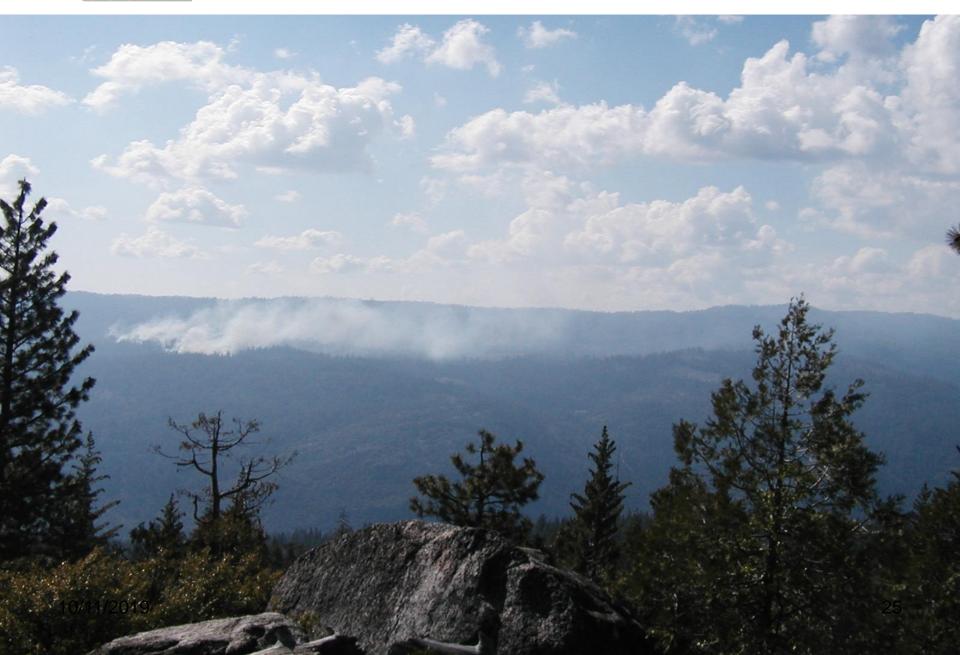


Prescribed Fire





Prescribed Fire





Not a Prescribed Fire





Takeaways

- Open burning is a necessity for rural counties with severe fuel loading and the potential for large scale wildfires
- Emissions from open burning can be hazardous to your health
- Air Districts are regulatory agencies, but are also here to help in achieving your burning goals
- Burn permits are issued for all burning except residential





Title 17 CCR Smoke Management Guidelines

Requires each air district to adopt a Smoke Management Program which includes:

- Submittal of Smoke Management Plans (>10 acres)
- Issuance of Burning Permits
- Authorization of daily burning by air district based on air quality; met conditions; type, amount, and location of veg to be burned; and consideration of smoke impacts to general public and sensitive receptors
- Provide alternative methods of information reporting (PFIRS)



Smoke Management Plan Elements

- Contact Information
- Project Specific Information; i.e. vegetation, fuels, duration of burn, and acceptable criteria for burning
- Project Location or map of project
- Landowner / Burner Information
- Preparer's Statement
- Reporting Methodology
- Identification of Smoke Sensitive Areas



Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District Smoke Management Plan

Permitt	ttee Name:Dat	e:
Project	ct Name:	
Check	$x (\Box)$ one of the following as a result of the information listed above nation:	e or other pertinent
	Less than 1 ton of Particulate Matter (PM10) emissions and/or less must complete and comply with an Air District Burn Permit.	s than 10 acres in size, applicant
	Between 1 ton and 10 tons of PM10 emissions and/or between 10 a 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the Smoke Management Plan.	and 100 acres complete sections
	Over 10 tons of PM10 emissions and/or 100 acres complete Management Plan and over 250 acres, complete sections 1-6.	e sections 1-5 of the Smoke
	Regardless of size or PM10 emissions, if smoke has the potential to complete those sections of the Smoke Management Plan identified	
	e Sections checked (\square) are to be completed and submitted as the Snumne County APCD for review.	noke Management Plan to the
	Section 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION AND APPROVALS	
	Section 2 – PROJECT SPECIFIC INFORMATION	
	Section 3 – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND ALTERNATIVES	
	Section 4 – SMOKE DISPERSAL SURVEILLANCE AND MONITOR	RING
	Section 5 – DAILY AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND INFORMAT	TION REPORTING FORM
	Section 6 – AIR DISTRICT PROJECT POST BURN FORM	



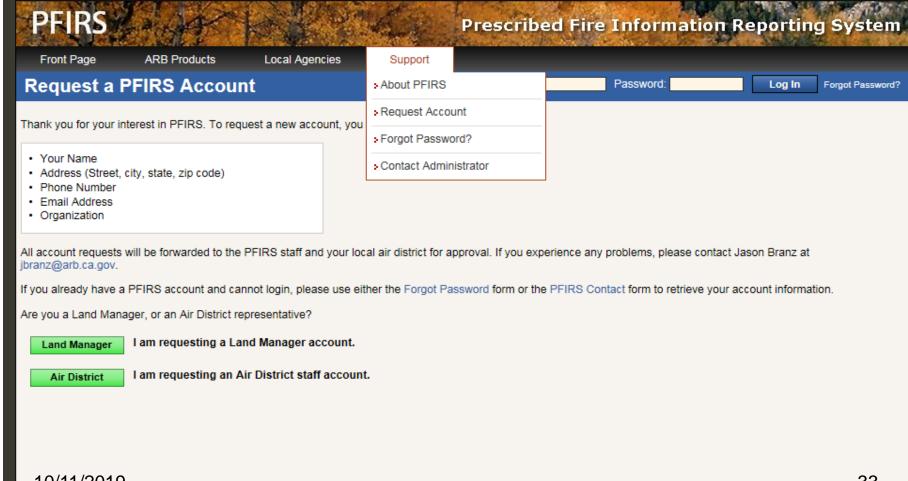
Prescribed Fire Information and Reporting System (PFIRS)

PFIRS is a communication tool:

- Allows land managers and burners to submit Smoke Management Plans on-line
- Provides interactive mapping including air monitoring, wildfire smoke mapping, burn day info, and forecasting out to 96 hours
- Air districts can review and approve SMPs and ignition requests on-line
- PFIRS is not for everyone

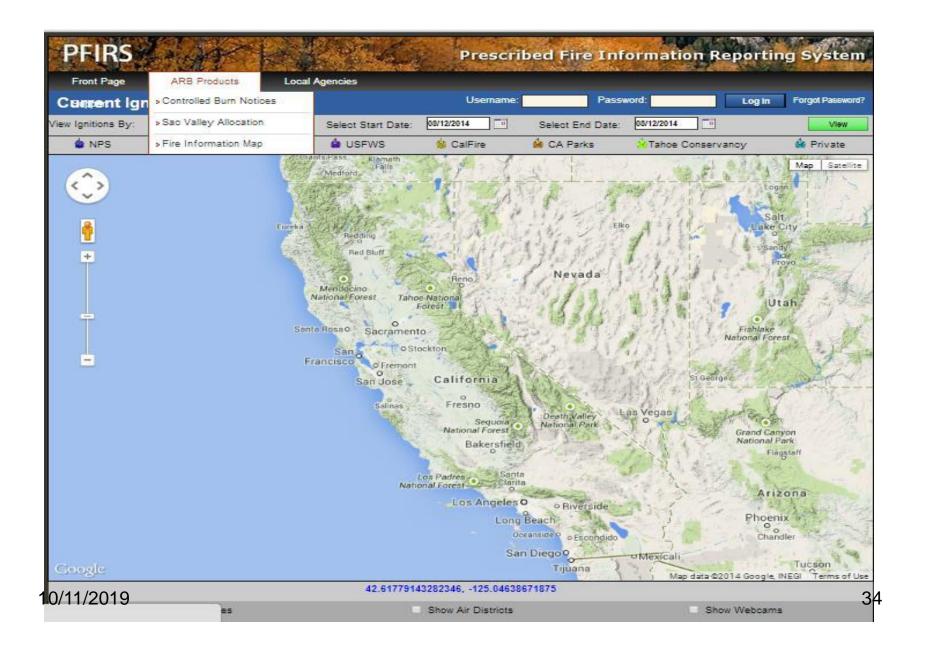


Request a PFIRS Account



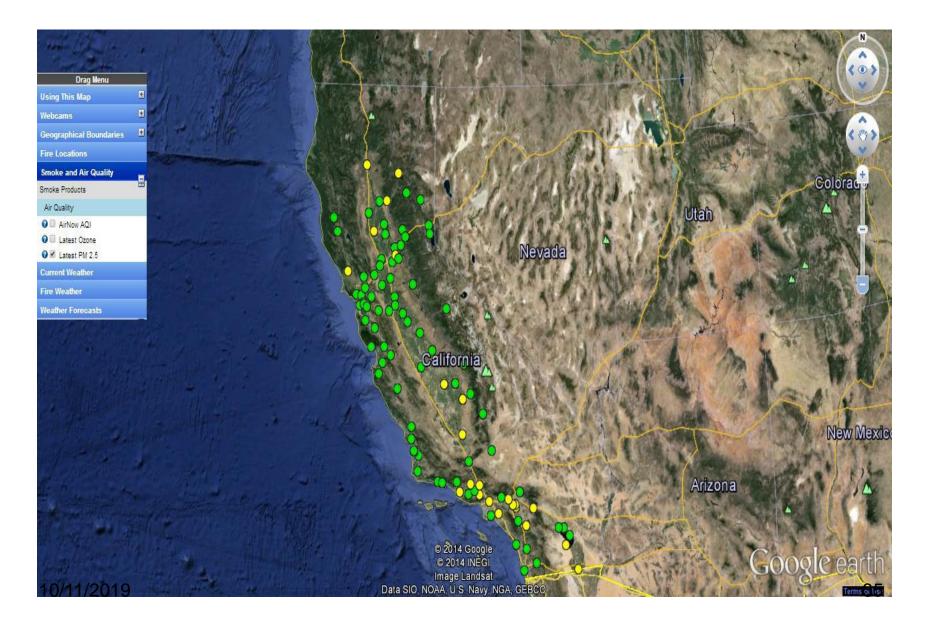


ARB Products within PFIRS



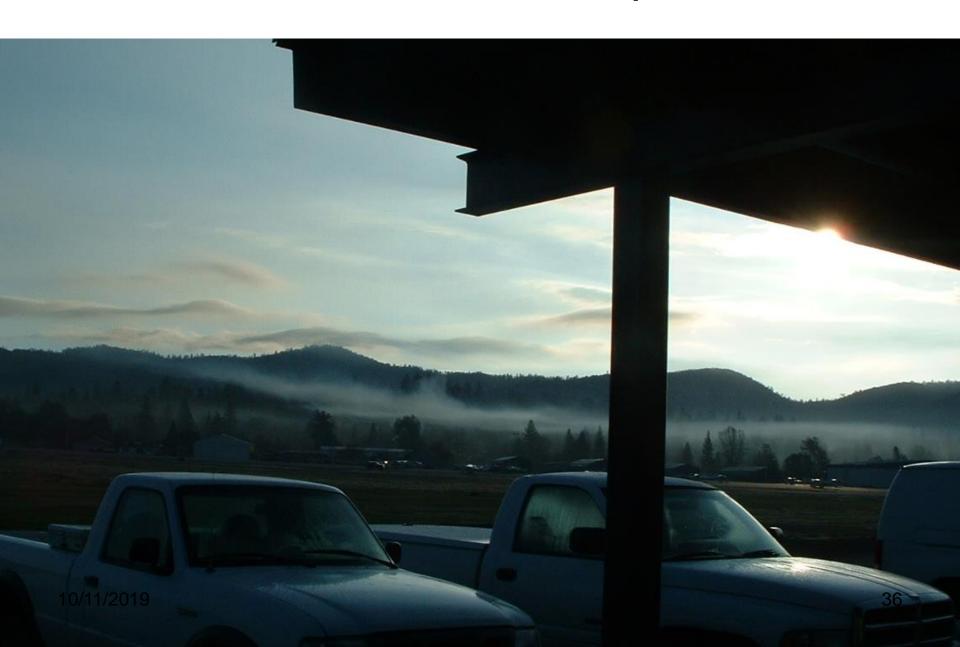


PFIRS Fire Information Map





Smoke Impacts













Takeaways

- Smoke Management Plans are required for burn projects over 10 acres.
- Alternatives to burning should be considered
- PFIRS is a tool that can be used, but is not mandatory
- Public health is a priority for the Air District
- Rural air districts and other government agencies are stretched thin, so plan ahead

