
TABLE 4.5.7: SUSPENDED SULFATE LEVELS, 1991-1995

South Coast Air Basin/a/

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Highest 24-Hour Average	24.7	22.6	20.5	26.8	22.3
Number of Days Exceeding, Entire Basin/b/					
State Standard (25 µg/m ³ , 24-hour)	0	0	0	1	0

South Central Coast Air Basin

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Highest 24-Hour Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Days Exceeding, Entire Basin/b/					
State Standard (25 µg/m ³ , 24-hour)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mojave Desert Air Basin

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Highest 24-Hour Average	32.5	18.6	14.0	50.1	13.0
Number of Days Exceeding, Entire Basin/b/					
State Standard (25 µg/m ³ , 24-hour)	2	0	0	3	0

/a/ Concentrations are in micrograms per cubic meter.

/b/ Number of days the standard was exceeded at one or more of the air monitoring stations in the basin.

SOURCE: California Air Resources Board, *Air Quality Data Summary, 1991, 1992 1993, 1994, 1995*.

size range of inhalable particulate related to human health. In 1987, EPA also replaced national TSP standards with PM10 standards.

Particulates are a public health and welfare concern for several reasons. Particulates may be intrinsically toxic because of their inherent chemical and/or physical characteristics. Particulate matter may interfere with one or more of the mechanisms that normally clear the respiratory tract. Finally, fine particulates, which are easily carried deep into the lungs, may act as carriers of absorbed toxic substances. Thus elevated particulate concentrations may exacerbate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as bronchitis. Particulate matter, especially fine particulate,