BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

# BAAQMD

# Regulation 11, Rule 18

# Implementation Procedures

## April 2024

# Table of Contents

**BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**
**375 BEALE STREET, SUITE 600**
**SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105**

# Regulation 11, Rule 18 Implementation Procedures

## 1. Introduction

The Air District adopted Regulation 11, Rule 18, Reduction of Risk from Air Toxic Emissions at Existing Facilities on November 15, 2017. Rule 11-18 is a health risk-based rule that requires existing facilities to either (a) reduce health risks below the risk action levels specified in Regulation 11-18-218.2 or (b) install best available retrofit controls on all significant sources of health risk.

This document provides additional information about Rule 11-18 and explains how the Air District implements Rule 11-18. In Section 1 of this document, the Air District provides background information about air toxics control in the Air District and explains how Rule 11-18 augments these control programs. Section 2 describes the purpose of this implementation procedures document. Section 3 identifies definitions that apply specifically to Rule 11-18 and defines acronyms that are commonly used in air toxics control programs. Section 4 describes the procedures the Air District uses to implement Rule 11-18. Section 5 explains how disputes regarding Rule 11-18 requirements for individual facilities will be resolved, and Section 6 discusses how the Air District will keep the public and industry informed about rule implementation progress.

Unlike Rule 11-18 itself, this document does not have the force of law. It does not establish new mandatory requirements beyond those that are already in Rule 11-18, nor can it supplant, replace or amend any of the legal requirements of Rule 11-18. Conversely, any omission or truncation of regulatory requirements does not relieve entities of their legal obligation to fully comply with all requirements of Rule 11-18.

In addition to this document, the Air District regularly posts information about Rule 11-18 and implementation progress on the Air District's Facility Risk Reduction Program web page (https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/facility-risk-reduction-program) and the Rule 11-18 Risk Reduction Facilities web page (https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/facility-risk-reduction-program/facility-risk-reduction-list). Please visit these web pages to find current lists of facilities under review and implementation status updates.

### 1.1 Background on Air Toxics Programs

The Air District has been working to reduce air toxics emissions from stationary sources for more than thirty years. In addition to adopting and implementing regulations targeting specific toxic air contaminants and specific source types, the Air District began evaluating health risks from stationary source facilities and new or modified projects at these facilities in the early 1990's. In 2005, the Air District adopted Regulation 2, Rule 5 to implement the Air District's new source review limitations for stationary sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs). The Air District amended Regulation 2, Rule 5 in 2010 and 2016 to add new toxic air contaminants, revise health effects values, and include updated health risk assessment guidelines. In 2021, the Air District amended Rule 2-5 to add a more stringent cancer risk limit for projects located in communities that are overburdened with air pollution and other health stressors.

Although health risks from ambient air toxic emissions have declined significantly during the last thirty years, some communities in the Air District continue to have elevated risk levels. Regulation 11, Rule 18, Reduction of Risk from Air Toxic Emissions at Existing Facilities, was adopted pursuant to the Air District's authority to regulate and control toxic air contaminant emissions from stationary sources. Rule 11-18 is an important part of the Air District's efforts to protect public health from toxic air pollution and reduce health impacts for disparately impacted communities. Rule 11-18 focuses on reducing health risks from facilities that have the highest potential for local health impacts due to stationary source emissions.

## 1.2 Public Engagement

Rule 11-18 supports the Air District's mission to create a healthy breathing environment for every Bay Area resident. The Air District recognizes the public's desire to understand local health impacts due to air pollution in their communities and to be engaged in the process of reducing these health impacts. To meet these public expectations, the Air District created two web pages for the Facility Risk Reduction Program. These web pages are or will be used to:

- Identify procedures and guidelines to be used when preparing toxic inventories, conducting health risk assessments, and reviewing risk reduction plans;
- Inform the public about the status and results of the Air District's toxic inventory review, risk assessment results, and risk reduction requirements for individual sites; and
- Provide opportunities for public review and comment on site-specific risk assessment results and site-specific risk reduction plans.

In addition, the Air District held a public workshop and invited comment on a draft of these implementation procedures. The Air District plans to update these Implementation Procedures when any future amendments to Rule 11-18 are adopted. Invitations to workshops and information about public comment opportunities will be posted to the web site and the Air District will use multiple messaging options to inform the public of these opportunities.

The Air District also plans to have regular meetings with interested public stakeholders to inform the public about the progress of Rule 11-18 implementation, to discuss improvements to the Facility Risk Reduction Program, to learn about community air toxic concerns, and to strategize on ways to improve public health in adversely impacted communities.

# 2. Purpose

The main purpose of this document is to describe the procedures the Air District will follow to implement Regulation 11, Rule 18. These procedures are presented in Section 4 of this document. The following gives a brief overview of other Air District toxic programs and explains how current procedures for these programs are integrated into and used by the Facility Risk Reduction Program.

## 2.1 Annual Toxic Emission Inventories

In accordance with the California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" (ATHS) Information and Assessment Act of 1987, most facilities are required to report routine and predictable toxic emissions from stationary sources located at the facility to their local Air District on a regular basis. In the Bay Area, the Air District integrates this toxic emission reporting requirement into the annual permit renewal process for the facility. The Bay Area stores information about each facility, their sources, control equipment, process data, stack data, and emission rates in a computer database. On an annual basis, the Bay Area requires that facilities report throughput rates, material usage data, and other information to the Air District. We use this "annual update information" in conjunction with stored emission factors to calculate an annual emission inventory for each permitted facility in the Air District. This annual facility inventory includes criteria pollutants, greenhouse gases, and toxic air contaminants. The annual toxic air contaminant emission rates determined through this process constitute the annual toxic emission inventory for the facility. The Air District reports the toxic emission inventories for all permitted facilities to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on an annual basis.

## 2.2 Annual Prioritization Scores

Prioritization scores[1] represent the relative potential for health impacts from a facility based on the amount of toxic air contaminants (TACs) emitted from a facility, the relative toxicity of the TACs emitted, and the distance from the sources at the facility to people who are exposed to the emissions. The Air District uses prioritization scores to rank facilities based on health impact potential and to determine when facilities should undergo further review.

[1] For more information about prioritization scores, see the Air District's Prioritization Score Procedures: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/dotgov/files/rules/regulation-11-rule-18/documents/20171003_priorproc_1118-pdf.pdf?rev=14cd7841f4b64710907d28122806c45e

In the Bay Area, the Air District's prioritization scoring process occurs automatically during the annual permit renewal process described above. After the annual toxic emission inventory is generated, the Air District applies the prioritization score calculation procedures to produce an annual prioritization score for each facility. As described in Section 4 below, the Facility Risk Reduction Program uses these annual prioritization scores to identify facilities that need further inventory review and to help rank the order in which health risk assessments are conducted for these facilities if risk assessments are required.

## 2.3 Further Review of Toxic Inventories

If further review is triggered under the Facility Risk Reduction Program, the Air District usually re-evaluates the toxic emission inventory as the first step. The Air District reviews the data used to create the annual toxic emission inventory to ensure that it is based on complete and correct information about the toxic air contaminants that are emitted from the facility. It is the Air District's intention to use the most accurate toxic emissions data available. Section 4 describes the procedures that need to be followed when preparing or updating toxic emission inventories for the Facility Risk Reduction Program.

## 2.4 Health Risk Assessments

If – after review and confirmation of the toxic emission inventory – a facility continues to exceed the prioritization score thresholds described in Section 4, the next type of review considers health risk assessment (HRA) data for the facility. The Air District may use existing HRA information that has been previously prepared and approved for the facility to determine if a new or updated facility-wide HRA may be necessary. This existing HRA information may include past HRAs prepared for ATHS Information and Act requirements or for new source review permit applications due to the requirements of Regulation 2, Rule 5. Section 4 describes the procedures that need to be followed when preparing new or updated HRAs to determine Rule 11-18 applicability.

## 2.5 Risk Reduction Plans

Rule 11-18 applicability is determined based on the results of an APCO approved HRA. If an APCO-approved HRA finds that health risks meet or exceed a Regulation 11-18-218 risk action level, Regulation 11-18-301 requires that the facility submit a proposed risk reduction plan, obtain and maintain and APCO approval of a risk reduction plan, and implement the risk reduction measures in accordance with the plan. The risk reduction plan must demonstrate (a) how the facility will reduce health risks below all risk action levels within the required timeframe or (b) that it is not feasible to reduce a health risk below the risk action levels and that the facility has installed or will install best available retrofit controls for toxics, or TBARCT,[2] on all significant sources of health risk. Section 4 describes the procedures that need to be followed when submitting, reviewing, and approving risk reduction plans.

[2] Regulation 11-18-204 defines Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Toxics, or TBARCT.

# 3. Definitions

Many terms or phrases that are used in this document are defined in Regulation 11, Rule 18. For convenience, these rule definitions are included below. Additional terms or phrases used in this document are defined below in Section 3.2.

## 3.1 Rule 11-18 Definitions

**11-18-201 Acute Hazard Index, or Acute HI:** Acute hazard index is the sum of the individual acute hazard quotients for toxic air contaminants identified as affecting the same target organ or organ system.

**11-18-202 Acute Hazard Quotient, or Acute HQ:** Acute hazard quotient is the ratio of the estimated short-term average concentration of the toxic air contaminant to its acute reference exposure level (estimated for inhalation exposure).

**11-18-203 Airborne Toxic Control Measure, or ATCM:** A recommended method and, where appropriate, a range of methods, established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) pursuant to the Tanner Act, California Health and Safety Code Section 39650 *et seq.*, that reduces, avoids, or eliminates the emissions of a toxic air contaminant.

**11-18-204 Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Toxics, or TBARCT:** For any existing source of toxic air contaminants, except cargo carriers, the most stringent of the following retrofit emission controls; considering the cost of achieving health risk reductions, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements; provided that under no circumstances shall the controls be less stringent than the emission control required by any applicable provision of federal, State or District laws, rules, regulations or requirements:

204.1 The most effective retrofit emission control device or technique that has been successfully utilized for the type of equipment comprising such a source; or

204.2 The most stringent emission limitation achieved by a retrofit emission control device or technique for the type of equipment comprising such a source; or

204.3 Any retrofit control device or technique or any emission limitation that the APCO has determined to be technologically feasible for the type of equipment comprising such a source; or

204.4 The most stringent retrofit emission control for a source type or category specified as MACT by U.S. EPA, or specified in an ATCM by CARB.

**11-18-205 Cancer Risk:** An estimate of the chance that an individual may develop cancer as a result of exposure to emitted carcinogens at a given exposed individual location, and considering, where appropriate, Age Sensitivity Factors to account for inherent increased susceptibility to carcinogens during infancy and childhood.

**11-18-206 Chronic Hazard Index (HI), or Chronic HI:** Chronic hazard index is the sum of the individual chronic hazard quotients for toxic air contaminants identified as affecting the same target organ or organ system.

**11-18-207 Chronic Hazard Quotient (HQ), or Chronic HQ:** Chronic hazard quotient is the ratio of the estimated annual average exposure of the toxic air contaminant to its chronic reference exposure level (estimated for inhalation and non-inhalation exposures).

**11-18-208 Exposed Individual (EI):** A person who is exposed to TACs emitted from a toxic risk facility. Exposed individual includes a resident, student, or worker who is not an employee of or a contractor for the toxic risk facility.

**11-18-209 Facility:** Any property, real or personal, which may incorporate one or more plants all being operated or maintained by a person as part of an identifiable business on contiguous or adjacent property, and shall include, but not be limited to manufacturing plants, refineries, power generating plants, ore processing plants, construction material processing plants, automobile assembly plants, foundries and waste processing sites.

**11-18-210 Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF):** Any stationary operation that dispenses gasoline directly into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. This facility shall be treated as a single source which includes all necessary equipment for the exclusive use of the facility, such as nozzles, dispensers, pumps, vapor return lines, plumbing and storage tanks.

**11-18-211 Health Risk:** The potential for adverse human health effects resulting from exposure to emissions of toxic air contaminants and ranging from relatively mild temporary conditions, such as eye or throat irritation, shortness of breath, or headaches, to permanent and serious conditions, such as birth defects, cancer or damage to lungs, nerves, liver, heart, or other organs. Measures of health risk include cancer risk, chronic hazard index, and acute hazard index.

**11-18-212 Health Risk Assessment, or HRA:** An analysis that estimates the potential for increased likelihood of health risk for individuals in the affected population that may be exposed to emissions of one or more toxic air contaminants, determined in accordance with Rule 2-5, Section 2-5-603.

**11-18-213 Maximally Exposed Individual (MEI):** A person that may be located at the exposed individual location where the highest exposure to toxic air contaminants emitted from a given source or project is predicted, as shown by an APCO-approved HRA. MEI locations are typically determined for maximum cancer risk, chronic hazard index and acute hazard index based on exposure to residents, workers, and students.

**11-18-214 Maximum Achievable Control Technology, or MACT:** An emission standard promulgated by U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act.

**11-18-215 Owner/Operator:** Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a facility, building, structure, installation, or source which directly or indirectly results or may result in emissions of any air pollutant.

**11-18-216 Prioritization Score:** The relative potential for health impacts from a facility based on the amount of TACs emitted from the facility, the relative toxicity of the TACs emitted, the proximity of the facility to exposed individuals and exposure factors for different types of exposed individuals. The methodology for determining a facility's prioritization score is located in Appendix A to this rule.

**11-18-217 Priority Community:** A geographic area where levels of toxic air contaminants are higher than other areas and where people may be particularly vulnerable and may bear disproportionately higher adverse health effects.

**11-18-218 Risk Action Level**

218.1 Before January 1, 2020, any of the following health risk levels:

- 1.1 A cancer risk of 25 per million (25/M); or
- 1.2 A chronic hazard index of 2.5; or
- 1.3 An acute hazard index of 2.5.

218.2 Effective January 1, 2020, except as provided in Section 11-18-402, any of the following health risk levels:

- 2.1 A cancer risk of 10 per million (10/M); or
- 2.2 A chronic hazard index of 1.0; or
- 2.3 An acute hazard index of 1.0.

**11-18-219 Risk Reduction Plan or Plan:** A document meeting the requirements of Section 11-18-404 that identifies, among other things, sources, quantities, and causes of emissions responsible for exceedance of any of the risk action levels set forth in Section 11-18-221 and details risk reduction measures that will be implemented to reduce risk.

**11-18-220 Risk Reduction Measures:** Practices that reduce toxic air contaminant emissions or that reduce health risks at the facility being evaluated, including changes to production processes, feedstocks, product formulations, emission point locations, emissions capture and dispersion mechanisms, and the installation of TBARCT or other control devices.

**11-18-221 Significant Risk Threshold:** Any of the following toxic health risk levels:

221.1 A cancer risk of 1.0 per million (1.0/M); or

221.2 A chronic hazard index of 0.20; or

221.3 An acute hazard index of 0.20.

**11-18-222** **Significant Source:** A source of toxic air contaminants or health risk that poses a risk equal to or greater than a significant risk threshold at any MEI location at which all sources at the facility, taken together, pose a health risk equal to or greater than a risk action level.

**11-18-223** **Source:** Any article, machine, equipment, operation, contrivance or related groupings of such that may produce and/or emit air pollutants.

**11-18-224** **Stationary Diesel-Fueled, Compression-Ignited Engine:** An internal combustion engine with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical diesel combustion cycle that is operated, or intended to be operated, at a specific site for more than one year or is attached to a foundation at that site.

**11-18-225** **Toxic Air Contaminant or TAC:** An air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. For the purposes of this rule, TACs consist of the substances listed in Table 2-5-1 Toxic Air Contaminant Trigger Levels in Regulation 2, Rule 5.

**11-18-226** **Toxic Risk Facility:** Any facility that manufactures, formulates, uses, or releases any toxic air contaminant or any other substance that reacts to form a TAC.

**11-18-227** **Unreasonable Economic Burden:** When the annualized cost of compliance (the sum of the annual operating cost and annualized capital costs) exceeds ten percent of the annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

## 3.2 Additional Definitions and Acronyms

*CAPCOA* means California Air Pollution Control Officers Association

*CARB* means California Air Resources Board

*High-Priority Facility* means any facility that has a prioritization score of 10 or higher. High-priority facilities are potentially subject to Regulation 11, Rule 18, unless the facility meets one of the exemption criteria in Regulation 11, Rule 18, Sections 103 or 104.

*Notified Subject Facility* means a facility that has been notified in writing that it is subject to the requirements of Regulation 11, Rule 18.

*OEHHA* means Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

*Potentially Subject Facility* means a facility that may be subject to Regulation 11, Rule 18. The Air District will conduct a detailed review of the toxic air contaminant emissions inventory for this site and may conduct a health risk assessment for this site to assess the applicability of Rule 11-18 requirements.

*Prioritization Scores* are conservative screening tools used to rank the relative potential for health impacts from different facilities based on the amount of toxic air contaminants (TACs) emitted from a facility, the relative toxicity of the TACs emitted, and the proximity of the facility to possible receptors. The Air District evaluates three categories of health impacts: cancer risk, chronic non-cancer impacts, and acute non-cancer impacts. Two prioritization scores are calculated each year based on annual toxic emissions: a cancer risk prioritization score and a chronic non-cancer score. The prioritization score for a site is the maximum of either the cancer risk prioritization score or the chronic non-cancer prioritization score.

*PAF* means Proximity Adjustment Factor. A PAF is a multiplication factor that is used in the calculation of a prioritization score for a site. PAFs represent the potential reduction in ground level concentration of a toxic air contaminant that may occur at increasing distances from the site emitting the toxic air contaminant. Proximity adjustment factors are determined in accordance with CAPCOA procedures based on the distance from the site to the nearest residence or off-site worker.

*REL* means Reference Exposure Level

*Unadjusted Prioritization Scores* means a prioritization score that uses a PAF equal to 1.

# 4. Procedures

This document describes the procedures the Air District follows to implement Regulation 11, Rule 18. There are typically three major steps to implementing this rule:

- identify facilities that are potentially subject to Rule 11-18,
- update toxic inventory and assess health impacts resulting from toxic emissions, and
- implement Rule 11-18 requirements for facilities subject to Rule 11-18.

The first two steps are usually necessary to determine which facilities are subject to Rule 11-18, and these steps require an accurate toxic emissions inventory for Air District decisions. The adoption of Rule 11-18 and other recent state legislation (AB 197 and AB 617) has resulted in a renewed emphasis on improving the Air District's toxic emissions inventory data. Many facilities have requested to review and update their toxic emissions inventory data and other facility information that will be used for Air District decisions during these first two steps. The Air District concurs that a current and accurate toxic emissions inventory is a key consideration for this process. Therefore, inventory and facility data improvements have been incorporated into the procedures below.

The final step of this process is the implementation of Rule 11-18 requirements. This stage of the process includes the submittal, review, approval, and implementation of risk reduction plans.

It is not necessary to complete all of the typical review steps above. For example, if the annual toxic inventory generated during permit renewal is sufficiently accurate, the inventory review step may be skipped, and the Air District may initiate a health risk assessment (HRA) based on that toxic inventory. If an Air District-approved HRA is conducted for other air toxic programs (such as AB2588 or Rule 2-5), and this HRA identifies excesses of risk action levels, the Air District may move directly to implementing Rule 11-18 risk reduction requirements.

Procedures and criteria for the typical implementation steps are listed below.

## 4.1 Identify Potentially Subject Facilities

In accordance with Regulation 11-18-102, Rule 11-18 applies to any facility that is required to report a toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions inventory to the Air District pursuant to the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" (ATHS) Information and Assessment Act of 1987, California Health and Safety Code, Section 44300 *et seq*. The Air District generally follows CARB's emission inventory, prioritization score, and health risk assessment procedures that were developed for the ATHS Program when determining Rule 11-18 applicability. Any deviations from these CARB procedures or clarifications to these CARB procedures are explained in Air District guidance documents or the procedures below.

### 4.1.1 Rule 11-18 Toxic Emission Inventories

For the purposes of Rule 11-18, toxic air contaminant emission inventories shall be prepared in accordance with the California Air Resources Board's Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) for the Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Program. The EICG, last amended August 18, 2021,[3] describes the types of facilities that must provide toxic emission inventories to the Air District and what must be included in the toxic emission inventory. The EICG requires that facilities report routine and predictable toxic emissions from stationary sources at a facility. Emissions from emergency operations are excluded from "Hot Spots" reporting requirements and from Rule 11-18 toxic emission inventories. Tail pipe emissions from motor vehicles are also excluded from "Hot Spots" reporting requirements and Rule 11-18 toxic emission inventories.

ATHS toxic emission reporting requirements apply to the full list of compounds identified in Appendix A of the EICG.[4] Since Rule 11-18 applicability depends on health risk thresholds, the Air District is only requiring that Rule 11-18 toxic emission inventories include compounds that have health risk values adopted for the ATHS Program by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). Furthermore, Regulation 11-18-225 requires that the Rule 11-18 toxic emission inventory include the toxic air contaminants (TACs) that are identified in Table 2-5-1 of Regulation 2, Rule 5.[5] OEHHA routinely updates the health effects values for toxic compounds that are required to be used for the ATHS Program. Although the Air District periodically updates Table 2-5-1 of Regulation 2, Rule 5 to include any new toxic compounds or updated health effects values approved by OEHHA, there will be a lag between OEHHA approval of a new health effect value and Air District adoption of that new health effects value. Thus, Table 2-5-1 may not include all of the compounds with OEHHA-approved health effects values.

---

[3] California Air Resources Board's Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Program is available online here: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/EICG%20Report.pdf

[4] Appendix A of the EICG is available here: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/Appendix%20A.pdf

[5] Regulation 2, Rule 5 and Table 2-5-1 are available here: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/dotgov/files/rules/reg-2-permits/2021-amendments/documents/20211215_rg0205-pdf.pdf?rev=ddf72e12b699400e953b9b8dc24d2c34

Prior to 2022, the Air District updated the toxic emission inventory for a facility at least once every four years. However, in accordance with recent EICG amendments, the Air District is phasing in annual updating procedures for toxic emission inventories.

The toxic emission inventory is generally based on throughput rates, which are or will be updated on an annual basis, toxic air contaminant emission factors, which are updated on an as needed basis, and emission calculation algorithms specific to each source type.[6] The necessary data for each source is collected and entered into the Air District's database during the permit application process. For example, a boiler burning natural gas would have a set of toxic emission factors that would include the pounds of formaldehyde generated per thousand cubic feet of natural gas burned in the boiler. The facility reports the amount of natural gas (in thousand cubic feet) burned in the boiler each year. The Air District's computer system multiplies the formaldehyde emission factor by the annual reported throughput rate to calculate the amount of formaldehyde generated at that boiler during the inventory year. Sources equipped with emission control devices would also have abatement factors that are incorporated into this calculation procedure. Toxic emission factors are determined in accordance with the Air District's Toxic Air Contaminant Emission Factor Guidelines[7] and the EICG.

For Rule 11-18 purposes, the toxic emission inventory shall include the best estimate of actual annual TAC emissions (pounds per year) and not the maximum permitted or maximum potential annual emissions rate for each source, abatement device, or emission point. However, for hourly emissions, the Rule 11-18 toxic emissions inventory shall include the best estimate of the maximum hourly emission rate (pounds per hour) for each TAC.

For Rule 11-18 applicability determinations, the toxic emission inventory that is used for a facility-wide health risk assessment shall be based on a single representative emission inventory year and it will usually, but not always, be based on the most recent available inventory year. For example, as of December 2023, emissions data reported for calendar year 2022 is the most recent available inventory year for many facilities. The Rule 11-18 toxic inventory would include 2022 inventory data for all sources at the facility and not 2021 data for some sources and 2022 data for other sources, unless – due to the transition to annual reporting described above – a single inventory year of data is not available for all sources at a facility. In the latter case, sources emissions updated for a previous year shall be considered to be part of the current inventory year for Rule 11-18 toxic emissions inventory purposes. When determining if an inventory year is representative of normal operations, the Air District will consider reported throughput data and other recent or planned changes to the facility that could have a major impact on toxic emissions, such as new source or control equipment installations, source shutdowns, or

---

6 Petroleum refineries and support facilities must report emissions including emissions of toxic air contaminants pursuant to the requirements and procedures in Regulation 12, Rule 15.

7 The Air District's Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) Emission Factor Guidelines can be found online here: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/files/ab617-community-health/facility-risk-reduction/documents/tac_emission_factor_guidance_august_2020-pdf.pdf?rev=1917e6634bb34bbfa28a0644119384c0

material changes. Inventory year 2020 had very low throughput rates reported by many facilities due to the COVID pandemic. Year 2020 is likely not a representative inventory year for many facilities.

### 4.1.2 Prioritization Scores

Prioritization scores represent the relative potential for health impacts from a facility. The Air District uses prioritization scores to rank facilities based on health impact potential and to determine when facilities should undergo further review. As described in Section 2, the facility's annual prioritization score is calculated during annual permit renewal. During review and update of the toxic emission inventory that will be used for a Rule 11-18 applicability determination, the Air District may need to review and revise toxic emissions or proximity adjustment factors and recalculate the prioritization score for a facility. Any recalculation of the prioritization score for a facility shall follow the Air District's Prioritization Score Procedures.[8]

As explained in the Air District's Prioritization Score Procedures, the three criteria used to calculate prioritization scores are annual toxic emissions, health effects values for toxic compounds, and proximity adjustment factors. Proximity adjustment factors are intended to account for reductions in health impact potential that normally occur when the distance between a facility and a receptor increases. Most facilities in the Bay Area have a proximity adjustment factor of 1, which means that no reduction in health impact potential is being applied, because most facilities have receptors located less than 100 meters (328 feet) from the facility. Table 2 of the Air District's Prioritization Score Procedures identifies the proximity adjustment factors that may be applied when receptors (residents or off-site workers) are located at least 100 meters away from a facility.

For facilities with receptors located at least 100 meters away, the application of proximity adjustment factors less than 1 may not be appropriate for sites that have one or more of the site-specific conditions listed below.[9] The Air District will consider the site-specific factors listed below when the Air District is evaluating the proximity adjustment factor for a site.

- location within or influence on an AB617, overburdened or priority community
- population density near the facility
- proximity of sensitive receptors to the facility
- receptor proximity less than 50 meters
- elevated receptors/complex terrain
- frequency of nuisance violations
- importance of non-inhalation pathway for substance(s) emitted by the facility

---

[9] Proximity adjustment factors were developed based on the assumption that a toxic air contaminant is being emitted from a stack and disperses through the atmosphere in a simple manner. Pollutants will disperse differently at sites that have close receptors or complex terrain or if emissions are fugitive in nature instead of being emitted from a stack. To ensure that the prioritization score is conservative, a proximity adjustment factor of 1 will be used to calculate the prioritization score when one or more of these conditions is present at a site.

- presence of non-stack (fugitive) emissions

As discussed in the Air District's Prioritization Score Procedures, the Air District calculates two types of prioritization scores: a cancer risk-based prioritization score and a non-cancer-based prioritization score. For Rule 11-18 reviews, the Air District considers these two prioritization scores. The facility prioritization score is the higher of these two scores.

### 4.1.3 Prioritization Score Thresholds

In accordance with CARB guidance for the ATHS Program, any facility with a prioritization score of 10 or higher (PS≥10) is considered a high-priority facility and should undergo further review for health risks. Any facility with a prioritization score of less than 1 (PS<1) is considered a low-priority facility that is unlikely to result in significant health impacts and requires no further review. Any facility with a prioritization score between 1 and 10 (PS≥1 but PS<10) is an intermediate-priority facility that may potentially warrant further review.

For Rule 11-18, the Air District generally follows this ATHS guidance when determining if further review, such as a facility-wide health risk assessment (HRA), is necessary. Under Rule 11-18, high-priority sites (PS>10) are required to have an updated facility-wide HRA, except for sites with only emergency-use stationary diesel-fired engines (EDE Only Sites) and sites with only retail gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF Only Sites), which are potentially exempt from Rule 11-18 per Regulations 11-18-103 and 11-18-104. These exemptions do not apply if the facility prioritization score is 250 or higher. An HRA is required for intermediate-priority facilities if the non-cancer prioritization score is greater than 1. Low-priority facilities are not subject to Rule 11-18.

Due to the large number of facilities that meet the thresholds above for further review, the Air District split the inventory update and health risk assessment review for these facilities into several phases. Phase I includes sites with the highest potential for health risks. Phase II sites have a lower potential for elevated health risks but are still considered high-priority facilities. Phase I sites were initially subject to the less stringent risk action levels in Regulation 11-8-218.1, but the effective date for these less stringent risk action levels has expired and has been replaced with the more stringent risk action levels in Regulation 11-18-218.2. All high-priority sites, other than those exempt per Sections 103 or 104, are now subject to the Regulation 11-18-218.2 risk action levels.

Prioritization score thresholds and associated actions for sites that are potentially subject to Rule 11-18 are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Prioritization Score Thresholds for Rule 11-18 Applicability Determinations

| Site Type | Cancer Risk Prioritization Score | | Non-Cancer Prioritization Score | Review Phase | Next Steps to Determine Rule 11-18 Applicability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Site Types | ≥ 250 | OR | ≥ 10 | Phase I | Facility-Wide HRA Required, |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Compare Results to: 11-18-218.2 Risk Action Levels |
| All Site Types, Except EDE Only or GDF Only | ≥ 10 and < 250 | OR | ≥ 1.0 and < 10 | Phase II | Facility-Wide HRA Required, Compare Results to: 11-18-218.2 Risk Action Levels |
| EDE Only (Meets 11-18-103) | < 250 | AND | < 10 | NA | Not Subject to Rule 11-18 |
| GDF Only (Meets 11-18-104) | < 250 | AND | < 10 | NA | Not Subject to Rule 11-18 |
| All Site Types | < 10 | AND | < 1.0 | NA | Not Subject to Rule 11-18 |

During development of Rule 11-18, the Air District evaluated prioritization scores for all sites and developed lists of potentially subject facilities. The Air District re-evaluated prioritization scores for all facilities in 2018, 2020, and 2023 and developed updated lists of potentially subject facilities that will need to undergo the next steps in this review process. Current facility lists are posted here: https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/facility-risk-reduction-program/facility-risk-reduction-list. The Air District annually reviews prioritization scores for all facilities to ensure that any new sites or changes to existing sites are included and that facilities are categorized into the appropriate review phase.

### 4.1.4 Inventory Review and Correction Process

The Air District intends to use the best available toxic emissions inventory data to determine the applicability of Rule 11-18. Since the Air District's toxic emission factors were entered when a source was first permitted and may have undergone limited updates since that time, these emission factors may be outdated. The Air District provides facilities with an opportunity to review and update their toxic emission factors based on source test data or other on-site measurements, updated pooled source test data, new CARB or AP-42 emission factors or other available literature data. The Air District also reviews emissions factors and updates data where appropriate.

For petroleum refineries, the Air District has developed toxic emission calculation and reporting guidelines pursuant to Regulation 12, Rule 15, which are available on the web site at:
http://www.baaqmd.gov/permits/permitting-manuals/refinery-emissions-inventory-guidelines

Air District-approved toxic emission inventories reported by subject facilities pursuant to Rule 12-15 will be used in the health risk assessments for these sites, with toxic emission inventory improvements incorporated where appropriate.

For other facilities, the Air District is developing toxic emissions calculation guidance for specific types of sources that will improve the Air District's toxic emission inventories for many source categories.[10]

In addition to annual emissions, health risk assessments will require maximum 1-hour toxic emissions data. The Air District does not currently maintain short term toxic emissions data. Therefore, sites will be asked to provide maximum 1-hour emissions data for any toxic air contaminants that have acute reference exposure levels. Some of the common TACs that have acute RELs are: ammonia, benzene, 1,3 butadiene, chloroform, formaldehyde, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen sulfide, isopropyl alcohol, mercury compounds, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, methylene chloride, nickel compounds, nitric acid, perchloroethylene, sulfuric acid, toluene, vinyl chloride, and xylene. See Table 2-5-1 in Regulation 2, Rule 5 for a complete list of TACs with acute RELs.

The Air District notifies facilities in writing when a review of the toxic emission inventory is initiated for a Rule 11-18 applicability determination. This notification will include the most recent toxic emissions inventory data for the site plus information about the facility, source emission rates, and emission point data.

Facilities are asked to review this data and submit corrected information, if necessary, within 60 days pursuant to the Regulation 11-18-401, Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Information Requirement. Regulation 11-18-401 requires a facility to submit any information that the Air District needs to complete the HRA for that facility. Annual and hourly source-specific toxic emissions inventory data, source and stack locations, stack parameter data, and building parameter data are all necessary for this HRA. Facilities may request additional information from the Air District, such as emission factors, abatement factors, and the basis for the current toxic emissions data, if needed for the site's review process. Facilities may also request additional time to submit the corrected emissions inventory information; however, Regulation 11-18-401 limits the information submittal period to an additional 60 days for a total of 120 days after the initial request.

After receipt of the updated information, the Air District will review the submittal data and notify the site of any deficiencies. If the Air District agrees with the requested data changes, the Air District will make those changes to our inventory and notify the site of the Air District's approval of the updates. The Air District will re-evaluate the site's prioritization score and the next steps based on this corrected Air District-approved toxic emissions inventory and the thresholds in Table 1.

---

[10] The Air District's Toxic Air Contaminant Emission Factor Guidelines can be found online here: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/files/ab617-community-health/facility-risk-reduction/documents/tac_emission_factor_guidance_august_2020-pdf.pdf?rev=1917e6634bb34bbfa28a0644119384c0

If the Air District does not agree with a proposed emission factor or toxic emission inventory rate, the Air District will notify the site. However, the Air District may move forward with a preliminary health risk assessment using Air District authorized emission factors, without reaching an agreement on emission factors.

## 4.2 Assessing Health Impacts

Rule 11-18 is a health risk-based rule. As described in Regulation 11-18-403, a facility becomes subject to the risk reduction requirements in Rule 11-18 after the Air District notifies the site that an APCO-approved Health Risk Assessment (HRA) results in a facility health risk of equal to or greater than a Regulation 11-18-218.2 risk action level. Thus, the Air District will usually determine which facilities are required to undergo HRA review and then conduct and/or approve these HRAs to assess Rule 11-18 applicability.

The Air District will notify a facility when the facility's Air District-approved toxic emissions inventory and the resulting prioritization score requires a new or updated facility-wide HRA. Regulation 11-18-401 requires facilities to submit any information that the Air District needs to complete the HRA for that facility. Any additional information needed for the HRA will be requested as part of this notification process. Per Regulation 11-18-401, facilities have 60 days to respond to information requests.

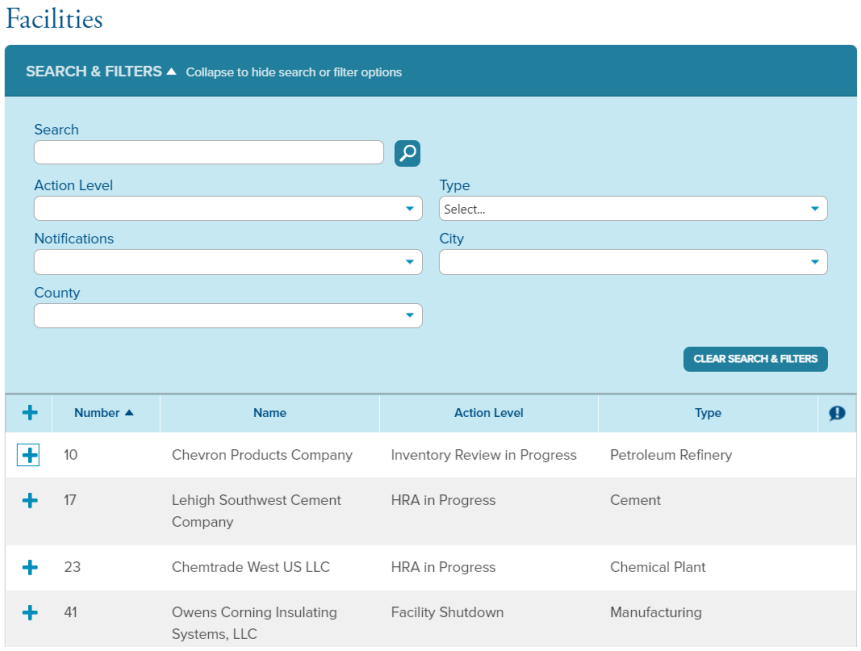
The Air District plans to initiate the toxic inventory and HRA review process for groups of facilities in small manageable batches. The Air District has initiated this review for the first batch of facilities: Phase 1 sites with cancer risk prioritization scores (cancer PS) of 250 or higher or non-cancer prioritization scores (non-cancer PS) of 10 or higher. After review of Phase I facilities are complete, the Air District will initiate review of the remaining facilities in the following order: Phase II facilities with cancer PS of 100 or higher, Phase II facilities with cancer PS of 50 or higher, Phase II facilities with cancer PS of 25 or higher, Phase II facilities with cancer PS of 10 or higher, and finally Phase II facilities with non-cancer PS greater than 1.

Although the Air District generally plans to review facilities in the batches described above, Regulation 11-18-402 allows the Air District to conduct HRAs and apply Regulation 11-18-218.2 risk action levels to any facility located within a Priority Community at any time. The Air District typically uses this provision to schedule the review of facilities within a batch. Facilities located within Priority Communities are given the highest priority for review. The Air District may also elevate a facility located within a Priority Community from a future review batch to the current review batch at any time.

Regulation 11-18-402 may also allow the Air District to apply the risk action levels to a subset of sources within a facility that is located within a Priority Community. If any Air District-approved HRA finds that one or more sources located in a Priority Community have health risks above the risk action levels, the Air District will notify the facility and initiate the Rule 11-18 requirements in Section 4.3 for this group of sources.

The status of the Air District's inventory and HRA review process can be found on the Air District web site by searching the action level in the facility tables located at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/facility-risk-reduction-program/facility-risk-reduction-list

Lists of facilities that are categorized into each phase will also be posted on this page and updated annually. The searchable Facilities table shown below currently includes Phase I facilities. The Air District will add the next batch of facilities to this table upon Air District initiation of review for that batch.




### 4.2.1 Vendors for Health Risk Assessment Services

For Phase I Sites, the Air District will conduct the facility-wide HRA. Phase II sites that are not Title V facilities may have the option of using an Air District HRA or of contracting directly with a firm for HRA services. The potential use of vendors for HRA Services or allowance of facilities to use their own contractors under Air District oversight is under review.

The Air District initially developed a list of authorized HRA service providers through a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) and Request for Proposal (RFP) process. This list of authorized vendors has expired and would need to be evaluated through a new RFQ and RFP process.

### 4.2.2 Modeling Protocol for Health Risk Assessments

The Air District has prepared a general HRA modeling protocol that describes how sources should be modeled and how health impacts should be calculated. It is available

on the Air District web site at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/facility-risk-reduction-program [11]

For large facilities, the Air District may prepare a site-specific modeling protocol before the HRA is initiated. The site-specific modeling protocol will identify the meteorological station, source of terrain data, and all procedures or assumptions that will be used for modeling this individual site's emissions and calculating the resulting health impacts. The site-specific modeling protocol should include any potential refinement options that may be invoked. The modeling protocol should also identify all facility-wide and source risk data that will be reported to ensure that TBARCT applicability can be assessed, if necessary.

If requested, the Air District will provide the site-specific modeling protocol to the facility for a review period not to exceed 30 days. As with the emissions inventory data, the Air District will attempt to reach concurrence with the facility on modeling assumptions.

### 4.2.3 Guidelines for Health Risk Assessments

Any HRA that will be used to determine applicability of Rule 11-18 risk reduction requirements shall be conducted in accordance with the Air District's HRA Guidelines, which are published on the Air District's web site at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/community-health/facility-risk-reduction-program.[12]

The Air District normally conducts the HRAs that are necessary for Rule 11-18 applicability determinations. The procedures the Air District will follow for review and approval of HRAs are described in Section 4.2.4. In the circumstances discussed in Section 4.2.1 above, the Air District may give approval for an HRA to be prepared by an authorized vendor or a contractor. In these cases, the Air District will review and approve the toxic emission inventory and modeling protocol prior to a vendor/contractor conducting an HRA, and the Air District will review and approve the HRA before posting on the web site for comment and before finalizing the HRA. The procedures for vendor/contractor HRAs are presented in Section 4.2.5.

### 4.2.4 Procedures for HRAs Conducted by the Air District

---

[11] HRA modeling should be conducted in accordance with the most recently approved version of the BAAQMD HRA Modeling Protocol. As of preparation of this document, the most recent version is December 2020 and is available here: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/files/ab617-community-health/facility-risk-reduction/documents/baaqmd_hra_modeling_protocol-pdf.pdf?rev=0d07ca2f01de4c36a3a22f411c8b8f6f

[12] HRAs should be conducted in accordance with the most recently approved version of the BAAQMD Air Toxics Control Programs HRA Guidelines. As of preparation of this document, the most recent version is December 2021 and is available here: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/dotgov/files/rules/reg-2-permits/2021-amendments/documents/20211215_hraguidelines-pdf.pdf?rev=eb18ff83f96049fa84d54552b58baee3

HRAs and the associated toxic inventory are generally prepared following the steps below. However, one or more of the following steps may be skipped if HRAs prepared by the facility or approved by the Air District pursuant to other air toxic programs find that health risks are egregiously exceeding a Rule 11-18 risk action level, and the Air District determines that expediting implementation of risk reductions is necessary to protect public health. The Air District shall normally follow the procedures listed below.

1. The Air District notifies a facility when the facility's toxic emissions inventory and the resulting prioritization score require a new or updated facility-wide HRA.
2. The Air District follows the BAAQMD Modeling Protocol and BAAQMD HRA Guidelines to complete a preliminary HRA and prepares a preliminary HRA report that includes the toxic emission inventory used, the procedures followed, and a comparison of the HRA results to the Rule 11-18 risk action levels.
3. The Air District notifies the facility and the public of the preliminary HRA results and holds a 90-day review and comment process pursuant to Regulation 11-18-403.
4. The Air District submits an invoice to the facility for the HRA fees required pursuant to Regulation 3-342.
5. The Air District answers questions and responds to all comments on the preliminary HRA.
6. The Air District makes any necessary corrections or updates to the toxic inventory and the preliminary HRA and prepares a draft of the final HRA report.
7. The Air District notifies the facility of the draft-final HRA results.
8. The Air District approves the final HRA report.
9. The Air District publishes the final Air District-approved HRA on the web site and identifies the facility's Rule 11-18 requirements, if any. The Air District notifies the facility in writing of the final HRA results and their obligations under Rule 11-18, such as submittal of a draft risk reduction plan and the due date.
10. The Air District frequently updates the web site to include posts of HRAs for comment and final HRA results that trigger risk reduction requirements.

### 4.2.4 Procedures for HRAs Conducted by Vendors or Contractors

If the Air District has authorized the use of a vendor or contractor to conduct an HRA to determine Rule 11-18 applicability, the vendor or contractor and the Air District shall follow the procedures below.

1. The Air District notifies a facility when the facility's toxic emissions inventory and the resulting prioritization score require a new or updated facility-wide HRA.
2. The facility notifies the Air District if the facility desires to use a contractor for this HRA and the facility meets the criteria discussed in Section 4.2.1.
3. The Air District notifies the facility if the Air District plans to use an authorized independent vendor for this HRA and follows the procedures necessary to initiate the vendor contract.
4. The Air District authorizes use of a vendor or contractor to prepare an HRA for a Rule 11-18 applicability determination for a specific facility.

5. The Air District provides the contractor/vendor with an Air District-approved toxic emission inventory for the facility.
6. The vendor/contractor submits a modeling protocol to the Air District prepared in accordance with BAAQMD Modeling Protocol and BAAQMD HRA Guidelines and notifies the Air District and the facility of any information needed to complete the HRA.
7. The Air District reviews and approves the modeling protocol and provides any necessary data or authorizes collection and approval procedures for any outstanding data.
8. The vendor/contractor conducts a preliminary HRA and provides a report of the preliminary HRA results that includes all information required by the Air District. Reporting requirements are contained in the modeling protocol. Additional HRA report requirements will be identified in correspondence when necessary.
9. The Air District reviews and approves the preliminary HRA report submitted by the vendor/contractor.
10. The Air District holds a 90-day review and comment process on the preliminary HRA pursuant to Regulation 11-18-403.
11. The Air District submits an invoice to the facility for the HRA fees required pursuant to Regulation 3-342.
12. The Air District and vendor/contractor respond to questions and prepare responses to comments.
13. The vendor/contractor makes any necessary corrections or updates to the toxic inventory and the Preliminary HRA and submits a draft of the final HRA report to the Air District.
14. The Air District reviews and approves the draft-final HRA report submitted by the vendor/contractor.
15. The Air District notifies the facility of the draft-final HRA results.
16. The Air District approves the final HRA report.
17. The Air District publishes the final Air District-approved HRA on the web site and identifies the facility's Rule 11-18 requirements, if any. The Air District notifies the facility in writing of these final HRA results and their obligations under Rule 11-18, such as submittal of a draft risk reduction plan and the due date.
18. The Air District frequently updates the web site to include posts of HRAs for comment and final HRA results that trigger risk reduction requirements.

## 4.3 Implementing Rule 11-18 Requirements

In accordance with Regulation 11-18-403, Notification of HRA Results and Submission of Plan, the Air District will notify the facility, in writing, if the Air District-approved HRA results meet or exceed a Rule 11-18 risk action level. The initial risk action levels in Regulation 11-18-218.1 have expired. As defined in Regulation 11-18-218.2 and effective January 1, 2020, the risk action levels are: a cancer risk of 10 per million, a chronic hazard index of 1.0, and an acute hazard index of 1.0. In accordance with Regulation 11-18-403, this notification will trigger the requirement for a facility to submit a draft Risk Reduction Plan.

Facilities and the Air District shall follow the procedures below for submittal, review, and approval of risk reduction plans:

1. Any facility that receives a Regulation 11-18-403 notification shall prepare a risk reduction plan that meets the requirements of Regulation 11-18-404.
2. The draft risk reduction plan shall be submitted within 180 days of notification that a draft plan is required.
3. Upon receipt of a draft risk reduction plan, the Air District will send an invoice for the Regulation 3-341 Fee for Risk Reduction Plan review.
4. The Air District will follow the Regulation 11-18-405 procedures to review and approve draft Plans.
5. Draft Risk Reduction Plans (excluding confidential information) will be posted on the Air District web site for at least 45 days.
6. The Air District will consider any written comments on this draft RRP.
7. If the APCO finds that the draft RRP meets the requirements of 11-18-404, the Air District will approve the draft RRP pursuant to Section 11-18-405.3.1 and provide written notification to the facility. If the draft Plan does not meet approval criteria, the Air District will follow the requirements of Section 11-18-405.3.2 and 11-18-405.3.3. If a Plan is denied, enforcement action will be taken.
8. The Air District will post the approved RRP on the web site.
9. The facility shall demonstrate compliance by implementing the RRP in accordance with the time frames in Section 11-18-404.6 and by submitting Regulation 11-18-501 Progress Reports on an annual basis.
10. The Air District will maintain a list of sites that are subject to the Rule 11-18 risk reduction plan requirements on the web site and will identify plan review dates, approval dates, and implementation due dates.

# 5. Dispute Resolution Panel

The Air District will convene a Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP) to advise the APCO regarding disputes that may arise between industry, the public, and the Air District regarding implementation of Rule 11-18 for a specific facility. The types of matters that this panel will handle include: inventory used, toxic air contaminant emission factors, emission calculation techniques, air dispersion modeling assumptions, the technical feasibility or economic burdens involved in a demonstration that more than five years is necessary to achieve compliance pursuant to Regulation 11-18-404.6.2, or a determination of TBARCT pursuant to Regulation 11-18-404.6.3.

The DRP will consist of at least three independent experts[13] in the fields of toxic air contaminant inventories, health risk assessment, or air pollution control. The DRP shall nominate a chair for each dispute brought before the panel. The panel may choose to rotate the chair for the different cases brought before the panel.

[13] The DRP independent experts will not include current Air District staff but may include retired Air District staff, staff from other air quality agencies, or other persons with acknowledged expertise relevant to the issue in dispute.

Industry or the public may request review of a disputed matter by a DRP after the Air District has considered and responded to comments on draft risk assessments or draft risk reduction plans. Because the Air District and industry have been working in consultation with one another on the risk assessment or risk reduction plan, both parties should have an indication of the technical disputes. Similarly, because the Air District and the public have had discussions on the response to draft risk assessments or draft risk reduction plans, both parties will have an indication of the technical disputes.

To avoid implementation delay, the Air District does not intend the DRP process to serve as an opportunity for new parties to raise new issues regarding a risk assessment or risk reduction plan, as that is not the intended purpose of the DRP. Instead, a legitimate and unresolved difference of opinion on one of the types of matters allowed to be handled by this panel should already have been identified by a commenter, considered by the Air District, discussed by both parties, and both parties should have agreed that they are at an impasse and need input from the DRP.

1. Within 15 days of receiving Air District responses to comments, industry or the public notifies the Air District in writing that they would like to convene the DRP.
2. The Air District notifies panelists of the case and technical issues and chooses three panel members from those who are available to review the case. The Panel may select a Chair, if necessary.
3. The Air District provides the DRP with facility and/or public comments regarding the technical dispute and Air District responses to comments.
4. The DRP reviews the case and poses any clarifying questions within 15 days of receiving the case information.
5. Each party responds in writing to questions from the DRP within 7 days.
6. The DRP considers the case and makes its recommendation in writing to the Air Pollution Control Officer and the other party within 15 days of receipt of the responses to their questions.
7. The ultimate decisionmaker regarding any matter on which the DRP provides a recommendation is the APCO.

# 6. Stakeholder Meetings

The Air District will periodically hold meetings with interested stakeholders to explain procedures, answer questions, and inform communities and industry about the status of the emissions inventory reviews, health risk assessments, risk reduction plan reviews, and installation of risk reduction measures. Stakeholders may also inform the Air District about educational or informational needs or public concerns about Rule 11-18 actions, facilities that are subject to Rule 11-18 or otherwise under review, and general air toxics concerns.