



More Stringent Permitting Requirements for Proposed New/Modified Stationary Sources of Air Pollution Located in Impacted Communities or in Proximity to Sensitive Receptors

**Draft Regulatory Concept
CARE Cumulative Impacts Working Group Meeting**

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**Brian Bateman
Director of Engineering
Bay Area Air Quality Management District**

Presentation Outline

1. Background
2. Draft regulatory concept

Air District Regulatory Authority and Permit System

- Air districts have primary authority to regulate stationary (as opposed to mobile) sources of air pollution
- Air districts may establish a permit system for pre-construction review of proposed new/modified stationary sources
- Permits may be denied for new/modified sources if the APCO is not satisfied that the source will comply with applicable district, state, and federal air quality requirements
- The APCO may impose permit conditions that are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with applicable air quality requirements

Regulatory Overview

- Applicable air quality requirements
 - General rules
 - e.g., BAAQMD Regulation 6, Rule 1: Particulate Matter, General Requirements
 - Source category-specific rules
 - e.g., BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 20: Graphic Arts Printing and Coating Operations
 - State and federal rules
 - e.g., NESHAP, NSPS, ATCM
 - New Source Review (NSR) rules
 - Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
 - Emission Offsets
 - Air Quality Impact Analysis (AQIA) [criteria air pollutants and their precursors] and Health Risk Screening Analysis (HRSA) [toxic air contaminants]
 - Site-specific, dispersion modeling-based, analyses

Cumulative Impacts in AQIA and HRSA

➤ Air Quality Impact Analysis

- EPA Guidelines followed
- Pollutant-specific cumulative air quality impact approach used
- Ambient air quality standards have been set
- Ambient air quality monitoring data, supplemented with modeling of local sources if needed, is used to establish background pollutant levels
- Significant Impact Levels (SILs)
 - Project-based incremental de minimis levels

➤ Health Risk Screening Analysis

- OEHHA Guidelines followed
- Additive risk approach used for pollutant mixtures
- Incremental project de minimis impact approach used
 - No standards have been set for cumulative risks
 - Lack of ambient air quality monitoring data, and high-resolution modeling input data, for determining background pollutant levels

Draft Regulatory Concept

➤ Phase I

- Address Toxic Air Contaminants
- Apply to new/modified sources in Impacted Communities and in proximity to sensitive receptors
- Use existing NSR approach in BAAQMD Reg. 2, Rule 5, but reduce TBACT thresholds, and Project Risk Limits, by a factor of two
 - TBACT: > 0.5 in-a-million cancer risk, and/or chronic hazard index (HI) > 0.10
 - Project Risk Limits: 5.0 in a million cancer risk; chronic and acute HI = 0.50
- Add new cumulative health risk tracking requirement in Impacted Communities

➤ Phase II

- Address criteria air pollutants
- Focus on fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5})

Phase I Issues

➤ Definitions

- “Impacted Communities”
- “Sensitive receptors”
- “In Proximity to” (if a radius approach is used)

➤ Exemptions

- Certain types of sources located at sensitive receptor facilities (e.g., backup generators at hospitals and/or schools)?
- Service-based commercial facilities (e.g., gas stations)?

➤ Data and software needs

- Boundaries of Impacted Communities
- Database of each type of sensitive receptor with locations and boundaries (needs to be periodically updated)
- GIS tools to layer HRSA results on base maps with sensitive receptors and Impacted Communities
- Databases and tools to track cumulative health risks in each Impacted Community