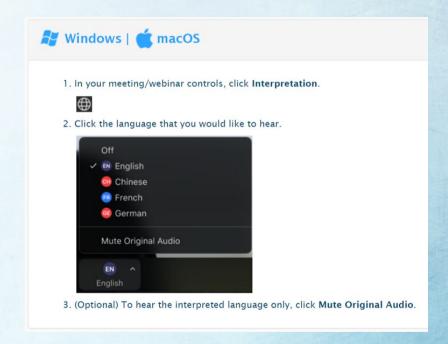


Health Risk Assessment Capacity Building Session: Part 2

March 29, 2022

Listening to Language Interpretation

- In your meeting/webinar controls, click Interpretation. (located at bottom of screen)
- Click the language that you would like to hear. Options for this meeting are English and Spanish.
- 3. To only hear the interpreted language, click **Mute Original Audio**.





Listening to Language Interpretation

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Before We Get Started

- Please mute yourself and make sure your name is showing as your screen name
- To rename, click on the top right side of your picture/video
- Use this naming convention, First Last- Affiliation (e.g. Jane Doe- CARB)
 - Community Organization / Agency / Air District / Company / etc.
- Need help? Use the Chat function to request assistance

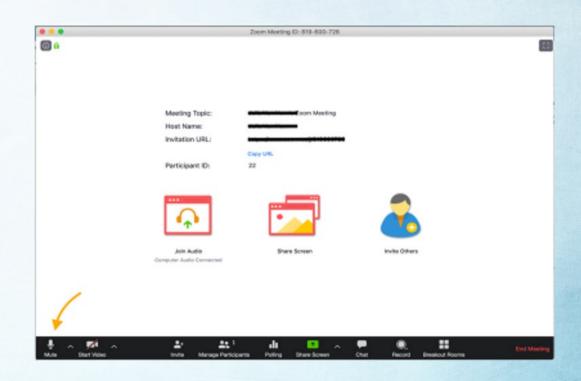


Zoom Orientation

Mute/Unmute

Please remain on mute unless your name has come up in the speaking queue

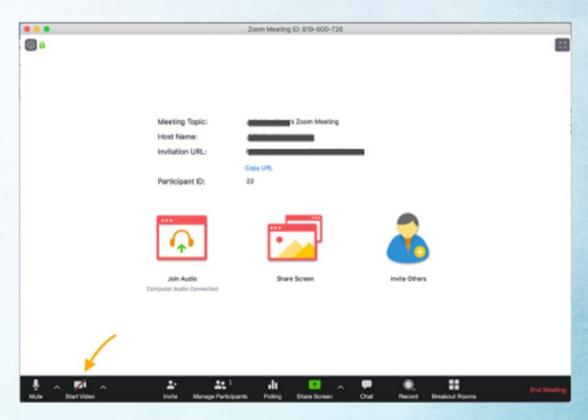
- Zoom: Mute/Unmute button at the bottom left
- Phone: Dial *6 to mute/unmute





Video

Click the camera icon at the bottom left of your screen to toggle your video on and off.

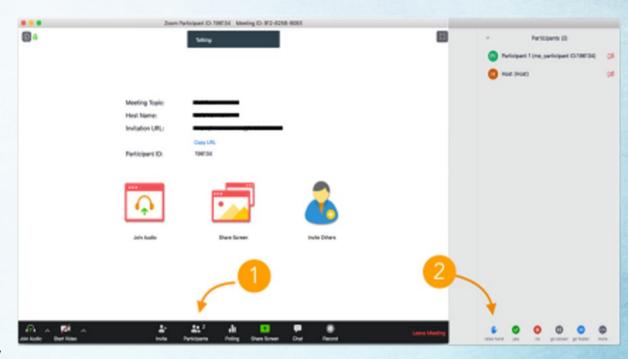




Raise Hand

To be added to the speaking queue, please use Raise Hand

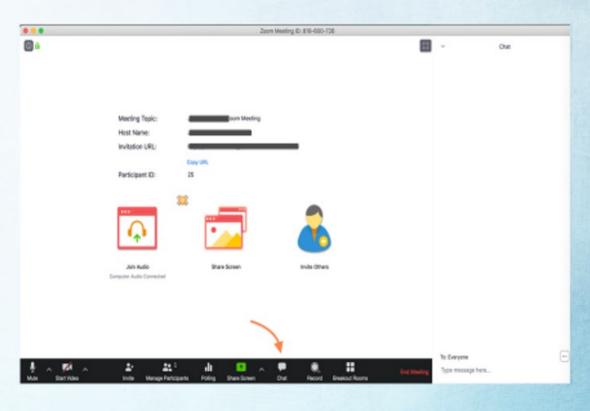
- Zoom: Click
 Participants, then
 Raise Hand.
- Phone: dial *9 We'll check in with the phone line periodically.





Chat

- Click on the chat icon near the center bottom of your screen.
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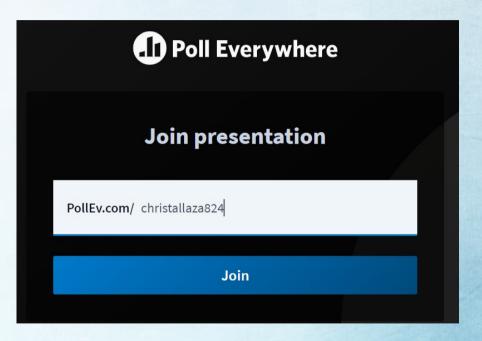




Poll Everywhere

Go to PollEv.com/home and enter the username: "CHRISTALLAZA824" and select Join.

Or text "CHRISTALLAZA824" to 22333.





Introductions

- CARB
 - Matthew O'Donnell Presenter
 - Amanda Anderson Meeting Support
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
 - John Budroe Chief, Air Toxicology and Risk Assessment Section



Housekeeping and Assumptions

- Assumptions
- Questions
- Agenda and Flow





Recognitions

- We would like to thank the following individuals for their feedback and input into the format and content of this meeting. Thank you for sharing your time, perspective and knowledge.
 - Genevieve Amsalem
 - Tim Tyner
 - Taylor Thomas
 - LaDonna Williams
 - Jonathan Pruitt

- Melissa Vargas
- Joe Lyou
- Jane Williams
- Mark Abramowitz



December Session Recap

- Began with presentations from community advocates
 - Expressed concerns about current HRA methodology
 - Expressed desire to discuss additional approaches
- Started explanation of HRA process, unable to cover everything
- May 10th Session to discuss the concerns expressed in the December session



Session Objectives

- Provide you with useful information to aid in your advocacy
- A high-level overview of the Health Risk Assessment (HRA) process
- Provide background on Air Districts' responsibilities vs. CARB's responsibilities



Session Objectives

- How CARB, Local Air Districts, and Other Agencies use HRAs:
 - Assembly Bill (AB) 2588 (Hot Spots)
 - New Source Review
 - The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
 - Rule Development
 - Assess community risks



Session Objectives

- How HRA's can be used by community members and advocates
- Starting with community advocates
- Help us to understand community concerns and tailor and improve sessions



Health Risk Assessments

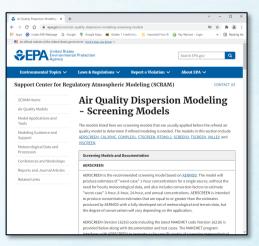
- What/When/How of Health Risk Assessment
 - Evaluation done using the OEHHA guidelines
 - Tool to estimate risk from toxic air contaminants
 - Conducted when one or more toxic air contaminant is emitted
 - Provides a score for cancer and non-cancer risk
 - Provides a number that is compared to a standard
 - Only as good as the information used

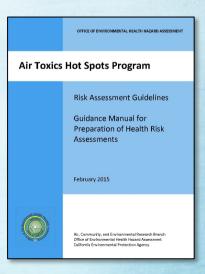


Health Risk Assessments

- Steps in the HRA Process
 - Prioritization Score
 - Screening Risk Assessment
 - Refined Health Risk Assessment









Prioritization



- §44360 Prioritization and Categorization
 - If categorized as high priority:
 - Facility is required to submit a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) to the district.
 - HRA prepared in accordance with the Risk
 Assessment Guideline prepared by the Office of
 Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)



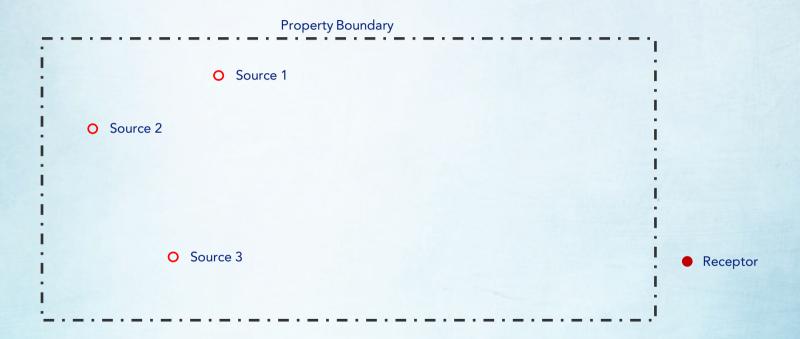
- California Air Pollution Control Officers
 Association (CAPCOA) Air Toxics "Hot Spots"
 Facility Prioritization Guideline
 - Published in August 2016
 - Assist district with prioritization calculations
 - Districts aren't required to use it
 - Separate scores for cancer, non-cancer chronic and non-cancer acute





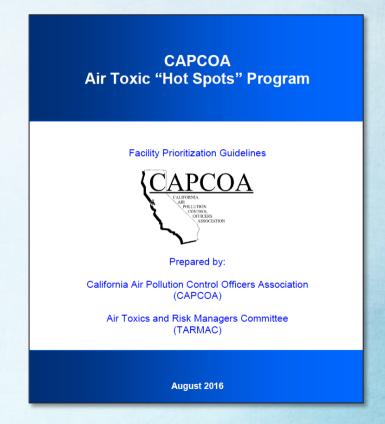
- Calculates a unitless score for the whole facility
 - Each emission source and air toxin is scored separately and then added up
- · Based on:
 - Emissions rate
 - Unit risk (cancer)
 - Reference exposure level (non-cancer acute and chronic)
 - Distance to the receptor







- High Priority
 Facility Score ≥ 10
- Intermediate Priority
 10 > Facility Score ≥ 1
- Low Priority
 Facility Score < 1</p>





The Role of OEHHA



"Hot Spots" Air Toxics Risk Assessment

John Budroe, Ph.D.
Office of Environmental Health
Hazard Assessment

December 14, 2021







CalEPA

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

Air Resources Board

CalRecycle

Department of Pesticide Regulation

Department of Toxic Substances Control

State Water Resources Control Board





Air Toxics Hot Spots Program

- The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is mandated to develop risk assessment guidelines for facility health risk assessments
- Guidelines are used in evaluating potential health impacts from stationary sources of air pollution to people nearby
- These risk assessments include estimating cancer risk and noncancer health hazards from exposure to chemicals emitted by facilities
- Districts

 OEHHA also reviews facility health risk assessments for the Air



Technical Support/Guidelines Documents

After consultation with CARB and CAPCOA, public review and peer review by the Scientific Review Panel, OEHHA adopted:

- ▶ 2008: Derivation of Noncancer Reference Exposure Levels Technical Support Document (TSD): noncancer risk assessment methods and chemical health values (Reference Exposure Levels – RELs)
- ▶ 2009: Cancer Potency Factors TSD: cancer risk assessment methods and cancer potency factors
- 2012: Exposure Assessment and Stochastic Analysis TSD: methods for determining resident/off-site worker exposure



Risk Assessment Guidance Manual

- 2015: Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments. Includes Age Sensitivity Factors (ASFs) – cancer risk adjustments for infants/children
- The Guidance Manual combines the information from the three Technical Support Documents into a user manual for conducting health risk assessments.

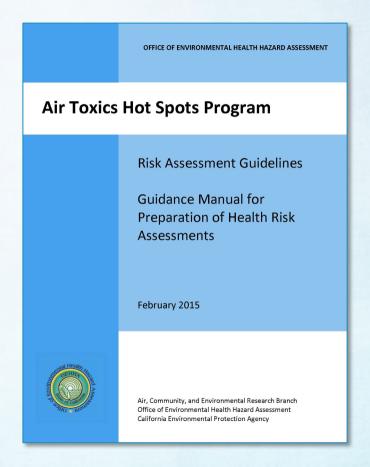




Refined Health Risk Assessment



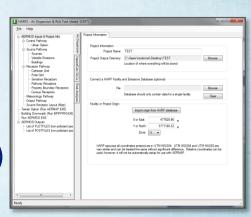
Refined Health Risk Assessment





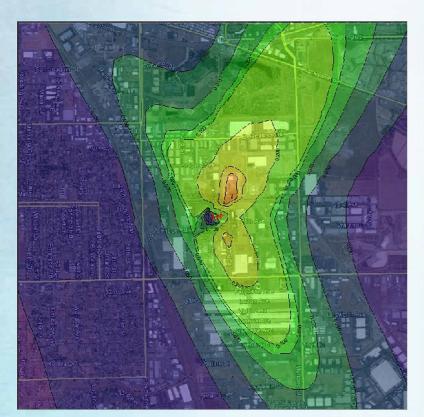
Refined Health Risk Assessment

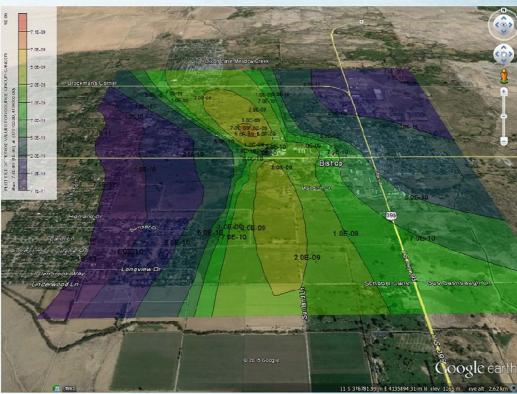
- Refined HRA
 - Consists of Three Parts
 - Air Dispersion Modeling (AERMOD)
 - Calculating Pollutant Specific Ground Level Concentrations (GLCs)
 - Risk Analysis





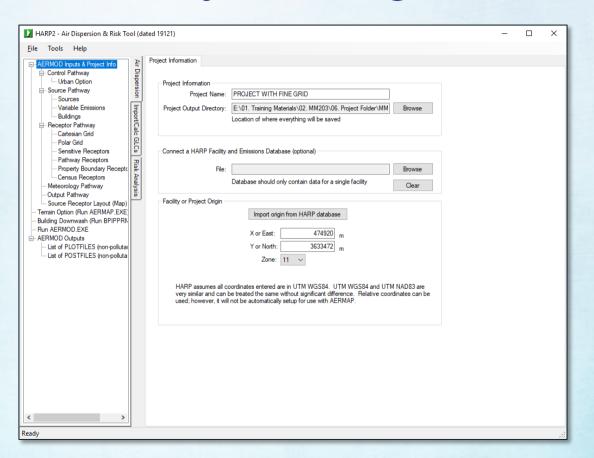
Dispersion Modeling







Risk Analysis Using HARP2





HARP2 – Cancer Risk

OEHHA Cancer Calculation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Dose}_{\mathsf{air}} &= \mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{air}} \, \times \, \{\mathsf{BR/BW}\} \, \times \, \mathsf{A} \, \times \, \mathsf{EF} \, \times \, \mathsf{10^{\text{-}6}} \\ \mathsf{RISK}_{\mathsf{inh-res}} &= \mathsf{DOSE}_{\mathsf{air}} \, \times \, \mathsf{CPF} \, \times \, \mathsf{ASF} \, \times \, \mathsf{ED/AT} \, \times \, \mathsf{FAH} \end{aligned}$$

- Probability of developing cancer (all cancers combined)
- Presented as the number of people out of 1 million
- Based on conservative health-protective assumptions
- Inherent uncertainty
- Gives us something to compare to a threshold



HARP2 - Chronic and Acute Risk

- The Hazard Quotient is calculated for each substance for both Acute and Chronic health effects
- The Hazard Index is the sum of all the hazard quotients for a specific organ group
- Values less than one are not considered to have any adverse health effects
- Values of one or greater may have adverse health effects



HARP2 – Data Isopleths





The Role of Air Districts



- Stationary Sources of Criteria Pollutants
 - Create rules
 - Issue permits
 - Role in AB 2588 (Hot Spots)
 - Prioritize facilities
 - Review HRAs
 - Collect emission inventory data
 - Review and Comment on CEQA documents



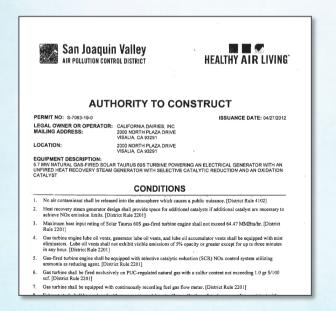
- Creating Rules
 - New Source Review
 - Prohibitory Rules

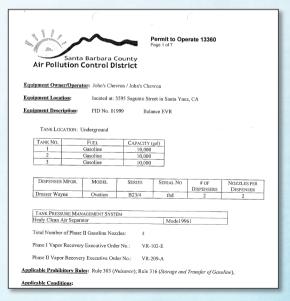
	REGULATION XIII
	NEW SOURCE REVIEW
	TABLE OF CONTENTS
	TABLE OF CONTENTS
RULE 1300	STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (Rescinded 6/28/90)
RULE 1301	GENERAL (Amended 12/7/95)
RULE 1302	DEFINITIONS (Amended 11/04/16)
RULE 1303	REQUIREMENTS (Amended 12/06/02)
RULE 1304	EXEMPTIONS (Amended 6/14/96)
RULE 1304.	 ELECTRICAL GENERATING FACILITY FEE FOR USE OF OFFSET EXEMPTION (Adopted 9/06/13)
RULE 1305	SPECIAL PERMIT PROVISIONS (Rescinded 6/28/90)
RULE 1306	EMISSION CALCULATIONS (Amended 12/06/02)
RULE 1307	EMISSION OFFSETS (Rescinded 6/28/90)
RULE 1308	ELIGIBILITY OF EMISSION OFFSETS AND BANKABLE EMISSION REDUCTIONS (Rescinded 6/28/90)
RULE 1309	EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS AND SHORT TERM CREDITS (Amended 7/05/13)
RULE 1309.	.1 PRIORITY RESERVE (Amended 1/08/10)
RULE 1309.	2 OFFSET BUDGET (Rescinded 2/05/10)
RULE 1310	ANALYSIS AND REPORTING (Amended 12/07/95)
RULE 1311	POWER PLANTS (Rescinded 6/28/90)
RULE 1312	RESERVED (Rescinded 6/28/90)
RULE 1313	PERMITS TO OPERATE (Amended 12/07/95)
RULE 1315	FEDERAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW TRACKING SYSTEM (Adopted 2/04/11)

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS		
Rule Number & Description	Adopted / Last Amended	
Rule 4001 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	April 14, 1999	
Rule 4002 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS	May 20, 2004	
Rule 4101 VISIBLE EMISSIONS	February 17, 2005	
Rule 4102 NUISANCE	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4103 OPEN BURNING	April 15, 2010	
Rule 4104 REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4105 COMMERCIAL OFFSITE MULTIUSER HAZARDOUS WASTE AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4106 PRESCRIBED BURNING AND HAZARD REDUCTION BURNING	June 21, 2001	
Rule 4201 PARTICULATE MATTER CONCENTRATION	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4202 PARTICULATE MATTER - EMISSION RATE	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4203 PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM INCINERATION OF COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4204 COTTON GINS	February 17, 2005	
Rule 4301 FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT	December 17, 1992	
Rule 4302 INCINERATOR BURNING	December 16, 1993	
Rule 4303 ORCHARD HEATERS	December 16, 1993	
Rule 4304 EQUIPMENT TUNING PROCEDURE FOR BOILERS, STEAM GENERATORS, AND PROCESS HEATERS	October 19, 1995	
Rule 4305 BOILERS, STEAM GENERATORS, AND PROCESS HEATERS - PHASE 2	August 21, 2003	
Rule 4306 BOILERS, STEAM GENERATORS, AND PROCESS HEATERS - PHASE 3	December 17, 2020	
Rule 4307 BOILERS, STEAM GENERATORS, AND PROCESS HEATERS - 2.0 MMBTU/HR TO 5.0 MMBTU/HR (RULE 4307 CERTIFIED UNITS)	April 21, 2016	
Rule 4308 BOILERS, STEAM GENERATORS, AND PROCESS HEATERS - 0.075 MMBTU/HR TO LESS THAN 2.0 MMBTU/HR (<u>CERTIFIED WATER HEATERS</u>)	November 14, 2013	
Rule 4309 DRYERS, DEHYDRATORS, AND OVENS	December 15, 2005	
Rule 4311 FLARES	December 17, 2020	
Rule 4313 LIME KILNS	March 27, 2003	



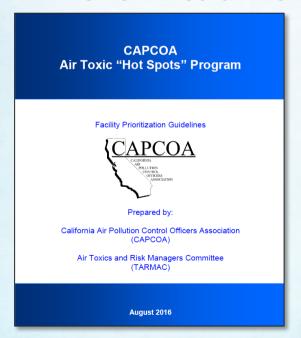
- Issuing Permits
 - Authority to Construct
 - Permit to Operate

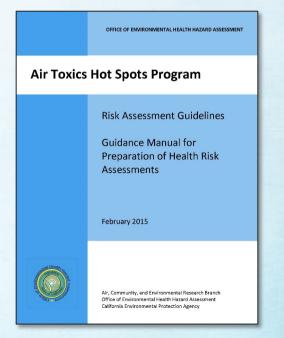






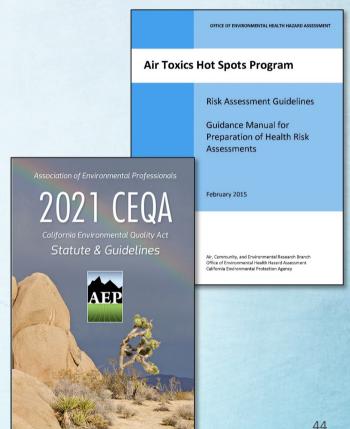
- AB 2588 (Hot Spots)
 - Prioritize facilities
 - Review Health Risk Assessments







- CEQA
 - Review and Comment on:
 - Air Quality Impact Analysis
 - Health Risk Assessment
 - Mitigation Measures





The Role of CARB



- Sources not regulated by districts
 - Mobile Sources
 - Portable Sources
 - Consumer Products
- Create Rules
- Role in AB 2588
 - Review HRAs
 - Collect emission inventory data
- Review and comment on CEQA



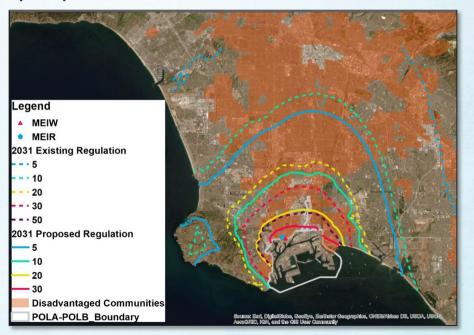
- Mobile Sources & Toxic Air Contaminants
 - Creating Rules
 - Emission standards for mobile sources
 - Airborne Toxic Control Measures for both mobile and stationary sources





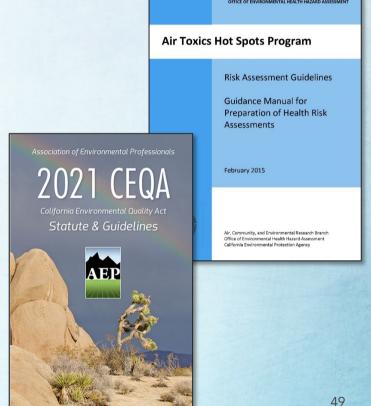


- Creating Rules
 - Calculate cancer risks both under current conditions and the proposed rule.





- CEQA
 - Review and Comment on:
 - Air Quality Impact Analysis
 - Health Risk Assessment
 - Mitigation Measures





AB 617

- Cumulative Impacts Analysis
 - Multiple sources of air pollution
 - CARB working to develop policies and procedures
 - Will include CAPCOA in development process
 - Will work directly with the public throughout the process
 - Will ensure that public concerns and aspirations are reflected



Suggestions for Advocates



Community Advocates

CEQA

- Check to see if there are hazardous chemicals coming from the facility? (Consolidated Table)
- Check to see if an HRA was included?
- Determine if all sources are accounted for?
- Check to see if the inputs and assumptions used for the HRA are consistent with those used for the AQIA?
- Check to see if the risk values are close to the district significance thresholds?



Community Advocates

- CARB Regulations and ATCMs
 - Provide input during regulation development regarding HRA inputs and model designs
 - Share and explain HRA results with community members
 - Comment on CARB regulations in public meetings
 - Advocate for and support valuation of health effects



Community Advocates

AB 617

- Continue to advocate for cumulative impacts HRAs.
- Participate in public meetings during development of policies.
- Provide examples of real-world situations with multiple sources.



Thank You for Participating

Contact Information

Matthew O'Donnell

Email: matthew.odonnell@arb.ca.gov

Phone: 916-720-2659

 Amanda Anderson (Engagement and Outreach Contact-Transportation and Toxics Division)

Email: amanda.anderson@arb.ca.gov

Phone: 279-208-7163

John Budroe (OEHHA)

Email: john.budroe@oehha.ca.gov

Phone: (510) 906-2131

CARB Environmental Justice Blog

https://carbej.blogspot.com/

