

Regulation 2, Rule 5, New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants: Proposed Amendments

Stationary Source Committee Meeting February 1, 2016

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Supervising Air Quality Engineer



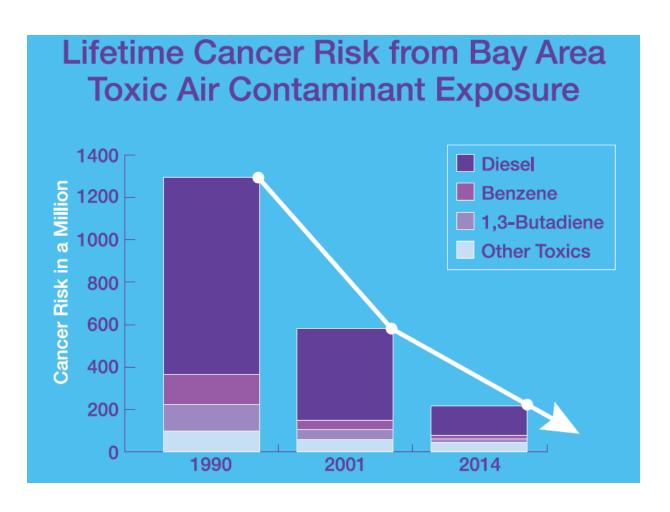


- Background
- > Statewide Guidance Changes
- Summary of Rule 2-5 and Need for Amendments
- Proposed Rule 2-5 Revisions and Expected Impacts
- Public Outreach and Next Steps



Background

83% Reduction in Cancer Risk Since 1990



Stationary Source Programs

Toxics New
Source
Review (NSR)

California
Environmental
Quality Act
(CEQA)

Stationary
Source
Control
Measures

Toxic Air
Contaminant
Control
Programs

AB2588
Air Toxics
"Hot Spots"
Program

Community
Air Risk
Evaluation
(CARE)



Statewide Guidance for Regulation 2, Rule 5

Health Risk Assessment (HRA)

- A Set of Procedures Used to Calculate Health Risks
- Office of Environment Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is the Cal/EPA Agency Responsible for developing HRA guidance for California toxic programs

Risk Management (RM)

- Thresholds or Limits at Which Action is Taken
- California Air Resources Board (CARB) and California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) provide RM guidance for stationary sources to Air Districts

Regulation 2, Rule 5 New Source Review for TACs

Implements Air District's HRA Procedures and RM Policies through the Permitting Program

1987: Initiated Toxic NSR Program

2005: Codified as Regulation 2, Rule 5

2010: Included Age Sensitivity Factors

Follows Statewide HRA and RM Guidance

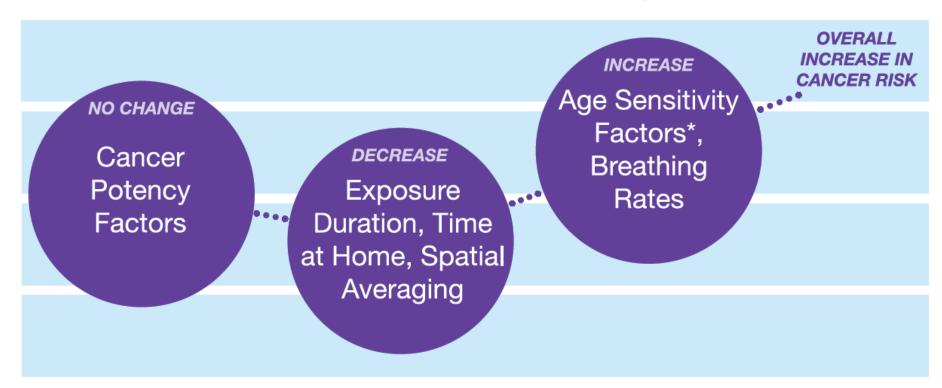
1999: SB25 – Children's Environmental Health Protection Act

2015: OEHHA, CARB & CAPCOA Updated HRA and RM Guidelines



Health Risk Assessment Guideline Changes

Impacts of OEHHA's HRA Guideline Changes on Cancer Risk



Summary of Regulation 2, Rule 5

Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Requirements

- Requires HRA if TAC Emissions Exceed a TAC Trigger Level
- Requires HRA be Completed per District HRA Guidelines

Risk Management (RM) Requirements

- Requires TBACT if Source Risk Exceeds Thresholds:
 - Cancer Risk > 1.0 in a million; Chronic Hazard Index > 0.2
- Limits Total Project Health Risks
 - Cancer Risk ≤ 10.0 in a million; Hazard Index ≤ 1.0



Proposed Rule 2-5 Changes

- ➤ Update the Air District's HRA Guidelines to Incorporate the State's Guideline Changes
- Incorporate New and Revised Toxic Air Contaminant Trigger Levels
- Simplify TAC Emission Calculation Procedures for Modified Sources
- Update Regulation Language to Conform with State Guidelines

Impacts of Rule 2-5 Revisions

- For most projects, cancer risk will increase by about 40% compared to current procedures
- For projects involving multi-pathway TACs, cancer risk may increase by 2-5 times
- Less toxic emission increases will be allowed for new projects than allowed by current rule

Impacts of Rule 2-5 Revisions

- Increase the Number of Projects Triggering HRAs
 - About 100 more NSR HRAs per year
- ➤ Increase the Number of Projects Required to Implement Risk Reduction Measures
 - About 80 more projects per year
 - Potential Gasoline Throughput Limits:
 - 2-14 million gallons per year



Public Outreach

Open Houses

January 28, 20165-7 pm

February 2, 2016
6-8 pm

February 4, 2016
6-8 pm

Redwood City

Sequoia High School

San Jose

San Jose Elks Lodge

Richmond

Performing Arts Center

Documents Posted on Web Site:

http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/ rule-development/regulatory-workshops



Next Steps

- Public Comment Open Through:
 - March 9, 2016

- Board Hearing Likely By:
 - Summer 2016



AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Update

Stationary Source Committee

Director of Meteorology, Measurements & Rules February 1, 2016

Overview

- Background
- AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Act
- Air District "Hot Spots" Program
- Updated Health Assessment Science
- Reducing Public Exposure to Air Toxics Risk

Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Act

- Enacted in 1987
- Identify existing facilities with local health impacts
- Ascertain facility-wide health risks
- Affected facilities:
 - Report emissions of toxic air contaminants
 - Notify exposed residents of risk
 - Reduce risk

Stationary Source Air Toxics Programs

Toxics New
Source
Review (NSR)

California
Environmental
Quality Act
(CEQA)

Stationary Source Control Measures Toxic Air
Contaminant
Control
Programs

AB2588
Air Toxics
Hot Spots
Program

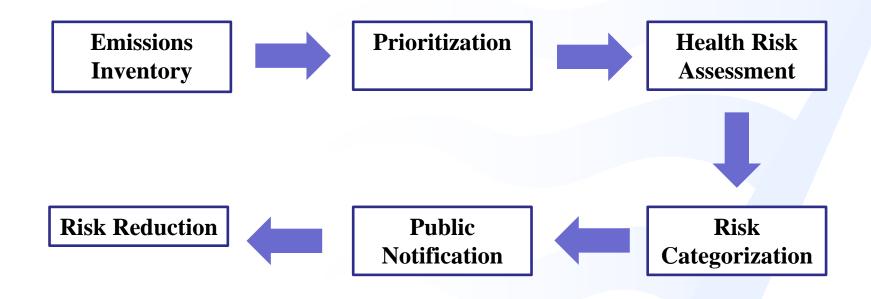
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Bay Area Air Quality Management Districtionary Source Committee Meeting
AB 2588 "Hot Spots" Program Update

February 1, 2016 Slide 4

AB 2588 Process



Health Risk Assessments

Health Risk Assessment (HRA)

- A Set of Procedures Used to Calculate Health Risks
- Office of Environment Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is the Cal/EPA Agency Responsible for developing HRA guidance for California toxic programs
- New Health Effects Values
- New toxic air contaminants (TACs)
- Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP)

Risk Drivers & Sources

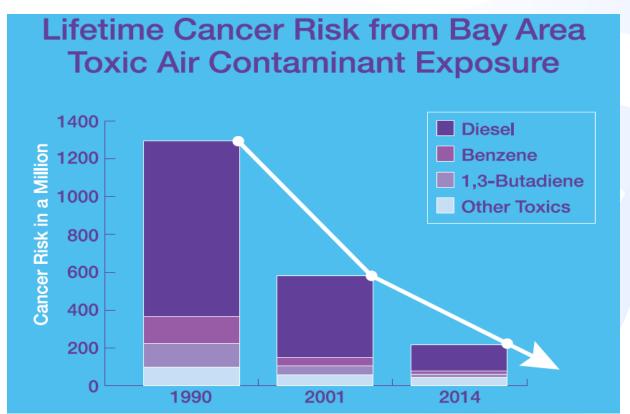
<u>Drivers</u>			Sources	
•	Diesel Exhaust:	86%	 On-road Mobile Sources: 	31%
•	1,3-Butadiene:	4%	• Construction Equipment:	29%
•	Benzene:	3%	• Ships / Commercial Boats:	13%
•	Chromium VI:	3%	• Indust. / Commercial Equipment	: 7%
•	Formaldehyde:	1%	• Transport Refrigeration Units:	4%
•	Other:	3%	• Farm Equipment:	3%
			• Trains:	3%
			• Other:	10%

Source: BAAQMD 2010 Clean Air Plan



Risks Declining

83% Reduction in Cancer Risk Since 1990



Protecting Public Health

Revise Risk Management Threshold

- Cancer risk: 100/M to 25/M
- Non-cancer Hazard Index: 10 to 2.5

Estimated Outcomes

- Notifications: 159 facilities
- Risk Reduction: 9 facilities



- Petroleum Refineries
- Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners
- Metal Melting Facilities (Foundries)
- Gasoline Stations

Schedule

- Begin Public Process
 - Meetings & Consultations with Stakeholders
- Update Stationary Source Committee
- Board Action Fourth Quarter 2016