

**EASTERN KERN
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT**



**2022
ANNUAL AB 2588 AIR TOXICS REPORT**

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OVERVIEW OF AIR TOXICS INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT ACT

The Air Toxics Information and Assessment Act became law in 1987 when Governor Deukmajian signed Assembly Bill 2588 (AB2588). The purpose of the program is the following: 1) inventory air toxics emissions, 2) determine if these emissions are causing localized ambient concentrations of air toxics high enough to expose individuals or population groups to significant health risk, and 3) inform the public of significant risk.

To accomplish this, an initial inventory of air toxic emissions and assessment of risk was required of all facilities 1) emitting greater than 10 tons/yr of “criteria” pollutants (oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds, oxides of sulfur, and particulate matter) and/or 2) certain “named” categories of facilities emitting less than 10 tons/yr of criteria pollutants, but handling materials which could pose significant risk. (See Pages 4 and 5 for changes to these requirements.)

Over the life of the program, numerous types of facilities having potential to emit significant levels of air toxics have been identified and their impact on health risk has been quantified. Consequently, the most recent California Air Resources Board (ARB) air toxics guidelines list (August 27, 2007) specific facilities subject to air toxics emissions inventorying and reporting (see Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Report, Appendix C – web site: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ab2588/2588guid.htm>). These guidelines also place facilities into categories for purposes of update reporting based on calculated risk, and exempt “low priority” facilities from further update reporting. For facilities still subject to the program, these guidelines specify facility information to be reported, toxic substances to be addressed, and test methods to be used for quantifying emissions. The final version of the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Risk Assessments developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and ARB was made available to the public in February of 2015. OEHHA had earlier developed three Technical Support Documents (TSDs) which provided the scientific basis for values used in assessing risk from exposure to facility emissions. The three TSDs describe non-cancer risk assessment (derivation of acute, 8-hour and chronic reference exposure levels), derivation of cancer potency factors, and exposure assessment methodology including stochastic risk assessment.

State Guidelines allow local air districts such as Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District (District) to utilize air toxics analyses conducted as part of its Rule 210.1 New and Modified Source Review (NSR) process, in-lieu of requiring separate quantification of air toxics emissions to satisfy AB2588. Guidelines require the NSR permit contain conditions to ensure calculated toxic risk is not exceeded. Providing integration of the AB2588 with District’s permitting program is a time and cost savings both for the District and affected facilities, while neither public health nor the intent of either program is compromised.

Some of the District’s smallest emitters are subject to the AB2588 program, including auto body shops, dry cleaners, and gasoline retailers. To provide some relief from the burden of reporting, these sources are identified in the Program as “industry-wide” sources. ARB, in cooperation with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), has adopted and continues to develop health risk guidelines, risk reduction plans, and audit plans that Districts may utilize to assess, reduce, and verify toxics emissions from industry-wide

sources. The “Auto Body Shop Industry-Wide Risk Assessment Guidelines” was approved by CAPCOA September 26, 1996, and the “Gasoline Service Station Industry-Wide Risk Assessment Guidelines” was approved in December, 1997 (Appendix E updated in November 2001). The “Perchloroethylene (Perc) Dry Cleaner Industry-Wide Risk Assessment” was never finalized; however, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) approved amendments to the Dry Cleaning Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) and adopted requirements for Perc manufacturers and distributors on January 25, 2007. The amendments required phasing out the use of Perc dry cleaning machines and related equipment by January 1, 2023. Therefore, all District facilities have phased out Perc and transitions to hydrocarbon cleaning solvents.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH RISKS

Potential public health risk of each facility subject to the program is quantified by using dose-response data developed from animal and/or human studies. Dose is calculated using mathematical modeling techniques, and is dependent upon the following data: emission rate of each toxic substance; the toxicity (reference exposure level) of the substance; release point characteristics, including stack height, diameter, gas temperature, and gas velocity; meteorological conditions, including ambient temperature, wind speed, and mixing height; and characteristics of the surrounding terrain. Response is based upon “potency slope factors”, approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or OEHHA, derived from health impact studies that have undergone public and peer review. Currently, the “Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments” (Guidance Manual), published by OEHHA in 2015, is utilized for preparing health risk assessments. The Guidance Manual is a concise description of algorithms, recommended exposure variables, cancer, and non-cancer health values, and the air modeling protocols needed to perform a health risk assessment. The Guidance Manual updates the previous version (2003), and reflects advances in the field of risk assessment along with explicit consideration of infants and children.

Health risk can be quantified using three different methods: 1) a “prioritization score”, 2) a screening level risk assessment, or 3) refined risk assessment modeling. All three methods make use of mathematical dispersion models approved by ARB as well as U.S. EPA and/or OEHHA approved potency values. Dispersion models are computerized, as several thousand calculations are often necessary to yield significant results. In order to assist the districts in prioritizing facilities, CAPCOA, in cooperation with OEHHA and ARB, developed the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program Facility Prioritization Guidelines in July 1990. The guidelines provide suggested procedures in performing risk assessment. In 2015, CAPCOA updated these guidelines to incorporate OEHHA revisions to risk assessment methodology. The final version of CAPCOA Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Facility Prioritization Guidelines was made available to the public in August 2016 (website: <http://www.capcoa.org>).

Determining a facility’s “prioritization score” (PS) is the least complex and most health conservative way of characterizing risk. The procedure incorporates many health conservative assumptions to insure potential risk is not underestimated. The score is calculated using either the Emissions and Potency Procedure (EPP) or the Dispersion Adjustment Procedure (DAP), which are described in the previously mentioned CAPCOA

guidelines. The EPP considers only emission rate, pollutant potency, and proximity of receptors, while the DAP also considers dispersion due to release height.

Due to its inherent conservatism, if the prioritization score indicates significant risk, a more detailed risk assessment model is calculated. The next level of assessment is the “screening model”, and includes assumptions to ensure that, regardless of source location or meteorological conditions, assessed risk will not be underestimated. Like the prioritization score model, the “screen model” does not account for multiple release points; however, it does account for dispersion of pollutants using meteorological data and provides for additional detail regarding emission release characteristics. Results of a screening dispersion analysis are used as input for an exposure assessment model to yield carcinogenic (cancerous) and non-carcinogenic health effects.

To best assess air quality impact of a facility on its nearby receptors, a “refined risk assessment model” is used. This model is capable of representing the combined effect of multiple emission points, varying terrain, and multiple receptors at discrete locations. The dispersion model used in refined modeling also utilizes local meteorological data. Refined risk analyses are complex and costly, but produce the most true-to-life assessment of risk. The refined risk assessment also utilizes conservative assumptions; therefore, calculated risk is not underestimated.

DISSEMINATION OF TOXIC EMISSIONS AND RISK INFORMATION

All information collected during this process is disseminated to the public through public meetings where results are presented and discussed. Additionally, the Act specifies all persons located in areas where significant adverse health effects may occur, be individually notified of this risk and permitted an opportunity to discuss estimated risk with the District and the emitting facility. Levels of risk determined by District’s Board of Directors to be significant for purposes of AB2588 public notification are: 1) a cancer risk exceeding 10 in 1 million, or 2) a ratio of the chronic or acute exposure to the recommended exposure level (referred to as a “hazard index”) exceeding 1.0.

These levels of significance have also been chosen by most other California air districts, and are values recommended by CAPCOA. In 2021, a facility in the District exceeded a hazard index of 1.0 for the first time in the program’s history. However, currently no District facilities exceed cancer risk of greater than 10 in 1 million.

As with all emissions information accumulated by the District, Eastern Kern’s air toxic emission inventory is public information and available for public review. The procedure of adoption and modification of the guidelines and fee regulations is a public process and includes noticing, workshops, periods for public comment, and eventual adoption at a public District board meeting. Before District procedures were adopted by the Board in January 1994, the draft was subject to a public process. All affected facilities were notified in writing, and the public was notified (an announcement was published in the District newsletter and “The Bakersfield Californian”) of a workshop in Mojave. Public comments were received for 30 days following the workshop, and the revised document was mailed to all parties attending the workshop. The District adoption hearing was “noticed” in the District newsletter and “The Bakersfield Californian” and public comments were received at the District Board adoption

hearing. These Public Notification Procedures provide a mechanism to establish a level of significance for cancerous and non-cancerous health risk and identify the procedure by which individuals exposed to significant risk will be notified of this risk by both the District and the facility. Notified individuals are offered the opportunity to attend a public meeting at which results are further discussed.

This annual report ranks and identifies facilities according to cancer and non-cancer risk posed, and describes toxic control measures. After presentation at a public hearing, it is distributed to the Kern County Board of Supervisors, city councils in the District, the County Health Officer, and ARB.

In the fall of 1998, ARB increased availability of toxics inventory data to the public by posting this data on its web site (www.arb.ca.gov/ab2588/ab2588.htm), ARB regularly updates this information. The District regularly reviews facility data and revises the inventory to reflect changes made at facilities within the District. This Annual Report includes updates to toxic information and data revisions to Gasoline Dispensing Facilities in the program and Tehachapi Cumming County Water District.

EVOLUTION OF AIR TOXICS PROGRAM

The Air Toxics Program has been implemented for over three decades (first reports were submitted in 1990), and much information has been gathered about toxic emission sources and health impacts of air pollutants. The program has been modified over time as better information has become available. In May 1996, the “ARB Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines” were modified; in September 1996, Assembly Bill 564 became law exempting additional low risk facilities from the program. Revised guidelines and mandates of AB564 now base air toxic reporting requirements on the calculated health risk associated with a facility’s toxic emissions rather than total annual emissions of “criteria” pollutants (oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds). Therefore, after initial submittal of a toxic emission inventory plan and report, only those facilities determined to pose intermediate or high level health risk are required to submit a quadrennial update report. This update report, if required, must quantify the following: 1) emissions from units which have an emission increase of greater than 10%; 2) emissions from units emitting a newly listed air toxic air contaminant; 3) emissions of a pollutant for which the unit risk value has been revised; or 4) emissions from new and modified emission units which may result in the facility changing reporting categories due to increased health risk.

Per the revised guidelines, facilities determined to be low level risk are exempt from future reporting requirements and fees, provided: 1) the nearest receptor is no closer, 2) there are no changes to risk calculation procedures, and 3) there are no changes to health effect values which would result in the facility being reclassified as intermediate or high level risk.

2015 OEHHA HRA Guidelines – In 2015, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) adopted updated Health Risk Assessment (HRA) guidelines. The District adopted revised prioritization and HRA guidelines during reassessment of health risks for certain large facilities using the updated OEHHA guidelines. The District continues to

assess health risks associated with new facility emissions and other smaller source categories using the updated guidelines.

2022 AB 2588 EICG and CTR Amendments – On November 19, 2020, CARB adopted amendments to the Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG) to harmonize with the Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissions Reporting (CTR) regulation. The CTR regulation was approved with changes by the Office of Administrative Law and filed with the Secretary of State on March 21, 2022 and the amendments to CTR are retroactively effective January 1st, 2022. The purpose of the CTR regulation is to establish a uniform statewide system for the annual reporting of criteria emissions and toxic air contaminants emitted by District permitted facilities.

Similarly, the final 2022 EICG regulation was approved by the Office of Administrative Law and filed with Secretary of State on March 21, 2022. Amendments to the EICG will supplement the AB2588 program in various ways including but not limited to the following: (1) provide additional consideration factors for exempting facilities and reinstating previously-exempt facilities; (2) require reporting of 900+ new substances and three broad functional groups of chemicals found in the emissions from facilities; update risk screening modeling approaches; and (3) align with the reporting requirements in the CTR. These amendments, especially the addition of many new substances in emissions, will also require additional work and tracking effort for both businesses and the District.

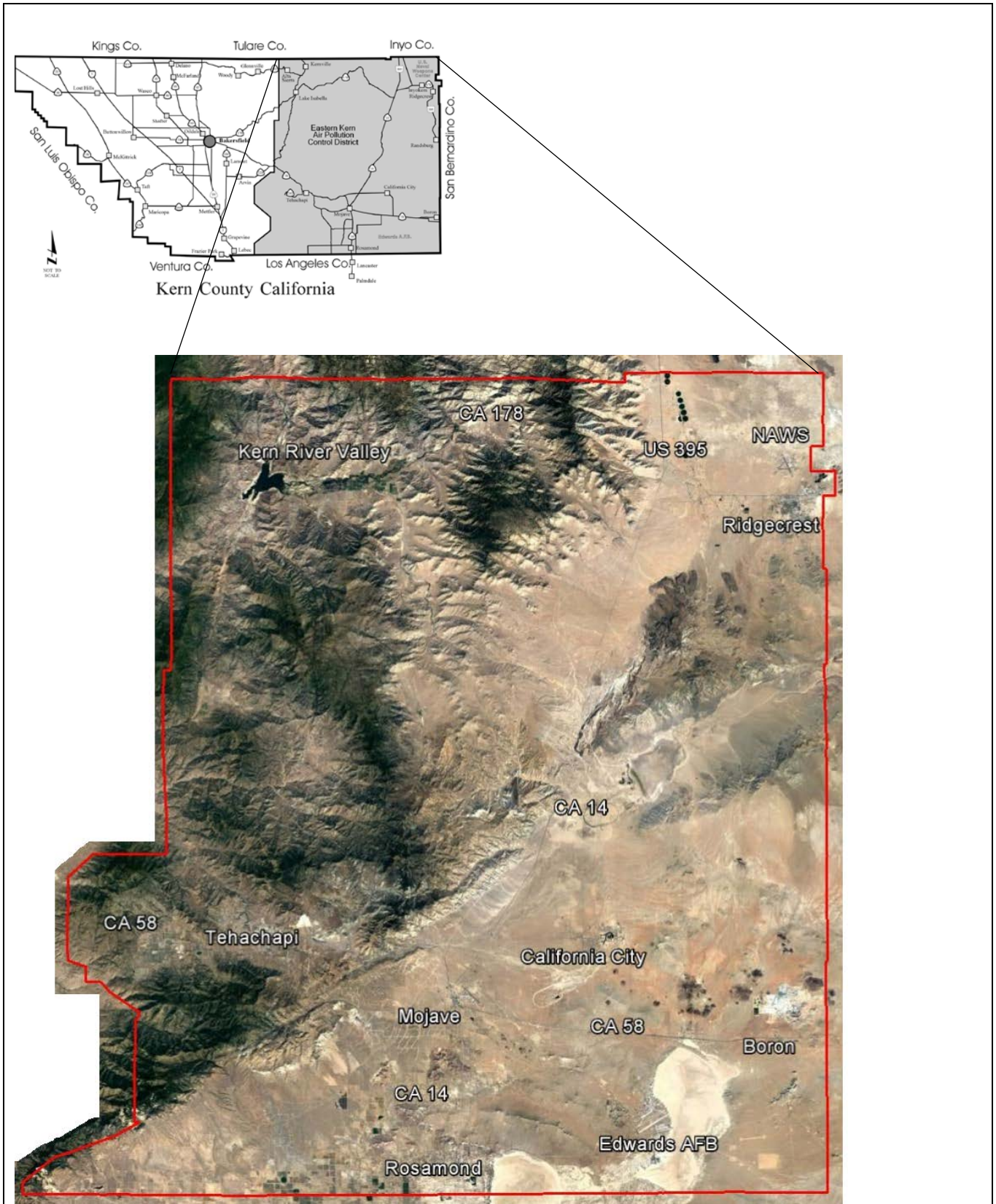
The EICG's will also supplement the AB2588 program by doing the following: specify which facilities are subject to air toxics emission inventory reporting and update reporting; 2) specify information a facility operator must include in a facility's air toxics emission inventory plan and inventory report; 3) identify specific classes of facilities that emit less than ten tons per year of criteria pollutants that are subject to the "Hot Spots" program and specifies their emission inventory reporting requirements; 4) specify source testing requirements, acceptable emission estimation methods, and the reporting formats to be used; 5) establish groups of the substances to be inventoried; 6) designate facilities into levels for purposes of update reporting, based on prioritization scores, risk assessment results, or *de minimis* thresholds; 7) exempt "low level" facilities from further update reporting unless specified reinstatement criteria are met, and specifies the update reporting requirements for other facilities; 8) specify information a facility operator must include in a facility's update to their emission inventory; and 9) include provisions for integrating "Hot Spots" reporting with other district programs if specified criteria are met.

Lastly, for a new or modified facility has been subject to New and Modified Source Review (District Rule 210.1), health risk presented by all potential TAC emissions will be evaluated as part of the permitting process. The District has determined that a full risk assessment may be used in lieu of an air toxic plan and report.

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CURRENT STATUS OF EASTERN KERN TOXIC EMISSION SOURCES

Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District has jurisdiction of the geographic area shown below.



The District’s jurisdiction encompasses 3,704 square miles and has a population of approximately 137,000. The area includes two military bases (Edwards Air Force Base and Naval Air Weapons Station at China Lake), and the cities and communities of Lake Isabella, Tehachapi, Mojave, Rosamond, California City, Ridgecrest, and Boron in the high desert region of Kern County. Overall, the District’s sparsely populated area provides significant dispersion potential for most sources within the District’s jurisdiction.

The District has assessed potential health risk from facilities through implementation of ARB’s “Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines (EICG)” Each air toxics emission source within the District was placed into one of four categories, based upon potential health risk created by the facility.

Category No. 1 (High Level Risk)

The following facility has an approved health risk assessment showing an increase non-cancer risk with an acute hazard index exceeding 1.0.

Table 1

Facility Name	Health Risk Assessment			Prioritization Score	
	Cancer	Non-Cancer		Cancer	Non-Cancer
		Chronic	Acute		
Innovative Coatings Technology (INCOTEC)	2.7 in 1 million	0.02	1.69	19.50	3.66

Category No. 2 (Intermediate Level Risk)

The following facilities have either: 1) an approved health risk assessment showing increased cancer risk is less than 10 in 1 million and a total hazard index (THI) less than 1.0, or 2) a prioritization score less than 10.0, but more than 1.0 for both cancer and non-cancer effects (health risk assessment not required).

Table 2

Facility Name	Health Risk Assessment			Prioritization Score	
	Cancer	Non-Cancer		Cancer	Non-Cancer
		Chronic	Acute		
California Correctional Institution (Tehachapi)	Not Required	Not Required		4.52	0.01
California Portland Cement Co.	Not Required	Not Required		4.62	0.81
Edwards Air Force Base	Not Required	Not Required		2.23	3.04
Golden Queen Mining Co.	Not Required	Not Required		3.23	1.12
Lehigh Cement West, Inc.	8.9 in 1 million	0.35	0.27	56.69	0.92
NASA Armstrong Flight Research Center	Not Required	Not Required		7.18	0.01
National Cement Company	0.73 in 1 million	0.03	0.07	HRA Completed In-Lieu of Prioritization Score	
Naval Air Weapons Station	Not Required	Not Required		3.33	2.40
PRC-DeSoto International	Not Required	Not Required		7.01	0.92

Scaled Composites	Not Required	Not Required	1.61	8.92
U.S. Borax, Incorporated	9.64 in 1 million	0.38	HRA Completed In-Lieu of Prioritization Score	
Tehachapi Cummings County Water District (TCCWD) - Pump Plant #4	Not Required	Not Required	1.04	0.91

Additionally, facilities that would be low priority but emit 5 or more tons per year of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 12.5 tons of total HAP are considered intermediate facilities.

Category No. 3 (Low Level Risk)

The following facilities have either: 1) a prioritization score equal to or less than 1.0 for both carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic pollutants, 2) an approved health risk assessment showing less than 1 in 1 million increased cancer risk and total hazard index less than 0.1 for each toxicological endpoint, 3) a Rule 210.1 health risk analysis showing cancer risk less than 1 in 1 million and total hazard index less than 0.1, or 4) a “de minimis” classification as defined in ARB’s Guidelines.

Table 3

Facility Name	Health Risk Assessment		Prioritization Score	
	Cancer	Non-Cancer	Cancer	Non-Cancer
Commodity Resource & Environmental	HRA Not Required		0.08	0.02
Indian Wells Valley Cremation	HRA Not Required		Exempt as “de minimis”	
Kemira Water Solutions	0.11 in 1 million	0.07	23.02	1.22
Kern County Waste Management (Lake Isabella Landfill)	HRA Not Required		0.47	0.02
Kern County Waste Management (Ridgecrest Landfill)	HRA Not Required		0.38	0.02
Kern County Waste Management (Tehachapi Landfill)	HRA Not Required		0.00	0.20
Ridgecrest Regional Hospital	HRA Not Required		Exempt as “de minimis”	
Stratolaunch, LLC	Not Required		0.08	0.04
Tehachapi Cummings County Water District (TCCWD) - Pump Plant #2	HRA Not Required		0.08	0.17
TCCWD- Pump Plant #3	HRA Not Required		0.57	0.91
Trical, Inc.	HRA Not Required		0.09	0.89
Wastewater Treatment Plants (All)	HRA Not Required		Exempt as “de minimis”	

De minimis: The probability of the facility to present a health risk the public is very small; therefore, calculating a prioritization score for the facility is not effective use of District resources

Category No. 4 (New Facilities and Facilities with Increased Emissions)

During 2022 calendar year, District staff evaluated over 170 applications for projects subject to Rule 210.1 (NSR); the majority of these projects had no significant impact on facility toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions. Some of the most frequent projects with potentially significant toxic emissions are facilities proposing to install diesel piston engines. CARB and

OEHHA have determined that diesel exhaust presents a significant carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health risk due to diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions. DPM consists of small particles less than 2.5 microns in diameter which are made up of hundreds of different toxic compounds including but not limited to carbon, ash, metallic particles, sulfates, and silicates. All permitted diesel engines have a carcinogenic risk of less than 10 in 1 million and a non-carcinogenic hazard index of less than 1.0. Natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fired engines emit significantly less TAC and also yielded carcinogenic risk of less than 10 in 1 million and a non-carcinogenic hazard index of less than 1.0. A summary of the number of internal combustion engines permitted during calendar year 2022 is listed in Table 3; these do not include agricultural engine registrations.

Table 4

Rating Range (Brake horsepower)	Number of units
50 – 99	8
100 - 299	22
300 - 599	9
600 - 699	1
700 - 799	3
800 - 899	3
900 - 999	0
1000 - 4999	4
5000 - 9999	0
10000 or greater	0
Total	50

In addition to piston engines, the following new and modified facilities that emit toxic air contaminants were permitted during 2022:

Surface Coating Operations:

Two new surface coating operations were permitted in the District during 2022. California Correctional Institute (CCI) applied to for Authority to Construct new automotive spray booth located in Tehachapi. The proposed coatings used by CCI contain TACs; therefore, a prioritization score was obtained for spray coating operation. Prioritization scores showed “low priority” for carcinogenic scores and low priority for non-carcinogenic scores. Therefore, the proposed coating operations were not anticipated to pose a significant health risk to the community at large.

Northrop Grumman Systems Corp. also permitted a portable surface coating operation. The operation will be primarily for touch up and repair of aircraft and is controlled by portable overspray collection system equipped with particulate and carbon filters. The proposed coatings contain TACs; therefore, a prioritization score was obtained for each spray coating operation. Prioritization scores showed “intermediate priority” for carcinogenic scores and non-carcinogenic scores. The main health risk driver is emissions of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) contained within one of the coatings formulations. The nearest off-site structure is approximately 277meters from the operation, putting the operation at intermediate priority. The HDI concentration in coatings is likely overestimated, may not be present in all

coatings applied, and the nearest off-site structures are in a general upwind direction from the operation, based on historical Mojave wind information. Therefore, a more refined risk assessment is not required. Therefore, the proposed coating operations were not anticipated to pose a significant health risk to the community at large.

Rocket Engine Testing Operations

Impulse Space Systems applied for a new rocket engine test stand Authority to Construct (ATCs) in 2022. TAC emissions are not expected from the proposed rocket testing operation. Due to small scale of test articles and combustion temperature. Hence, emissions from the proposed rocket testing operation are not expected to pose a significant health risk to the community at large.

Stratolaunch, LLC also applied to modify their new rocket engine test stand Authority to Construct (ATCs) to add Jet A as primary fuel with RP-1 as second fuel. TAC emissions are expected to result from Jet-A fuel combustion. A Health Risk Assessment (HRA) conducted by applicant revealed maximum exposed individual cancer risk for the proposed Project is 0.002 in one million (see appendix A for more details). This is less than the District's threshold of one in one million. Similarly, the maximum chronic non-cancer hazard index for the proposed Project is 1.20E-4. This is less than District's threshold of 0.2. The maximum acute hazard index is 2.32E-3. Therefore, the proposed modification to rocket engine testing operation does not pose a significant health risk to the community at large.

Abrasive Blasting:

INCOTEC Corp. applied to permit six (6) abrasive blasting booths. Abrasive blasting can generate TAC emissions in the form of particulates from either the blasting media used or from the surface being abraded. Prioritization scores showed "low priority" for carcinogenic scores and non-carcinogenic scores at 4,160 hours of operation per year. Therefore, emissions from abrasive blasting booths are not expected to pose a significant health risk to the community at large.

Other Miscellaneous Operations:

Other projects with an increase in TAC emissions include aggregate crushing/screening operations, concrete batching operations, and a rock drilling operations. These projects were deemed low priority, and therefore do not pose significant health risks to the surrounding communities at large.

Core Facility Updates

Core facilities subject to quadrennial updates and updated this year include the following:

Tehachapi Cummins County Water District

Tehachapi Cummings County Water District (TCCWD) has four (4) facilities permitted within the District. TCCWD operates three pump facilities using large natural gas engines to transport water from the San Joaquin Valley to the Cummings Valley and Tehachapi areas. TCCWD also has an aboveground storage tank (AST) for gasoline at their main office. Pump

plant 2,3, and 4 operate at the following distances from the nearest receptors 1,700m, 900m and 500m respectively. The main office with gasoline storage tank is located approximately 240m from nearest receptor. Emissions from Pump Plants 2, 3, and 4 are generated from five internal combustion engines, each fired on pipeline quality natural gas. Calendar year 2022 emissions from each pump plant were determined based on annual fuel usage for each engine and toxic emission factors from AP-42 for natural gas fired internal combustion engines. Emissions from the AST were determined from annual gasoline throughput, and toxic emissions factors from San Joaquin Valley APCD.

Based on toxic emissions submitted, prioritization results were generated using the Hotspots Analysis and Reporting tool (HARP2) Emissions Inventory Module. The primary driver of carcinogenic risk (>66% of prioritization score) are formaldehyde emissions from natural gas combustion in the engines. Similarly, noncancer acute risk is driven (>66% of prioritization score) by acrolein from natural gas combustion in the engines. The main office, as well as Pump Plants 2 & 3, received prioritization scores of less than one for both carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risk, hence designated as low priority and exempt from the program. Pump Plant #4 received prioritization score of 1.04 for carcinogenic risk and 0.91 for non-carcinogenic risk hence designated as “intermediate priority”. Pump plant 4 will be subject to quadrennial updates.

Industry-Wide Sources

The three industry-wide source categories determined by ARB are: auto body shops, gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF), and dry cleaning facilities. ARB has developed individual industry-wide risk assessment procedures for those three facilities.

Auto body Shops: No new auto body shops were permitted in 2022, and there were no modifications to existing auto body shops. Based on “Auto Body Shop Industry-Wide Risk Assessment Guidelines”, all auto body facilities located in the District have been found to be “low priority” for health risk.

GDF: In 2022, the District processed one application for new storage tank at new facility and 10 applications to modify existing GDFs during 2022. Based on the maximum allowable throughputs and receptor proximity for each GDF, all modified facilities and one new storage tank received low prioritization scores.

In February 2022, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) adopted new gasoline service station industrywide risk assessment technical guidelines. CARB also created a spreadsheet risk screening tool to streamline the risk assessment process for retail gasoline stations. Using this new guidelines and risk screening tool the District re-assessed health risk for retail GDF's within the District. Intermediate risk facilities are listed in the next page:

Table 5

Facility Name	Max throughput year (gal/year)*	Distance to Nearest Offsite Receptor (m)	Cancer Risk Value (chances/million)
BORON SHELL SERVICE STATION	406,010	26	1.4
CAR CARE CENTER/SHOPETTE	4,332,190	27	1.24
CIRCLE K STORES INC. #00010	628,349	15	3.82
EASTRIDGE MARKET RSI	662,500	21	2.29
INYO CRUDE INC., DBA MOJAVE SHELL	1,665,234	20	2.6
JACO HILL #3349_MINIT_STOP	1,182,666	17	6.86
JACO OIL #7798 / HOWARDS, RC	1,997,311	52	2.77
JACO OIL #9901_FASTRIP_ROSAMOND	2,705,209	49	1.3
JACO OIL) BASIC PROPERTIES #8894 (FASTRIP) RIDGECREST	1,951,708	30	5.45
JACO OIL) JAMIESON HILL # 7701 / FASTRIP # 45 CAL CITY	2,080,757	46	2.4
JACO OIL) JAMIESON HILL #7794_FASTRIP_TEHACHAPI	3,398,451	30	3.93
MIRAMAR ENTERPRISES (ARCO #82651)	1,703,924	20	1.52
RAMOS STRONG INC. DBA MOJAVE CHEVRON	1,451,707	25	3.17
ROSAMOND CHEVRON	1,369,227	16	8.32
SAGEMART	907,115	41	1.42
STEVE SPRADLIN	616,654	30	1.38
TESORO ARCO #62548 SPEEDWAY	2,586,600	15	1.49
THE BARN RIDGECREST II	584,682	25	4.44
V & K OIL COMPANY	1,707,088	30	3.81

*Maximum annual throughput reported in the last 4 years

The District re-prioritized 72 retail GDF facilities out of 148 total dispensing facilities in the District. Another 14 dispensing operations are part of larger facilities already subject to quadrennial updates and therefore not reprioritized for 2022 calendar year. The remaining 62 facilities are dispensing operations for private vehicle fleets and limited to less than 360,000 gallons per year. Elevated health risk is not expected from these private fleet dispensing operations based on throughputs of 360,000 gallons per year or less and a minimum distance of 20 meters to nearby receptors.

Dry cleaning facilities: Toxic health risk is primarily associated with facilities using perchloroethylene (Perc) as cleaning fluid. A Phase out of perchloroethylene (Perc) dry cleaning machines by District permitted facilities was recently completed. The only remaining dry cleaning facility still utilizing Perc, commenced operation of their new hydrocarbon solvent system in February 2020. All four dry cleaning facilities located in the District now use hydrocarbon cleaning fluid only. Hydrocarbon based cleaning fluid has little or no toxicity associated with its use. Therefore, cleaning facilities in the District no longer present a significant health risk to the surrounding community at large.

RISK REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Senate Bill 1731, health risk reduction requirements, was signed into law in 1992 as an adjunct to the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" inventory and assessment requirements. This law requires facilities that pose a significant risk to prepare Risk Reduction and Audit Plans. Risk Reduction and Audit Plans are usually prepared on a facility-by-facility basis; however, ARB has developed ATCM for certain industry types. State law provides these ATCM to be enforced by each local district. Categories identified for ATCM include, for example, diesel piston engines, dry cleaners, medical waste incinerators, nonferrous metal melting, cooling towers using hexavalent chromium, and ethylene oxide sterilizers. Affected sources within the District are now complying with these ATCM. Internet links to ARB's ATCM regulations can be found at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/atcm.htm>.

To date, no sources in the District have been required to prepare Risk Reduction and Audit Plans as no facility to date has exceeded Board-adopted significance levels requiring public notification and preparation of Risk Reduction and Audit Plans. (See Pages 3-4 for discussion of risk notification guidelines.)

Exposure to diesel exhaust emissions continue to be a primary public health concern in California. District requirements to utilize tiered engines, ARB approved diesel fuel, and assisting businesses to replace older diesel engines with newer, less polluting engines through the Carl Moyer Grant Program will reduce the exposure of eastern Kern County residents to diesel exhaust.

MINIMIZING AIR TOXIC EMISSIONS FROM NEW AND MODIFIED FACILITIES

In 1974, the District's Board of Supervisors adopted Rule 210.1 (New and Modified New Source Review), last revised in May of 2000. Implementation of this rule has been instrumental in minimizing toxic emissions from new and modified facilities, because Rule 210.1 requires all new and modified facilities to utilize Best Available Control Technology (BACT). BACT is applied to criteria pollutant emissions, including oxides of nitrogen (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and PM. By early 1982, six years before passage of AB2588, the District was actively involved in assessing expected health risk associated with new and modified facilities pursuant to Rule 419 and Section 41700 of the California Health & Safety Code. Since June of 1993, the District has utilized Cal EPA "Guidelines for New and Modified Sources of Toxic Pollutants" to determine if a project is approvable in terms of health risk. This analysis meets criteria specified in the 1997 revision to Cal EPA's "Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program" which allow a district to conduct an alternate evaluation for new and modified sources subject to District permits (i.e., a non-AB2588 process evaluation). Where applicable, the District gives applicants of new projects the choice of complying with the Air Toxics Program either through the permitting process or through submission of an inventory plan and report.

FUTURE OF THE AIR TOXICS PROGRAM

Minimizing TAC emissions continue to be an important part of the District's mission. In August 2016, the Toxics and Risk Managers Committee (TARMAC) of CAPCOA revised Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Program Facility Prioritization Guidelines. These guidelines were revised in response to

revisions to the State's underlying health risk assessment procedure guidelines. The Committee consulted with ARB and OEHHA staff in updating these guidelines.

The revised guidelines are intended to provide air pollution control and air quality management districts with suggested procedures in prioritizing facilities into high, intermediate, and low priority categories as required by the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Act) in accordance with Health and Safety Code §44344.4(c). This law established a statewide program for inventory of air toxics emissions from individual facilities as well as requirements for risk assessment and public notification.

According to CAPCOA progress reports, TAC emissions have decreased by 80% over the past 30 years. The District plans to continue to assist in this effort by implementing applicable guidelines and regulations set by state and federal agencies.

SUMMARY

The District's goal and the purpose of air toxics control measures is to reduce health risks to levels deemed acceptable when weighed against the benefit to the public of the activity producing the risk. Although regulated facilities in Eastern Kern County emit toxic air contaminants, emissions from these stationary sources have been greatly reduced since the passing of the Air Toxic "Hot Spots" regulation in 1989. The District's emission inventory program ensures that each facility's toxic risk is re-evaluated on a routine basis, and that health risk notification and risk reduction is carried out in compliance with the Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Act. It is important to note that non-stationary sources such as motor vehicles are now the largest contributing source of toxic air contaminants along with other mobile and area source. These sources are solely regulated by at the state and local level.

When weighing risk versus benefit, overall health risk posed by a facility must be considered rather than the fact an individual process may use or emit a substance that has very high unit risk value such as dioxins or hexavalent chromium. In other words, even though a facility may emit a highly toxic substance, if the emission rate is low, dispersion is good, and located remotely from receptor the public health risk can be considered low (i.e. acceptable).

Dispersion is a function of air flow (wind patterns) and distance to a receptor (person). Any facility with potential to emit toxic substances in significant quantities is required to provide highly effective methods of controlling these emissions as well as provide a method of continuously monitoring and ensuring compliance with required air pollution control measures. A facility with potential to emit toxic substances in very small quantities presents no greater health risk (and often much less) to nearby residents than what residents expose themselves to by engaging in day-to-day activities. For example, the health risk presented from living adjacent to a freeway, walking across the street, riding in a car, flying in an airplane, practicing poor eating and/or drinking habits, or by smoking exceed health risk posed by Eastern Kern industrial facilities.

No facility in Eastern Kern County currently poses an increase in cancer risk of more than 10 in 1 million, based on an assessment of 30 years of exposure to carcinogenic emissions. This value can be put into perspective by considering risk posed by some other active and

passive events in our lives. Using information from the National Safety Council, it was determined: the risk of death by going swimming is 12 per 1 million, the risk of death from COVID is 116 in a million, rate of death from motor vehicle accidents is 115 per 1 million and the death from gun related incidents is 1,060 per 1 million.

Generally, development of the unit risk value for a toxic pollutant consists of identifying carcinogenic, chronic, or acute effects on the most sensitive animal species tested and then using this as the expected impact on humans. Consequently, unit risk values are very health-conservative, and, as a result, health risk assessment procedures required to be followed for the District's Air Toxics Program result in a health conservative assessment of risk.

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