

From: Natasha Meskal <nmeskal@ecotek.com>
Sent: Friday, March 6, 2020 1:56 PM
To: ARB Criteria & Toxics Regulation Reporting
Subject: Comments on the Proposed Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants during the 2020 rulemaking process.

Importance: High

Dear CTR Staff,

Ecotek is grateful that CARB is developing a state-wide standardized emissions inventory reporting. Ecotek also appreciates the opportunity to submit comments and suggestions regarding the California Air Resource Board's (CARB) proposed Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants (CTR) during 2020 rulemaking process:

- Appendix A to the Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants: Applicability Thresholds and Look-up Tables for Facilities Subject to Reporting Per Section 93401(a)(4): Table A-3. Sector Phases and Activity Level Reporting Thresholds for Additional Applicability Facilities Subject Per Section 93401(a)(4): Please offer a look-up wizard on your website where potential reporting facilities can enter their SIC and NAICS code(s), and the look-up should list all applicable:
 - Sector No.,
 - Sector Phase,
 - Permitted Process, and
 - Activity Level Reporting Threshold.

- Appendix A to the Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants: Table A-1. Initial Data Year by District Group and Sector Phase for Additional Applicability Facilities Subject Per 93401(a)(4): General Timeline comment: The reporting facilities should be informed of what should be reported, and what the units are of the associate emission factors for at least six months, or better one year before "data year" that requires the reporting of that process the following year. It is necessary for a reporting facility to be aware of what should be tracked during "data year" and to allow for reporting facility development of tracking systems if needed.

- Please add the CAS# whenever the chemical is mentioned.

- Please add the look-up tables by CAS# if the chemical family is mentioned.

- Secondary toxic look-up table by CAS#s suggested for the Guidance document: For all metals, Ammonia, or any other chemicals mentioned in the rule that can be part of a different chemical, please add a table that offers “pre-toxic” materials by CAS# and Weight Fraction (WF) of the toxic chemical. For example: Ammonia CAS# 7664-41-7, Ammonium Hydroxide CAS# 1336-21-6, and WF of 0.45 (for 45%) would be listed. Hexavalent Chromium CAS# 18540-29-9, Strontium Chromate CAS# 7789-06-2, and WF of 0.2554 would be listed as well as many other chemicals that contain Hexavalent Chromium...

EPA significantly improved its Substance Registry Services (SRS), and it could be used as a tool to expand on the secondary toxic look-up table by CAS#s, considering the increasing emphasis on toxics. If you enter the name of a TAC metal (for example, Lead) and choose Match Type, “Contains”, a list of materials, by CAS#, that contain Lead will be displayed. Here is a link for EPA registry https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/LandingPage.do and here a sample for Lead search:

https://ofmpub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do?search=&substanceName=Lead&substanceNameScope=contains&substanceType=-1&characteristics=-1&hasComponents=both&classification=-1&reasonForRegulation=-1&onSRS=true&onChemResourceDir=true

- Please expand the Auto Body shop coating survey to all material surveys. This would allow the creation of a simple database where suppliers could list the necessary data needed for emissions estimates (for reporting/permitting/compliance). Emissions Reporting SDS data repository is where suppliers would enter material data necessary for emissions reporting and update as needed if the material is reformulated, as described below:
 - At a minimum for each material, it would list: a “Code” assigned by repository, supplier, SDS Name, SDS product code, SDS revision date, density and/or specific gravity, VOC of material, VOC of coating, and ingredients (by CAS# and percent by weight).
 - This information is typically found in Safety Data Sheet (SDS). SDSs are still not perfectly standardized, and sometimes it is a challenge to find the information necessary, in particular, when there are proprietary ingredients. In the case of proprietary ingredients, each user must contact the supplier individually and attempt to allay the suppliers’ business fears about releasing parts of the product formulas to gain access to critical reporting information, such as:
 - (a) whether proprietary ingredients contain any toxics (or “pre-toxics) specified for reporting or screening during the application process.
 - (b) if there are toxics (or “pre-toxics): the toxic content,
 - (c) if there are no toxics: confirmation that there are no toxics.
- The user must also contact the suppliers when other required information, like VOC content, or density is not listed or clear.
- All parties would win; it would allow for more accurate and simplified reporting. There is a good chance that suppliers would be motivated to participate since they would gain efficiency in the process by only dealing with one entity rather than filling hundreds or thousands of individual inquires. Reporting facilities and regulatory agencies would have a centralized source of data. CARB would receive quality data from the onset and be able to reduce the time needed for data processing.

- An additional advantage of creating an ER SDS data repository is that it would provide a source of information for new chemicals that would be added to the new “toxic families members” and “pre-toxics” list.
- If supplier participation in an AER SDS data repository is required, rather than voluntary, the information could then be capitalized on by automatically extracting it to the new tool. This would also allow for automatic updates of reformulated materials where the Product Code does not change, which is often missed by the user in my experience.
- For very few high-risk toxics, such as Hexavalent Chromium: Suppliers could also be required to report sales data, such as quantities and specific consumers of their products containing these toxics (not as public information). This approach would treat high-risk toxics in a similar way to other federally controlled substances, such as codeine or pseudoephedrine, where consumers must provide ID to purchase in any amount. This would allow CARB to identify small sources (sources with low criteria emissions) that may have high toxic risk and are probably not aware of.
- For Abbreviated reporters: please allow reporters to access data populated by the agency and modify it if necessary. If only total throughput is required by Abbreviated reporters, agencies have to use some assumptions to populate reports if different equipment is involved. Various equipment using the same materials (for example, external or internal combustion, or different nozzles for fueling using the same fuel) can result in significantly different emissions for criteria and particularly toxic emissions.
- When designing the new database for a new reporting platform, please take into consideration EPA EIS database requirements.
- Release Location Data Reporting Requirements 93404(b)(1): for emissions sources without a stack, please also offer Volume Release Point Type for emission sources that do not have a stack and are not “fugitive components” such as flanges, valves, etc. Please consider EPA EIS database data elements for various Release Point Types.
- “Unit Type Code” means the three-digit numeric code that represents the broad category or type of a device, from the “UnitTypeCode” value list from the Emission Inventory System Resource defined in the U.S. EPA Data Element Registry Service (DERS, Accessed August 20, 2018), which is incorporated by reference herein. Examples of Unit Type Codes include 100 (for Boilers), 120 (for Turbines), and 200 (for Furnaces): Is too broad/restrictive. For example, for Emission Inventory, one code for a boiler is not sufficient; we need at least three: <10 MMBTU/HR, 10-100 MMBTU/HR, and >100 MMBTU/HR to accommodate toxic default emission factors. Please modify

the rule to require codes that can easily be mapped to the mentioned “UnitTypeCode” (allow for sub-categories).

- When designing the new database for a new reporting platform, please consider adding an option that would allow multiple throughputs for “episodic” emissions for the same process to allow more seamless reporting for the episodic events such as Upsets. Of course, only one “annual” throughput per process should be allowed.

- When designing the new database for a new reporting platform, please consider the EPA E-enterprise Combined Air Emissions Reporting (CAER) project (also incorporating common elements for Form R) in defining the new reporting system requirements. (Toxics Release Inventory, Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, and Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting) (Insert from their web site: *The team has identified six enabling activities toward the desired future state, each of which also will yield benefits in its own right when completed. These include developing a detailed implementation plan and prototype, improving availability of industry stack test data, forming a data dictionary and harmonizing data codes, developing a web-based service for emissions process codes, working to eliminate EPA adjustments to state-submitted emissions data, and using the Facility Registry Service to collect facility attributes needed for Residual Risk and Technology Review analyses.*)
<https://www.epa.gov/e-enterprise/e-enterprise-combined-air-emissions-reporting-caer>

- In regards to latitude and longitude definition: “Geospatial coordinates” means the latitude and longitude values identifying a physical location, without considering elevation, under the North American Datum of 1983, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, December 1989, incorporated by reference herein.” How can the specified be used? I hope it is the source of Google map’s latitude and longitude. If not, I would suggest allowing Google map’s latitude and longitude due to ease of use and ready accessibility with any smartphone.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to discuss any of the listed propositions in further detail.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments/suggestions for review.

Best Regards,

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