



THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 2013

5:00 PM – 6:30 PM

PUYALLUP CITY HALL, Council Chambers, 5TH Floor
333 S. MERIDIAN, PUYALLUP, WA 98371

AGENDA

5:00 Welcome, PRWC Board Update, and Introductions

Bill Anderson, PRWC Chair

5:10 Connection between Air Quality and Water Quality and PAHs

Erik Saganic, Air Resources Specialist, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

Erik will explain the connection between air quality and water quality, and discuss polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), their sources and why they matter. <http://www.pscleanair.org/>

5:35 UW Tacoma Air Quality Research

Justin Miller-Schulze, PhD, Postdoctoral Researcher, UW Tacoma/Center for Urban Waters

Justin will give an overview of air quality sampling and analysis being conducted at the Center for Urban Waters by UW Tacoma. See back for more details.

<http://www.tacoma.uw.edu/center-urban-waters/air-sampling>

6:00 New Wood Smoke Programs and “AirSafe Pierce County”

Melissa Paulson, Communications Specialist, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

Melissa will give an update on new wood smoke programs and share lessons learned from the “AirSafe Pierce County” outreach campaigns. <http://www.airsafepiercecounty.org/>

6:20 Updates and Announcements

6:30 Adjourn

Communities Connected by Water

If you have questions about this agenda, please contact Teresa Lewis (253-798-2480 / tlewis1@co.pierce.wa.us).

Visit the PRWC online at www.piercecountywa.org/prwc.

UW Tacoma Research

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a class of organic molecules that exist in the environment as products of fossil fuel or biomass combustion or as components of the fuel itself. Certain PAHs are known or suspected carcinogens in humans and animals, and as such levels of PAHs in air, water, and sediment are of interest from an ecological and public health perspective. In addition, the combustion of different fuels (i.e. gasoline vs. diesel vs. biomass) by differing processes (i.e., catalyzed exhaust vs. non-catalyzed exhaust gasoline engines) leads to different PAH emissions, and so the levels and relative ratios of PAHs in the environment can be used as indicators of the relevant combustion processes in the region where PAH measurements are made.

From October 2011 to October 2012, a suite of 26 PAHs were measured from the roof of the Center for Urban Waters in the Tacoma Tidelands on the EPA's 1-in-6 day monitoring schedule. Justin will present the results of this sampling and analysis.

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