Air District Open Houses | Workshops

Draft Rule 11-18: Toxic Risk Reduction

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Overview

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

**Three Programs:**
1. Toxic New Source Review Program
2. AB 2588 “Hot Spots” Program
3. Air Toxics Control Measures and Rules
Control of Air Toxics

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
**Control of Air Toxics**

**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
Control of Air Toxics

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

Control of Air Toxics

Lifetime Cancer Risk (chances per million)

- Others
- 1,3-butadiene
- Benzene
- Diesel PM

1990 2001 2014
Draft Rule 11-18

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
  - foundries
  - crematoria
  - data centers
  - gas stations
  - military facilities
  - sewage treatment
  - schools / universities
  - hospitals
  - landfills
  - chemical plants
  - 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 Best Available Retrofit Control Technologies for Toxics (TBARCT)
  – 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
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