

**RULE 1210. TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS -
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION**
(Adopted and Effective 6/12/96)

(a) **APPLICABILITY**

This rule is applicable to each stationary source required to prepare a public health risk assessment pursuant to Section 44360 of the Health and Safety Code.

(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. Airborne 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 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 any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process or process line which emits or may emit one or more toxic air contaminants.

(6) **"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) **"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) **"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) **"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) **"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) **"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) **"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) **"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) **"Small Business"** means the same as defined in Government Code Section 11342(e).

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

(16) **"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) **"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) **"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.

(d) PUBLIC HEALTH RISK NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

(1) Except as provided in Subsections (d)(2) 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) (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 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) or (e)(2), 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) through (d)(15) of this rule.

(2) 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) Within 45 days of the date of written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer that public notification is required pursuant to Subsections (d)(1) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) The parents or legal guardians of students attending schools with potential exposure to risks above the notification levels specified in Subsection (d)(1) 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) 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 such requests. Such requests shall be in writing or by appropriately marking and returning the "Public Response Survey Card" specified in Subsection (d)(6). The summary shall be approved in advance by the Air Pollution Control Officer 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) 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 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) 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) 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) 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) Except as provided in Subsections (e)(2), (e)(3) and (e)(4), 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 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 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) 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) 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 in one million and total chronic and acute noncancer health hazard indexes to less than 10.0 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) 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.

(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)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) for some or all of the same persons at risk by emissions from the stationary source under review.

(4) 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 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)(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.

(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)(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.

(iv) 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)(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) The risk reduction audit and plan submitted by the owner or operator shall contain all of the following:

(i) The name, 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). 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 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. 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)(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) or (e)(4) 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) of this rule. 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) 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) 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) within five years or such other period approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Subsections (e)(3) and (e)(4).

(8) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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 (m) of Rule 40 of these Rules and Regulations.

Table I

Toxic Air Contaminants for Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts
Must Be Calculated^a

Substance	Substance
Acetaldehyde	1,2-Dibromo-3chloropropane (DBCP)
Acetimide	p-Dichlorobenzene
Acrylamide	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
Acrylonitrile	1,1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene dichloride)
Allyl chloride	Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP)
2-Aminoanthraquinone	Diesel Exhaust Particulate
Aniline	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
Arsenic and compounds (inorganic)	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
Asbestos	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethylene dioxide)
Benzene	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)
Benzidine (and its salts)	Ethylene dibromide (1, 2 - Dibromoethane)
Benzidine based dyes	Ethylene dibromide (1, 2 - Dibromoethane)
Direct Black 38	Ethylene oxide (1,2-Epoxyethane)
Direct Blue 6	Ethylene thiourea
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	Formaldehyde
Benzyl chloride	Hexachlorobenzene
Beryllium and compounds	Hexachlorocyclohexanes (mixed or technical grade)
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane
Potassium Bromate	gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)
1,3-Butadiene	Hydrazine
Cadmium and compounds	Lead and compounds (inorganic)
Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane)	Lead acetate
Chlorinated Paraffins	Lead phosphate
4-Chloro-o-phenylenediamine	Lead subacetate
Chloroform	Methyl tertiary-butyl ether
Chlorophenols	4,4'-Methylene Bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)
Pentachlorophenol	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
2, 4, 6 - Trichlorophenol	4,4'-Methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)
p-Chloro-o-toluidine	Michler's Ketone (4,4'-Bis (dimethylamino)
Chromium (hexavalent)	benzophenone)
Barium chromate	N-nitroso-n-dibutylamine
Calcium chromate	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
Chromium trioxide	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
Lead chromate	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Sodium dichromate	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Strontium chromate	N-Nitrosomorpholine
p-Cresidine	N-Nitrosopiperidine
Cupferron	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
2,4-Diaminoanisole	
2,4-Diaminotoluene	

Table I - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants for Which Potential Carcinogenic Impacts
Must Be Calculated^a

Substance	Substance
Nickel and nickel compounds	PAH - continued
Nickel acetate	Benzo[b]fluoranthene
Nickel carbonate	Benzo[j]fluoranthene
Nickel carbonyl	Benzo[k]fluoranthene
Nickel hydroxide	Chrysene
Nickelocene	Dibenz(a,h)acridine
Nickel oxide	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
Nickel subsulfide	Dibenz(a,j)acridine
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene
Particulate emissions from diesel-engines	Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) [low risk]	Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) [high risk]	7h-dibenzo(c,g)carbazole
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD)	7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene
(as 2,3,7,8-PCDD Equivalent)	1,6-dinitropyrene
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1,8-dinitropyrene
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	3-Methylcholanthrene
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	5-Methylchrysene
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	5-Nitroacenaphthene
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	6-Nitrochrysene
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF)	2-Nitrofluorene
(as 2,3,7,8-PCDD equivalent)	1-Nitropyrene
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	4-Nitropyrene
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	1,3-Propane sultone
2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran	Propylene oxide
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,3,6,7,8- Hexachlorodibenzofuran	Thioacetamide
1,2,3,7,8,9- Hexachlorodibenzofuran	Toluene diisocyanates
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (vinyl trichloride)
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)	Trichlorethylene
Benz[a]anthracene	Urethane (ethyl carbamate)
Benzo[a]pyrene	Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)

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 revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) effective on September 15, 2000, and January 11, 2001.

Table II

Toxic Air Contaminants for Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts
Must Be Calculated^a

Substance	Substance
Acetaldehyde	Sodium dichromate
Acrolein	Strontium chromate
Acrylamide	Copper and compounds
Acrylic acid	Cresols (mixtures of)
Acrylonitrile	M-Cresol
Allyl chloride	O-Cresol
Ammonia	P-Cresol
Aniline	Cyanide And Compounds (inorganic)
Antimony compounds	Hydrogen cyanide (Hydrocyanic acid)
Antimony Trioxide	1, 2 - Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
Arsenic and compounds (inorganic)	p - Dichlorobenzene (1, 4 - Dichlorobenzene)
Arsine	Diesel Particulate
Benzene	1,1 Dichloroethylene
Benzidine (and its salts)	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
Benzidine based dyes	Dimethylamine
Direct Black 38	N,N-Dimethyl formamide
Direct Blue 6	1, 4- Dioxane
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	Epichlorohydrin
Benzyl chloride	1,2-Epoxybutane
Beryllium and compounds	Ethyl acrylate
Bromine compounds	Ethyl benzene
Bromine pentafluoride	Ethyl chloride
Hydrogen bromide	Ethylene Dibromide (1, 2 - Dibromoethane)
Potassium Bromate	Ethylene Dichloride (1, 2 - Dichloroethane)
Cadmium and compounds	Ethylene glycol
Carbon disulfide	Ethylene oxide
Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane)	Fluorides and compounds
Chlorine	Hydrogen fluoride
Chlorine dioxide	O-Cresol
2-Chloroacetophenone	Fluorocarbons (chlorinated)
Chlorobenzene	Chlorinated fluorocarbon (CFC-113)
Chloroform	Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22)
Chlorophenols	Dichlorofluoromethane (Freon 12)
2-Chlorophenol	Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)
Pentachlorophenol	Fluorocarbons (brominated)
Tetrachlorophenols	Formaldehyde
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	Gasoline vapors
Chloropicrin	Glutaraldehyde
Chloroprene	Glycol Ethers
Chromium (hexavalent)	Ethylene glycol butyl ether – EGBE
Barium chromate	Ethylene glycol ethyl ether – EGEE
Calcium chromate	Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate – EGEEA
Chromium trioxide	Ethylene glycol methyl ether – EGME
Lead chromate	Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate - EGMEA

Table II - continued

Toxic Air Contaminants for Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts
Must Be Calculated^a

Substance	Substance
Hexachlorobenzene	Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (mixed or technical grade)	Nickel subsulfide
Alpha - Hexachlorocyclohexane	Nitrobenzene
Beta - Hexachlorocyclohexane	Nitrogen dioxide
gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	2 - Nitropropane
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Ozone
n-Hexane	Particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines
Hydrazine	Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)
Hydrochloric acid	Phenol
Hydrogen sulfide	Phosphine
Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	Phosphoric acid
Maleic anhydride	Phosphorous (white)
Manganese and compounds	Phthalic anhydride
Mercury and compounds (inorganic)	PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) [low risk]
Mercuric chloride	PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) [high risk]
Mercury and compounds (organic)	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD)
Methyl mercury	(as 2,3,7,8-equivalent)
Methanol	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methyl chloroform (1, 1, 1 - TCA)	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methyl isocyanate	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methyl methacrylate	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF)
4,4'-methylene dianiline (and its dichloride)	(as 2,3,7,8-equivalent)
Methylene diphenyl isocyanate (Polymeric)	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran
Mineral fibers (< 1% free silica)	2,3,4,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzofuran
Ceramic fibers (man-made)	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran
Glasswool (man-made fibers)	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran
Mineral fibers (fine: man-made)	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzofuran
Rockwool (man-made fibers)	2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzofuran
Slagwool (man-made fibers)	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran
Naphthalene	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran
Nickel and nickel compounds	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran
Nickel acetate	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)
Nickel carbonate	Naphthalene
Nickel carbonyl	Propylene (propene)
Nickel hydroxide	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether
Nickelocene	Propylene oxide
Nickel oxide	

Table II - continued

**Toxic Air Contaminants for Which Potential Chronic Noncancer Impacts
Must Be Calculated^a**

Substance	Substance
Selenium compounds	Vinyl acetate
Selenium sulfide	Vinyl bromide
Sodium hydroxide	Vinyl chloride
Styrene	Vinylidene chloride
Sulfates	Xylenes (mixed isomers)
Sulfur dioxide	m-Xylene
Toluene	o-Xylene
Toluene diisocyanates	p-Xylene
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	Zinc compounds
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	Zinc oxide
Trichloroethylene	
Triethylamine	

- a. Reference Exposure Levels 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 revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) effective on September 15, 2000, January 11, 2001, and March 12, 2001.

Table III

Toxic Air Contaminants for Which Potential Acute Noncancer Impacts
Must Be Calculated^a

Substance	Substance
Acrolein	Nickel and compounds
Acrylic acid	Nickel acetate
Ammonia	Nickel carbonate
Arsenic and compounds (inorganic)	Nickel carbonyl
Arsine	Nickel hydroxide
Benzene	Nickelocene
Benzyl chloride	Nickel oxide
Carbon disulfide	Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process
Carbon monoxide	Nickel subsulfide
Carbon tetrachloride	Nitric acid
Chlorine	Nitrogen dioxide
Chloroform	Ozone
Chloropicrin	Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)
Copper and compounds	Phenol
Cyanide And Compounds (inorganic)	Phosgene
Hydrogen cyanide	Propylene oxide
1, 4 - Dioxane	Selenium and compounds
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3 - epoxypropane)	Hydrogen selenide
Fluorides and compounds	Sodium hydroxide
Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)	Styrene
Formaldehyde	Sulfates
Glycol Ethers	Sulfur dioxide
Ethylene glycol butyl ether - EGBE	Sulfuric acid and oleum
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether - EGEE	Sulfuric acid
Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate - EGEEA	Sulfur trioxide
Ethylene glycol methyl ether - EGME	Oleum
Hydrochloric acid	Toluene
Hydrogen sulfide	Triethylamine
Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	Vanadium (fume or dust)
Mercury and compounds (inorganic)	Vanadium pentoxide
Mercuric chloride	Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)
Methanol	Xylenes (mixed isomers)
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	m-Xylene
Methyl chloroform	o-Xylene
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	p-Xylene
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	

- a. Reference Exposure Levels 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 revised pursuant to Rule 1200(c)(23) and Rule 1210(c)(18) effective on January 11, 2001.