

Overview

- Air Toxics Control Programs
- Overview of Draft Rule 11-18
- Next Steps
- Summary
- Q & A



Three Programs:

- 1. Toxic New Source Review Program
- 2. AB 2588 "Hot Spots" Program
- 3. Air Toxics Control Measures and Rules



Toxics New Source Review Program

- Prevents significant increases in health risks
- Requires HRAs for new & modified sources of toxic emissions
- Best Available Control Technology for Toxics for significant new or modified sources
- Requires updated control for modified older, more highly polluting equipment

AB 2588 "Hot Spots" Program

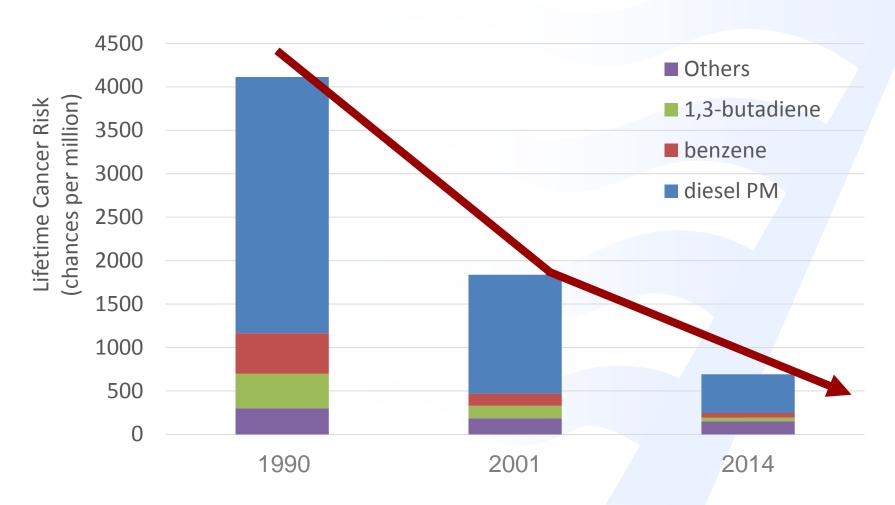
- Enacted 1987
- Facilities report toxic emissions to Air District
- Notify if risk exceeds threshold
- Reduce risk if risk exceeds risk action level
- Program is not sufficient
 - HRAs up to 20 years old
 - Diesel PM was not included
 - Does not reflect new health risk information
 - Does not consider background risks
 - Is not flexible



Air Toxics Control Measures

- > 30 source-specific rules affecting toxic emissions
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)
- State Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs)
- Air District Developed Measures and Rules

Bay Area risk levels decline since 1990



Reduce Health Risks to Lowest Achievable Levels

- Benefits impacted areas
- Incorporates latest health risk methodologies
- Promotes continuous improvement
- Ensures public transparency
- Provides greater flexibility



- Reduces facility risk action level from 100 in a million to 10 in a million
- Incorporates new OEHHA Guidelines and health values
- In the Bay Area facilities potentially affected include:

- refineries - gas stations - hospitals

- foundries - military facilities - landfills

- crematoria - sewage treatment - chemical plants

- data centers - schools / universities - power plants

- Air District staff will conduct health risk assessments
- Facilities above 10 in a million must:
 - Develop a risk reduction plan for Air District approval
 - Execute plan according to plan schedule
- Risk reduction measures include:
 - Installation of <u>Best A</u>vailable <u>Retrofit Control</u>
 <u>Technologies for Toxics (TBARCT)</u>
 - Modification of operating hours and activity levels
 - Modification of emissions point characteristics



Implementation Approach

- Prioritize facilities
- Conduct Health Risk Assessment (HRA)
- Public Comment on HRA
- Publish HRA results to BAAQMD website & email subscription list
- Risk Reduction Plan
 - Publish requirement, submission and implementation status to BAAQMD website & email subscription list
 - 3-year implementation timeline
 - Could require faster implementation for CARE Communities



Implementation Phases

- Phase 1 (Prioritization Score > 250)
 - Health Risk Assessments (2017-2018)
 - Risk Reduction Plan development and approval (2018-2019)
 - Risk Reduction Plan implementation (2019-2022)
- Phase 2 (Prioritization Score > 10)
 - Multiple-source facilities (2019-2025)
- Phase 3
 - Diesel internal combustion engines (2021-2027)
- Phase 4
 - Retail gas stations (2023-2028)



Next Steps

- Continue meetings and presentations to interested groups
- Form Technical Working Group—Early 2017
- Public Hearings—May 2017
 - Publish for review and comment March 2017
 - Proposed rule language
 - Staff Report
 - Socioeconomic Analysis
 - CEQA Environmental Impact Report



In Summary

- Long history of controlling toxic emissions
- Risk levels continue to decline more work needed
- Rule 11-18 would:
 - Reduce health risk to lowest levels feasible
 - Benefit impacted areas
 - Promote continuous improvement
 - Ensure public transparency
 - Provide greater flexibility
 - Phased Implementation high risk facilities controlled first

Contact Information | Q&A

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