



**Fugitive Dust** - Dust particles that are introduced into the air through certain activities such as soil cultivation, off-road vehicles, or any vehicles operating on open fields or dirt roadways.

### Lead

Lead is a gray-white metal that is soft, malleable, and resistant to corrosion. Sources of lead resulting in concentrations in the air include industrial sources and weathering of soils, followed by fugitive dust emissions. Health effects from exposure to lead include brain and kidney damage, learning disabilities, seizures and death. Fetuses, infants and children are more sensitive than others to the adverse effects of lead exposure. Exposure to low levels of lead can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands and a lower intelligence quotient.

The SOCAB, SSAB and MDAB are all designated as attainment areas for both federal and state lead standards.

### Particulate Matter

Particulate matter is the term used for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Coarse particles (larger than 2.5 but smaller than 10 micrometers, or  $PM_{10}$ ) come from a variety of sources, including windblown dust and grinding operations. Fine particles (less than 2.5 micrometers, or  $PM_{2.5}$ ) often come from fuel combustion, power plants and diesel buses and trucks. Fine particles can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical reactions.  $PM_{10}$  and its health affects are discussed in greater detail later in the Particulate Matter section of this Element.

The SOCAB and SSAB are designated as non-attainment areas for both state and federal  $PM_{10}$ . The MDAB is designated as a non-attainment area for state  $PM_{10}$  standards, but as an attainment unclassified area for Federal standards (after meeting attainment standards, the MDAQMD discontinued monitoring efforts; consequently it cannot be given full attainment status).

The following table summarizes the attainment status for these six pollutants within each of the three air quality basins covering Riverside County.



**Table AQ-2  
Attainment of State and Federal Criteria Air Pollutant Standards**

<b>Air Basin</b>	<b>Ozone</b>	<b>Carbon Monoxide</b>	<b>Nitrogen Oxides</b>	<b>Sulfur Dioxide</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Particulate Matter</b>
SCAQMD	Non-attainment (State and Federal)	Non-attainment (Federal) Has not exceeded State standards in 5 years	Maintenance Area <sup>1</sup>	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Non-attainment (State and Federal)
SSAB	Non-attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Non-attainment (State and Federal)
MDAQMD	Non-attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Attainment (State and Federal)	Non-attainment (Federal) Attainment Unclassified <sup>2</sup> (State)

Notes:

1. An area once classified as non-attainment but has recently shown achievement of air quality standards.

2. After meeting attainment standards, the MDAQMD discontinued monitoring efforts; consequently it cannot be given full attainment status.

Source: Southern California Air Quality Management District and the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management Basin

### Multi-jurisdictional Cooperation

Air pollutants are not limited to jurisdictional boundaries. Local land use patterns, emission sources, and airflow patterns throughout southern California contribute to the air quality of Riverside County. While the County can enact policies that limit emissions within its boundaries, it is necessary to support efforts to decrease region-wide pollution emissions as surrounding jurisdictions significantly impact Riverside County’s air quality. The following policies are designed to establish a regional basis for improving air quality.

**Policies:**

- AQ 1.1 Promote and participate with regional and local agencies, both public and private, to protect and improve air quality. (AI 111)
- AQ 1.2 Support the Southern California Association of Government’s (SCAG) Regional Growth Management Plan by developing intergovernmental agreements with appropriate governmental entities such as the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG), the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), sanitation districts, water districts, and those subregional entities identified in the Regional Growth Management Plan. (AI 111)
- AQ 1.3 Participate in the development and update of those regional air quality management plans required under federal and state law, and meet all standards established for clean air in these plans. (AI 110)

