AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

DRAFT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
RULE 1210 – TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
RULE 19.3 – EMISSION INFORMATION

WORKSHOP REPORT

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (District) held a public workshop on August 15, 2019, to discuss and receive input on the draft proposed amendments to Rule 1210 – Toxic Air Contaminant Pubic Health Risks-Public Notification and Risk Reduction, and Rule 19.3 – Emission Information. A meeting notice was mailed to each permit holder, applicant, registration holder, chamber of commerce in the region, interested parties through the County of San Diego's electronic mail service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), other interested parties, and posted on the District's website.

The workshop was attended by 30 people. The comments and District responses are provided below:

1. WORKSHOP COMMENT

How are cancer potency values for different chemicals determined?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) relies on toxicity data in the scientific literature and uses this data to determine the cancer potency values. OEHHA does not conduct the toxicity studies themselves.

2. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What is the process in other states, and how do they compare with California's process? Are there chemicals that different states have with different cancer potency values? Or processes that result in higher risk in California than in other states (like the recently revised health risk assessment (HRA) procedures)?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Very few states have programs like California's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program. Most follow federal regulations. HRA's are conducted similarly throughout the nation, and some health values are taken from the federal IRIS database. There are many conservative and health protective assumptions in performing HRAs. OEHAA doesn't expect more than a two-fold change in risk numbers from the procedures revised in 2015, and that is only for sources that have children receptors (if a source doesn't have many children as receptors, the numbers aren't expected to change much).

3. WORKSHOP COMMENT

As the District looks are more facilities, do you expect the number of sources that might be above 10 per one million will increase, decrease, or stay the same?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Until the analysis is done, it is unknown how that number may change.

4. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Why do different air districts have different risk reduction thresholds? Is there some flexibility in the program to choose the risk reduction threshold?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The "Hot Spots" regulation requires sources with a significant risk to reduce that risk but did not define what was significant. As districts determined what they would consider significant, political considerations in how it might affect the economy may have played a role in what the districts choose. When OEHHA first developed HRA guidance for this program, they gave a range for significant from 10 to 100 per one million for cancer risk, and districts tended to pick a number in that range.

5. WORKSHOP COMMENT

From an older table from CARB (California Air Resources Board), 13 districts have no threshold, 11 use 10 per one million, 1 uses 20 per one million, 2 use 25 per one million, and some have 100 per one million. It seems that the districts with no threshold or with 10 per one million are all smaller, rural districts that may not have had high risk sources.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

That is what happened with the Sacramento Metropolitan air district and may have happened with the other districts.

6. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Has OEHHA re-analyzed the significant cancer risk range they originally proposed?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

OEHAA has not revisited that topic, as no one has requested them to do so.

7. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Is the one Rule 1210 presented with a risk reduction threshold of 10 in one million a placeholder for the options the Board asked you to provide, and may change upon further evaluation?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes, that is correct. The District will reach out to the potentially affected sources to see if the analysis of risk was correct, and to discuss what they might do to meet the different thresholds presented at the workshop, and what those costs might be. This information will be used to inform the options to be presented at the second workshop and to the Board. Additionally, the District will need to make a recommendation to the Board, and this information will help determine the recommendation.

8. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Will this additional information be available before the comment period is over?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Most likely not. Getting cost information can be time consuming – vendors may not be willing to provide estimates if they do not think they will make a sale (this issue is faced by all air districts in many permitting actions). The additional information should be available for the second workshop.

9. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Will this rule only affect existing sources, as new sources are subject to Rule 1200 and will have T-BACT (Toxics Best Available Control Technology)? And if the threshold is lowered, and existing, older facilities will need to install additional controls – many of them do not have the space that additional controls would need.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

That is correct. There is a corollary rule, Rule 1200, that applies to new and modified sources under the permitting program. Rule 1200 is based on what the source is allowed to emit, while Rule 1210 is based on what the source actually emits. Rule 1200 requires equipment above 1 in one million to be equipped with T-BACT and limits the total allowed emissions from a project to not exceed 10 in one million. The District understands the space needs for controls, and that is part of the analysis about technical feasibility and cost – space constraints affects the feasibility and leads to increased costs.

10. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Have you reached out to the 10 sources that might be affected, and how do I know if my facility is one of them?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Originally, e-mails were sent to approximately 18 sources. If you did not receive an e-mail, you are not one of the potentially affected sources. The 10 remaining sources have not yet been notified.

11. WORKSHOP COMMENT

From attending the Board meeting where they directed the District to re-evaluate the cancer risk reduction threshold, it appears many people equated lowering the risk reduction threshold from 100 to 10 would save 90 lives, so how can you not do it? We need to find a way to educate the Supervisors and public about risk vs. actual cancer cases.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees with this comment and welcomes a discussion about the best way to communicate what risk means.

12. WORKSHOP COMMENT

For the proposal to add toxic sources to the emission inventory in Rule 19.3, why are there no thresholds for reporting? The new CARB CTR regulation includes thresholds for reporting.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Proposed amended Rule 19.3 is based on the facility's prioritization score under the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program, so it is already known which facilities are in Category A (sources which have to do a HRA) and which are in Category B (sources which might be asked to do a HRA). The District would be notifying the affected facilities covered by this, so facilities will not need to determine this on their own.

13. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Will the District need to add staff to review the additional HRAs and emission inventories?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District is currently in the budget process and might need to add one additional staff to help with this work. As we charge sources for reviewing HRAs, the position would at least be partially supported by those fees, but this position has not yet been approved.

14. WORKSHOP COMMENT

When will the District go back before the Governing Board?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The Board has asked us to come back by April 2020.

15. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The schedule for rule development is too aggressive and additional time is needed to explore options, technical feasibility, and cost effectiveness components. The District should go to the Board before April 2020, with a proposal and plan (not a rule), and ask for an extension to finalize the rule amendments.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While the schedule is shorter than you typically see for rule amendments, the District believes there is sufficient time to accomplish the review. However, the progress will be monitored, and if an extension is warranted, the District will consult with stakeholders about the best way to approach the Board to request such an extension.

16. WORKSHOP COMMENT

It is premature to suggest a risk reduction threshold of 10 in one million until the district can analyze the data and it can be demonstrated that methods to achieve this are available, proven and cost effective.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The 10 in one million threshold in the rule language released for the workshop was simply a placeholder for the options that were presented. The District will present options to the Board for their consideration about what the appropriate health protective threshold should be. The District is considering options for sources who have done all they can reasonably do but cannot meet a threshold due to technical or economic issues, and plans to discuss potential options at the second workshop.

17. WORKSHOP COMMENT

As part of the discussions at workshops and with decision makers, it would be helpful if the District acknowledges the reductions that existing regulations have done and that stationary sources only contribute less than 3% of the toxic emissions in the county.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees with this comment and plans to include this information when discussing the proposed amendments with stakeholders and decision makers.

18. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District needs to provide economic information and justification for the proposed threshold(s); provide options, and properly analyze impacts to the affected facilities. Industry is available and ready to provide technical and cost data to help the District develop an achievable and effective plan.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While air toxics rules do not look at cost effectiveness like criteria pollutant rules, the District agrees that cost information and analysis will be important to the Board and appreciates industry's willingness to help collect and provide that information.

19. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The rule should consider a voluntary measure option similar to the South Coast AQMD Rule 1402 that allows opting into risk reduction before it is required.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District has researched the South Coast AQMD's voluntary risk reduction option and determined this is for sources who trigger public notification but not risk reduction, as an incentive to reduce risk when it is not required, by lessening the notification requirements so long as the source can reduce the risk below the notification threshold within two and one half years. The District agrees that this could incentivize risk reductions that might otherwise not happen and plans to include it in the options to be discussed at the second workshop.

20. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should consider an incremental implementation of the risk reduction threshold, to give the District and industry some flexibility should OEHHA again change the guidance on performing HRAs.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Existing Rule 1210 allows up to 10 years, if needed, for a source to reduce their risk below the risk reduction threshold. Most facilities should be able to meet this timeline. However, for those that may not be able to meet this timeline, the District plans to include an allowance for facilities that have done what they can do to reduce their risk additional time for the technology to become available to reach the risk reduction threshold.

21. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should consider risk based on average emissions over several years because operations and emissions vary from year to year. As this is a lifetime cancer risk, using an average would make sense.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District will consider this approach and will discuss this with OEHHA.

22. WORKSHOP COMMENT

For risk reduction, the District should consider a staggered schedule and a clear off-ramp once a facility has tried all available and cost-effective measures to reduce risk. Example: five years to get to X in a million; five more years to get to Y in a million. This should be part of the proposal in April.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

See response to Comment #20.

23. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What will happen if an affected facility, after implementing all feasible measures, is unable to bring their risk below the threshold?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

See response to Comment #20.

24. WORKSHOP COMMENT

If risk reduction is triggered, facilities that have already invested in voluntary risk reduction measures should receive credit.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

As a facility that triggers risk reduction must reduce their risk below the reduction threshold, regardless of any reductions that were made in the past, it is unclear what credit could be given except for acknowledging the prior reductions and realizing there is less they would need to do now.

25. WORKSHOP COMMENT

If toxics control (T-BARCT?) is not financially feasible, the facility should receive an exemption for 5-10 years and then review and reassess T-BARCT.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

See response to Comment #20.

26. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should evaluate whether the resources that would be spent by industry to control stationary sources would be better spent reducing emissions from mobile sources. Would that not provide a much greater benefit in terms of risk reduction? Note that other facilities, such as distribution centers, have much higher emissions/risks that are not highlighted because they are not captured by AB2588.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While a case could be potentially made that mobile source reductions would lead to better overall public health, the intent of the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program is to find stationary sources that are causing elevated risks to the surrounding population and have those with a high risk notify the affected population and those with significant risk reduce that risk. It should also be mentioned that one requirement of AB423 is to have the District consider adopting an Indirect Source Review rule that might look to control emissions from sources such as distribution centers.

27. WORKSHOP COMMENT

How is "feasible" and "reasonable" determined? We agree these terms should not be defined in the rule, but this should be considered and discussed in the District's plan. For example, if a facility spends $500,000 to reduce estimated cancer risk by one, is that reasonable?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Rule 1210 currently contains guidance on determining feasibility and reasonableness (see, for example, Subsections (e)(3) and (e)(4)), and the District is willing to discuss this guidance with any interested stakeholders.

28. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The "return on equity" concept should be removed. Use of this concept would result in widely disparate ideas of what is "economically feasible." Regulation language currently defines reasonable as not greater than 10% of the average return on equity. How much is that for a large world-wide manufacturing company? How much is that for a public agency or the Navy?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and plans to replace the "return on equity" concept with one that is easier to understand and more applicable to both industrial facilities and government agencies.

29. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The currently proposed 15-month implementation schedule is overly ambitious and not consistent with other districts.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees that this would not be consistent with other districts' rules. The District will consider if such an implementation schedule is needed or not.

30. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Consider including an exemption for emergency engines which would be consistent with other large districts' risk rules.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District will consider this.

31. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Consider adding definitions of "High" and "Medium Priority" facilities to the rule.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

These terms are not proposed to be used in either Rule 1210 or 19.3. Proposed amended Rule 19.3 does refer to Category A and Category B facilities, and references those to the District's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure, so it appears that separate definitions would not been needed.

JS:jlm
01/22/20

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

DRAFT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
RULE 1210 – TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
RULE 19.3 – EMISSION INFORMATION

2ND WORKSHOP REPORT

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (District) held a second public workshop on January 30, 2020, to discuss and receive input on the draft proposed amendments to Rule 1210 – Toxic Air Contaminant Pubic Health Risks-Public Notification and Risk Reduction, and Rule 19.3 – Emission Information. A meeting notice was mailed to each permit holder, applicant, registration holder, chamber of commerce in the region, interested parties through the County of San Diego's electronic mail service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), other interested parties, and posted on the District's website.

The workshop was attended by 43 people. The comments and District responses are provided below:

1. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What is your prediction for the number of facilities that will be impacted by the updated list of toxic air contaminants and changing the risk threshold?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and ARB are looking to update the list of Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) that should be included in the Hot Spots Program. There is no information on what the risk values will be for all of these compounds. The District does not require facilities to test for every chemical on the current pollutant table – only the ones we know are emitted are required to be reported. This update could have an impact on facilities' risk values but at this time we cannot know how much of an effect.

2. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The State has told us they are working hard to develop risk values, and, in some cases, they will estimate these values based on years of health data from similar compounds. It seems like there are very few facilities above these proposed thresholds. Why would the County of San Diego be looking to change these thresholds with all this uncertainty in the coming years when San Diego is in a satisfactory state?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control Board (Board) is concerned that having the highest cancer risk reduction threshold in the State is not doing all that can be done to protect the residents in the County. The Board asked the District to evaluate lowering that threshold and present them options to consider. One of these options is to keep the same risk thresholds. Ultimately this decision is up to the Board.

3. WORKSHOP COMMENT

I think the report to the Board should also discuss how risk increased by a factor of 2.7 due to the last OEHHA change. Is it possible to list a potential cost to all the facilities in the County of San Diego?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Reducing risk to neighborhoods will be vastly different for each type of facility. Some facilities, like landfills, can have formaldehyde controls where the cost is already known. For other facilities, moving the source to a different part of their site can reduce their risk. Facilities in other parts of the State have purchased the houses where the risk exceeds the threshold. Because there are many options, the District cannot do a specific cost analysis. The Board wants to choose the option that protects both public health and industry, and the report will include typical costs of controls the sources may select for the common emissions that drive the risk.

4. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Regarding the technology option, does the District have examples of what reduction in risk it expects to see if someone took a Toxics-Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (T-BARCT) extension?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

It is unknown what level of reductions T-BARCT would provide. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District structured their rule to say that facilities must reduce their risk below the threshold in five years, show they need 10 years or show that they meet T-BARCT, but has not had any facility meet the T-BARCT option yet. Some sources may have the potential to take advantage of this program. The District's existing rule is silent about what happens if the facilities fail to reduce risk in 10 years, and this is for the facilities that are doing their best to reduce risk and adapt to technology that becomes available in the next 10 years. Allowing facilities to keep doing what they are doing while reducing as much risk as they can. T-BARCT will be different for different emission sources. The District is proposing a biannual review for the rule, to ensure facilities are continuing to do all they can to reduce risk.

5. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Earlier, you were saying the T-BARCT extension is not facility-specific but process-specific. Is my understanding accurate?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This would be an option if the facility cannot get below the reduction threshold. The specific units at a facility (a facility may have one unit or a thousand units) that are above the risk threshold are the units that must have T-BARCT.

6. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What would happen in a situation where a facility has multiple processes that are over the threshold, and they add controls to one of these processes but not the others?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

First, the District would look at the total risk from the facility to see if they are above the threshold. If the facility is above the threshold, all the sources above 1 in a million would be reviewed. If all of those sources above 1 in a million have T-BARCT, then they comply with the extension.

7. WORKSHOP COMMENT

If the facility has 20 other units that are above the threshold without T-BARCT, will the units they have that are T-BARCT be taken into consideration with granting them an additional five years? I understand we do not want to put people out of business, but at what point should we?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

At that point, the facility has already had 10 years to reduce the risk of each process above 1 in a million below the threshold. Every two years after that, the facility will be evaluated to determine what is considered T-BARCT now and is that being implemented. This is not to put people out of business but still move them towards lowering their risk. Companies that are not doing what they can to lower their risk will be found in violation. Evaluating these facilities every two years will likely force the technology because facilities will be asking vendors to help them out with their situation. The vision is for facilities to keep working to reduce their risk and force them to keep moving in that direction.

8. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Where did the two-year review come from? Having been in the review cycle, we feel two years is too short as the review process can take around a year.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District wants to ensure that facilities keep marching towards having their facility reach the risk threshold. The District feels that five years is too long and one year is too frequent but ultimately, it is up to the Board.

9. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Will there be any chance for offsets to lower risk, for example, providing funds to decrease mobile sources?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

It would have to be proven that the project being funded is lowering the risk for the surrounding neighborhoods that is impacted by the stationary source. The purpose of the Hot Spots Program is to lower the risk from the stationary source operation to a specific population, and currently there are no provisions to include mobile source reductions.

10. WORKSHOP COMMENT

It looks like there are four options. Will these be going directly to the Board or is there a staff report that will accompany the options?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District will be preparing a Board Letter (similar to a staff report) that will be discussing the options and the workshop. Board Letters must accompany anything going to the Board to explain to them what is going on. The Board specifically asked the District to see if the risk should be lowered and to give them options. The District will notify everyone 30 days before the Board meeting with the Board Letter.

11. WORKSHOP COMMENT

For the proposed Voluntary Risk Reduction Program, how will the District enforce facilities to reach and stay under 10 in a million?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District has built into the rule what needs to go into a source's commitment to obtaining this goal. First, it must be agreed that the source can realistically make those reductions in two and a half years and it would become a permit condition. If the source is not able to get below 10 in a million, it would have to apply to get that condition modified and it would have to fully comply with Hot Spots and do notifications. Going forward, the District would check the source's risk every year or every two years to make sure it is below 10. If it stays below 10, it is good. If it goes above 10, it has two and a half years to get back down through reductions or changes to the Health Risk Assessment (HRA). If the source gets back down below 10, it can reenter the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program.

12. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The first purposed change to Rule 1210 states, "or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer". Do other districts have this in their rules or are they on their way to changing this? Also, can the District describe a scenario where this part of the rule would be utilized?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

That language was added into Rule 1210(a) to be specifically clear that the District is going to look at inventories on an annual or biannual basis. If that language was not added, the District would have been forced to use the Hot Spots wording which would only allow inventory every four years.

13. WORKSHOP COMMENT

I wanted to confirm that emergency operations are excluded from risk reduction measures.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

For facilities that only have diesel emergency engines, the District will only look at those on an industry-wide level and those facilities are exempt from Rule 1210. If the facility does not meet this exemption, the District will only quantify the non-emergency usage. In other words, emergency use is not punished in Hot Spots.

14. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Is construction equipment considered routine maintenance? What about the maintenance of the buildings?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes, it is included if a construction company builds things onsite. If a shipyard business builds ships, that is also included. If a business is expanding and it needs additional warehouses, the building of the warehouses is not part of the stationary source activities. Maintenance is included in stationary source activities.

15. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Rule 1210(d)(12) says if a public meeting is required, it takes place 90 days after the public notification. My understanding of the process is that the public will notify the District of their interest, and the District will then determine if a public meeting is required. Could this language be changed so that the start date is the day the District determines the public meeting is required? Setting up these meetings can be quite time-consuming. I am worried that the District might take 50 or 60 days, then the facility is only left with 30 days to set up the meeting.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District would not spend 50 days to determine a public meeting. Comments are received within 30 days and the District would know within a week if a public meeting would be required. Typically, if a facility is trying to decide if a public meeting is needed, it should prepare for one because the District tends to default to a public meeting.

16. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Construction or adding on controls can require additional permits from other agencies if the controls require additional buildings. There should be some consideration if it is known that a facility will need to get a CEQA permit that could take three years

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This situation can be considered in allowing more than five years to reach the threshold. The District will have to consider if it will want to allow a total of more than 10 years for risk reduction.

17. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The voluntary risk reduction plan allows changes to be made after the plan is approved. Request language be added to avoid situations where the District may require changes to the plan after the facility has invested resources in procuring emission control equipment.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

If the District becomes aware of new information that should be included into the plan, this will be first discussed with the facility before requiring the plan be approved. For instance, if the new information shows the risk is higher than previously determined, the existing plan may not get the reduction that is needed. If the information shows an easier or less costly method of achieving the reductions, then it would be up to the facility if they want to take advantage of that method.

18. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend that the language in Rule 1210(d)(3)(x)(A) read as "2015 or subsequent updates" or "current OEHHA guidelines".

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has made that change.

19. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Facilities and the District should get a longer review period for preparing the required public notice. Especially for first-time notifiers, as it might take a while to come to a consensus on how to communicate risk without causing undue alarm.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While it is important to ensure the notice is factual but does not cause undue alarm, a timeline is needed to ensure the noticing occurs in a timely manner.

20. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Currently, we are only allowed to use direct mail for notifications. Would it be possible to add "or by any means of electronic communication that is found to be acceptable by the District," into the rule?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While there has been a trend towards electronic notification for general public notices, this has not happened for directly notifying individuals, as is required by Rule 1210 and also by AB3205 school noticing (for notifying the addresses within 1000 feet of the emission source). For electronic communication to be effective, you would need the emails (or some other electronic method of communicating) of all members of each affected household and all employees of affected businesses. This could be viewed as intrusive and could take longer gathering all this extra information from private citizens. The District will monitor advances in electronic communication

to see if this could work in the future, but at the present time, it would not comply with the State law (California Health and Safety Code Section 44362(b)) that Rule 1210 implements.

21. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend changing the requirement to prepare and distribute a health risk assessment summary from the current timeframe of "…within 30 days of such request…" to "…within 30 days of being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer of such request...". Additionally, we recommend the summary be approved "…prior to distribution…" rather than the current language of "…in advance...". These changes are because the requests will be sent to the District, and the District then sends them to the facility, so giving the facility the full 30 days to prepare and have approved the summary is appropriate. Similarly, not requiring the summary to be prepared prior to a request being made will save resources if no request is made.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has made that change.

22. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend changing the requirement to hold a public meeting be changed from "…within 90 days after public notification…" to "…within 90 days of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting…". As the facility will not know if a meeting has been requested, or if a meeting will be required, until after the District makes that determination, and that determination will be made after the close of the 30 day period to request a meeting, any delay by the District in making the determination will give less time to the facility to prepare for and schedule the public meeting.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has made that change.

23. WORKSHOP COMMENT

IEA believes no change in risk threshold is necessary. In the past, when OEHHA reevaluated risk values for pollutants, the risk for certain facilities increased by a factor of about 2.7 while the facilities did not increase emissions at all. The more that is learned about the risk of compounds, the risk thresholds are effectively lowered. San Joaquin Valley's risk threshold will remain at 100 in a million and we believe San Diego should too.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment.

24. WORKSHOP COMMENT

T-BARCT should not be required if it has been determined that implementing T-BARCT is technically infeasible to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation level.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

T-BARCT means the most effective emission limitation, or retrofit emission control device or control technique, which:

> That has been achieved in practice for that source or category of source; or
>
> Is any other emissions limitation or retrofit control technique found by the APCO to be technologically feasible for that source or category of source, or for a specific source, while taking into consideration the cost of achieving health risk reduction, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. If there is an applicable Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard, the APCO shall evaluate it for equivalency with T-BARCT.

In other words, T-BARCT is limited to controls or reductions that have been achieved in practice and can feasibly be applied to existing units. Additionally, T-BARCT is only applicable if there is a technological reason why the facility, as a whole, cannot reduce below the risk reduction threshold to show individual emission sources at the facility are as well controlled as they can be.

25. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend having a quadrennial review instead of a biannual review as it takes time for facilities to research new effective technology and after this, it will take time for the District to review.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees that the proposed two-year review cycle may be too short but feels a four-year review cycle is too long, so the District has changed the requirement to a three-year review cycle.

26. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Why is the District using the SIC codes rather than the NAICS codes?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District continues to use SIC codes within the emissions inventory as ARB still requires them to be submitted. However, as there is no need to submit either SIC codes or NAICS codes with a risk reduction audit and plan, the requirement to submit the facility's SIC codes with this plan has been removed.

27. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Facilities should be allowed to submit an HRA documenting risk below the Risk Reduction Plan Threshold as an alternative to the implementation of a Risk Reduction Plan.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The requirements from Rule 1210 that apply to a facility are based on the most recently approved HRA. Therefore, if a facility is in the midst of implementing a required risk reduction plan but performs a new HRA (due to changing conditions at the facility), and this new HRA is approved and shows the facility is now below the risk reduction threshold, then the facility can request to stop implementing the plan. If the District agrees that continued implementation of the plan is not needed for the facility to remain below the risk reduction threshold, then the facility can stop implementing the plan. As this is how the District currently implements the rule, no additional language needs to be added to Rule 1210.

28. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should consider risk based on average emissions over several years. "Lifetime" cancer risk using averaged emissions would make sense.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District is considering this approach and has started discussions with OEHHA. Note that no changes to Rule 1210 would be needed to incorporate this concept, if the District and OEHHA determine it is appropriate, as Rule 1210 does not specify how the HRA is performed

29. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should evaluate whether the resources that would be spent by industry to control stationary sources would be better spent reducing emissions from mobile sources.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

See response to Comment #9 of this Workshop Report, and response to Comment #26 in the *first* Workshop Report.

30. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The currently proposed 15-month implementation schedule is overly ambitious and not consistent with other districts.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has removed the previously proposed schedule prior to this second workshop.

31. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We are in favor of switching to 10 in a million for the Risk Reduction Threshold.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment.

32. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Regarding the proposed voluntary risk reduction option. While the District is in favor of incentivizing facilities to reduce risk when it is not otherwise required to be reduced, it opposes circumventing the public's right to know what is impacting them. If a facility is over the public notification threshold, they should do the full public notice. If the District wants to incentivize the facility to make reductions, another way to do this should be found.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This option is only for facilities that are above the public notification threshold, but below the risk reduction threshold, and therefore is only included in rule Options 2, 3, and 4 (as Option 1 uses the same threshold for both, there is no place for this option). There is no legal requirement for these facilities to reduce the risk they potentially pose, only notify the affected people once every 2 years. If a facility chooses this option, they are committing to reducing their risk below the notification level within two and a half years, and the public notification would be done via the District's website – this will not be done without a public notification.

POST-WORKSHOP CHANGES

Change #1: The District has decided to include the toxic air contaminant inventory requirements previously proposed to be in Rule 19.3, to be included in proposed amended Rule 1210. This is to keep the toxic air contaminant requirements within Rule 1210 and preserve Rule 19.3 for criteria pollutant inventories. New section (g) in proposed amended Rule 1210 has been added, along with necessary revisions to sections (a), (d) and (e).

Change #2: The District has decided to re-order the numbering of different options for the risk reduction threshold, as follows:

New Option Number	Risk Reduction Threshold	Old Option Number
1	10 in one million	4
2	25 in one million	3
3	50 in one million	2
4	100 in one million	1

Further discussion of option numbers in this post-workshop changes section will refer to the new numbering system.

Change #3: Pursuant to Comment #18, above, subsection (d)(3)(x)(A) in Options 2, 3, and 4, has been amended to read "…about the 2015*, or subsequent*, update to the...". Note that this relates to the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program requirements that are not included in Option 1.

Change #4: Pursuant to Comment #21, above, subsection (d)(10) in Option 1 and (d)(11) in Options 2, 3, and 4, has been amended to read "…within 30 days of *being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer of* such requests…" and "…shall be approved ~~*in advance*~~ by the Air Pollution Control Officer *prior to distribution* and shall…".

Change #5: Pursuant to Comment #22, above, subsection (d)(11) in Option 1 and (d)(12) in Options 2, 3 and 4, has been amended to read "…within 90 days *of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting.* ~~*after public notification.*~~".

Change #6: Pursuant to Comment #25, above, subsection (e)(5)(v) in all Options has been amended to read "…re-evaluated on a *triennial* ~~*biennial*~~ basis to determine…".

Change #7: Pursuant to Comment #26, above, subsection (e)(6)(i) in all Options has been amended to read "The name~~,~~ *and* location ~~*and standard industrial classification (SIC) code*~~ of the stationary source."

JS:jlm
03/06/20

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

DRAFT PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
RULE 1210 – TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS-PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
RULE 19.3 – EMISSION INFORMATION

2ND WORKSHOP REPORT

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (District) held a second public workshop on January 30, 2020, to discuss and receive input on the draft proposed amendments to Rule 1210 – Toxic Air Contaminant Pubic Health Risks-Public Notification and Risk Reduction, and Rule 19.3 – Emission Information. A meeting notice was mailed to each permit holder, applicant, registration holder, chamber of commerce in the region, interested parties through the County of San Diego's electronic mail service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), other interested parties, and posted on the District's website.

The workshop was attended by 43 people. The comments and District responses are provided below:

1. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What is your prediction for the number of facilities that will be impacted by the updated list of toxic air contaminants and changing the risk threshold?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and ARB are looking to update the list of Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) that should be included in the Hot Spots Program. There is no information on what the risk values will be for all of these compounds. The District does not require facilities to test for every chemical on the current pollutant table – only the ones we know are emitted are required to be reported. This update could have an impact on facilities' risk values but at this time we cannot know how much of an effect.

2. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The State has told us they are working hard to develop risk values, and, in some cases, they will estimate these values based on years of health data from similar compounds. It seems like there are very few facilities above these proposed thresholds. Why would the County of San Diego be looking to change these thresholds with all this uncertainty in the coming years when San Diego is in a satisfactory state?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control Board (Board) is concerned that having the highest cancer risk reduction threshold in the State is not doing all that can be done to protect the residents in the County. The Board asked the District to evaluate lowering that threshold and present them options to consider. One of these options is to keep the same risk thresholds. Ultimately this decision is up to the Board.

3. WORKSHOP COMMENT

I think the report to the Board should also discuss how risk increased by a factor of 2.7 due to the last OEHHA change. Is it possible to list a potential cost to all the facilities in the County of San Diego?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Reducing risk to neighborhoods will be vastly different for each type of facility. Some facilities, like landfills, can have formaldehyde controls where the cost is already known. For other facilities, moving the source to a different part of their site can reduce their risk. Facilities in other parts of the State have purchased the houses where the risk exceeds the threshold. Because there are many options, the District cannot do a specific cost analysis. The Board wants to choose the option that protects both public health and industry, and the report will include typical costs of controls the sources may select for the common emissions that drive the risk.

4. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Regarding the technology option, does the District have examples of what reduction in risk it expects to see if someone took a Toxics-Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (T-BARCT) extension?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

It is unknown what level of reductions T-BARCT would provide. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District structured their rule to say that facilities must reduce their risk below the threshold in five years, show they need 10 years or show that they meet T-BARCT, but has not had any facility meet the T-BARCT option yet. Some sources may have the potential to take advantage of this program. The District's existing rule is silent about what happens if the facilities fail to reduce risk in 10 years, and this is for the facilities that are doing their best to reduce risk and adapt to technology that becomes available in the next 10 years. Allowing facilities to keep doing what they are doing while reducing as much risk as they can. T-BARCT will be different for different emission sources. The District is proposing a biannual review for the rule, to ensure facilities are continuing to do all they can to reduce risk.

5. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Earlier, you were saying the T-BARCT extension is not facility-specific but process-specific. Is my understanding accurate?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This would be an option if the facility cannot get below the reduction threshold. The specific units at a facility (a facility may have one unit or a thousand units) that are above the risk threshold are the units that must have T-BARCT.

6. WORKSHOP COMMENT

What would happen in a situation where a facility has multiple processes that are over the threshold, and they add controls to one of these processes but not the others?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

First, the District would look at the total risk from the facility to see if they are above the threshold. If the facility is above the threshold, all the sources above 1 in a million would be reviewed. If all of those sources above 1 in a million have T-BARCT, then they comply with the extension.

7. WORKSHOP COMMENT

If the facility has 20 other units that are above the threshold without T-BARCT, will the units they have that are T-BARCT be taken into consideration with granting them an additional five years? I understand we do not want to put people out of business, but at what point should we?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

At that point, the facility has already had 10 years to reduce the risk of each process above 1 in a million below the threshold. Every two years after that, the facility will be evaluated to determine what is considered T-BARCT now and is that being implemented. This is not to put people out of business but still move them towards lowering their risk. Companies that are not doing what they can to lower their risk will be found in violation. Evaluating these facilities every two years will likely force the technology because facilities will be asking vendors to help them out with their situation. The vision is for facilities to keep working to reduce their risk and force them to keep moving in that direction.

8. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Where did the two-year review come from? Having been in the review cycle, we feel two years is too short as the review process can take around a year.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District wants to ensure that facilities keep marching towards having their facility reach the risk threshold. The District feels that five years is too long and one year is too frequent but ultimately, it is up to the Board.

9. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Will there be any chance for offsets to lower risk, for example, providing funds to decrease mobile sources?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

It would have to be proven that the project being funded is lowering the risk for the surrounding neighborhoods that is impacted by the stationary source. The purpose of the Hot Spots Program is to lower the risk from the stationary source operation to a specific population, and currently there are no provisions to include mobile source reductions.

10. WORKSHOP COMMENT

It looks like there are four options. Will these be going directly to the Board or is there a staff report that will accompany the options?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District will be preparing a Board Letter (similar to a staff report) that will be discussing the options and the workshop. Board Letters must accompany anything going to the Board to explain to them what is going on. The Board specifically asked the District to see if the risk should be lowered and to give them options. The District will notify everyone 30 days before the Board meeting with the Board Letter.

11. WORKSHOP COMMENT

For the proposed Voluntary Risk Reduction Program, how will the District enforce facilities to reach and stay under 10 in one million?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District has built into the rule what needs to go into a source's commitment to obtaining this goal. First, it must be agreed that the source can realistically make those reductions in two and a half years and it would become a permit condition. If the source is not able to get below 10 in one million, it would have to apply to get that condition modified and it would have to fully comply with Hot Spots and do notifications. Going forward, the District would check the source's risk every year or every two years to make sure it is below 10. If it stays below 10, it is good. If it goes above 10, it has two and a half years to get back down through reductions or changes to the Health Risk Assessment (HRA). If the source gets back down below 10, it can reenter the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program.

12. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The first purposed change to Rule 1210 states, "or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer". Do other districts have this in their rules or are they on their way to changing this? Also, can the District describe a scenario where this part of the rule would be utilized?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

That language was added into Rule 1210(a) to be specifically clear that the District is going to look at inventories on an annual or biannual basis. If that language was not added, the District would have been forced to use the Hot Spots wording which would only allow inventory every four years.

13. WORKSHOP COMMENT

I wanted to confirm that emergency operations are excluded from risk reduction measures.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

For facilities that only have diesel emergency engines, the District will only look at those on an industry-wide level and those facilities are exempt from Rule 1210. If the facility does not meet this exemption, the District will only quantify the non-emergency usage. In other words, emergency use is not punished in Hot Spots.

14. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Is construction equipment considered routine maintenance? What about the maintenance of the buildings?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Yes, it is included if a construction company builds things onsite. If a shipyard business builds ships, that is also included. If a business is expanding and it needs additional warehouses, the building of the warehouses is not part of the stationary source activities. Maintenance is included in stationary source activities.

15. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Rule 1210(d)(12) says if a public meeting is required, it takes place 90 days after the public notification. My understanding of the process is that the public will notify the District of their interest, and the District will then determine if a public meeting is required. Could this language be changed so that the start date is the day the District determines the public meeting is required? Setting up these meetings can be quite time-consuming. I am worried that the District might take 50 or 60 days, then the facility is only left with 30 days to set up the meeting.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District would not spend 50 days to determine a public meeting. Comments are received within 30 days and the District would know within a week if a public meeting would be required. Typically, if a facility is trying to decide if a public meeting is needed, it should prepare for one because the District tends to default to a public meeting.

16. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Construction or adding on controls can require additional permits from other agencies if the controls require additional buildings. There should be some consideration if it is known that a facility will need to get a CEQA permit that could take three years

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This situation can be considered in allowing more than five years to reach the threshold. The District will have to consider if it will want to allow a total of more than 10 years for risk reduction.

17. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The voluntary risk reduction plan allows changes to be made after the plan is approved. Request language be added to avoid situations where the District may require changes to the plan after the facility has invested resources in procuring emission control equipment.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

If the District becomes aware of new information that should be included into the plan, this will be first discussed with the facility before requiring the plan be approved. For instance, if the new information shows the risk is higher than previously determined, the existing plan may not get the reduction that is needed. If the information shows an easier or less costly method of achieving the reductions, then it would be up to the facility if they want to take advantage of that method.

18. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend that the language in Rule 1210(d)(3)(x)(A) read as "2015 or subsequent updates" or "current OEHHA guidelines".

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has made that change.

19. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Facilities and the District should get a longer review period for preparing the required public notice. Especially for first-time notifiers, as it might take a while to come to a consensus on how to communicate risk without causing undue alarm.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While it is important to ensure the notice is factual but does not cause undue alarm, a timeline is needed to ensure the noticing occurs in a timely manner.

20. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Currently, we are only allowed to use direct mail for notifications. Would it be possible to add "or by any means of electronic communication that is found to be acceptable by the District," into the rule?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

While there has been a trend towards electronic notification for general public notices, this has not happened for directly notifying individuals, as is required by Rule 1210 and also by AB3205 school noticing (for notifying the addresses within 1000 feet of the emission source). For electronic communication to be effective, you would need the emails (or some other electronic method of communicating) of all members of each affected household and all employees of affected businesses. This could be viewed as intrusive and could take longer gathering all this extra information from private citizens. The District will monitor advances in electronic communication

to see if this could work in the future, but at the present time, it would not comply with the State law (California Health and Safety Code Section 44362(b)) that Rule 1210 implements.

21. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend changing the requirement to prepare and distribute a health risk assessment summary from the current timeframe of "…within 30 days of such request…" to "…within 30 days of being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer of such request...". Additionally, we recommend the summary be approved "…prior to distribution…" rather than the current language of "…in advance...". These changes are because the requests will be sent to the District, and the District then sends them to the facility, so giving the facility the full 30 days to prepare and have approved the summary is appropriate. Similarly, not requiring the summary to be prepared prior to a request being made will save resources if no request is made.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has made that change.

22. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend changing the requirement to hold a public meeting be changed from "…within 90 days after public notification…" to "…within 90 days of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting…". As the facility will not know if a meeting has been requested, or if a meeting will be required, until after the District makes that determination, and that determination will be made after the close of the 30 day period to request a meeting, any delay by the District in making the determination will give less time to the facility to prepare for and schedule the public meeting.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has made that change.

23. WORKSHOP COMMENT

IEA believes no change in risk threshold is necessary. In the past, when OEHHA reevaluated risk values for pollutants, the risk for certain facilities increased by a factor of about 2.7 while the facilities did not increase emissions at all. The more that is learned about the risk of compounds, the risk thresholds are effectively lowered. San Joaquin Valley's risk threshold will remain at 100 in one million and we believe San Diego should too.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment.

24. WORKSHOP COMMENT

T-BARCT should not be required if it has been determined that implementing T-BARCT is technically infeasible to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation level.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

T-BARCT means the most effective emission limitation, or retrofit emission control device or control technique, which:

> That has been achieved in practice for that source or category of source; or
>
> Is any other emissions limitation or retrofit control technique found by the APCO to be technologically feasible for that source or category of source, or for a specific source, while taking into consideration the cost of achieving health risk reduction, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. If there is an applicable Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard, the APCO shall evaluate it for equivalency with T-BARCT.

In other words, T-BARCT is limited to controls or reductions that have been achieved in practice and can feasibly be applied to existing units. Additionally, T-BARCT is only applicable if there is a technological reason why the facility, as a whole, cannot reduce below the risk reduction threshold to show individual emission sources at the facility are as well controlled as they can be.

25. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We recommend having a quadrennial review instead of a biannual review as it takes time for facilities to research new effective technology and after this, it will take time for the District to review.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees that the proposed two-year review cycle may be too short but feels a four-year review cycle is too long, so the District has changed the requirement to a three-year review cycle.

26. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Why is the District using the SIC codes rather than the NAICS codes?

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District continues to use SIC codes within the emissions inventory as ARB still requires them to be submitted. However, as there is no need to submit either SIC codes or NAICS codes with a risk reduction audit and plan, the requirement to submit the facility's SIC codes with this plan has been removed.

27. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Facilities should be allowed to submit an HRA documenting risk below the Risk Reduction Plan Threshold as an alternative to the implementation of a Risk Reduction Plan.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The requirements from Rule 1210 that apply to a facility are based on the most recently approved HRA. Therefore, if a facility is in the midst of implementing a required risk reduction plan but performs a new HRA (due to changing conditions at the facility), and this new HRA is approved and shows the facility is now below the risk reduction threshold, then the facility can request to stop implementing the plan. If the District agrees that continued implementation of the plan is not needed for the facility to remain below the risk reduction threshold, then the facility can stop implementing the plan. As this is how the District currently implements the rule, no additional language needs to be added to Rule 1210.

28. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should consider risk based on average emissions over several years. "Lifetime" cancer risk using averaged emissions would make sense.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District is considering this approach and has started discussions with OEHHA. Note that no changes to Rule 1210 would be needed to incorporate this concept, if the District and OEHHA determine it is appropriate, as Rule 1210 does not specify how the HRA is performed

29. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The District should evaluate whether the resources that would be spent by industry to control stationary sources would be better spent reducing emissions from mobile sources.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

See response to Comment #9 of this Workshop Report, and response to Comment #26 in the *first* Workshop Report.

30. WORKSHOP COMMENT

The currently proposed 15-month implementation schedule is overly ambitious and not consistent with other districts.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

The District agrees and has removed the previously proposed schedule prior to this second workshop.

31. WORKSHOP COMMENT

We are in favor of switching to 10 in one million for the Risk Reduction Threshold.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

Thank you for your comment.

32. WORKSHOP COMMENT

Regarding the proposed voluntary risk reduction option. While the District is in favor of incentivizing facilities to reduce risk when it is not otherwise required to be reduced, it opposes circumventing the public's right to know what is impacting them. If a facility is over the public notification threshold, they should do the full public notice. If the District wants to incentivize the facility to make reductions, another way to do this should be found.

DISTRICT RESPONSE

This option is only for facilities that are above the public notification threshold, but below the risk reduction threshold, and therefore is only included in rule Options 2, 3, and 4 (as Option 1 uses the same threshold for both, there is no place for this option). There is no legal requirement for these facilities to reduce the risk they potentially pose, only notify the affected people once every 2 years. If a facility chooses this option, they are committing to reducing their risk below the notification level within two and a half years, and the public notification would be done via the District's website – this will not be done without a public notification.

POST-WORKSHOP CHANGES

Change #1: The District has decided to include the toxic air contaminant inventory requirements previously proposed to be in Rule 19.3, to be included in proposed amended Rule 1210. This is to keep the toxic air contaminant requirements within Rule 1210 and preserve Rule 19.3 for criteria pollutant inventories. New section (g) in proposed amended Rule 1210 has been added, along with necessary revisions to sections (a), (d) and (e).

Change #2: The District has decided to re-order the numbering of different options for the risk reduction threshold, as follows:

New Option Number	Risk Reduction Threshold	Old Option Number
1	10 in one million	4
2	25 in one million	3
3	50 in one million	2
4	100 in one million	1

Further discussion of option numbers in this post-workshop changes section will refer to the new numbering system.

Change #3: Pursuant to Comment #18, above, subsection (d)(4)(x)(A) in Options 2, 3, and 4, has been amended to read "…about the 2015*, or subsequent*, update to the...". Note that this relates to the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program requirements that are not included in Option 1.

Change #4: Pursuant to Comment #21, above, subsection (d)(11) in Option 1 and (d)(12) in Options 2, 3, and 4, has been amended to read "…within 30 days of *being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer of* such requests…" and "…shall be approved ~~*in advance*~~ by the Air Pollution Control Officer *prior to distribution* and shall…".

Change #5: Pursuant to Comment #22, above, subsection (d)(12) in Option 1 and (d)(13) in Options 2, 3 and 4, has been amended to read "…within 90 days *of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting.* ~~*after public notification.*~~".

Change #6: Pursuant to Comment #25, above, subsection (e)(6)(v) in all Options has been amended to read "…re-evaluated on a *triennial* ~~*biennial*~~ basis to determine…".

Change #7: Pursuant to Comment #26, above, subsection (e)(7)(i) in all Options has been amended to read "The name~~,~~ *and* location ~~*and standard industrial classification (SIC) code*~~ of the stationary source."

JS:jlm
03/06/20

RULE 1210. TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
(Adopted & Effective 6/12/96)
(Tables I, II, III-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/11/17)
(Table II-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/19/18)
(Table I-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 5/29/19)
(Rev. Adopted and Effective (*date of adoption*))

(a) **APPLICABILITY**

This rule is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare *and submit an emissions inventory report* ~~*a public health risk assessment*~~ pursuant to Section *44300 et. seq.* ~~44360~~ of the *California* Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS**

The provisions of Sections (d) and (e) of this rule shall not apply to stationary sources for which industry-wide generic public health risk assessments are prepared by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Section 44323 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) **DEFINITIONS**

(1) **"Airborne Toxic Risk Reduction Measure"** means changes at a stationary source that reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions subject to this rule. Air-borne toxic risk reduction measures may include changes in production processes, feed stock modifications, product reformulations, production system modifications, system enclosures, emissions capture, emissions control, emissions conversion, or modifications to operational standards or practices. Airborne toxic risk reduction measures do not include measures which will result in an increased health risk to the public from exposures to the toxic chemical in another media, nor which will result in an increased health risk to stationary source workers or the consumer.

(2) **"Cancer Burden"** means the estimated potential increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to an incremental cancer risk of greater than one in one million resulting from exposure to toxic air contaminants.

(3) **"Contiguous Property"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions. ~~of these Rules and Regulations.~~

(4) **"Emission Inventory Report"** means a document that identifies and describes sources of toxic air contaminant emissions at a stationary source, characterizes the nature of the discharge of such contaminants, and estimates the types and amounts of toxic air contaminants emitted from each source.

(5) **"Emission Unit"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions.~~means any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process or process line which emits or may emit one or more toxic air contaminants.~~

*(6) "**Emissions Inventory Report Form**" means the same as defined in Rule 19.3 – Emission Information.*

(~~6~~7) **"Individual Substance Acute Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential acute health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~7~~8) **"Individual Substance Chronic Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential chronic health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~8~~9) **"Industry-Wide Generic Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the potential public health risks that may result from emissions of toxic air contaminants from a class of stationary sources which the Air Pollution Control Officer finds meets all of the following:

(i) All stationary sources within the class fall within one four-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code.

(ii) Individual preparation of emission inventory reports and public health risk assessments would impose severe economic hardships on the majority of stationary sources within the class.

(iii) The majority of the class is composed of small businesses.

(iv) Releases of toxic air contaminants from individual stationary sources in the class can easily and generically be characterized and calculated.

(~~9~~10) **"Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)"** mean the same as defined in Rule 1200 – Toxic Air Contaminants – New Source Review.

(~~9~~10~~11~~) **"Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk"** means the estimated probability of a potential maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source.

(~~10~~11~~12~~) **"Prioritization Score"** means a value indicative of a stationary source's toxic air contaminant emissions strength, arrived at by use of emissions data contained in an approved emission inventory report, air contaminant toxicity data recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and a calculation methodology established by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Separate prioritization scores are determined for toxic air contaminants with the potential for causing carcinogenic effects,

noncarcinogenic acute effects, and noncarcinogenic chronic effects.

(~~11~~*12*~~12~~*13*) **"Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the estimated potential cancer and noncancer public health risks that may result from public exposure to emissions of toxic air contaminants emitted from one or more emission units at a stationary source.

(~~12~~*13*~~13~~*14*) **"Risk Reduction Audit and Plan"** means a study prepared by the owner or operator of a stationary source which identifies sources and emissions of toxic air contaminants at the stationary source that result in potentially significant public health risks and which proposes airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are sufficient to reduce potential public health risks from such emissions to less than significant risk mitigation levels as specified in this rule.

(~~13~~*14*~~14~~*15*) **"School"** means any public or private school used for the education of more than 12 children in one or more grades from kindergarten through grade 12, but does not include any school in which education is primarily conducted in a private home.

(~~14~~*15*~~15~~*16*) **"Small Business"** means the same as defined in Government Code Section 11342(e).

(~~15~~*16*~~16~~*17*) **"Stationary Source"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 - Definitions ~~of these Rules and Regulations~~.

(~~16~~*17*~~17~~*18*) **"Total Acute Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of acute public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance acute health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table III.

(~~17~~*18*~~18~~*19*) **"Total Chronic Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of chronic public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance chronic health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table II.

(~~18~~*19*~~19~~*20*) **"Toxic Air Contaminant"** means the air contaminants listed in Table I (carcinogenic), Table II (noncarcinogenic-chronic) or Table III (noncarcinogenic-acute), which have a health standard approved by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and are listed in the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or listed in any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by OEHHA pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may revise Tables I, II or III upon OEHHA adoption of revised CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines or upon OEHHA adoption of any health risk assessment guidelines or revisions pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or with the concurrence of OEHHA and 30 days after public notice of the proposed changes is published in a newspaper of general circulation. A member of the public may petition the Air Pollution Control Officer to add air contaminants to these tables.

(~~20~~21) **"Toxic Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (T-BARCT)"** means the most effective emission limitation, or retrofit emission control device or control technique, which:

(i) that has been achieved in practice for that source or category of source; or

(ii) is any other emissions limitation or retrofit control technique found by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be technologically feasible for that source or category of source, or for a specific source, while taking into consideration the cost of achieving health risk reductions, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. If there is an applicable MACT standard, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate it for equivalency with T-BARCT.

(d) **PUBLIC HEALTH RISK NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

(1) This Subsection (d) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~1~~2) Except as provided in Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~2~~3)~~ and (d)(3)~~, the owner or operator of each stationary source for which a public health risk assessment has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and which risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (d)(~~1~~2) (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) shall provide written public notice of such risks. Public notice shall be by direct mailing, to each resident, business, parent or guardian of each student, and administrators of each school, hospital, day care center, convalescent home and any other sensitive receptor potentially exposed to such risks as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. ~~Unless the health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on the estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the~~The Air Pollution Control Officer will notify the owner or operator within 15 days after District approval of a health risk assessment whether public notice of such risks is required. If the approved

public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2) or (e)(~~2~~3), as applicable, the Air Pollution Control Officer will indicate in the notification to the owner or operator that the owner or operator must also comply with Section (e) of this rule.

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than 10 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

Upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than the above levels, the owner or operator shall provide written public notice in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(~~5~~34) through (d)(~~5~~1314) of this rule.

(~~2~~3) Written public notice shall not be required for a total acute or chronic non-cancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

~~(3) If the approved public health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be based on the 1989 emissions-based approved risk assessment unless the owner or operator of the stationary source has:~~

~~(i) Submitted an updated emission inventory report which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer by June 12, 1996, and~~

~~(ii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that potential public health risks are likely to have dropped:~~

~~(A) From equal to or greater than to below any of the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), or~~

~~(B) From equal to or greater than to below any of the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2), or~~

~~(C) By at least 80% from any of the overall facility cancer or non-cancer risk levels in the approved health risk assessment based on toxic air contaminant emissions during calendar year 1989, and~~

~~(iii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the decreases in indicated public health risks are the result of: permanent, quantifiable and enforceable changes in estimated emissions; changes in emission factors or methods of estimating emissions or toxic air contaminant exposure levels approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer; or changes in toxicity, cancer potency, acceptable public exposure levels, or methods for estimating public exposures recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and~~

~~(iv) Prepared and submitted an updated public health risk assessment in accordance with the following schedule:~~

~~(A) Within 45 days after receipt of a final determination from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the stationary source is eligible to base the public notification required by Subsection (d)(1) on an updated public health risk assessment, submit for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer a protocol describing the manner by which the updated public health risk assessment will be conducted.~~

~~(B) Within 90 days of approval of the protocol, submit an updated public health risk assessment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. The updated health risk assessment shall be prepared following the approved protocol.~~

~~(C) Within 30 days of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer identifying any deficiencies in the updated public health risk assessment, revise and resubmit for approval a corrected risk assessment that addresses those deficiencies.~~

~~If an updated public health risk assessment has been prepared and approved pursuant to this Subsection (d)(3), the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be given based upon the results of the updated health risk assessment and in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(5) through (d)(15) of this rule. Public notice shall be given upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the updated risk assessment has been approved and that the results indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) or (d)(2) or (e)(1) or (e)(2), if applicable. In the event an updated health risk assessment is disapproved, or the owner or operator fails to comply with the schedule for updating a risk assessment specified in this Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall require the owner or operator to provide public notice and, if applicable, comply with the provisions of Section (e) based on the most recent approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source.~~

~~(4) In implementing the provisions of Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:~~

~~(i) By June 27, 1996, make a preliminary determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the preliminary determination to each affected stationary source. The preliminary determination shall be based on the most recent approved emission inventory report for the stationary source, updated stationary source prioritization scores, stationary source permit information, and stationary source supplied information, and~~

~~(ii) Provide the public and the owner or operator of each affected stationary source 30 days to submit written comments on the preliminary determination and to submit any relevant additional information, and~~

~~Provide notice of the preliminary determinations in a newspaper of general circulation. Such notice shall contain the name and location of each affected stationary source, and the preliminary determination made for each source. The notice shall state that the materials on which the Air Pollution Control Officer based the determinations are available for review at the District, and that the District in making a final determination of each source's eligibility to update its risk assessment will consider all written comments and any relevant additional information submitted within the 30-day comment period described above. The notice shall also state that written public notice may be required to be given to fewer persons under a revised risk assessment than under the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessment, and that the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessments are available for review at the District. The notice shall also state the schedule for the District to receive any updated risk assessments, and that the updated risk assessments will be available for review at the District, and~~

~~(iii) By August 26, 1996, make a final determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the final determination to each affected stationary source, and~~

~~(iv) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk assessment protocol submitted pursuant to Subsection (d)(3)(iv)(A), approve or revise and approve the protocol and provide written notice of the approval to the owner or operator of the affected stationary source, and~~

~~(v) Provide notice of receipt of an updated risk assessment to any person who requests such notice, and within 60 days of receipt of an updated public health risk assessment submitted pursuant to Subsections (d)(3)(iv)(B) or (d)(3)(iv)(C), approve, revise and approve, or disapprove the risk assessment and provide written notice of the approval or disapproval to the owner or operator and notice of whether the results of the most recently approved public health risk assessment indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1).~~

(~~5~~34)Within 45 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that public notification is required pursuant to Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~1~~2)~~ or (d)(3)~~ of this rule, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall prepare and submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for approval, a public notification plan. The plan shall include all of the following:

(i) A proposed public notification letter to be signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The proposed notification letter shall be identical in form and text to the model notification letter provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall include the additional stationary source-specific information required by the model notification letter. ~~If notification is based on an updated risk assessment pursuant to Subsection (d)(3), the letter shall state that the 1989 emissions-based risk assessment is available at the District for review by interested members of the public.~~

(ii) Any proposed optional stationary source informational letter to accompany the public notification letter.

(iii) The name and phone number of the person responsible for coordinating public notification for the stationary source.

(iv) A description of the proposed methodology, such as the use of a mailing service, for obtaining the addresses of residents and persons to be notified and for carrying out the notification process.

(v) A list of all zip codes or census tracts to be included in the notification, and the estimated total number of notification letters to be mailed.

(vi) A list of all schools, hospitals, day care centers, convalescent homes and other sensitive receptors to be notified.

(vii) A list of the primary languages spoken by non-English speaking persons in the area to receive notification where such language is the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in any census tract in the area to receive notification.

(viii) A proposed method for responding to public comments and requests.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve, or revise and approve, the public notification plan within 30 days of receipt of the plan.

(~~6~~45) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide written public notice pursuant to this rule shall implement the stationary source public notification plan, as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, within 30 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer of such approval. Each written public notice shall be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service and shall contain only:

(i) The approved public notification letter signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(ii) An "Air Toxics Hot Spots Fact Sheet" and a "Public Response Survey Card" reproduced from originals provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iii) Any stationary source informational letter that has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) For each public notification directed to a business, a request that the business post or circulate the District public notification letter for review by all on-site employees of the business.

(v) At the option of the owner or operator of the stationary source, a notice to carry out the warning requirements of Section 25249.6 of the Health and Safety Code provided such notice has been determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer not to conflict with the intent or content of the public notifications required by this rule.

(~~7~~*5*~~6~~*6*) Multilingual notifications shall be provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to this rule if five percent or more of the recipients within any census tract in the area to receive notification are non-English speaking. In such case, the notifications shall be provided in those languages which are the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in that census tract.

(~~8~~*6*~~6~~*7*) Any stationary source informational letter to be included in the notification required by this rule shall be approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall enhance and not undermine the public health risk notification process. The stationary source informational letter may include:

(i) A discussion of air contaminants emitted, emission rates, and the reasons why the emissions occur.

(ii) A discussion of steps taken, or future steps planned, by the stationary source to reduce emissions or risks to the public. The owner or operator shall document to the Air Pollution Control Officer any such steps taken and/or provide a written commitment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for any steps planned.

(iii) A brief and factual discussion of the risk assessment results and the uncertainties and conservatism of the risk assessment.

(iv) The name, address and phone number of a stationary source contact regarding the public notification and the risk assessment.

(~~9~~*7*~~8~~*8*) Each public notification shall be mailed in an envelope supplied by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The envelope shall be marked with the name and address of the Air Pollution Control District and the words "Public Health Information" if mailed to areas

where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule. The envelope shall be marked with the words "Public Health Notice" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks at or above the significant risk mitigation levels.

(~~10~~*8*9) If the owner or operator of a stationary source fails to carry out the public notification requirements of this rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall carry out such notification at the earliest possible date. All District costs of such notification shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source.

(~~11~~*9*10) The parents or legal guardians of students attending schools with potential exposure to risks above the notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2) shall be notified by one of the following methods as determined by the administrator of the affected school:

(i) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall provide written notice by direct mailing based on a mailing list of parents or guardians provided by the school, or

(ii) The administrator of the school, or an assignee of the administrator, shall distribute notices provided by the stationary source owner or operator to the parents or guardians. The cost of such distribution shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source, or

(iii) An alternative method acceptable to the administrator of the school and the owner or operator of the stationary source provided the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that such method meets the intent of the notification requirements of this rule.

(~~12~~*10*11) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall prepare and distribute a public health risk assessment summary to those persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule requesting additional information within 30 days of *being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer of* such requests. Such requests shall be in writing or by appropriately marking and returning the "Public Response Survey Card" specified in Subsection (d)(~~6~~*4*5). The summary shall be approved ~~*in advance*~~ by the Air Pollution Control Officer *prior to distribution* and shall provide information on the health risk assessment in more detail than the initial public notification. The summary shall include information concerning stationary source operations, emissions, potential cancer and noncancer public health impacts, and past, current and future stationary source risk reduction efforts.

(~~13~~~~11~~12) If, based on the public response from persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule within 30 days of public notification, the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, on a case-by-case basis, that a public meeting is required, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator of the affected stationary source and the owner or operator shall hold a public meeting within 90 days *of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting* ~~*after public notification*~~. The meeting shall be held at a time and place that facilitates public attendance. Translators shall be present if five percent or more of the expected audience is non-English speaking. The Air Pollution Control Officer, or designee, shall attend each public meeting.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to conduct a public meeting shall plan, provide notice of and conduct such meeting, and shall bear the costs, including District costs, of holding the meeting. Notice of the meeting shall be sent to all persons expressing interest in having a meeting, shall be provided at least 14 days prior to the meeting, and shall be in English and the primary language(s) spoken by each non-English speaking ethnic group representing five percent or more of the persons receiving notice of the meeting.

(~~14~~~~12~~13) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, annually. The owner or operator may cease annual public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the significant risk mitigation levels.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, biennially. The owner or operator may cease biennial public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the public notification levels.

(~~15~~*13*~~14~~) A copy of all information provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source to the public pursuant to the notification requirements of this rule shall also be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(e) **STATIONARY SOURCE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT RISK REDUCTION AUDITS AND PLANS**

(1) This Subsection (e) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~1~~2) Except as provided in Subsections (e)(~~2~~3), (e)(~~3~~4), ~~and~~ (e)(~~4~~5) and (e)(~~5~~6), within six months of receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that a stationary source's most recent approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than one or more of the following significant risk mitigation levels, the owner or operator shall submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for review for completeness, a stationary source toxic air contaminant risk reduction audit and plan:

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than ~~100~~ 10 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

The risk reduction audit and plan shall contain airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed by the owner or operator which will be sufficient to reduce the impact of the stationary source emissions to levels that result in potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified above. Such emission reductions shall be accomplished within five years of the date the plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~2~~3) A risk reduction audit and plan shall not be required for a total hazard index for acute or chronic health risks equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) The Air Pollution Control Officer may shorten the period for a stationary source to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that it is technically feasible and economically practicable for the stationary source to do so or if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the emissions from the stationary source pose an unreasonable health risk. In determining whether the period for risk reduction shall be shortened, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider:

(i) Whether it is technically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 10 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than ~~10.0~~ 1.0 in less than five years.

(ii) Whether, and to what extent, the annualized cost of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures necessary to meet the significant risk mitigation levels of Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) is not more than 10 percent of the ~~preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures which could be implemented in less than five years are based on technologies that have been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Whether there are alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

(~~4~~5) The Air Pollution Control Officer may lengthen the period for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels by up to an additional five years. To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that a period longer than five years will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that requiring implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan within five years would impose an unreasonable economic burden on the owner or operator, or is not technically

feasible. In determining whether an owner or operator should be allowed more than five years to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~ 25 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than 10.0.

(ii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent that the annualized cost of such measures exceeds 10 percent ~~of the preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent those measures are based on technologies that have not yet been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Determine if alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures are available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(vi) Consider whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow longer than five years if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control

Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of a period longer than five years as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~5~~*6*) The Air Pollution Control Officer may allow additional time for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels beyond what is allowed in Subsection (~~d~~*e*)(~~4~~*5*). To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that the additional time will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that it is not technologically feasible for the stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels. In determining whether additional time shall be granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 25 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 10.0.

(ii) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(iii) Determine that it is not technologically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 10 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 1.0 in accordance with the schedules in Subsection (e)(~~3~~*4*) and (e)(~~4~~*5*).

(iv) Determine that T-BARCT has been installed on all emission ~~*sources*~~ *units* at the stationary source that estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons equal to or greater than 1.0 in one million, or a chronic or acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 0.2, or will be installed no later than five years from the date the risk reduction audit and plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer plus such time, not to exceed five additional years, as is necessary to address a technical feasibility issue or an economical practicability issue.

(v) This determination shall be re-evaluated on a ~~*biennial*~~ *triennial* basis to determine if it has become technically feasible to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels and ensure all units that should be equipped with T-BARCT pursuant to Subsection (e)(~~5~~*6*)(iv) are so equipped.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow additional time if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of additional time as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~5~~~~6~~*7*) The risk reduction audit and plan submitted by the owner or operator shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name~~,~~ *and* location ~~*and standard industrial classification (SIC) code*~~ of the stationary source.

(ii) The identification of the emission units and toxic air contaminants emitted by each emission unit that contribute to potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~*1*~~*2*). Emission units shall be listed by decreasing contribution to the total potential public health risks estimated for the stationary source. Toxic air contaminants shall be listed for each emission unit by decreasing contribution to the potential public health risk estimated for that unit.

The plan need not include identification of emission units which emit toxic air contaminants in amounts which the approved public health risk assessment indicates do not cause maximum incremental cancer risks greater than 1.0 in one ~~a~~ million, nor a total acute noncancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, nor a total chronic non-cancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, unless required by Subsection (e)(~~5~~*6*)(iv). The plan shall include identification of all emission units for which the owner or operator proposes to reduce toxic air contaminant emissions as part of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(iii) A listing and an evaluation of all airborne toxic risk reduction measures available to the owner or operator and which could be used to reduce emissions from the emission units identified in Subsection (e)(~~5~~6~~7~~)(ii). The evaluation shall identify the emission units and toxic air contaminants affected by each measure and the extent of emission reductions that would be achieved for each emission unit and each affected contaminant.

(iv) The identification of and the rationale for the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed for implementation by the owner or operator. The plan shall also include the rationale for not proposing for implementation any of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures identified as available to the owner or operator, including those identified as infeasible or not economically reasonable.

(v) A schedule for implementing the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures within five years or within a shorter or longer period as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(4) or (e)(5) of this rule. The schedule shall include specific increments of progress towards implementing the airborne toxic risk reduction measures. The schedule shall include dates by which applications for any authorities to construct or modified permits to operate will be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, by which each measure will be in place, and by which the actual in-use effectiveness of each measure will be demonstrated to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) A demonstration that the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures will be sufficient to reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source to levels sufficient to ensure that potential public health risks from such emissions are below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) of this rule, or that all feasible measures will be implemented and T-BARCT will be installed as required by Subsections (e)(~~5~~6)(ii) and (iv). The demonstration shall be made through analogy with the approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source or by submission of a revised forecast risk assessment. The demonstration shall include any foreseeable new or increased emissions of toxic air contaminants from the stationary source and the estimated public health risks resulting from such new or increased emissions during the period approved for implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(vii) A schedule for providing progress reports on reductions in emissions of toxic air contaminants and estimated public health risks achieved under the implemented plan. Progress reports shall be provided not less frequently than annually and may be incorporated into toxic air contaminant emission inventory report updates required pursuant to Section 44344 of the Health and Safety Code.

(viii) A certification by an engineer registered as a professional engineer pursuant to Section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code, by an individual responsible for processes or operations of the affected stationary source, or by an environmental assessor registered pursuant to Section 25570.3 of the Health and Safety Code, that the audit and plan submitted meets the requirements of Section (e) of this rule and Part 6, Chapter 6 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(~~6~~~~7~~8) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall provide notice in a newspaper of general circulation, and direct notice to all individuals requesting such notice for the specific stationary source, of receipt of the plan, the availability of the plan for public inspection, and an opportunity to provide written comments regarding the plan within 30 days.

(~~7~~~~8~~9) Within 90 days after receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this section. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the emission reductions necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) within five years or such other period approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6).

(~~8~~~~9~~10) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a risk reduction audit and plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 90 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised risk reduction audit and plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Within 90 days of receipt of a revised plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised risk reduction audit and plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(~~9~~*10*11) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this section (e) shall commence implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the complete plan.

(~~10~~*11*12) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a risk reduction audit and plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This Subsection (e)(~~10~~*11*12) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reductions, and dates, contained in the complete risk reduction audit and plan.

(~~11~~*12*13) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a risk reduction audit and plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(f) **PROGRAM FEES**

All costs incurred by the Air Pollution Control Officer in carrying out the public notification and risk reduction audit and plan requirements of this rule in conjunction with an affected stationary source shall be paid by the owner or operator of that stationary source in accordance with Section (f)(6)~~(m)~~ of Rule 40 – Permit and Other Fees.~~of these Rules and Regulations.~~

~~(g) **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**~~

~~(1) A stationary source shall submit a risk reduction audit and plan, if required pursuant to Subsection (e)(1) based on the results of an approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emissions inventory report submitted to the District prior to (*date of adoption*), by the earlier of (*date 15 months after date of adoption*) or six months after the District has notified the stationary source of the need to submit the plan.~~

~~(2) After (*date of adoption*), the requirements of Subsections (d) and (e) will apply based on the results of a stationary source's approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emission inventory report.~~

(g) EMISSIONS INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS

(1) Any person owning or operating any stationary source subject to this rule shall be required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form for its toxic air contaminant emissions according to the following frequency:

(i) Annually, if the stationary source is designated as Category A pursuant to the District's Air Toxics Hot Spots Prioritization Procedure.

(ii) Biennially, if the stationary source is designated as Category B pursuant to the District's Air Toxic Hot Spots Prioritization Procedure.

(iii) Quadrennially for all other stationary sources.

(2) Upon receipt of an Emissions Inventory Report Form, a person subject to this rule shall:

(i) Complete the form as directed and return it to the District within 180 calendar days from the date the form was first provided by the District.

(ii) Provide with the completed form a signed statement by the person, or a responsible official, certifying that the information contained in the form is accurate to the best knowledge of that person or official.

(3) Any person required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form to the District shall maintain the supporting documentation upon which the information in the form was based. This documentation shall be retained on site for at least three years, and shall be made available to the District upon request.

Table I

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acetamide	60-35-5	1/11/2001
Acrylamide	79-06-1	6/12/1996
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1/11/2001
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3	1/11/2001
Aniline	62-53-3	1/11/2001
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Asbestos	1332-21-4	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzidine (and its salts) as follows:	92-87-5	6/12/1996
Benzidine based dyes	1020	6/12/1996
Direct Black 38	1937-37-7	6/12/1996
Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2	6/12/1996
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	16071-86-6	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	1/11/2001
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)	111-44-4	1/11/2001
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	1/11/2001
Potassium Bromate	7758-01-2	1/11/2001
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	6/12/1996
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Chlorinated Paraffins	108171-26-2	1/11/2001
4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine	95-83-0	1/11/2001
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chlorophenols as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	6/12/1996
2, 4, 6 - trichlorophenol	88-06-2	6/12/1996
P-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2	1/11/2001
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	6/12/1996
P-cresidine	120-71-8	1/11/2001
Cupferron	135-20-6	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7	1/11/2001
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	6/12/1996
P-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	6/12/1996
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
1,1-dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride)	75-34-3	1/11/2001
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	6/12/1996
P-dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	1/11/2001
2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	11/14/2007
Ethylene dibromide (1, 2 - dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1, 2 – dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide (1,2-epoxyethane)	75-21-8	6/12/1996
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	1/11/2001
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	6/12/1996
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (mixed or technical grade)	608-73-1	6/12/1996
Alpha - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	6/12/1996
Beta - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	6/12/1996
Gamma - hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	58-89-9	6/12/1996
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Lead (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-92-1	1/11/2001
Lead acetate	301-04-2	1/11/2001
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7	1/11/2001
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	1/11/2001
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
4,4'-methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	101-14-4	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-Methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	1/11/2001
Michler's Ketone (4,4'-Bis (dimethylamino) benzophenone)	90-94-8	1/11/2001
N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	1/11/2001
N-nitroso-n-methylethylamine	10595-95-6	6/12/1996
N-nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996

Table I – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) unspeciated mixtures	1336-36-3	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) as follows:	1151	6/12/1996
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	6/12/1996
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	6/12/1996
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	6/12/1996
Chrysene	218-01-9	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	226-36-8	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0	6/12/1996
7h-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	194-59-2	6/12/1996
7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6	6/12/1996
1,6-dinitropyrene	42397-64-8	6/12/1996
1,8-dinitropyrene	42397-65-9	6/12/1996
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	6/12/1996
3-methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	6/12/1996
5-methylchrysene	3697-24-3	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
5-nitroacenaphthene	602-87-9	6/12/1996
6-nitrochrysene	7496-02-8	6/12/1996
2-nitrofluorene	607-57-8	6/12/1996
1-nitropyrene	5522-43-0	6/12/1996
4-nitropyrene	57835-92-4	6/12/1996
1,3-propane sultone	1120-71-4	1/11/2001
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Tertiary butyl-acetate (TBAc)	540-88-5	5/29/2019
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	1/11/2001
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates including, but not limited to:	26471-62-5	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	1/11/2001
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (vinyl trichloride)	79-00-5	1/11/2001
Trichlorethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996
Urethane (ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	6/12/1996
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	6/12/1996

a. Unit Risk Values shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table I was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on May 29, 2019.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table II

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1/11/2001
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	1/11/2001
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	3/12/2001
Cresols (mixtures of)	1319-77-3	6/12/1996
m-cresol	108-39-4	6/12/1996
o-cresol	95-48-7	6/12/1996
p-cresol	106-44-5	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	1/11/2001
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
P – dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	6/12/1996
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	1/14/2002
N,n-dimethyl formamide	68-12-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
1,2-epoxybutane	106-88-7	1/11/2001
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1/11/2001
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	6/12/1996
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	1/11/2001
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	6/12/1996
Glycol Ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether – EGBE	111-76-2	7/19/2018
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether – EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate – EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether – EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate – EGMEA	110-49-6	6/12/1996
n-Hexane	110-54-3	1/11/2001
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isophorone	78-59-1	1/14/2002
Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	6/12/1996
Manganese	7439-96-5	6/12/1996
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	6/12/1996
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1 – TCA)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	6/12/1996
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6/12/1996
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	6/12/1996
Phosphine	7803-51-2	6/12/1996
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	6/12/1996
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Propylene (propene)	115-07-1	1/11/2001
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Selenium including, but not limited to:	7782-49-2	6/12/1996
Selenium sulfide	7446-34-6	6/12/1996
Silica (crystalline, respirable)	1175	10/11/2013
Styrene	100-42-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	7/11/17
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	7/11/17
Toluene	108-88-3	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/12/1996
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	1/11/2001
Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4	6/12/1996
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table II was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 19, 2018.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table III

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	1/28/2009
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylic acid	79-10-7	1/11/2001
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	10/11/2013
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	1/11/2001
Copper and compounds	7440-50-8	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	1/11/2001
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	6/12/1996
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glycol ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether - EGBE	111-76-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether - EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate - EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether - EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	1/11/2001
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78-93-3	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/14/2016

Table III - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	1/11/2001
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	6/12/1996
Ozone	10028-15-6	6/12/1996
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	1/11/2001
Phosgene	75-44-5	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	6/12/1996
Styrene	100-42-5	1/11/2001
Sulfates	9960	6/12/1996
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid and oleum	N/A	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	6/12/1996
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	6/12/1996
Oleum	8014-95-7	6/12/1996
Toluene	108-88-3	1/11/2001
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/14/2016
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vanadium (fume or dust)	7440-62-2	1/11/2001
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	1/11/2001
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	1/11/2001
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table III was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 11, 2017.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

RULE 1210. TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
(Adopted & Effective 6/12/96)
(Tables I, II, III-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/11/17)
(Table II-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/19/18)
(Table I-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 5/29/19)
(Rev. Adopted and Effective (*date of adoption*))

(a) **APPLICABILITY**

This rule is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare *and submit an emissions inventory report* ~~*a public health risk assessment*~~ pursuant to Section *44300 et. seq.* ~~*44360*~~ of the *California* Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS**

The provisions of Sections (d) and (e) of this rule shall not apply to stationary sources for which industry-wide generic public health risk assessments are prepared by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Section 44323 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) **DEFINITIONS**

(1) **"Airborne Toxic Risk Reduction Measure"** means changes at a stationary source that reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions subject to this rule. Air-borne toxic risk reduction measures may include changes in production processes, feed stock modifications, product reformulations, production system modifications, system enclosures, emissions capture, emissions control, emissions conversion, or modifications to operational standards or practices. Airborne toxic risk reduction measures do not include measures which will result in an increased health risk to the public from exposures to the toxic chemical in another media, nor which will result in an increased health risk to stationary source workers or the consumer.

(2) **"Cancer Burden"** means the estimated potential increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to an incremental cancer risk of greater than one in one million resulting from exposure to toxic air contaminants.

(3) **"Contiguous Property"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions. ~~of these Rules and Regulations.~~

(4) **"Emission Inventory Report"** means a document that identifies and describes sources of toxic air contaminant emissions at a stationary source, characterizes the nature of the discharge of such contaminants, and estimates the types and amounts of toxic air contaminants emitted from each source.

(5) **"Emission Unit"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions ~~means any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process or process line which emits or may emit one or more toxic air contaminants~~.

(6) ***"Emisisons Inventory Report Form"*** *means the same as defined in Rule 19.3 – Emission Information.*

(~~6~~7) **"Individual Substance Acute Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential acute health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~7~~8) **"Individual Substance Chronic Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential chronic health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~8~~9) **"Industry-Wide Generic Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the potential public health risks that may result from emissions of toxic air contaminants from a class of stationary sources which the Air Pollution Control Officer finds meets all of the following:

(i) All stationary sources within the class fall within one four-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code.

(ii) Individual preparation of emission inventory reports and public health risk assessments would impose severe economic hardships on the majority of stationary sources within the class.

(iii) The majority of the class is composed of small businesses.

(iv) Releases of toxic air contaminants from individual stationary sources in the class can easily and generically be characterized and calculated.

(~~9~~10) **"Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) "** mean the same as defined in Rule 1200 – Toxic Air Contaminants – New Source Review.

(~~9~~10~~10~~11) **"Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk"** means the estimated probability of a potential maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source.

(~~10~~11~~11~~12) **"Prioritization Score"** means a value indicative of a stationary source's toxic air contaminant emissions strength, arrived at by use of emissions data contained in an approved emission inventory report, air contaminant toxicity data recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and a calculation methodology established by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Separate prioritization scores are determined for toxic air contaminants with the potential for causing carcinogenic effects,

noncarcinogenic acute effects, and noncarcinogenic chronic effects.

(~~11~~*12*~~12~~*13*) **"Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the estimated potential cancer and noncancer public health risks that may result from public exposure to emissions of toxic air contaminants emitted from one or more emission units at a stationary source.

(~~12~~*13*~~13~~*14*) **"Risk Reduction Audit and Plan"** means a study prepared by the owner or operator of a stationary source which identifies sources and emissions of toxic air contaminants at the stationary source that result in potentially significant public health risks and which proposes airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are sufficient to reduce potential public health risks from such emissions to less than significant risk mitigation levels as specified in this rule.

(~~13~~*14*~~14~~*15*) **"School"** means any public or private school used for the education of more than 12 children in one or more grades from kindergarten through grade 12, but does not include any school in which education is primarily conducted in a private home.

(~~14~~*15*~~15~~*16*) **"Small Business"** means the same as defined in Government Code Section 11342(e).

(~~15~~*16*~~16~~*17*) **"Stationary Source"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 - Definitions ~~of these Rules and Regulations~~.

(~~16~~*17*~~17~~*18*) **"Total Acute Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of acute public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance acute health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table III.

(~~17~~*18*~~18~~*19*) **"Total Chronic Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of chronic public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance chronic health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table II.

(~~18~~*19*~~19~~*20*) **"Toxic Air Contaminant"** means the air contaminants listed in Table I (carcinogenic), Table II (noncarcinogenic-chronic) or Table III (noncarcinogenic-acute), which have a health standard approved by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and are listed in the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or listed in any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by OEHHA pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may revise Tables I, II or III upon OEHHA adoption of revised CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines or upon OEHHA adoption of any health risk assessment guidelines or revisions pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or with the concurrence of OEHHA and 30 days after public notice of the proposed changes is published in a newspaper of general circulation. A member of the public may petition the Air Pollution Control Officer to add air contaminants to these tables.

(~~20~~*21*) **"Toxic Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (T-BARCT)"** means the most effective emission limitation, or retrofit emission control device or control technique, which:

(i) that has been achieved in practice for that source or category of source; or

(ii) is any other emissions limitation or retrofit control technique found by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be technologically feasible for that source or category of source, or for a specific source, while taking into consideration the cost of achieving health risk reductions, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. If there is an applicable MACT standard, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate it for equivalency with T-BARCT.

(d) **PUBLIC HEALTH RISK NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

(1) This Subsection (d) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~1~~*2*) Except as provided in Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~2~~*3*)~~ and (d)(3)~~ ~~and (d)(3)~~, the owner or operator of each stationary source for which a public health risk assessment has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and which risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (d)(~~1~~*2*) (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) shall provide written public notice of such risks. Public notice shall be by direct mailing, to each resident, business, parent or guardian of each student, and administrators of each school, hospital, day care center, convalescent home and any other sensitive receptor potentially exposed to such risks as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. ~~Unless the health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on the estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the~~The Air Pollution Control Officer will notify the owner or operator within 15 days after District approval of a health risk assessment whether public notice of such risks is required. If the

approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2) or (e)(~~2~~3), as applicable, the Air Pollution Control Officer will indicate in the notification to the owner or operator that the owner or operator must also comply with Section (e) of this rule.

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than 10 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

Upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than the above levels, the owner or operator shall provide written public notice in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(~~5~~~~3~~~~4~~5) through (d)(~~15~~~~13~~~~14~~15) of this rule.

(~~2~~3) Written public notice shall not be required for a total acute or chronic non-cancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) Written public notice shall not be required for a maximum incremental cancer risk less than the level specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2)(i) if the owner or operator participates in the voluntary risk reduction program.

(i) After notification from the District, an owner or operator of an eligible stationary source may participate by:

(A) Submitting a written acceptance to participate in the voluntary risk reduction program within 30 days of the date of the notification of eligibility; and

(B) Complying with all requirements in this subsection.

(ii) Within 150 days of notification of eligibility, the owner or operator shall submit for approval a voluntary risk reduction plan to reduce the impact of the facility's emissions below the level specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2)(i).

(iii) The voluntary risk reduction plan shall include all the elements required of a risk reduction audit and plan contained in Subsection (e)(~~6~~7), except that the reduction measures shall be completed within two and one half (2.5) years from the date of plan approval.

(iv) Within 30 days of receipt, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether a voluntary risk reduction plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this subsection. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the reduction in impact necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the level specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2)(i) within two and one half years.

(v) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a voluntary risk reduction plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 30 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised voluntary risk reduction plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) Within 30 days of receipt for a revised voluntary risk reduction plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised voluntary risk reduction plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(vii) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this Subsection (d)(~~3~~4) shall commence implementation of the voluntary risk reduction plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The

owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the plan.

(viii) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a voluntary risk reduction plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This subsection (d)(~~3~~*4*)(viii) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reduction, and dates, contained in the complete voluntary risk reduction plan.

(ix) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a voluntary risk reduction plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(x) Public notification for facilities participating in the voluntary risk reduction program will be provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer by placing a notice on the District's website and including the notice in the annual Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Report for San Diego County. The public notification will include the following information:

(A) Background information about the 2015 *or subsequent* update to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessment; and

(B) Background information about the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program and that facilities that are participating are committing to risk reductions that go beyond what is required through regulatory requirements; and

(C) A list of participating facilities including the Facility Name, Facility ID and Street Address.

~~(3) If the approved public health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be based on the 1989 emissions-based approved risk assessment unless the owner or operator of the stationary source has:~~

~~(i) Submitted an updated emission inventory report which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer by June 12, 1996, and~~

~~(ii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that potential public health risks are likely to have dropped:~~

~~(A) From equal to or greater than to below any of the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), or~~

~~(B) From equal to or greater than to below any of the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2), or~~

~~(C) By at least 80% from any of the overall facility cancer or non-cancer risk levels in the approved health risk assessment based on toxic air contaminant emissions during calendar year 1989, and~~

~~(iii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the decreases in indicated public health risks are the result of: permanent, quantifiable and enforceable changes in estimated emissions; changes in emission factors or methods of estimating emissions or toxic air contaminant exposure levels approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer; or changes in toxicity, cancer potency, acceptable public exposure levels, or methods for estimating public exposures recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and~~

~~(iv) Prepared and submitted an updated public health risk assessment in accordance with the following schedule:~~

~~(A) Within 45 days after receipt of a final determination from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the stationary source is eligible to base the public notification required by Subsection (d)(1) on an updated public health risk assessment, submit for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer a protocol describing the manner by which the updated public health risk assessment will be conducted.~~

~~(B) Within 90 days of approval of the protocol, submit an updated public health risk assessment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. The updated health risk assessment shall be prepared following the approved protocol.~~

~~(C) Within 30 days of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer identifying any deficiencies in the updated public health risk assessment, revise and resubmit for approval a corrected risk assessment that~~

~~addresses those deficiencies.~~

~~If an updated public health risk assessment has been prepared and approved pursuant to this Subsection (d)(3), the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be given based upon the results of the updated health risk assessment and in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(5) through (d)(15) of this rule. Public notice shall be given upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the updated risk assessment has been approved and that the results indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) or (d)(2) or (e)(1) or (e)(2), if applicable. In the event an updated health risk assessment is disapproved, or the owner or operator fails to comply with the schedule for updating a risk assessment specified in this Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall require the owner or operator to provide public notice and, if applicable, comply with the provisions of Section (e) based on the most recent approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source.~~

~~(4) In implementing the provisions of Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:~~

~~(i) By June 27, 1996, make a preliminary determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the preliminary determination to each affected stationary source. The preliminary determination shall be based on the most recent approved emission inventory report for the stationary source, updated stationary source prioritization scores, stationary source permit information, and stationary source supplied information, and~~

~~(ii) Provide the public and the owner or operator of each affected stationary source 30 days to submit written comments on the preliminary determination and to submit any relevant additional information, and~~

~~Provide notice of the preliminary determinations in a newspaper of general circulation. Such notice shall contain the name and location of each affected stationary source, and the preliminary determination made for each source. The notice shall state that the materials on which the Air Pollution Control Officer based the determinations are available for review at the District, and that the District in making a final determination of each source's eligibility to update its risk assessment will consider all written comments and any relevant additional information submitted within the 30-day comment period described above. The notice shall also state that written public notice may be required to be given to fewer persons under a revised risk assessment than under the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessment, and that the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessments are available for review at the District. The notice shall also state the schedule for the District to receive any updated risk assessments, and that the updated risk assessments will be available for review at the District, and~~

~~(iii) By August 26, 1996, make a final determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the final determination to each affected stationary source, and~~

~~(iv) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk assessment protocol submitted pursuant to Subsection (d)(3)(iv)(A), approve or revise and approve the protocol and provide written notice of the approval to the owner or operator of the affected stationary source, and~~

~~(v) Provide notice of receipt of an updated risk assessment to any person who requests such notice, and within 60 days of receipt of an updated public health risk assessment submitted pursuant to Subsections (d)(3)(iv)(B) or (d)(3)(iv)(C), approve, revise and approve, or disapprove the risk assessment and provide written notice of the approval or disapproval to the owner or operator and notice of whether the results of the most recently approved public health risk assessment indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1).~~

(~~5~~3~~4~~5) Within 45 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that public notification is required pursuant to Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~1~~2) ~~or (d)(3)~~ of this rule, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall prepare and submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for approval, a public notification plan. The plan shall include all of the following:

(i) A proposed public notification letter to be signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The proposed notification letter shall be identical in form and text to the model notification letter provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall include the additional stationary source-specific information required by the model notification letter. ~~If notification is based on an updated risk assessment pursuant to Subsection (d)(3), the letter shall state that the 1989 emissions-based risk assessment is available at the District for review by interested members of the public.~~

(ii) Any proposed optional stationary source informational letter to accompany the public notification letter.

(iii) The name and phone number of the person responsible for coordinating public notification for the stationary source.

(iv) A description of the proposed methodology, such as the use of a mailing service, for obtaining the addresses of residents and persons to be notified and for carrying out the notification process.

(v) A list of all zip codes or census tracts to be included in the notification, and the estimated total number of notification letters to be mailed.

(vi) A list of all schools, hospitals, day care centers, convalescent homes and other sensitive receptors to be notified.

(vii) A list of the primary languages spoken by non-English speaking persons in the area to receive notification where such language is the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in any census tract in the area to receive notification.

(viii) A proposed method for responding to public comments and requests.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve, or revise and approve, the public notification plan within 30 days of receipt of the plan.

(~~6~~~~4~~~~5~~6) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide written public notice pursuant to this rule shall implement the stationary source public notification plan, as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, within 30 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer of such approval. Each written public notice shall be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service and shall contain only:

(i) The approved public notification letter signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(ii) An "Air Toxics Hot Spots Fact Sheet" and a "Public Response Survey Card" reproduced from originals provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iii) Any stationary source informational letter that has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) For each public notification directed to a business, a request that the business post or circulate the District public notification letter for review by all on-site employees of the business.

(v) At the option of the owner or operator of the stationary source, a notice to carry out the warning requirements of Section 25249.6 of the Health and Safety Code provided such notice has been determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer not to conflict with the intent or content of the public notifications required by this rule.

(~~7~~~~5~~~~6~~7) Multilingual notifications shall be provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to this rule if five percent or more of the recipients within any census tract in the area to receive notification are non-English speaking. In such case, the notifications shall be provided in those languages which are the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in that census tract.

(~~8~~~~6~~~~7~~8) Any stationary source informational letter to be included in the notification required by this rule shall be approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall enhance and not undermine the public health risk notification process. The stationary source informational letter may include:

(i) A discussion of air contaminants emitted, emission rates, and the reasons why the emissions occur.

(ii) A discussion of steps taken, or future steps planned, by the stationary source to reduce emissions or risks to the public. The owner or operator shall document to the Air Pollution Control Officer any such steps taken and/or provide a written commitment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for any steps planned.

(iii) A brief and factual discussion of the risk assessment results and the uncertainties and conservatism of the risk assessment.

(iv) The name, address and phone number of a stationary source contact regarding the public notification and the risk assessment.

(~~9~~~~7~~~~8~~9) Each public notification shall be mailed in an envelope supplied by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The envelope shall be marked with the name and address of the Air Pollution Control District and the words "Public Health Information" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule. The envelope shall be marked with the words "Public Health Notice" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks at or above the significant risk mitigation levels.

(~~10~~~~8~~~~9~~10) If the owner or operator of a stationary source fails to carry out the public notification requirements of this rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall carry out such notification at the earliest possible date. All District costs of such notification shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source.

(~~11~~~~9~~~~10~~11) The parents or legal guardians of students attending schools with potential exposure to risks above the notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2) shall be notified by one of the following methods as determined by the administrator of the affected school:

(i) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall provide written notice by direct mailing based on a mailing list of parents or guardians provided by the school, or

(ii) The administrator of the school, or an assignee of the administrator, shall distribute notices provided by the stationary source owner or operator to the parents or guardians. The cost of such distribution shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source, or

(iii) An alternative method acceptable to the administrator of the school and the owner or operator of the stationary source provided the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that such method meets the intent of the notification requirements of this rule.

(~~12~~~~10~~~~11~~~~12~~) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall prepare and distribute a public health risk assessment summary to those persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule requesting additional information within 30 days *being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer* of such requests. Such requests shall be in writing or by appropriately marking and returning the "Public Response Survey Card" specified in Subsection (d)(~~6~~~~4~~~~5~~*6*). The summary shall be approved ~~*in advance*~~ by the Air Pollution Control Officer *prior to distribution* and shall provide information on the health risk assessment in more detail than the initial public notification. The summary shall include information concerning stationary source operations, emissions, potential cancer and noncancer public health impacts, and past, current and future stationary source risk reduction efforts.

(~~13~~~~11~~~~12~~*13*) If, based on the public response from persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule within 30 days of public notification, the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, on a case-by-case basis, that a public meeting is required, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator of the affected stationary source and the owner or operator shall hold a public meeting within 90 days *of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting* ~~*after public notification*~~. The meeting shall be held at a time and place that facilitates public attendance. Translators shall be present if five percent or more of the expected audience is non-English speaking. The Air Pollution Control Officer, or designee, shall attend each public meeting.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to conduct a public meeting shall plan, provide notice of and conduct such meeting, and shall bear the costs, including District costs, of holding the meeting. Notice of the meeting shall be sent to all persons expressing interest in having a meeting, shall be provided at least 14 days prior to the meeting, and shall be in English and the primary language(s) spoken by each non-English speaking ethnic group representing five percent or more of the persons receiving notice of the meeting.

(~~14~~~~12~~~~13~~14) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, annually. The owner or operator may cease annual public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the significant risk mitigation levels.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~*1*~~*2*) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, biennially. The owner or operator may cease biennial public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the public notification levels.

(~~15~~~~*13*~~~~*14*~~*15*) A copy of all information provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source to the public pursuant to the notification requirements of this rule shall also be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(e) **STATIONARY SOURCE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT RISK REDUCTION AUDITS AND PLANS**

(1) This Subsection (e) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control officer.

(~~*1*~~*2*) Except as provided in Subsections (e)(~~*2*~~*3*), (e)(~~*3*~~*4*), ~~and~~ (e)(~~*4*~~*5*) and (e)~~*5*~~*6*), within six months of receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that a stationary source's most recent approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than one or more of the following significant risk mitigation levels, the owner or operator shall submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for review for completeness, a stationary source toxic air contaminant risk reduction audit and plan:

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than ~~100~~~~10~~ 25 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

The risk reduction audit and plan shall contain airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed by the owner or operator which will be sufficient to reduce the impact of the stationary source emissions to levels that result in potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified above. Such emission reductions shall be accomplished within five years of the date the plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~2~~3) A risk reduction audit and plan shall not be required for a total hazard index for acute or chronic health risks equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) The Air Pollution Control Officer may shorten the period for a stationary source to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that it is technically feasible and economically practicable for the stationary source to do so or if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the emissions from the stationary source pose an unreasonable health risk. In determining whether the period for risk reduction shall be shortened, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider:

(i) Whether it is technically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 25 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than ~~10.0~~ 1.0 in less than five years.

(ii) Whether, and to what extent, the annualized cost of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures necessary to meet the significant risk mitigation levels of Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) is not more than 10 percent of the ~~preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures which could be implemented in less than five years are based on technologies that have been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Whether there are alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

(~~4~~5) The Air Pollution Control Officer may lengthen the period for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels by up to an additional five years. To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that a period longer than five years will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that requiring implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan within five years would impose an unreasonable economic burden on the owner or operator, or is not technically feasible. In determining whether an owner or operator should be allowed more than five years to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 50 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than 10.0.

(ii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent that the annualized cost of such measures exceeds 10 percent ~~of the preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent those measures are based on technologies that have not yet been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Determine if alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures are available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(vi) Consider whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow longer than five years if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of a period longer than five years as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~5~~6) The Air Pollution Control Officer may allow additional time for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels beyond what is allowed in Subsection (~~d~~e)(~~4~~5). To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that the additional time will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that it is not technologically feasible for the stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels. In determining whether additional time shall be granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 100 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 10.0.

(ii) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(iii) Determine that it is not technologically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 50 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 1.0 in accordance with the schedules in Subsection (e)(~~3~~4) and (e)(~~4~~5).

(iv) Determine that T-BARCT has been installed on all emission ~~*sources*~~ *units* at the stationary source that estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons equal to or greater than 1.0 in one million, or a chronic or acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 0.2, or will be installed no later than five years from the date the risk reduction audit and plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer plus such time, not to exceed five additional years, as is necessary to address a technical feasibility issue or an economical practicability issue.

(v) This determination shall be re-evaluated on a ~~*biennial*~~ *triennial* basis to determine if it has become technically feasible to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels and ensure all units that should be equipped with T-BARCT pursuant to Subsection (e)(~~*5*~~*6*)(iv) are so equipped.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow additional time if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of additional time as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~*5*~~*6*~~*7*~~) The risk reduction audit and plan submitted by the owner or operator shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name~~*,*~~ *and* location ~~*and standard industrial classification (SIC) code*~~ of the stationary source.

(ii) The identification of the emission units and toxic air contaminants emitted by each emission unit that contribute to potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~*1*~~*2*). Emission units shall be listed by decreasing contribution to the total potential public health risks estimated for the stationary source. Toxic air contaminants shall be listed for each emission unit by decreasing contribution to the potential public health risk estimated for that unit.

The plan need not include identification of emission units which emit toxic air contaminants in amounts which the approved public health risk assessment indicates do not cause maximum incremental cancer risks greater than 1.0 in one ~~a~~ million, nor a total acute noncancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, nor a total chronic non-cancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, unless required by Subsection (e)(~~5~~6)(iv). The plan shall include identification of all emission units for which the owner or operator proposes to reduce toxic air contaminant emissions as part of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(iii) A listing and an evaluation of all airborne toxic risk reduction measures available to the owner or operator and which could be used to reduce emissions from the emission units identified in Subsection (e)(~~5~~~~6~~7)(ii). The evaluation shall identify the emission units and toxic air contaminants affected by each measure and the extent of emission reductions that would be achieved for each emission unit and each affected contaminant.

(iv) The identification of and the rationale for the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed for implementation by the owner or operator. The plan shall also include the rationale for not proposing for implementation any of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures identified as available to the owner or operator, including those identified as infeasible or not economically reasonable.

(v) A schedule for implementing the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures within five years or within a shorter or longer period as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6) of this rule. The schedule shall include specific increments of progress towards implementing the airborne toxic risk reduction measures. The schedule shall include dates by which applications for any authorities to construct or modified permits to operate will be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, by which each measure will be in place, and by which the actual in-use effectiveness of each measure will be demonstrated to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) A demonstration that the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures will be sufficient to reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source to levels sufficient to ensure that potential public health risks from

such emissions are below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) of this rule, or that all feasible measures will be implemented and T-BARCT will be installed as required by Subsections (e)(~~5~~6)(ii) and (iv). The demonstration shall be made through analogy with the approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source or by submission of a revised forecast risk assessment. The demonstration shall include any foreseeable new or increased emissions of toxic air contaminants from the stationary source and the estimated public health risks resulting from such new or increased emissions during the period approved for implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(vii) A schedule for providing progress reports on reductions in emissions of toxic air contaminants and estimated public health risks achieved under the implemented plan. Progress reports shall be provided not less frequently than annually and may be incorporated into toxic air contaminant emission inventory report updates required pursuant to Section 44344 of the Health and Safety Code.

(viii) A certification by an engineer registered as a professional engineer pursuant to Section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code, by an individual responsible for processes or operations of the affected stationary source, or by an environmental assessor registered pursuant to Section 25570.3 of the Health and Safety Code, that the audit and plan submitted meets the requirements of Section (e) of this rule and Part 6, Chapter 6 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(~~6~~7~~8~~) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall provide notice in a newspaper of general circulation, and direct notice to all individuals requesting such notice for the specific stationary source, of receipt of the plan, the availability of the plan for public inspection, and an opportunity to provide written comments regarding the plan within 30 days.

(~~7~~8~~9~~) Within 90 days after receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this section. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the emission reductions necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) within five years or such other period approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6).

(~~8~~~~9~~*10*) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a risk reduction audit and plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 90 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised risk reduction audit and plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Within 90 days of receipt of a revised plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised risk reduction audit and plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(~~9~~~~10~~*11*) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this section (e) shall commence implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the complete plan.

(~~10~~~~11~~*12*) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a risk reduction audit and plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This Subsection (e)(~~10~~~~11~~*12*) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reductions, and dates, contained in the complete risk reduction audit and plan.

(~~11~~~~12~~*13*) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a risk reduction audit and plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(f) **PROGRAM FEES**

All costs incurred by the Air Pollution Control Officer in carrying out the public notification and risk reduction audit and plan requirements of this rule in conjunction with an affected stationary source shall be paid by the owner or operator of that stationary source in accordance with Section (f)(6)~~(m)~~ of Rule 40 – Permit and Other Fees ~~of these Rules and~~

~~Regulations~~.

~~(g)~~ ~~**COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**~~

~~(1)~~ ~~A stationary source shall submit a risk reduction audit and plan, if required pursuant to Subsection (e)(1) based on the results of an approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emissions inventory report submitted to the District prior to (*date of adoption*), by the earlier of (*date 15 months after date of adoption*) or six months after the District has notified the stationary source of the need to submit the plan.~~

~~(2)~~ ~~After (*date of adoption*), the requirements of Subsections (d) and (e) will apply based on the results of a stationary source's approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emission inventory report.~~

(g) ***EMISSIONS INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS***

(1) Any person owning or operating any stationary source subject to this rule shall be required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form for its toxic air contaminant emissions according to the following frequency:

(i) Annually, if the stationary source is designated as Category A pursuant to the District's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure.

(ii) Biennially, if the stationary source is designated as Category B pursuant to the District's Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure.

(iii) Quadrennially for all other stationary sources.

(2) Upon receipt of an Emissions Inventory Report Form, a person subject to this rule shall:

(i) Complete the form as directed and return it to the District within 180 calendar days from the date the form was first provided by the District.

(ii) Provide with the completed form a signed statement by the person, or a responsible official, certifying that the information contained in the form is accurate to the best knowledge of that person or official.

(3) Any person required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form to the District shall maintain the supporting documentation upon which the information in the form was based. This documentation shall be retained on site for at least three years, and shall be made available to the District upon request.

Table I

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acetamide	60-35-5	1/11/2001
Acrylamide	79-06-1	6/12/1996
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1/11/2001
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3	1/11/2001
Aniline	62-53-3	1/11/2001
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Asbestos	1332-21-4	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzidine (and its salts) as follows:	92-87-5	6/12/1996
Benzidine based dyes	1020	6/12/1996
Direct Black 38	1937-37-7	6/12/1996
Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2	6/12/1996
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	16071-86-6	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	1/11/2001
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)	111-44-4	1/11/2001
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	1/11/2001
Potassium Bromate	7758-01-2	1/11/2001
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	6/12/1996
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Chlorinated Paraffins	108171-26-2	1/11/2001
4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine	95-83-0	1/11/2001
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chlorophenols as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	6/12/1996
2, 4, 6 - trichlorophenol	88-06-2	6/12/1996
P-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2	1/11/2001
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	6/12/1996
P-cresidine	120-71-8	1/11/2001
Cupferron	135-20-6	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7	1/11/2001
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	6/12/1996
P-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	6/12/1996
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
1,1-dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride)	75-34-3	1/11/2001
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	6/12/1996
P-dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	1/11/2001
2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	11/14/2007
Ethylene dibromide (1, 2 - dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1, 2 – dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide (1,2-epoxyethane)	75-21-8	6/12/1996
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	1/11/2001
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	6/12/1996
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (mixed or technical grade)	608-73-1	6/12/1996
Alpha - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	6/12/1996
Beta - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	6/12/1996
Gamma - hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	58-89-9	6/12/1996
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Lead (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-92-1	1/11/2001
Lead acetate	301-04-2	1/11/2001
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7	1/11/2001
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	1/11/2001
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
4,4'-methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	101-14-4	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-Methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	1/11/2001
Michler's Ketone (4,4'-Bis (dimethylamino) benzophenone)	90-94-8	1/11/2001
N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	1/11/2001
N-nitroso-n-methylethylamine	10595-95-6	6/12/1996
N-nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996

Table I – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) unspeciated mixtures	1336-36-3	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) as follows:	1151	6/12/1996
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	6/12/1996
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	6/12/1996
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	6/12/1996
Chrysene	218-01-9	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	226-36-8	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0	6/12/1996
7h-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	194-59-2	6/12/1996
7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6	6/12/1996
1,6-dinitropyrene	42397-64-8	6/12/1996
1,8-dinitropyrene	42397-65-9	6/12/1996
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	6/12/1996
3-methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	6/12/1996
5-methylchrysene	3697-24-3	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
5-nitroacenaphthene	602-87-9	6/12/1996
6-nitrochrysene	7496-02-8	6/12/1996
2-nitrofluorene	607-57-8	6/12/1996
1-nitropyrene	5522-43-0	6/12/1996
4-nitropyrene	57835-92-4	6/12/1996
1,3-propane sultone	1120-71-4	1/11/2001
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Tertiary butyl-acetate (TBAc)	540-88-5	5/29/2019
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	1/11/2001
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates including, but not limited to:	26471-62-5	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	1/11/2001
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (vinyl trichloride)	79-00-5	1/11/2001
Trichlorethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996
Urethane (ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	6/12/1996
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	6/12/1996

a. Unit Risk Values shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table I was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on May 29, 2019.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table II

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1/11/2001
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	1/11/2001
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	3/12/2001
Cresols (mixtures of)	1319-77-3	6/12/1996
m-cresol	108-39-4	6/12/1996
o-cresol	95-48-7	6/12/1996
p-cresol	106-44-5	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	1/11/2001
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
P – dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	6/12/1996
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	1/14/2002
N,n-dimethyl formamide	68-12-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
1,2-epoxybutane	106-88-7	1/11/2001
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1/11/2001
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	6/12/1996
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	1/11/2001
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	6/12/1996
Glycol Ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether – EGBE	111-76-2	7/19/2018
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether – EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate – EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether – EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate – EGMEA	110-49-6	6/12/1996
n-Hexane	110-54-3	1/11/2001
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isophorone	78-59-1	1/14/2002
Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	6/12/1996
Manganese	7439-96-5	6/12/1996
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	6/12/1996
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1 – TCA)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	6/12/1996
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6/12/1996
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	6/12/1996
Phosphine	7803-51-2	6/12/1996
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	6/12/1996
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Propylene (propene)	115-07-1	1/11/2001
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Selenium including, but not limited to:	7782-49-2	6/12/1996
Selenium sulfide	7446-34-6	6/12/1996
Silica (crystalline, respirable)	1175	10/11/2013
Styrene	100-42-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	7/11/17
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	7/11/17
Toluene	108-88-3	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/12/1996
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	1/11/2001
Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4	6/12/1996
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table II was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 19, 2018.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table III

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	1/28/2009
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylic acid	79-10-7	1/11/2001
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	10/11/2013
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	1/11/2001
Copper and compounds	7440-50-8	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	1/11/2001
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	6/12/1996
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glycol ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether - EGBE	111-76-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether - EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate - EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether - EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	1/11/2001
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78-93-3	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/14/2016

Table III - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	1/11/2001
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	6/12/1996
Ozone	10028-15-6	6/12/1996
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	1/11/2001
Phosgene	75-44-5	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	6/12/1996
Styrene	100-42-5	1/11/2001
Sulfates	9960	6/12/1996
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid and oleum	N/A	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	6/12/1996
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	6/12/1996
Oleum	8014-95-7	6/12/1996
Toluene	108-88-3	1/11/2001
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/14/2016
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vanadium (fume or dust)	7440-62-2	1/11/2001
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	1/11/2001
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	1/11/2001
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table III was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 11, 2017.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

RULE 1210. TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
(Adopted & Effective 6/12/96)
(Tables I, II, III-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/11/17)
(Table II-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/19/18)
(Table I-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 5/29/19)
(Rev. Adopted and Effective (*date of adoption*))

(a) **APPLICABILITY**

This rule is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare *and submit an emissions inventory report* ~~*a public health risk assessment*~~ pursuant to Section *44300 et. seq.* ~~*44360*~~ of the *California* Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS**

The provisions of Sections (d) and (e) of this rule shall not apply to stationary sources for which industry-wide generic public health risk assessments are prepared by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Section 44323 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) **DEFINITIONS**

(1) **"Airborne Toxic Risk Reduction Measure"** means changes at a stationary source that reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions subject to this rule. Air-borne toxic risk reduction measures may include changes in production processes, feed stock modifications, product reformulations, production system modifications, system enclosures, emissions capture, emissions control, emissions conversion, or modifications to operational standards or practices. Airborne toxic risk reduction measures do not include measures which will result in an increased health risk to the public from exposures to the toxic chemical in another media, nor which will result in an increased health risk to stationary source workers or the consumer.

(2) **"Cancer Burden"** means the estimated potential increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to an incremental cancer risk of greater than one in one million resulting from exposure to toxic air contaminants.

(3) **"Contiguous Property"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions. ~~of these Rules and Regulations.~~

(4) **"Emission Inventory Report"** means a document that identifies and describes sources of toxic air contaminant emissions at a stationary source, characterizes the nature of the discharge of such contaminants, and estimates the types and amounts of toxic air contaminants emitted from each source.

(5) **"Emission Unit"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions ~~means any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process or process line which emits or may emit one or more toxic air contaminants~~.

(6) ***"Emisisons Inventory Report Form"*** *means the same as defined in Rule 19.3 – Emission Information.*

(~~6~~7) **"Individual Substance Acute Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential acute health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~7~~8) **"Individual Substance Chronic Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential chronic health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~8~~9) **"Industry-Wide Generic Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the potential public health risks that may result from emissions of toxic air contaminants from a class of stationary sources which the Air Pollution Control Officer finds meets all of the following:

(i) All stationary sources within the class fall within one four-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code.

(ii) Individual preparation of emission inventory reports and public health risk assessments would impose severe economic hardships on the majority of stationary sources within the class.

(iii) The majority of the class is composed of small businesses.

(iv) Releases of toxic air contaminants from individual stationary sources in the class can easily and generically be characterized and calculated.

(~~9~~10) **"Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) "** mean the same as defined in Rule 1200 – Toxic Air Contaminants – New Source Review.

(~~9~~10~~10~~11) **"Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk"** means the estimated probability of a potential maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source.

(~~10~~11~~11~~12) **"Prioritization Score"** means a value indicative of a stationary source's toxic air contaminant emissions strength, arrived at by use of emissions data contained in an approved emission inventory report, air contaminant toxicity data recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and a calculation methodology established by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Separate prioritization scores are determined for toxic air contaminants with the potential for causing carcinogenic effects,

noncarcinogenic acute effects, and noncarcinogenic chronic effects.

(~~11~~*12*~~12~~*13*) **"Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the estimated potential cancer and noncancer public health risks that may result from public exposure to emissions of toxic air contaminants emitted from one or more emission units at a stationary source.

(~~12~~*13*~~13~~*14*) **"Risk Reduction Audit and Plan"** means a study prepared by the owner or operator of a stationary source which identifies sources and emissions of toxic air contaminants at the stationary source that result in potentially significant public health risks and which proposes airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are sufficient to reduce potential public health risks from such emissions to less than significant risk mitigation levels as specified in this rule.

(~~13~~*14*~~14~~*15*) **"School"** means any public or private school used for the education of more than 12 children in one or more grades from kindergarten through grade 12, but does not include any school in which education is primarily conducted in a private home.

(~~14~~*15*~~15~~*16*) **"Small Business"** means the same as defined in Government Code Section 11342(e).

(~~15~~*16*~~16~~*17*) **"Stationary Source"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 - Definitions ~~of these Rules and Regulations~~.

(~~16~~*17*~~17~~*18*) **"Total Acute Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of acute public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance acute health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table III.

(~~17~~*18*~~18~~*19*) **"Total Chronic Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of chronic public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance chronic health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table II.

(~~18~~*19*~~19~~*20*) **"Toxic Air Contaminant"** means the air contaminants listed in Table I (carcinogenic), Table II (noncarcinogenic-chronic) or Table III (noncarcinogenic-acute), which have a health standard approved by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and are listed in the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or listed in any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by OEHHA pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may revise Tables I, II or III upon OEHHA adoption of revised CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines or upon OEHHA adoption of any health risk assessment guidelines or revisions pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or with the concurrence of OEHHA and 30 days after public notice of the proposed changes is published in a newspaper of general circulation. A member of the public may petition the Air Pollution Control Officer to add air contaminants to these tables.

(~~20~~*21*) **"Toxic Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (T-BARCT)"** means the most effective emission limitation, or retrofit emission control device or control technique, which:

(i) that has been achieved in practice for that source or category of source; or

(ii) is any other emissions limitation or retrofit control technique found by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be technologically feasible for that source or category of source, or for a specific source, while taking into consideration the cost of achieving health risk reductions, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. If there is an applicable MACT standard, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate it for equivalency with T-BARCT.

(d) **PUBLIC HEALTH RISK NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

(1) This Subsection (d) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~1~~*2*) Except as provided in Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~2~~*3*)~~ and (d)(3)~~ ~~and (d)(3)~~, the owner or operator of each stationary source for which a public health risk assessment has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and which risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (d)(~~1~~*2*) (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) shall provide written public notice of such risks. Public notice shall be by direct mailing, to each resident, business, parent or guardian of each student, and administrators of each school, hospital, day care center, convalescent home and any other sensitive receptor potentially exposed to such risks as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. ~~Unless the health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on the estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the~~The Air Pollution Control Officer will notify the owner or operator within 15 days after District approval of a health risk assessment whether public notice of such risks is required. If the

approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2) or (e)(~~2~~3), as applicable, the Air Pollution Control Officer will indicate in the notification to the owner or operator that the owner or operator must also comply with Section (e) of this rule.

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than 10 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

Upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than the above levels, the owner or operator shall provide written public notice in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(~~5~~~~3~~~~4~~5) through (d)(~~15~~~~13~~~~14~~15) of this rule.

(~~2~~3) Written public notice shall not be required for a total acute or chronic non-cancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) Written public notice shall not be required for a maximum incremental cancer risk less than the level specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2)(i) if the owner or operator participates in the voluntary risk reduction program.

(i) After notification from the District, an owner or operator of an eligible stationary source may participate by:

(A) Submitting a written acceptance to participate in the voluntary risk reduction program within 30 days of the date of the notification of eligibility; and

(B) Complying with all requirements in this subsection.

(ii) Within 150 days of notification of eligibility, the owner or operator shall submit for approval a voluntary risk reduction plan to reduce the impact of the facility's emissions below the level specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2)(i).

(iii) The voluntary risk reduction plan shall include all the elements required of a risk reduction audit and plan contained in Subsection (e)(~~6~~7), except that the reduction measures shall be completed within two and one half (2.5) years from the date of plan approval.

(iv) Within 30 days of receipt, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether a voluntary risk reduction plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this subsection. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the reduction in impact necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the level specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2)(i) within two and one half years.

(v) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a voluntary risk reduction plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 30 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised voluntary risk reduction plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) Within 30 days of receipt for a revised voluntary risk reduction plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised voluntary risk reduction plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(vii) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this Subsection (d)(~~3~~4) shall commence implementation of the voluntary risk reduction plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The

owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the plan.

(viii) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a voluntary risk reduction plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This subsection (d)(~~3~~*4*)(viii) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reduction, and dates, contained in the complete voluntary risk reduction plan.

(ix) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a voluntary risk reduction plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(x) Public notification for facilities participating in the voluntary risk reduction program will be provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer by placing a notice on the District's website and including the notice in the annual Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Report for San Diego County. The public notification will include the following information:

(A) Background information about the 2015 *or subsequent* update to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessment; and

(B) Background information about the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program and that facilities that are participating are committing to risk reductions that go beyond what is required through regulatory requirements; and

(C) A list of participating facilities including the Facility Name, Facility ID and Street Address.

~~(3) If the approved public health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be based on the 1989 emissions-based approved risk assessment unless the owner or operator of the stationary source has:~~

~~(i) Submitted an updated emission inventory report which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer by June 12, 1996, and~~

~~(ii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that potential public health risks are likely to have dropped:~~

~~(A) From equal to or greater than to below any of the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), or~~

~~(B) From equal to or greater than to below any of the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2), or~~

~~(C) By at least 80% from any of the overall facility cancer or non-cancer risk levels in the approved health risk assessment based on toxic air contaminant emissions during calendar year 1989, and~~

~~(iii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the decreases in indicated public health risks are the result of: permanent, quantifiable and enforceable changes in estimated emissions; changes in emission factors or methods of estimating emissions or toxic air contaminant exposure levels approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer; or changes in toxicity, cancer potency, acceptable public exposure levels, or methods for estimating public exposures recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and~~

~~(iv) Prepared and submitted an updated public health risk assessment in accordance with the following schedule:~~

~~(A) Within 45 days after receipt of a final determination from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the stationary source is eligible to base the public notification required by Subsection (d)(1) on an updated public health risk assessment, submit for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer a protocol describing the manner by which the updated public health risk assessment will be conducted.~~

~~(B) Within 90 days of approval of the protocol, submit an updated public health risk assessment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. The updated health risk assessment shall be prepared following the approved protocol.~~

~~(C) Within 30 days of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer identifying any deficiencies in the updated public health risk assessment, revise and resubmit for approval a corrected risk assessment that~~

~~addresses those deficiencies.~~

~~If an updated public health risk assessment has been prepared and approved pursuant to this Subsection (d)(3), the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be given based upon the results of the updated health risk assessment and in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(5) through (d)(15) of this rule. Public notice shall be given upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the updated risk assessment has been approved and that the results indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) or (d)(2) or (e)(1) or (e)(2), if applicable. In the event an updated health risk assessment is disapproved, or the owner or operator fails to comply with the schedule for updating a risk assessment specified in this Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall require the owner or operator to provide public notice and, if applicable, comply with the provisions of Section (e) based on the most recent approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source.~~

~~(4) In implementing the provisions of Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:~~

~~(i) By June 27, 1996, make a preliminary determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the preliminary determination to each affected stationary source. The preliminary determination shall be based on the most recent approved emission inventory report for the stationary source, updated stationary source prioritization scores, stationary source permit information, and stationary source supplied information, and~~

~~(ii) Provide the public and the owner or operator of each affected stationary source 30 days to submit written comments on the preliminary determination and to submit any relevant additional information, and~~

~~Provide notice of the preliminary determinations in a newspaper of general circulation. Such notice shall contain the name and location of each affected stationary source, and the preliminary determination made for each source. The notice shall state that the materials on which the Air Pollution Control Officer based the determinations are available for review at the District, and that the District in making a final determination of each source's eligibility to update its risk assessment will consider all written comments and any relevant additional information submitted within the 30-day comment period described above. The notice shall also state that written public notice may be required to be given to fewer persons under a revised risk assessment than under the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessment, and that the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessments are available for review at the District. The notice shall also state the schedule for the District to receive any updated risk assessments, and that the updated risk assessments will be available for review at the District, and~~

~~(iii) By August 26, 1996, make a final determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the final determination to each affected stationary source, and~~

~~(iv) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk assessment protocol submitted pursuant to Subsection (d)(3)(iv)(A), approve or revise and approve the protocol and provide written notice of the approval to the owner or operator of the affected stationary source, and~~

~~(v) Provide notice of receipt of an updated risk assessment to any person who requests such notice, and within 60 days of receipt of an updated public health risk assessment submitted pursuant to Subsections (d)(3)(iv)(B) or (d)(3)(iv)(C), approve, revise and approve, or disapprove the risk assessment and provide written notice of the approval or disapproval to the owner or operator and notice of whether the results of the most recently approved public health risk assessment indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1).~~

(~~5~~3~~4~~5) Within 45 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that public notification is required pursuant to Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~1~~2) ~~or (d)(3)~~ of this rule, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall prepare and submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for approval, a public notification plan. The plan shall include all of the following:

(i) A proposed public notification letter to be signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The proposed notification letter shall be identical in form and text to the model notification letter provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall include the additional stationary source-specific information required by the model notification letter. ~~If notification is based on an updated risk assessment pursuant to Subsection (d)(3), the letter shall state that the 1989 emissions-based risk assessment is available at the District for review by interested members of the public.~~

(ii) Any proposed optional stationary source informational letter to accompany the public notification letter.

(iii) The name and phone number of the person responsible for coordinating public notification for the stationary source.

(iv) A description of the proposed methodology, such as the use of a mailing service, for obtaining the addresses of residents and persons to be notified and for carrying out the notification process.

(v) A list of all zip codes or census tracts to be included in the notification, and the estimated total number of notification letters to be mailed.

(vi) A list of all schools, hospitals, day care centers, convalescent homes and other sensitive receptors to be notified.

(vii) A list of the primary languages spoken by non-English speaking persons in the area to receive notification where such language is the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in any census tract in the area to receive notification.

(viii) A proposed method for responding to public comments and requests.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve, or revise and approve, the public notification plan within 30 days of receipt of the plan.

(~~6~~~~4~~~~5~~6) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide written public notice pursuant to this rule shall implement the stationary source public notification plan, as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, within 30 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer of such approval. Each written public notice shall be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service and shall contain only:

(i) The approved public notification letter signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(ii) An "Air Toxics Hot Spots Fact Sheet" and a "Public Response Survey Card" reproduced from originals provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iii) Any stationary source informational letter that has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) For each public notification directed to a business, a request that the business post or circulate the District public notification letter for review by all on-site employees of the business.

(v) At the option of the owner or operator of the stationary source, a notice to carry out the warning requirements of Section 25249.6 of the Health and Safety Code provided such notice has been determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer not to conflict with the intent or content of the public notifications required by this rule.

(~~7~~~~5~~~~6~~7) Multilingual notifications shall be provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to this rule if five percent or more of the recipients within any census tract in the area to receive notification are non-English speaking. In such case, the notifications shall be provided in those languages which are the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in that census tract.

(~~8~~~~6~~~~7~~8) Any stationary source informational letter to be included in the notification required by this rule shall be approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall enhance and not undermine the public health risk notification process. The stationary source informational letter may include:

(i) A discussion of air contaminants emitted, emission rates, and the reasons why the emissions occur.

(ii) A discussion of steps taken, or future steps planned, by the stationary source to reduce emissions or risks to the public. The owner or operator shall document to the Air Pollution Control Officer any such steps taken and/or provide a written commitment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for any steps planned.

(iii) A brief and factual discussion of the risk assessment results and the uncertainties and conservatism of the risk assessment.

(iv) The name, address and phone number of a stationary source contact regarding the public notification and the risk assessment.

(~~9~~~~7~~~~8~~9) Each public notification shall be mailed in an envelope supplied by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The envelope shall be marked with the name and address of the Air Pollution Control District and the words "Public Health Information" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule. The envelope shall be marked with the words "Public Health Notice" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks at or above the significant risk mitigation levels.

(~~10~~~~8~~~~9~~10) If the owner or operator of a stationary source fails to carry out the public notification requirements of this rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall carry out such notification at the earliest possible date. All District costs of such notification shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source.

(~~11~~~~9~~~~10~~11) The parents or legal guardians of students attending schools with potential exposure to risks above the notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2) shall be notified by one of the following methods as determined by the administrator of the affected school:

(i) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall provide written notice by direct mailing based on a mailing list of parents or guardians provided by the school, or

(ii) The administrator of the school, or an assignee of the administrator, shall distribute notices provided by the stationary source owner or operator to the parents or guardians. The cost of such distribution shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source, or

(iii) An alternative method acceptable to the administrator of the school and the owner or operator of the stationary source provided the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that such method meets the intent of the notification requirements of this rule.

(~~12~~~~10~~~~11~~~~12~~) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall prepare and distribute a public health risk assessment summary to those persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule requesting additional information within 30 days *being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer* of such requests. Such requests shall be in writing or by appropriately marking and returning the "Public Response Survey Card" specified in Subsection (d)(~~6~~~~4~~~~5~~*6*). The summary shall be approved ~~*in advance*~~ by the Air Pollution Control Officer *prior to distribution* and shall provide information on the health risk assessment in more detail than the initial public notification. The summary shall include information concerning stationary source operations, emissions, potential cancer and noncancer public health impacts, and past, current and future stationary source risk reduction efforts.

(~~13~~~~11~~~~12~~*13*) If, based on the public response from persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule within 30 days of public notification, the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, on a case-by-case basis, that a public meeting is required, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator of the affected stationary source and the owner or operator shall hold a public meeting within 90 days *of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting* ~~*after public notification*~~. The meeting shall be held at a time and place that facilitates public attendance. Translators shall be present if five percent or more of the expected audience is non-English speaking. The Air Pollution Control Officer, or designee, shall attend each public meeting.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to conduct a public meeting shall plan, provide notice of and conduct such meeting, and shall bear the costs, including District costs, of holding the meeting. Notice of the meeting shall be sent to all persons expressing interest in having a meeting, shall be provided at least 14 days prior to the meeting, and shall be in English and the primary language(s) spoken by each non-English speaking ethnic group representing five percent or more of the persons receiving notice of the meeting.

(~~14~~~~12~~~~13~~14) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, annually. The owner or operator may cease annual public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the significant risk mitigation levels.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~*1*~~*2*) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, biennially. The owner or operator may cease biennial public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the public notification levels.

(~~15~~~~13~~*14*~~15~~) A copy of all information provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source to the public pursuant to the notification requirements of this rule shall also be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(e) **STATIONARY SOURCE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT RISK REDUCTION AUDITS AND PLANS**

(1) This Subsection (e) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control officer.

(~~*1*~~*2*) Except as provided in Subsections (e)(~~*2*~~*3*), (e)(~~*3*~~*4*), ~~and~~ (e)(~~*4*~~*5*) and (e)~~*5*~~*6*), within six months of receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that a stationary source's most recent approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than one or more of the following significant risk mitigation levels, the owner or operator shall submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for review for completeness, a stationary source toxic air contaminant risk reduction audit and plan:

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than ~~100~~~~10~~ ~~50~~ in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

The risk reduction audit and plan shall contain airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed by the owner or operator which will be sufficient to reduce the impact of the stationary source emissions to levels that result in potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified above. Such emission reductions shall be accomplished within five years of the date the plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~2~~3) A risk reduction audit and plan shall not be required for a total hazard index for acute or chronic health risks equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) The Air Pollution Control Officer may shorten the period for a stationary source to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that it is technically feasible and economically practicable for the stationary source to do so or if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the emissions from the stationary source pose an unreasonable health risk. In determining whether the period for risk reduction shall be shortened, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider:

(i) Whether it is technically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 50 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than ~~10.0~~ 1.0 in less than five years.

(ii) Whether, and to what extent, the annualized cost of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures necessary to meet the significant risk mitigation levels of Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) is not more than 10 percent of the ~~preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures which could be implemented in less than five years are based on technologies that have been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Whether there are alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

(~~4~~5) The Air Pollution Control Officer may lengthen the period for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels by up to an additional five years. To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that a period longer than five years will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that requiring implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan within five years would impose an unreasonable economic burden on the owner or operator, or is not technically feasible. In determining whether an owner or operator should be allowed more than five years to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 100 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than 10.0.

(ii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent that the annualized cost of such measures exceeds 10 percent ~~of the preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent those measures are based on technologies that have not yet been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Determine if alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures are available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(vi) Consider whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow longer than five years if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of a period longer than five years as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~5~~6) The Air Pollution Control Officer may allow additional time for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels beyond what is allowed in Subsection (~~d~~e)(~~4~~5). To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that the additional time will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that it is not technologically feasible for the stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels. In determining whether additional time shall be granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 100 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 10.0.

(ii) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(iii) Determine that it is not technologically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 50 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 1.0 in accordance with the schedules in Subsection (e)(~~3~~4) and (e)(~~4~~5).

(iv) Determine that T-BARCT has been installed on all emission ~~*sources*~~ *units* at the stationary source that estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons equal to or greater than 1.0 in one million, or a chronic or acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 0.2, or will be installed no later than five years from the date the risk reduction audit and plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer plus such time, not to exceed five additional years, as is necessary to address a technical feasibility issue or an economical practicability issue.

(v) This determination shall be re-evaluated on a ~~*biennial*~~ *triennial* basis to determine if it has become technically feasible to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels and ensure all units that should be equipped with T-BARCT pursuant to Subsection (e)(~~*5*~~*6*)(iv) are so equipped.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow additional time if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of additional time as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~*5*~~*6*~~*7*~~) The risk reduction audit and plan submitted by the owner or operator shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name~~*,*~~ *and* location ~~*and standard industrial classification (SIC) code*~~ of the stationary source.

(ii) The identification of the emission units and toxic air contaminants emitted by each emission unit that contribute to potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~*1*~~*2*). Emission units shall be listed by decreasing contribution to the total potential public health risks estimated for the stationary source. Toxic air contaminants shall be listed for each emission unit by decreasing contribution to the potential public health risk estimated for that unit.

The plan need not include identification of emission units which emit toxic air contaminants in amounts which the approved public health risk assessment indicates do not cause maximum incremental cancer risks greater than 1.0 in one ~~a~~ million, nor a total acute noncancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, nor a total chronic non-cancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, unless required by Subsection (e)(~~5~~6)(iv). The plan shall include identification of all emission units for which the owner or operator proposes to reduce toxic air contaminant emissions as part of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(iii) A listing and an evaluation of all airborne toxic risk reduction measures available to the owner or operator and which could be used to reduce emissions from the emission units identified in Subsection (e)(~~5~~~~6~~7)(ii). The evaluation shall identify the emission units and toxic air contaminants affected by each measure and the extent of emission reductions that would be achieved for each emission unit and each affected contaminant.

(iv) The identification of and the rationale for the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed for implementation by the owner or operator. The plan shall also include the rationale for not proposing for implementation any of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures identified as available to the owner or operator, including those identified as infeasible or not economically reasonable.

(v) A schedule for implementing the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures within five years or within a shorter or longer period as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6) of this rule. The schedule shall include specific increments of progress towards implementing the airborne toxic risk reduction measures. The schedule shall include dates by which applications for any authorities to construct or modified permits to operate will be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, by which each measure will be in place, and by which the actual in-use effectiveness of each measure will be demonstrated to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) A demonstration that the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures will be sufficient to reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source to levels sufficient to ensure that potential public health risks from

such emissions are below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) of this rule, or that all feasible measures will be implemented and T-BARCT will be installed as required by Subsections (e)(~~5~~6)(ii) and (iv). The demonstration shall be made through analogy with the approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source or by submission of a revised forecast risk assessment. The demonstration shall include any foreseeable new or increased emissions of toxic air contaminants from the stationary source and the estimated public health risks resulting from such new or increased emissions during the period approved for implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(vii) A schedule for providing progress reports on reductions in emissions of toxic air contaminants and estimated public health risks achieved under the implemented plan. Progress reports shall be provided not less frequently than annually and may be incorporated into toxic air contaminant emission inventory report updates required pursuant to Section 44344 of the Health and Safety Code.

(viii) A certification by an engineer registered as a professional engineer pursuant to Section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code, by an individual responsible for processes or operations of the affected stationary source, or by an environmental assessor registered pursuant to Section 25570.3 of the Health and Safety Code, that the audit and plan submitted meets the requirements of Section (e) of this rule and Part 6, Chapter 6 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(~~6~~7~~8~~) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall provide notice in a newspaper of general circulation, and direct notice to all individuals requesting such notice for the specific stationary source, of receipt of the plan, the availability of the plan for public inspection, and an opportunity to provide written comments regarding the plan within 30 days.

(~~7~~8~~9~~) Within 90 days after receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this section. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the emission reductions necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) within five years or such other period approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6).

(~~8~~~~9~~*10*) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a risk reduction audit and plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 90 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised risk reduction audit and plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Within 90 days of receipt of a revised plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised risk reduction audit and plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(~~9~~~~10~~*11*) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this section (e) shall commence implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the complete plan.

(~~10~~~~11~~*12*) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a risk reduction audit and plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This Subsection (e)(~~10~~~~11~~*12*) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reductions, and dates, contained in the complete risk reduction audit and plan.

(~~11~~~~12~~*13*) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a risk reduction audit and plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(f) **PROGRAM FEES**

All costs incurred by the Air Pollution Control Officer in carrying out the public notification and risk reduction audit and plan requirements of this rule in conjunction with an affected stationary source shall be paid by the owner or operator of that stationary source in accordance with Section (f)(6)~~(m)~~ of Rule 40 – Permit and Other Fees ~~of these Rules and~~

~~Regulations~~.

~~(g)~~ ~~**COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**~~

~~(1)~~ ~~A stationary source shall submit a risk reduction audit and plan, if required pursuant to Subsection (e)(1) based on the results of an approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emissions inventory report submitted to the District prior to (*date of adoption*), by the earlier of (*date 15 months after date of adoption*) or six months after the District has notified the stationary source of the need to submit the plan.~~

~~(2)~~ ~~After (*date of adoption*), the requirements of Subsections (d) and (e) will apply based on the results of a stationary source's approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emission inventory report.~~

(g) ***EMISSIONS INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS***

(1) Any person owning or operating any stationary source subject to this rule shall be required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form for its toxic air contaminant emissions according to the following frequency:

(i) Annually, if the stationary source is designated as Category A pursuant to the District's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure.

(ii) Biennially, if the stationary source is designated as Category B pursuant to the District's Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure.

(iii) Quadrennially for all other stationary sources.

(2) Upon receipt of an Emissions Inventory Report Form, a person subject to this rule shall:

(i) Complete the form as directed and return it to the District within 180 calendar days from the date the form was first provided by the District.

(ii) Provide with the completed form a signed statement by the person, or a responsible official, certifying that the information contained in the form is accurate to the best knowledge of that person or official.

(3) Any person required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form to the District shall maintain the supporting documentation upon which the information in the form was based. This documentation shall be retained on site for at least three years, and shall be made available to the District upon request.

Table I

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acetamide	60-35-5	1/11/2001
Acrylamide	79-06-1	6/12/1996
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1/11/2001
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3	1/11/2001
Aniline	62-53-3	1/11/2001
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Asbestos	1332-21-4	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzidine (and its salts) as follows:	92-87-5	6/12/1996
Benzidine based dyes	1020	6/12/1996
Direct Black 38	1937-37-7	6/12/1996
Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2	6/12/1996
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	16071-86-6	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	1/11/2001
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)	111-44-4	1/11/2001
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	1/11/2001
Potassium Bromate	7758-01-2	1/11/2001
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	6/12/1996
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Chlorinated Paraffins	108171-26-2	1/11/2001
4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine	95-83-0	1/11/2001
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chlorophenols as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	6/12/1996
2, 4, 6 - trichlorophenol	88-06-2	6/12/1996
P-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2	1/11/2001
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	6/12/1996
P-cresidine	120-71-8	1/11/2001
Cupferron	135-20-6	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7	1/11/2001
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	6/12/1996
P-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	6/12/1996
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
1,1-dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride)	75-34-3	1/11/2001
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	6/12/1996
P-dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	1/11/2001
2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	11/14/2007
Ethylene dibromide (1, 2 - dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1, 2 – dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide (1,2-epoxyethane)	75-21-8	6/12/1996
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	1/11/2001
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	6/12/1996
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (mixed or technical grade)	608-73-1	6/12/1996
Alpha - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	6/12/1996
Beta - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	6/12/1996
Gamma - hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	58-89-9	6/12/1996
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Lead (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-92-1	1/11/2001
Lead acetate	301-04-2	1/11/2001
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7	1/11/2001
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	1/11/2001
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
4,4'-methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	101-14-4	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-Methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	1/11/2001
Michler's Ketone (4,4'-Bis (dimethylamino) benzophenone)	90-94-8	1/11/2001
N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	1/11/2001
N-nitroso-n-methylethylamine	10595-95-6	6/12/1996
N-nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996

Table I – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) unspeciated mixtures	1336-36-3	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) as follows:	1151	6/12/1996
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	6/12/1996
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	6/12/1996
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	6/12/1996
Chrysene	218-01-9	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	226-36-8	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0	6/12/1996
7h-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	194-59-2	6/12/1996
7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6	6/12/1996
1,6-dinitropyrene	42397-64-8	6/12/1996
1,8-dinitropyrene	42397-65-9	6/12/1996
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	6/12/1996
3-methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	6/12/1996
5-methylchrysene	3697-24-3	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
5-nitroacenaphthene	602-87-9	6/12/1996
6-nitrochrysene	7496-02-8	6/12/1996
2-nitrofluorene	607-57-8	6/12/1996
1-nitropyrene	5522-43-0	6/12/1996
4-nitropyrene	57835-92-4	6/12/1996
1,3-propane sultone	1120-71-4	1/11/2001
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Tertiary butyl-acetate (TBAc)	540-88-5	5/29/2019
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	1/11/2001
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates including, but not limited to:	26471-62-5	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	1/11/2001
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (vinyl trichloride)	79-00-5	1/11/2001
Trichlorethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996
Urethane (ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	6/12/1996
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	6/12/1996

a. Unit Risk Values shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table I was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on May 29, 2019.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table II

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1/11/2001
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	1/11/2001
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	3/12/2001
Cresols (mixtures of)	1319-77-3	6/12/1996
m-cresol	108-39-4	6/12/1996
o-cresol	95-48-7	6/12/1996
p-cresol	106-44-5	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	1/11/2001
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
P – dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	6/12/1996
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	1/14/2002
N,n-dimethyl formamide	68-12-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
1,2-epoxybutane	106-88-7	1/11/2001
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1/11/2001
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	6/12/1996
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	1/11/2001
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	6/12/1996
Glycol Ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether – EGBE	111-76-2	7/19/2018
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether – EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate – EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether – EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate – EGMEA	110-49-6	6/12/1996
n-Hexane	110-54-3	1/11/2001
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isophorone	78-59-1	1/14/2002
Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	6/12/1996
Manganese	7439-96-5	6/12/1996
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	6/12/1996
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1 – TCA)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	6/12/1996
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6/12/1996
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	6/12/1996
Phosphine	7803-51-2	6/12/1996
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	6/12/1996
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Propylene (propene)	115-07-1	1/11/2001
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Selenium including, but not limited to:	7782-49-2	6/12/1996
Selenium sulfide	7446-34-6	6/12/1996
Silica (crystalline, respirable)	1175	10/11/2013
Styrene	100-42-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	7/11/17
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	7/11/17
Toluene	108-88-3	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/12/1996
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	1/11/2001
Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4	6/12/1996
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table II was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 19, 2018.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table III

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	1/28/2009
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylic acid	79-10-7	1/11/2001
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	10/11/2013
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	1/11/2001
Copper and compounds	7440-50-8	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	1/11/2001
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	6/12/1996
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glycol ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether - EGBE	111-76-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether - EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate - EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether - EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	1/11/2001
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78-93-3	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/14/2016

Table III - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	1/11/2001
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	6/12/1996
Ozone	10028-15-6	6/12/1996
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	1/11/2001
Phosgene	75-44-5	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	6/12/1996
Styrene	100-42-5	1/11/2001
Sulfates	9960	6/12/1996
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid and oleum	N/A	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	6/12/1996
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	6/12/1996
Oleum	8014-95-7	6/12/1996
Toluene	108-88-3	1/11/2001
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/14/2016
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vanadium (fume or dust)	7440-62-2	1/11/2001
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	1/11/2001
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	1/11/2001
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table III was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 11, 2017.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

RULE 1210. TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION
(Adopted & Effective 6/12/96)
(Tables I, II, III-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/11/17)
(Table II-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 7/19/18)
(Table I-Toxic Air Contaminants: Rev. Effective 5/29/19)
(Rev. Adopted and Effective (*date of adoption*))

(a) **APPLICABILITY**

This rule is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare *and submit an emissions inventory report* ~~*a public health risk assessment*~~ pursuant to Section *44300 et. Seq.* ~~*44360*~~ of the *California* Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) **EXEMPTIONS**

The provisions of Sections (d) and (e) of this rule shall not apply to stationary sources for which industry-wide generic public health risk assessments are prepared by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Section 44323 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) **DEFINITIONS**

(1) **"Airborne Toxic Risk Reduction Measure"** means changes at a stationary source that reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions subject to this rule. Air-borne toxic risk reduction measures may include changes in production processes, feed stock modifications, product reformulations, production system modifications, system enclosures, emissions capture, emissions control, emissions conversion, or modifications to operational standards or practices. Airborne toxic risk reduction measures do not include measures which will result in an increased health risk to the public from exposures to the toxic chemical in another media, nor which will result in an increased health risk to stationary source workers or the consumer.

(2) **"Cancer Burden"** means the estimated potential increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to an incremental cancer risk of greater than one in one million resulting from exposure to toxic air contaminants.

(3) **"Contiguous Property"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions. ~~of these Rules and Regulations.~~

(4) **"Emission Inventory Report"** means a document that identifies and describes sources of toxic air contaminant emissions at a stationary source, characterizes the nature of the discharge of such contaminants, and estimates the types and amounts of toxic air contaminants emitted from each source.

(5) **"Emission Unit"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 – Definitions ~~means any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process or process line which emits or may emit one or more toxic air contaminants~~.

(6) ***"Emisisons Inventory Report Form"*** *means the same as defined in Rule 19.3 – Emission Information.*

(~~6~~*7*) **"Individual Substance Acute Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential acute health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~7~~*8*) **"Individual Substance Chronic Health Hazard Index"** means, for each air contaminant, the ratio of the maximum estimated concentration of that contaminant in the ambient air for the specified averaging time for a given potential chronic health effect to the applicable reference exposure level for that contaminant for the same averaging time.

(~~8~~*9*) **"Industry-Wide Generic Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the potential public health risks that may result from emissions of toxic air contaminants from a class of stationary sources which the Air Pollution Control Officer finds meets all of the following:

(i) All stationary sources within the class fall within one four-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code.

(ii) Individual preparation of emission inventory reports and public health risk assessments would impose severe economic hardships on the majority of stationary sources within the class.

(iii) The majority of the class is composed of small businesses.

(iv) Releases of toxic air contaminants from individual stationary sources in the class can easily and generically be characterized and calculated.

(~~9~~*10*)**"Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) "** mean the same as defined in Rule 1200 – Toxic Air Contaminants – New Source Review.

(~~9~~*10*~~10~~*11*) **"Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk"** means the estimated probability of a potential maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source.

(~~10~~*11*~~11~~*12*) **"Prioritization Score"** means a value indicative of a stationary source's toxic air contaminant emissions strength, arrived at by use of emissions data contained in an approved emission inventory report, air contaminant toxicity data recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and a calculation methodology established by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Separate prioritization scores are determined for toxic air contaminants with the potential for causing carcinogenic effects,

noncarcinogenic acute effects, and noncarcinogenic chronic effects.

(~~11~~*12*~~12~~*13*) **"Public Health Risk Assessment"** means a study to identify, characterize and quantify the estimated potential cancer and noncancer public health risks that may result from public exposure to emissions of toxic air contaminants emitted from one or more emission units at a stationary source.

(~~12~~*13*~~13~~*14*) **"Risk Reduction Audit and Plan"** means a study prepared by the owner or operator of a stationary source which identifies sources and emissions of toxic air contaminants at the stationary source that result in potentially significant public health risks and which proposes airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are sufficient to reduce potential public health risks from such emissions to less than significant risk mitigation levels as specified in this rule.

(~~13~~*14*~~14~~*15*) **"School"** means any public or private school used for the education of more than 12 children in one or more grades from kindergarten through grade 12, but does not include any school in which education is primarily conducted in a private home.

(~~14~~*15*~~15~~*16*) **"Small Business"** means the same as defined in Government Code Section 11342(e).

(~~15~~*16*~~16~~*17*) **"Stationary Source"** means the same as defined in Rule 2 - Definitions ~~of these Rules and Regulations~~.

(~~16~~*17*~~17~~*18*) **"Total Acute Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of acute public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance acute health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table III.

(~~17~~*18*~~18~~*19*) **"Total Chronic Noncancer Health Hazard Index"** means the estimated potential risk of chronic public health effects and is the sum of the individual substance chronic health hazard indexes affecting the same target organ system for a potential maximally exposed individual for all toxic air contaminants emitted from a stationary source and identified in Table II.

(~~18~~*19*~~19~~*20*) **"Toxic Air Contaminant"** means the air contaminants listed in Table I (carcinogenic), Table II (noncarcinogenic-chronic) or Table III (noncarcinogenic-acute), which have a health standard approved by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and are listed in the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or listed in any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by OEHHA pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may revise Tables I, II or III upon OEHHA adoption of revised CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines or upon OEHHA adoption of any health risk assessment guidelines or revisions pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 procedures) that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October, 1993, or with the concurrence of OEHHA and 30 days after public notice of the proposed changes is published in a newspaper of general circulation. A member of the public may petition the Air Pollution Control Officer to add air contaminants to these tables.

(~~20~~*21*) **"Toxic Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (T-BARCT)"** means the most effective emission limitation, or retrofit emission control device or control technique, which:

(i) that has been achieved in practice for that source or category of source; or

(ii) is any other emissions limitation or retrofit control technique found by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be technologically feasible for that source or category of source, or for a specific source, while taking into consideration the cost of achieving health risk reductions, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements. If there is an applicable MACT standard, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate it for equivalency with T-BARCT.

(d) **PUBLIC HEALTH RISK NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

(1) This Subsection (d) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~1~~2) Except as provided in Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~2~~3)~~ and (d)(3)~~ ~~*and (d)(3)*~~, the owner or operator of each stationary source for which a public health risk assessment has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and which risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (d)(~~1~~2) (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) shall provide written public notice of such risks. Public notice shall be by direct mailing, to each resident, business, parent or guardian of each student, and administrators of each school, hospital, day care center, convalescent home and any other sensitive receptor potentially exposed to such risks as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. ~~Unless the health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on the estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the~~The Air Pollution Control Officer will notify the owner or operator within 15 days after District approval of a health risk assessment whether public notice of such risks is required. If the

approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks at or above the levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2) or (e)(~~2~~3), as applicable, the Air Pollution Control Officer will indicate in the notification to the owner or operator that the owner or operator must also comply with Section (e) of this rule.

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than 10 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

Upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than the above levels, the owner or operator shall provide written public notice in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(~~5~~~~3~~~~4~~5) through (d)(~~15~~~~13~~~~14~~15) of this rule.

(~~2~~3) Written public notice shall not be required for a total acute or chronic non-cancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) Written public notice shall not be required for a maximum incremental cancer risk less than the level specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2)(i) if the owner or operator participates in the voluntary risk reduction program.

(i) After notification from the District, an owner or operator of an eligible stationary source may participate by:

(A) Submitting a written acceptance to participate in the voluntary risk reduction program within 30 days of the date of the notification of eligibility; and

(B) Complying with all requirements in this subsection.

(ii) Within 150 days of notification of eligibility, the owner or operator shall submit for approval a voluntary risk reduction plan to reduce the impact of the facility's emissions below the level specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2)(i).

(iii) The voluntary risk reduction plan shall include all the elements required of a risk reduction audit and plan contained in Subsection (e)(~~6~~7), except that the reduction measures shall be completed within two and one half (2.5) years from the date of plan approval.

(iv) Within 30 days of receipt, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether a voluntary risk reduction plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this subsection. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the reduction in impact necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the level specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2)(i) within two and one half years.

(v) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a voluntary risk reduction plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 30 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised voluntary risk reduction plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) Within 30 days of receipt for a revised voluntary risk reduction plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised voluntary risk reduction plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(vii) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this Subsection (d)(~~3~~4) shall commence implementation of the voluntary risk reduction plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The

owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the plan.

(viii) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a voluntary risk reduction plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This subsection (d)(~~3~~*4*)(viii) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reduction, and dates, contained in the complete voluntary risk reduction plan.

(ix) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a voluntary risk reduction plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(x) Public notification for facilities participating in the voluntary risk reduction program will be provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer by placing a notice on the District's website and including the notice in the annual Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Report for San Diego County. The public notification will include the following information:

(A) Background information about the 2015 *or subsequent* update to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessment; and

(B) Background information about the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program and that facilities that are participating are committing to risk reductions that go beyond what is required through regulatory requirements; and

(C) A list of participating facilities including the Facility Name, Facility ID and Street Address.

~~(3) If the approved public health risk assessment for a stationary source is based on estimated toxic air contaminant emissions at the source during calendar year 1989, the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be based on the 1989 emissions-based approved risk assessment unless the owner or operator of the stationary source has:~~

~~(i) Submitted an updated emission inventory report which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer by June 12, 1996, and~~

~~(ii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that potential public health risks are likely to have dropped:~~

~~(A) From equal to or greater than to below any of the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2), or~~

~~(B) From equal to or greater than to below any of the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(1) or (e)(2), or~~

~~(C) By at least 80% from any of the overall facility cancer or non-cancer risk levels in the approved health risk assessment based on toxic air contaminant emissions during calendar year 1989, and~~

~~(iii) Demonstrated, by July 29, 1996, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the decreases in indicated public health risks are the result of: permanent, quantifiable and enforceable changes in estimated emissions; changes in emission factors or methods of estimating emissions or toxic air contaminant exposure levels approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer; or changes in toxicity, cancer potency, acceptable public exposure levels, or methods for estimating public exposures recommended by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and~~

~~(iv) Prepared and submitted an updated public health risk assessment in accordance with the following schedule:~~

~~(A) Within 45 days after receipt of a final determination from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the stationary source is eligible to base the public notification required by Subsection (d)(1) on an updated public health risk assessment, submit for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer a protocol describing the manner by which the updated public health risk assessment will be conducted.~~

~~(B) Within 90 days of approval of the protocol, submit an updated public health risk assessment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval. The updated health risk assessment shall be prepared following the approved protocol.~~

~~(C) Within 30 days of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer identifying any deficiencies in the updated public health risk assessment, revise and resubmit for approval a corrected risk assessment that~~

~~addresses those deficiencies.~~

~~If an updated public health risk assessment has been prepared and approved pursuant to this Subsection (d)(3), the written public notice required by Subsection (d)(1) shall be given based upon the results of the updated health risk assessment and in accordance with the provisions of Subsections (d)(5) through (d)(15) of this rule. Public notice shall be given upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the updated risk assessment has been approved and that the results indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) or (d)(2) or (e)(1) or (e)(2), if applicable. In the event an updated health risk assessment is disapproved, or the owner or operator fails to comply with the schedule for updating a risk assessment specified in this Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall require the owner or operator to provide public notice and, if applicable, comply with the provisions of Section (e) based on the most recent approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source.~~

~~(4) In implementing the provisions of Subsection (d)(3), the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:~~

~~(i) By June 27, 1996, make a preliminary determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the preliminary determination to each affected stationary source. The preliminary determination shall be based on the most recent approved emission inventory report for the stationary source, updated stationary source prioritization scores, stationary source permit information, and stationary source supplied information, and~~

~~(ii) Provide the public and the owner or operator of each affected stationary source 30 days to submit written comments on the preliminary determination and to submit any relevant additional information, and~~

~~Provide notice of the preliminary determinations in a newspaper of general circulation. Such notice shall contain the name and location of each affected stationary source, and the preliminary determination made for each source. The notice shall state that the materials on which the Air Pollution Control Officer based the determinations are available for review at the District, and that the District in making a final determination of each source's eligibility to update its risk assessment will consider all written comments and any relevant additional information submitted within the 30-day comment period described above. The notice shall also state that written public notice may be required to be given to fewer persons under a revised risk assessment than under the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessment, and that the 1989 emissions-based public health risk assessments are available for review at the District. The notice shall also state the schedule for the District to receive any updated risk assessments, and that the updated risk assessments will be available for review at the District, and~~

~~(iii) By August 26, 1996, make a final determination of each affected stationary source's eligibility to update its public health risk assessment and provide written notice of the final determination to each affected stationary source, and~~

~~(iv) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk assessment protocol submitted pursuant to Subsection (d)(3)(iv)(A), approve or revise and approve the protocol and provide written notice of the approval to the owner or operator of the affected stationary source, and~~

~~(v) Provide notice of receipt of an updated risk assessment to any person who requests such notice, and within 60 days of receipt of an updated public health risk assessment submitted pursuant to Subsections (d)(3)(iv)(B) or (d)(3)(iv)(C), approve, revise and approve, or disapprove the risk assessment and provide written notice of the approval or disapproval to the owner or operator and notice of whether the results of the most recently approved public health risk assessment indicate potential public health risks above the levels specified in Subsection (d)(1).~~

(~~5~~3~~4~~5) Within 45 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that public notification is required pursuant to Subsection~~s~~ (d)(~~1~~2) ~~or (d)(3)~~ of this rule, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall prepare and submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for approval, a public notification plan. The plan shall include all of the following:

(i) A proposed public notification letter to be signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The proposed notification letter shall be identical in form and text to the model notification letter provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall include the additional stationary source-specific information required by the model notification letter. ~~If notification is based on an updated risk assessment pursuant to Subsection (d)(3), the letter shall state that the 1989 emissions-based risk assessment is available at the District for review by interested members of the public.~~

(ii) Any proposed optional stationary source informational letter to accompany the public notification letter.

(iii) The name and phone number of the person responsible for coordinating public notification for the stationary source.

(iv) A description of the proposed methodology, such as the use of a mailing service, for obtaining the addresses of residents and persons to be notified and for carrying out the notification process.

(v) A list of all zip codes or census tracts to be included in the notification, and the estimated total number of notification letters to be mailed.

(vi) A list of all schools, hospitals, day care centers, convalescent homes and other sensitive receptors to be notified.

(vii) A list of the primary languages spoken by non-English speaking persons in the area to receive notification where such language is the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in any census tract in the area to receive notification.

(viii) A proposed method for responding to public comments and requests.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall approve, or revise and approve, the public notification plan within 30 days of receipt of the plan.

(~~64~~5~~6~~) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide written public notice pursuant to this rule shall implement the stationary source public notification plan, as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, within 30 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer of such approval. Each written public notice shall be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service and shall contain only:

(i) The approved public notification letter signed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(ii) An "Air Toxics Hot Spots Fact Sheet" and a "Public Response Survey Card" reproduced from originals provided by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iii) Any stationary source informational letter that has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) For each public notification directed to a business, a request that the business post or circulate the District public notification letter for review by all on-site employees of the business.

(v) At the option of the owner or operator of the stationary source, a notice to carry out the warning requirements of Section 25249.6 of the Health and Safety Code provided such notice has been determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer not to conflict with the intent or content of the public notifications required by this rule.

(~~75~~6~~7~~) Multilingual notifications shall be provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to this rule if five percent or more of the recipients within any census tract in the area to receive notification are non-English speaking. In such case, the notifications shall be provided in those languages which are the primary language of five percent or more of the total persons to be notified in that census tract.

(~~86~~7~~8~~) Any stationary source informational letter to be included in the notification required by this rule shall be approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall enhance and not undermine the public health risk notification process. The stationary source informational letter may include:

(i) A discussion of air contaminants emitted, emission rates, and the reasons why the emissions occur.

(ii) A discussion of steps taken, or future steps planned, by the stationary source to reduce emissions or risks to the public. The owner or operator shall document to the Air Pollution Control Officer any such steps taken and/or provide a written commitment to the Air Pollution Control Officer for any steps planned.

(iii) A brief and factual discussion of the risk assessment results and the uncertainties and conservatism of the risk assessment.

(iv) The name, address and phone number of a stationary source contact regarding the public notification and the risk assessment.

(~~9~~~~7~~~~8~~9) Each public notification shall be mailed in an envelope supplied by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The envelope shall be marked with the name and address of the Air Pollution Control District and the words "Public Health Information" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule. The envelope shall be marked with the words "Public Health Notice" if mailed to areas where the approved health risk assessment indicates potential risks at or above the significant risk mitigation levels.

(~~10~~~~8~~~~9~~*10*) If the owner or operator of a stationary source fails to carry out the public notification requirements of this rule, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall carry out such notification at the earliest possible date. All District costs of such notification shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source.

(~~11~~~~9~~~~10~~*11*) The parents or legal guardians of students attending schools with potential exposure to risks above the notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~1~~2) shall be notified by one of the following methods as determined by the administrator of the affected school:

(i) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall provide written notice by direct mailing based on a mailing list of parents or guardians provided by the school, or

(ii) The administrator of the school, or an assignee of the administrator, shall distribute notices provided by the stationary source owner or operator to the parents or guardians. The cost of such distribution shall be paid by the owner or operator of the stationary source, or

(iii) An alternative method acceptable to the administrator of the school and the owner or operator of the stationary source provided the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that such method meets the intent of the notification requirements of this rule.

(~~12~~~~10~~~~11~~~~12~~) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall prepare and distribute a public health risk assessment summary to those persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule requesting additional information within 30 days *being notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer* of such requests. Such requests shall be in writing or by appropriately marking and returning the "Public Response Survey Card" specified in Subsection (d)(~~6~~~~4~~~~5~~*6*). The summary shall be approved ~~*in advance*~~ by the Air Pollution Control Officer *prior to distribution* and shall provide information on the health risk assessment in more detail than the initial public notification. The summary shall include information concerning stationary source operations, emissions, potential cancer and noncancer public health impacts, and past, current and future stationary source risk reduction efforts.

(~~13~~~~11~~~~12~~*13*) If, based on the public response from persons receiving notice pursuant to this rule within 30 days of public notification, the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, on a case-by-case basis, that a public meeting is required, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator of the affected stationary source and the owner or operator shall hold a public meeting within 90 days *of the Air Pollution Control Officer notifying the owner or operator of the requirement to hold a public meeting* ~~*after public notification*~~. The meeting shall be held at a time and place that facilitates public attendance. Translators shall be present if five percent or more of the expected audience is non-English speaking. The Air Pollution Control Officer, or designee, shall attend each public meeting.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to conduct a public meeting shall plan, provide notice of and conduct such meeting, and shall bear the costs, including District costs, of holding the meeting. Notice of the meeting shall be sent to all persons expressing interest in having a meeting, shall be provided at least 14 days prior to the meeting, and shall be in English and the primary language(s) spoken by each non-English speaking ethnic group representing five percent or more of the persons receiving notice of the meeting.

(~~14~~~~12~~~~13~~14) The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Section (e) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, annually. The owner or operator may cease annual public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the significant risk mitigation levels.

The owner or operator of a stationary source required to provide public notification pursuant to Section (d) of this rule, and which stationary source's most recently approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks above the public notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(~~*1*~~*2*) of this rule, shall provide public notification, in accordance with the procedures of this rule, biennially. The owner or operator may cease biennial public notification upon demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, that potential public health risks have been reduced below the public notification levels.

(~~15~~~~*13*~~~~*14*~~*15*) A copy of all information provided by the owner or operator of a stationary source to the public pursuant to the notification requirements of this rule shall also be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(e) **STATIONARY SOURCE TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT RISK REDUCTION AUDITS AND PLANS**

(1) This Subsection (e) is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code or as required by the Air Pollution Control officer.

(~~*1*~~*2*) Except as provided in Subsections (e)(~~*2*~~*3*), (e)(~~*3*~~*4*), ~~and~~ (e)(~~*4*~~*5*) and (e)(~~*5*~~*6*), within six months of receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that a stationary source's most recent approved public health risk assessment indicates potential public health risks equal to or greater than one or more of the following significant risk mitigation levels, the owner or operator shall submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer, for review for completeness, a stationary source toxic air contaminant risk reduction audit and plan:

(i) Maximum incremental cancer risks equal to or greater than ~~100~~~~10~~ 100 in one million, or

(ii) Cancer burden equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iii) Total acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0, or

(iv) Total chronic noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 1.0.

The risk reduction audit and plan shall contain airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed by the owner or operator which will be sufficient to reduce the impact of the stationary source emissions to levels that result in potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified above. Such emission reductions shall be accomplished within five years of the date the plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(~~2~~3) A risk reduction audit and plan shall not be required for a total hazard index for acute or chronic health risks equal to or greater than 1.0 but less than 5.0 if the Air Pollution Control Officer determines, after consultation with the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, that adverse public health effects are unlikely to occur at the levels of exposure estimated in the approved public health risk assessment.

(~~3~~4) The Air Pollution Control Officer may shorten the period for a stationary source to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that it is technically feasible and economically practicable for the stationary source to do so or if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the emissions from the stationary source pose an unreasonable health risk. In determining whether the period for risk reduction shall be shortened, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall consider:

(i) Whether it is technically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 100 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than ~~10.0~~ 1.0 in less than five years.

(ii) Whether, and to what extent, the annualized cost of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures necessary to meet the significant risk mitigation levels of Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) is not more than 10 percent of the ~~preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures which could be implemented in less than five years are based on technologies that have been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Whether there are alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

(~~4~~5) The Air Pollution Control Officer may lengthen the period for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels by up to an additional five years. To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that a period longer than five years will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that requiring implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan within five years would impose an unreasonable economic burden on the owner or operator, or is not technically feasible. In determining whether an owner or operator should be allowed more than five years to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than ~~250~~~~25~~ 250 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than 10.0.

(ii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent that the annualized cost of such measures exceeds 10 percent ~~of the preceding five-year average annual return on equity for the owner or operator, whichever has the higher average annual return on equity~~ annual profits of a facility or one percent of the annual operational budget of a non-profit facility.

(iii) Not require airborne toxic risk reduction measures to be implemented within five years, except as necessary to meet the requirements of Subsection (e)(~~4~~5)(i), to the extent those measures are based on technologies that have not yet been proven in field applications, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(iv) Determine if alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures are available that are technically feasible and economically practicable and which can be implemented by the owner or operator sooner than the measures proposed by the owner or operator. If such alternative measures are available, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require that such measures be implemented prior to or in replacement of one or more of the measures proposed by the owner or operator.

(v) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(vi) Consider whether there are additional stationary sources required to reduce public health risks pursuant to this Section (e) and for which there are approved health risk assessments indicating public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsections (e)(~~1~~2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow longer than five years if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of a period longer than five years as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~5~~6) The Air Pollution Control Officer may allow additional time for a stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels beyond what is allowed in Subsection (~~d~~e)(~~4~~5). To do so, the Air Pollution Control Officer must find that the additional time will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health and that it is not technologically feasible for the stationary source owner or operator to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels. In determining whether additional time shall be granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

(i) Not allow more than five years to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 250 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 10.0.

(ii) Determine that the owner or operator will implement those airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable as expeditiously as possible.

(iii) Determine that it is not technologically feasible to reduce the estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons to less than 100 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indices to less than 1.0 in accordance with the schedules in Subsection (e)(~~3~~4) and (e)(~~4~~5).

(iv) Determine that T-BARCT has been installed on all emission ~~*sources*~~ *units* at the stationary source that estimated maximum incremental cancer risks for exposed persons equal to or greater than 1.0 in one million, or a chronic or acute noncancer health hazard index equal to or greater than 0.2, or will be installed no later than five years from the date the risk reduction audit and plan is submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer plus such time, not to exceed five additional years, as is necessary to address a technical feasibility issue or an economical practicability issue.

(v) This determination shall be re-evaluated on a ~~*biennial*~~ *triennial* basis to determine if it has become technically feasible to reduce risks below the significant risk mitigation levels and ensure all units that should be equipped with T-BARCT pursuant to Subsection (e)(~~*5*~~*6*)(iv) are so equipped.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not allow additional time if not specifically requested by the owner or operator. In making such a request, the owner or operator shall provide, in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, all relevant information needed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determinations specified above. The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose conditions on the approval of additional time as necessary to ensure that airborne toxic risk reduction measures that are technically feasible and economically practicable are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

(~~*5*~~*6*~~*7*~~) The risk reduction audit and plan submitted by the owner or operator shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name~~*,*~~ *and* location ~~*and standard industrial classification (SIC) code*~~ of the stationary source.

(ii) The identification of the emission units and toxic air contaminants emitted by each emission unit that contribute to potential public health risks above the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~*1*~~*2*). Emission units shall be listed by decreasing contribution to the total potential public health risks estimated for the stationary source. Toxic air contaminants shall be listed for each emission unit by decreasing contribution to the potential public health risk estimated for that unit.

The plan need not include identification of emission units which emit toxic air contaminants in amounts which the approved public health risk assessment indicates do not cause maximum incremental cancer risks greater than 1.0 in one ~~a~~ million, nor a total acute noncancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, nor a total chronic non-cancer health hazard index of 1.0 or greater, unless required by Subsection (e)(~~5~~6)(iv). The plan shall include identification of all emission units for which the owner or operator proposes to reduce toxic air contaminant emissions as part of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(iii) A listing and an evaluation of all airborne toxic risk reduction measures available to the owner or operator and which could be used to reduce emissions from the emission units identified in Subsection (e)(~~5~~~~6~~7)(ii). The evaluation shall identify the emission units and toxic air contaminants affected by each measure and the extent of emission reductions that would be achieved for each emission unit and each affected contaminant.

(iv) The identification of and the rationale for the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed for implementation by the owner or operator. The plan shall also include the rationale for not proposing for implementation any of the airborne toxic risk reduction measures identified as available to the owner or operator, including those identified as infeasible or not economically reasonable.

(v) A schedule for implementing the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures within five years or within a shorter or longer period as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6) of this rule. The schedule shall include specific increments of progress towards implementing the airborne toxic risk reduction measures. The schedule shall include dates by which applications for any authorities to construct or modified permits to operate will be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, by which each measure will be in place, and by which the actual in-use effectiveness of each measure will be demonstrated to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(vi) A demonstration that the proposed airborne toxic risk reduction measures will be sufficient to reduce or eliminate toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source to levels sufficient to ensure that potential public health risks from

such emissions are below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) of this rule, or that all feasible measures will be implemented and T-BARCT will be installed as required by Subsections (e)(~~5~~6)(ii) and (iv). The demonstration shall be made through analogy with the approved public health risk assessment for the stationary source or by submission of a revised forecast risk assessment. The demonstration shall include any foreseeable new or increased emissions of toxic air contaminants from the stationary source and the estimated public health risks resulting from such new or increased emissions during the period approved for implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan.

(vii) A schedule for providing progress reports on reductions in emissions of toxic air contaminants and estimated public health risks achieved under the implemented plan. Progress reports shall be provided not less frequently than annually and may be incorporated into toxic air contaminant emission inventory report updates required pursuant to Section 44344 of the Health and Safety Code.

(viii) A certification by an engineer registered as a professional engineer pursuant to Section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code, by an individual responsible for processes or operations of the affected stationary source, or by an environmental assessor registered pursuant to Section 25570.3 of the Health and Safety Code, that the audit and plan submitted meets the requirements of Section (e) of this rule and Part 6, Chapter 6 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

(~~6~~~~7~~8) Within 30 days of receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall provide notice in a newspaper of general circulation, and direct notice to all individuals requesting such notice for the specific stationary source, of receipt of the plan, the availability of the plan for public inspection, and an opportunity to provide written comments regarding the plan within 30 days.

(~~7~~~~8~~9) Within 90 days after receipt of a risk reduction audit and plan submitted pursuant to this section, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. A plan will be determined to be complete if it meets all of the requirements of this section. In determining whether a plan is complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall evaluate whether the airborne toxic risk reduction measures proposed are sufficient to achieve the emission reductions necessary to reduce potential public health risks below the significant risk mitigation levels specified in Subsection (e)(~~1~~2) within five years or such other period approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(~~3~~4), ~~or~~ (e)(~~4~~5) or (e)(~~5~~6).

(~~8~~~~9~~*10*) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that a risk reduction audit and plan is incomplete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall remand the plan to the owner or operator for revision, specifying the deficiencies in the plan. Within 90 days of the date the remanded plan is received, the owner or operator shall submit a revised risk reduction audit and plan that corrects the deficiencies identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Within 90 days of receipt of a revised plan, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether the revised plan is complete and so notify the owner or operator. If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the revised risk reduction audit and plan does not adequately correct the deficiencies identified and is not complete, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall so notify the owner or operator in writing and may remand the plan to the owner or operator for further revision or may disapprove the plan and find the owner or operator to be in violation of this rule.

(~~9~~~~10~~*11*) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the requirements of this section (e) shall commence implementation of the risk reduction audit and plan for the stationary source upon receipt of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that the plan has been determined to be complete. The owner or operator shall fully implement the plan as determined complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer and in accordance with the schedule specified in the complete plan.

(~~10~~~~11~~*12*) Upon full implementation of each airborne toxic risk reduction measure identified in a risk reduction audit and plan determined to be complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the measure shall become enforceable by the Air Pollution Control Officer through inclusion of appropriate and necessary conditions on current permits to operate for the affected emission units. This Subsection (e)(~~10~~~~11~~*12*) shall not preclude an owner or operator from requesting, nor the Air Pollution Control Officer from granting, modifications to a permit to operate for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the modifications will not interfere with the attainment of the risk reductions, and dates, contained in the complete risk reduction audit and plan.

(~~11~~~~12~~*13*) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require that a risk reduction audit and plan be revised and resubmitted if the Air Pollution Control Officer receives new information regarding toxic air contaminant emissions from the stationary source or alternative airborne toxic risk reduction measures that would significantly impact or reduce risks to exposed persons.

(f) **PROGRAM FEES**

All costs incurred by the Air Pollution Control Officer in carrying out the public notification and risk reduction audit and plan requirements of this rule in conjunction with an affected stationary source shall be paid by the owner or operator of that stationary source in accordance with Section (f)(6)~~(m)~~ of Rule 40 – Permit and Other Fees.~~of these Rules and~~

~~Regulations.~~

~~(g) **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**~~

~~(1) A stationary source shall submit a risk reduction audit and plan, if required pursuant to Subsection (e)(1) based on the results of an approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emissions inventory report submitted to the District prior to (*date of adoption*), by the earlier of (*date 15 months after date of adoption*) or six months after the District has notified the stationary source of the need to submit the plan.~~

~~(2) After (*date of adoption*), the requirements of Subsections (d) and (e) will apply based on the results of a stationary source's approved public health risk assessment for the most recent emission inventory report.~~

(g) EMISSIONS INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS

(1) Any person owning or operating any stationary source subject to this rule shall be required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form for its toxic air contaminant emissions according to the following frequency:

(i) Annually, if the stationary source is designated as Category A pursuant to the District's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure.

(ii) Biennially, if the stationary source is designated as Category B pursuant to the District's Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Prioritization Procedure.

(iii) Quadrennially for all other stationary sources.

(2) Upon receipt of an Emissions Inventory Report Form, a person subject to this rule shall:

(i) Complete the form as directed and return it to the District within 180 calendar days from the date the form was first provided by the District.

(ii) Provide with the completed form a signed statement by the person, or a responsible official, certifying that the information contained in the form is accurate to the best knowledge of that person or official.

(3) Any person required to submit an Emissions Inventory Report Form to the District shall maintain the supporting documentation upon which the information in the form was based. This documentation shall be retained on site for at least three years, and shall be made available to the District upon request.

Table I

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acetamide	60-35-5	1/11/2001
Acrylamide	79-06-1	6/12/1996
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1/11/2001
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3	1/11/2001
Aniline	62-53-3	1/11/2001
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Asbestos	1332-21-4	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzidine (and its salts) as follows:	92-87-5	6/12/1996
Benzidine based dyes	1020	6/12/1996
Direct Black 38	1937-37-7	6/12/1996
Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2	6/12/1996
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	16071-86-6	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	1/11/2001
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)	111-44-4	1/11/2001
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	542-88-1	1/11/2001
Potassium Bromate	7758-01-2	1/11/2001
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	6/12/1996
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Chlorinated Paraffins	108171-26-2	1/11/2001
4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine	95-83-0	1/11/2001
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chlorophenols as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	6/12/1996
2, 4, 6 - trichlorophenol	88-06-2	6/12/1996
P-chloro-o-toluidine	95-69-2	1/11/2001
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	6/12/1996
P-cresidine	120-71-8	1/11/2001
Cupferron	135-20-6	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminoanisole	615-05-4	1/11/2001
2,4-diaminotoluene	95-80-7	1/11/2001
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	6/12/1996
P-dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	6/12/1996
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
1,1-dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride)	75-34-3	1/11/2001
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117-81-7	6/12/1996
P-dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	1/11/2001
2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	11/14/2007
Ethylene dibromide (1, 2 - dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1, 2 – dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide (1,2-epoxyethane)	75-21-8	6/12/1996
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	1/11/2001
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	6/12/1996
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (mixed or technical grade)	608-73-1	6/12/1996
Alpha - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	6/12/1996
Beta - hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	6/12/1996
Gamma - hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	58-89-9	6/12/1996
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Lead (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-92-1	1/11/2001
Lead acetate	301-04-2	1/11/2001
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7	1/11/2001
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	1/11/2001
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
4,4'-methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	101-14-4	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-Methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	1/11/2001
Michler's Ketone (4,4'-Bis (dimethylamino) benzophenone)	90-94-8	1/11/2001
N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	6/12/1996
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	1/11/2001
N-nitroso-n-methylethylamine	10595-95-6	6/12/1996
N-nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	6/12/1996
N-nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996

Table I – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) unspeciated mixtures	1336-36-3	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8- hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9- hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) as follows:	1151	6/12/1996
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	6/12/1996
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	6/12/1996
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	6/12/1996
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	6/12/1996
Chrysene	218-01-9	6/12/1996

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	226-36-8	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	6/12/1996
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9	6/12/1996
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0	6/12/1996
7h-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	194-59-2	6/12/1996
7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57-97-6	6/12/1996
1,6-dinitropyrene	42397-64-8	6/12/1996
1,8-dinitropyrene	42397-65-9	6/12/1996
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	6/12/1996
3-methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	6/12/1996
5-methylchrysene	3697-24-3	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	8/03/2004
5-nitroacenaphthene	602-87-9	6/12/1996
6-nitrochrysene	7496-02-8	6/12/1996
2-nitrofluorene	607-57-8	6/12/1996
1-nitropyrene	5522-43-0	6/12/1996
4-nitropyrene	57835-92-4	6/12/1996
1,3-propane sultone	1120-71-4	1/11/2001
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Tertiary butyl-acetate (TBAc)	540-88-5	5/29/2019
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	1/11/2001
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates including, but not limited to:	26471-62-5	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	1/11/2001
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	1/11/2001
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (vinyl trichloride)	79-00-5	1/11/2001
Trichlorethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996
Urethane (ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	6/12/1996
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	6/12/1996

a. Unit Risk Values shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table I was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on May 29, 2019.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table II

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	6/12/1996
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	6/12/1996
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Beryllium and compounds	7440-41-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1/11/2001
Cadmium and compounds	7440-43-9	6/12/1996
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	1/11/2001
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium (hexavalent) and compounds including, but not limited to:	18540-29-9	6/12/1996
Barium chromate	10294-40-3	6/12/1996
Calcium chromate	13765-19-0	6/12/1996
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	6/12/1996
Sodium dichromate	10588-01-9	6/12/1996
Strontium chromate	7789-06-2	6/12/1996
Chromium trioxide (as chromic acid mist)	1333-82-0	3/12/2001
Cresols (mixtures of)	1319-77-3	6/12/1996
m-cresol	108-39-4	6/12/1996
o-cresol	95-48-7	6/12/1996
p-cresol	106-44-5	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	1/11/2001
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
P – dichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene)	106-46-7	6/12/1996
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	1/14/2002
N,n-dimethyl formamide	68-12-2	1/11/2001
1,4-dioxane	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	6/12/1996
1,2-epoxybutane	106-88-7	1/11/2001
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1/11/2001
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	6/12/1996
Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)	106-93-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	6/12/1996
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	1/11/2001
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	6/12/1996
Glycol Ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether – EGBE	111-76-2	7/19/2018
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether – EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate – EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether – EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate – EGMEA	110-49-6	6/12/1996
n-Hexane	110-54-3	1/11/2001
Hydrazine	302-01-2	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isophorone	78-59-1	1/14/2002
Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	6/12/1996
Manganese	7439-96-5	6/12/1996
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	6/12/1996
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	1/11/2001
Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1 – TCA)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	6/12/1996
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
4,4'-methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	101-77-9	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/12/1996
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6/12/1996
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines	9901	9/15/2000
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	6/12/1996
Phosphine	7803-51-2	6/12/1996
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	6/12/1996
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) speciated as follows:	N/A	
3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl	32598-13-3	8/29/2003
3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl	70362-50-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl	32598-14-4	8/29/2003
2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	74472-37-0	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	31508-00-6	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5'-pentachlorobiphenyl	65510-44-3	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl	57465-28-8	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl	38380-08-4	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	69782-90-7	8/29/2003
2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	52663-72-6	8/29/2003
3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl	32774-16-6	8/29/2003
2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl	39635-31-9	8/29/2003
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD) as follows:	1086	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746-01-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	39227-28-6	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	19408-74-3	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	35822-46-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3268-87-9	6/12/1996
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) as follows:	1080	6/12/1996
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	5120-73-19	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	6/12/1996
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	70648-26-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	57117-44-9	6/12/1996
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	72918-21-9	6/12/1996
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	60851-34-5	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	67562-39-4	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	55673-89-7	6/12/1996
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	39001-02-0	6/12/1996
Propylene (propene)	115-07-1	1/11/2001
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Selenium including, but not limited to:	7782-49-2	6/12/1996
Selenium sulfide	7446-34-6	6/12/1996
Silica (crystalline, respirable)	1175	10/11/2013
Styrene	100-42-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	7/11/17
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	7/11/17
Toluene	108-88-3	6/12/1996
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/12/1996
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/12/1996
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	6/12/1996

Table II – continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	1/11/2001
Vinylidene chloride	75-35-4	6/12/1996
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table II was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 19, 2018.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.

Table III

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	1/28/2009
Acrolein	107-02-8	1/11/2001
Acrylic acid	79-10-7	1/11/2001
Ammonia	7664-41-7	6/12/1996
Arsenic (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-38-2	6/12/1996
Arsine	7784-42-1	6/12/1996
Benzene	71-43-2	6/12/1996
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	6/12/1996
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	10/11/2013
Caprolactam	105-60-2	6/16/2014
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	1/11/2001
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	1/11/2001
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	56-23-5	6/12/1996
Carbonyl sulfide	463-58-1	7/11/17
Chlorine	7782-50-5	6/12/1996
Chloroform	67-66-3	6/12/1996
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	1/11/2001
Copper and compounds	7440-50-8	6/12/1996
Cyanide (inorganic)	57-12-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid)	74-90-8	6/12/1996
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	6/12/1996
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106-89-8	1/11/2001
Fluorides and Compounds	1101	6/12/1996
Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	7664-39-3	6/12/1996
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	6/12/1996
Glycol ethers as follows:	N/A	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol butyl ether - EGBE	111-76-2	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether - EGEE	110-80-5	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate - EGEEA	111-15-9	6/12/1996
Ethylene glycol methyl ether - EGME	109-86-4	6/12/1996
Hydrochloric acid (hydrogen chloride)	7647-01-0	6/12/1996
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5	6/12/1996
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	6/12/1996
Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol)	67-63-0	1/11/2001
Mercury (inorganic) and compounds including, but not limited to:	7439-97-6	6/12/1996
Mercuric chloride	7487-94-7	6/12/1996
Methanol	67-56-1	1/11/2001
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)	74-83-9	6/12/1996
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	71-55-6	6/12/1996
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78-93-3	1/11/2001
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2	6/12/1996
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (Polymeric)	101-68-8	6/14/2016

Table III - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants For Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts Must Be Calculated[a]

COMPOUND	CAS # [b]	Date Added
Nickel and compounds including, but not limited to:	7440-02-0	6/12/1996
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	6/12/1996
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	6/12/1996
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	6/12/1996
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	6/12/1996
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	6/12/1996
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	1146	6/12/1996
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	6/12/1996
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	1/11/2001
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	6/12/1996
Ozone	10028-15-6	6/12/1996
Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	6/12/1996
Phenol	108-95-2	1/11/2001
Phosgene	75-44-5	6/12/1996
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	6/12/1996
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	6/12/1996
Styrene	100-42-5	1/11/2001
Sulfates	9960	6/12/1996
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid and oleum	N/A	6/12/1996
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	6/12/1996
Sulfur trioxide	7446-71-9	6/12/1996
Oleum	8014-95-7	6/12/1996
Toluene	108-88-3	1/11/2001
Toluene diisocyanates	26471-62-5	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9	6/14/2016
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91-08-7	6/14/2016
Triethylamine	121-44-8	1/11/2001
Vanadium (fume or dust)	7440-62-2	1/11/2001
Vanadium pentoxide	1314-62-1	1/11/2001
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	1/11/2001
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	6/12/1996
m-Xylene	108-38-3	6/12/1996
o-Xylene	95-47-6	6/12/1996
p-Xylene	106-42-3	6/12/1996

a. Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) and toxic endpoint information shall be obtained from the CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993 or any health risk assessment guidelines adopted by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), pursuant to Division 26, Part 6, Chapter 6 of the California Health and Safety Code (SB 1731 program), that replace all or part of such CAPCOA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Risk Assessment Guidelines, October 1993. Table III was last revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) on July 11, 2017.

b. Chemical Abstract Service Number (CAS): For chemical groupings and mixtures where a CAS number is not applicable, the 4-digit code used in the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) Report is listed. For information on the origin and use of the 4-digit code, see the EICG report.