

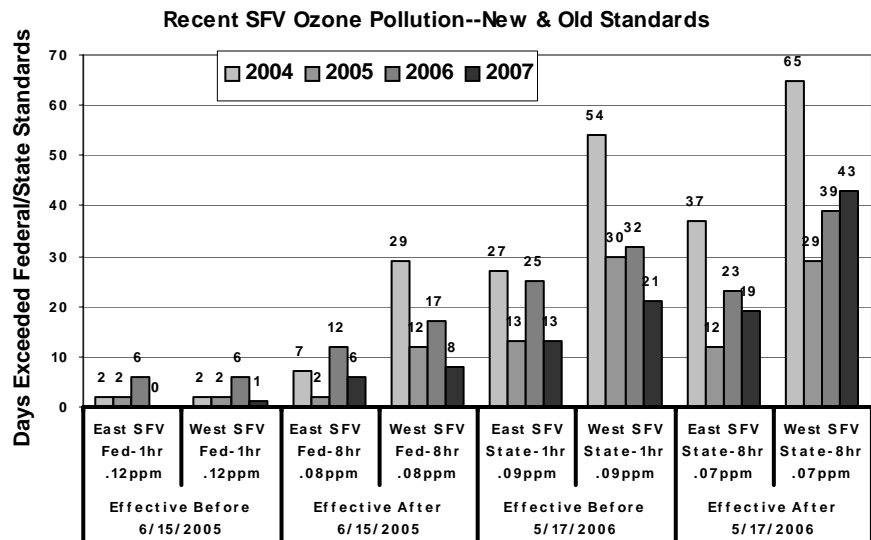
2007 San Fernando Valley Air Quality Trends

MOST SAN FERNANDO VALLEY AIR QUALITY MEASURES IMPROVED IN 2007

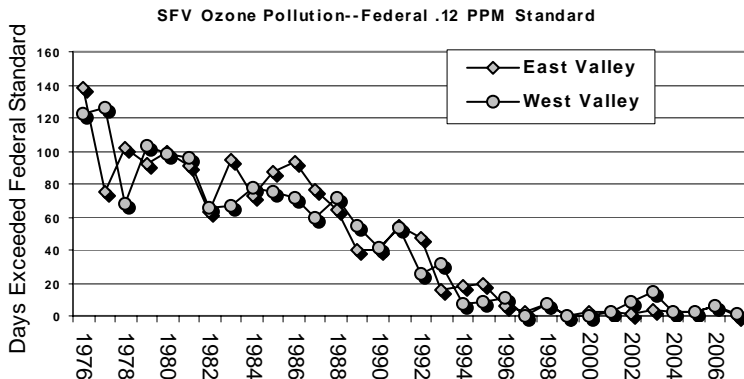
Most Valley air quality indicators showed improvement in 2007 but ozone results for the West Valley were mixed—worse by State standards but better by Federal standards—while particulate concentrations unambiguously rose in the East Valley. With the exception of ozone and particulates, all pollution measures registered well below federal and state standards and their levels either fell or remained insignificant in 2007. The falling/insignificant pollutant concentrations include carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfate, and lead. Ozone and particulates and generally did not follow the downward trend.

Ozone Pollution—Clearly Better over the Long-Term: Ozone pollution is much less prevalent than it was in the distant past, but recently there have been some ups and downs. To complicate measures of progress, both the U.S. and California have recently adopted more stringent ozone standards, and more change is in the works. Before June 2005, Federal ozone standards were violated if the measured concentration of ozone exceeded .12 parts per million (ppm) for one hour. After June 2005, Federal ozone standards were tightened to .084 ppm over an 8 hour period. (Furthermore, effective May 28, 2008, the Federal standard became .075 ppm for an 8 hour period.) California ozone standards have been and continue to be more stringent than the Federal standards, with an ozone concentration of .09 ppm for one hour constituting a violation up until May 2006, after which California’s ozone violation threshold tightened to .07 ppm for an 8 hour period.

The Valley’s substantial improvement in ozone pollution since the 1970’s is dramatically illustrated in the Ozone Pollution—Federal .12 PPM Standard chart. The second ozone chart—Recent San Fernando Valley Ozone Pollution—shows the number of days the East and West Valley exceeded the various Federal and State standards. It also illustrates the greater stringency of the newer standards in the increased number of days in violation of the standards in most cases. For example, the first two sets of bars show the days in violation of the Federal .12 ppm standard for the East and West Valley for 2004-2007, while the third and fourth sets of bars show the violation days for the new Federal standards. The number of violation days are the same or higher in the second set of bars. The same holds for the



sets of bars for the State standards with the exception of 2006 in the East Valley, where there were 25 violation days under the .09 ppm 1-hour standard versus only 23 days under the newer .07 ppm 8-hour standard, attributable to a lower 8-hour average concentration relative to a 1-hour peak concentration.



Recent Ozone Pollution—Better But Volatile: The Recent SFV Ozone Pollution Chart reveals two clear conclusions: First, Valley ozone pollution fell between 2004 and 2007. Regardless of which standards are applied or where—state or federal, earlier or later, East or West Valley—the number of violation days in 2007 is lower than those in 2004. Secondly, the West Valley has more of an ozone pollution problem than the East Valley. Again, regardless of the measure—state or federal, earlier or later—the West Valley shows more days in violation than does the East Valley in every case.

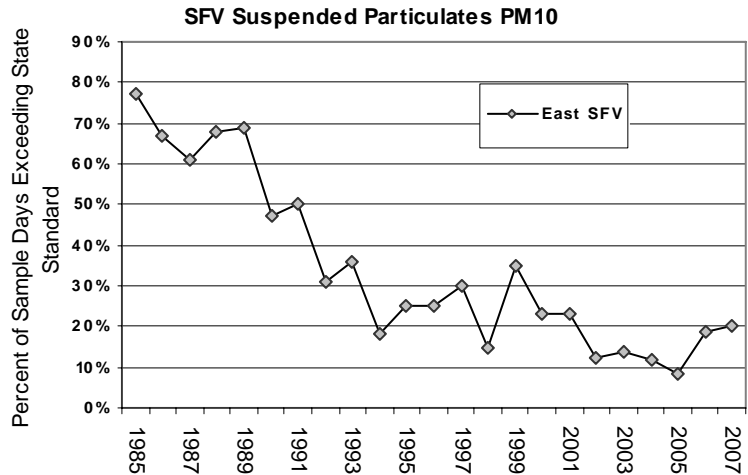
The Recent Ozone Pollution Chart also illustrates the strong influence of weather on pollution. Atmospheric mixing was better over the Valley in 2005 than in 2006. Consequently ozone had greater opportunity to accumulate at ground level in the Valley during 2006 relative to 2005; this pushed up ozone violation days in 2006 relative to 2005. Relative to 2006, ozone pollution in 2007 lessened in the East Valley, as all of the ozone measures indicate. Improvement in the West Valley is not quite as clear. Three of the four ozone standards say the West Valley improved, but the new California standard (.07 ppm, 8 hours) shows the violation days in the West Valley rising from 39 in 2006 to 43 days in 2007.

Particulates: There are two different measures of particulate pollution depending on particle size. The PM 10 measure refers to the presence of suspended particles that are 10 micrometers in diameter while the PM 2.5 refers to the presence of particles that are 2.5 micrometers in diameter. Moreover, the PM 2.5 particles are considered more dangerous since these smaller particles can more easily get past the body’s filtration system and become embedded in the lungs. One can think of dust as typical of PM 10 particles and smoke as typical of the PM 2.5 particles.

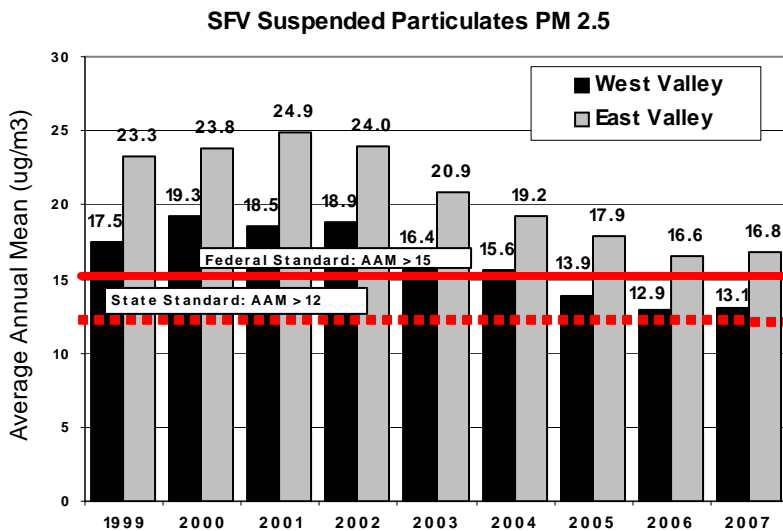
PM 2.5: Suspended PM 2.5 particulates in the West Valley dropped to 12.9 micrograms per cubic meter (mpcm) in 2006 but then edged up to 13.1 mpcpm in 2007, which still is below the federal standard of 15 micrograms but slightly above the more stringent state standard of 12 micrograms. The East Valley PM 2.5 level fell to 16.6 micrograms annually in 2006 but also edged up in 2007 to 16.8 mpcpm, put-

ting the East Valley above both the Federal and State standards for PM 2.5 concentrations. The good news is that the SFV Suspended Particulates PM 2.5 Chart show steady improvement in both the East and West Valley from 2001 through 2006.

PM 10: The Federal standard for PM 10 at 150 micrograms



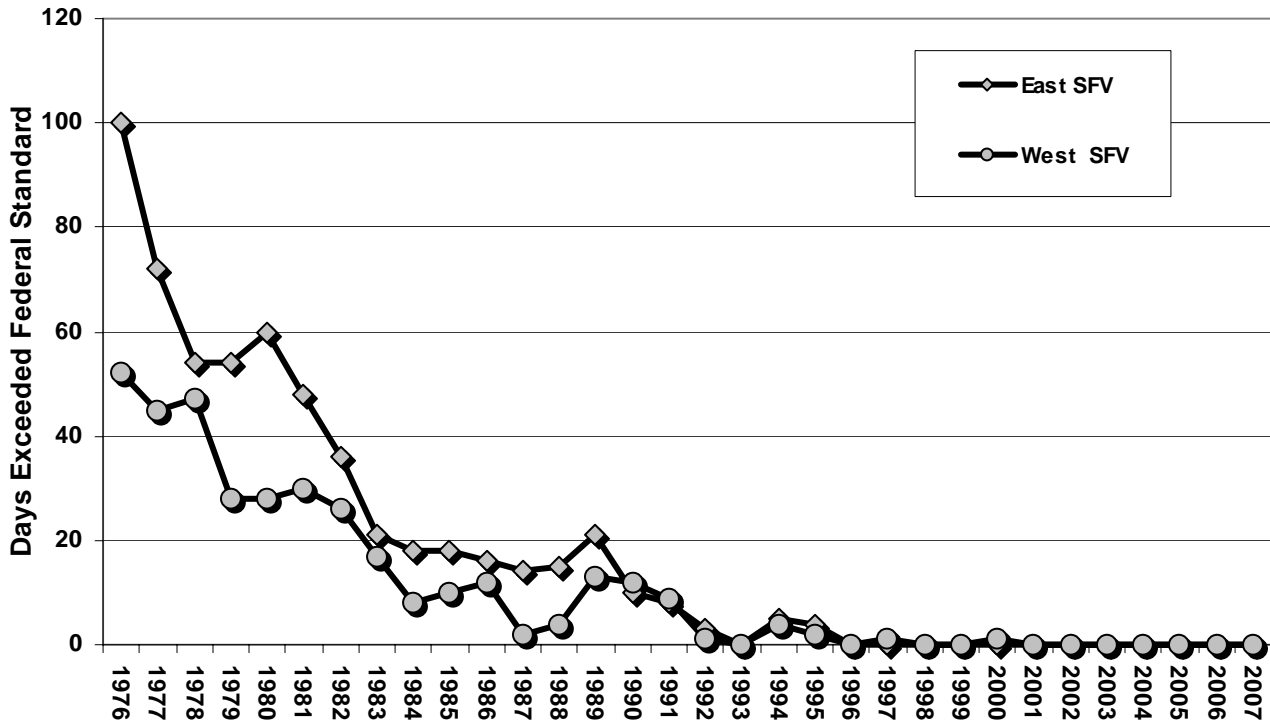
per cubic meter for a 24 hour period is considered lax but the State standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter is considered stringent. PM 10 concentrations, which are only measured in the East Valley, have not exceeded the Federal standard in 2005 for a number of years, but did exceed the State standards for 18.5 percent of sample days in 2006 and 20 percent in 2007, an increase over the preceding four years. While long-term reduction in PM10 particulates in the East Valley is evident in the accompanying Chart, the recent increased concentration of these larger particulates is disappointing.



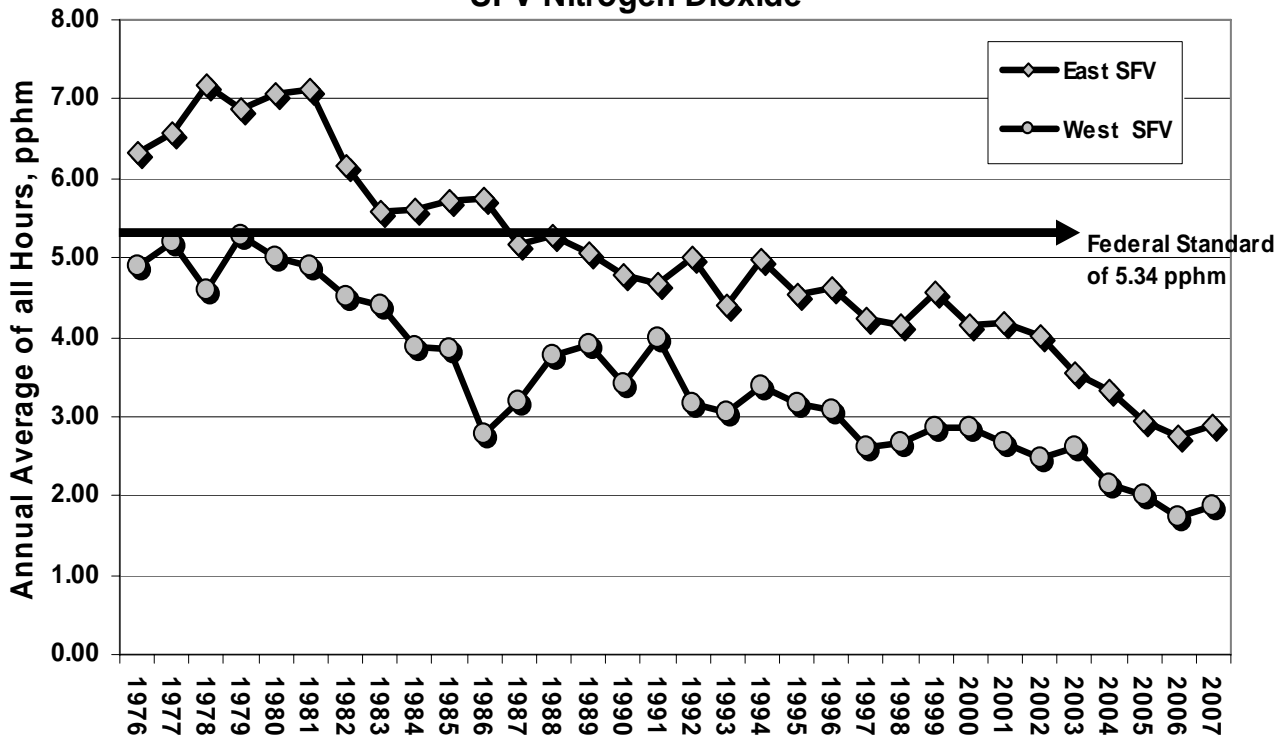
Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Sulfate, and Lead Pollution.

The good news is that the levels of all of these potential pollutants are below Federal standards and have been for some time. In fact, the levels have been so low for some pollutants that their monitoring has been suspended in the Valley. These include lead and sulfates; their monitoring was suspended in 1995 after some years of near zero (lead) and zero (sulfates) levels. Sulfur dioxide monitoring was suspended in the West Valley in 1990 and measured a mere 0.10 parts per hundred million relative to a federal standard of 3 parts per hundred million in the East Valley in 2007. Carbon monoxide readings have not exceeded Federal standard in either the East or West Valley since 2000.

SFV Carbon Monoxide



SFV Nitrogen Dioxide



SFV Sulfur Dioxide

