Refineries

Background

Petroleum refineries are among the largest stationary sources of air pollution in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). These sources process crude oil into various products, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, and other products. Petroleum refineries also have other related processes at their facilities, for example, sulfur recovery and hydrogen production. Sulfur recovery plants convert hydrogen sulfide to elemental sulfur used for other industrial processes. Hydrogen production plants generate hydrogen, which is used in the refining and other processes.

The Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach community includes five petroleum refineries, one sulfur recovery plant, and two hydrogen production plants. A general overview of the location and type of facilities is provided in Table 5-1. Figure 5-1 identifies the location of these facilities within the community.

Petroleum refineries, sulfur recovery plants, and hydrogen production plants are subject to rules and regulations adopted by the South Coast AQMD and other regulatory agencies. A list of South Coast AQMD regulations that apply to these facilities is provided in the Technical Appendix.

Table 5-1. Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities in the Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach Community

Name	Facility Type	Location
Air Products and Chemicals	Hydrogen Production Plant	Carson
Phillips 66	Refinery	Carson
Tesoro Refinery	Refinery	Carson
Tesoro	Sulfur Recovery Plant	Carson
Air Products and Chemicals	Hydrogen Production Plant	Wilmington
Phillips 66	Refinery	Wilmington
Tesoro Refinery	Refinery	Wilmington
Valero/Ultramar	Refinery	Wilmington

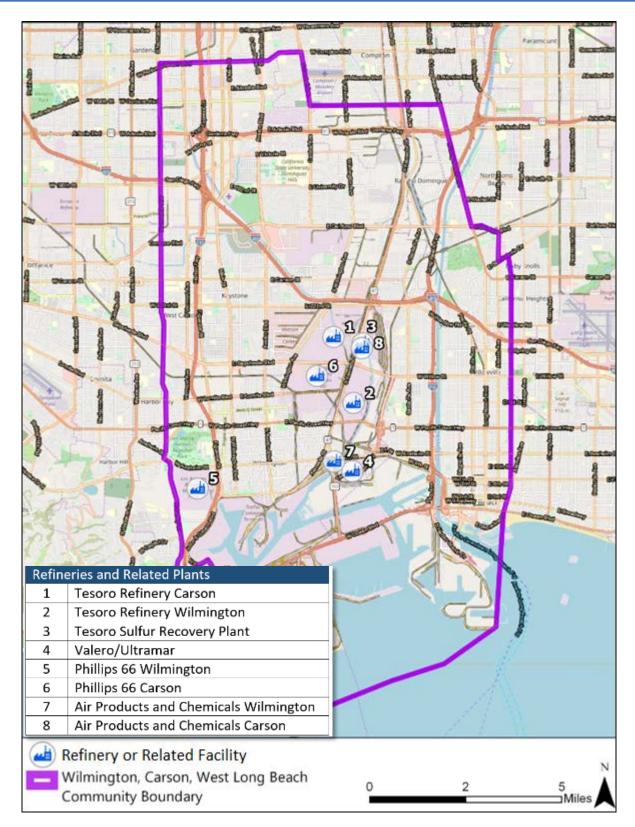


Figure 5-1. Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities within the Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach Community

Community Air Quality Priority – Flaring Events and Refinery Process Equipment

Two main air quality priorities related to refinery emissions were identified by the Wilmington, Carson, and West Long Beach Community Steering Committee (CSC): (1) emissions from flaring events, and (2) emissions and leaks from refining process equipment and storage tanks. To

address these priorities, the CSC has identified the potential need for additional regulation that requires more stringent air pollution controls on refinery process equipment and flaring, and an improved process for notifying the public of refinery flaring events and associated air emissions. Details for these actions are described below.

Flaring Events – Rule 1118 – Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares, requires refineries to notify South Coast AQMD of all flaring events above a specified threshold. The CSC identified ways to improve the notification process for Rule 1118 and the need for additional information that would be important to community members during flaring events. For example, providing real-time air quality information could help community



Figure 5-2. A photograph of a flaring event at a refinery.

members make more informed decisions about outdoor activities during these events (e.g. outdoor exercise, etc.).

Refinery Process Equipment – South Coast AQMD regulates emissions from refinery processes, including major process units, storage tanks, boilers and heaters. The CSC recommended more stringent requirements for refineries through implementing Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) and other command-and-control regulations. The CSC has noted boilers and heaters as priority areas to address.

Ongoing Efforts

Ongoing rule development and air monitoring efforts by South Coast AQMD will help address some of these air quality priorities in the Wilmington, Carson and West Long Beach community. For example, South Coast AQMD staff is developing Proposed Rule 1109.1 – NOx Emission Reductions from Refinery Equipment. In the rule development process for Proposed Rule 1109.1, South Coast AQMD staff is working with stakeholders to evaluate technologies that would further reduce emissions from refinery equipment (e.g. boilers and heaters). As part of the implementation of Rule 1118, the Flaring Event Notification System (FENS) is being updated to include a user-friendly map identifying current flaring events, and to provide information regarding any upcoming and past flaring events.

Additionally, Rule 1180 – Refinery Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring, requires petroleum refineries to conduct real-time fenceline air monitoring and provide fees to fund refinery-adjacent community air monitoring systems. These air monitoring systems will provide nearby communities with real-time air quality data for the most important pollutants that are associated

with refineries. Information from these systems can also be used by refineries to identify and resolve potential leaks more quickly. Additional information on refinery fenceline and community monitoring through Rule 1180, including the monitoring plans, can be found on the website: https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/support-documents/rule-1180-refinery-fenceline-monitoring-plans.

Opportunities for Action

In addition to the ongoing rule development and air monitoring efforts described in this chapter, the CSC identified specific actions to address community priorities related to petroleum refineries. The actions are described below.

Action 1: Improve Refinery Flaring Notifications

Course of Action:

- Work with stakeholders, including the CSC, to gather input on what specific features should be included in the notifications, e.g. access to fenceline and community monitoring data, ways to reduce exposure to flaring emissions, etc.
- Work with local public health departments to develop informational outreach materials for the community to describe the risks posed by emissions from refinery flaring, and how to reduce exposures
- Hold workshops in the community to provide training on how to use these notification systems
- Provide flare emissions data in user-friendly format on the AQMD.gov website and/or the mobile app
- Collaborate with the CSC (e.g., community-based organizations and others) on community air monitoring efforts

Strategies:

- Public information and outreach
- Collaboration

Estimated Timeline:

- Second half of 2019, provide a summary of flare emissions data from the Rule 1118
 Quarterly reports
- First quarter of 2020, initiate process to work with the stakeholders, including the CSC, on additional improvements to refinery flaring notifications
- Second quarter of 2020, initiate process to work with the local public health departments to develop outreach materials
- Third quarter of 2020, begin providing CSC members quarterly or biannual updates on efforts for refinery flaring event notifications
- 2021, hold workshops in the community

Goals:

 Work with stakeholders to gather input on elements to incorporate into flare notifications

- Develop informational public health outreach materials that provide guidance on reducing exposure to refinery flaring emissions
- Implement flare notification improvements
- Hold [specify number] of community workshops to provide training on how to use notification systems

Provide quarterly or biannual updates to the CSC on progress

Implementing Agency, Organization, Business or Other Entity:		
Name:	Responsibilities:	
South Coast AQMD	Improve flaring event notifications for the public, host community workshops, provide informational outreach	
Los Angeles Department of Public Health	Collaborate with South Coast AQMD to develop outreach materials for communities to distribute at key locations, such as schools, civic and activity centers.	
Long Beach Department of Public Health	Collaborate with South Coast AQMD to develop outreach materials for communities to distribute at key locations, such as schools, civic and activity centers.	
CSC Members	Conduct community air monitoring that is complementary to South Coast AQMD community monitoring efforts	
References:		

References:

Details about the requirements for refinery flaring activities are available

at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1118.pdf

Action 2: Conduct Refinery Monitoring to Identify and Address VOC Leaks

Course of Action:

 Conduct mobile monitoring in and around refineries and use monitoring results to identify potential leaks; explore opportunities to develop enhanced leak detection and repair (e.g., Smart Leak Detection and Repair) programs; follow-up with inspections as needed

Strategies:

- Monitoring
- Enforcement

Estimated Timeline:

- Summer 2019 Begin mobile monitoring at refineries, and conduct follow-up inspections as needed
- Third quarter of 2019, begin providing CSC members quarterly or biannual updates on efforts for refinery monitoring efforts to identify and address VOC leaks
- First quarter of 2020 Begin evaluating Rule 1180 monitoring results. If data suggest
 persistent elevated levels, conduct on-site refinery monitoring and equipment
 compliance inspections, and take enforcement actions where appropriate. Identify

whether Rule 1180 fenceline or community monitoring locations need to be modified to capture air pollution levels in critical areas. Explore Smart LDAR technologies and programs.

Goals:

- Begin initial mobile monitoring at each of the 8 facilities (petroleum refineries and related facilities, in Table 5-1 above) in summer 2019, and conduct periodic mobile monitoring at these facilities
- Establish Smart LDAR techniques to identify, quantify, and locate leaks in real time allowing for faster repair
- Conduct follow-up inspections on an as-needed basis
- Provide quarterly or biannual updates to the CSC on progress

Implementing Agency, Organization, Business or Other Entity:		
Name:	Responsibilities:	
South Coast AQMD	Conduct mobile monitoring, evaluate data, evaluate Smart LDAR, and conduct follow-up inspections as needed, and enforcement action where appropriate	
[Refineries]	 Work with South Coast AQMD staff to develop protocols (e.g., safety protocols) to conduct monitoring (e.g., mobile monitoring) inside refineries, if fenceline or community monitoring systems show ongoing elevated emissions levels Work with South Coast AQMD on enhanced leak detection and repair programs 	

References:

Details about the requirements for refinery fenceline and community monitoring are available at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/r1180.pdf

Information about the Optical Remote Sensing pilot project is available

here: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-

source/fenceline monitroing/project 2/fluxsense project2 2015 final report.pdf?sfvrsn=6

Information about Smart Leak Detection and Repair is available

at: https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/2016-air-quality-management-plan/final-2016-agmp/appendix-iv-a.pdf?sfvrsn=4

Action 3: Evaluate and Require Methods to Reduce Refinery Flaring Emissions through Amendments to Rule 1118

Course of Action:

- Evaluate additional methods and practices to further reduce flaring events
- Amend Rule 1118 to further reduce flaring. Examples of additional requirements that could be considered are:

- Increased penalties or mitigation fees
- Increased capacity of vapor recovery systems
- Back-up power systems
- Lower-emission flare technologies
- Develop an improved system for refineries to submit flare emission data, to be able to display data on AQMD.gov webpage for easy user access

Strategies:

• Regulation

Estimated Timeline:

 First half of 2020 – initiate rule development activities and hold first working group meeting

Goals:

• If determined to be feasible, reduce refinery flaring emissions by at least 50%

Implementing Agency, Organization, Business or Other Entity:		
Name:	Responsibilities:	
South Coast AQMD	Evaluate the feasibility of requirements to reduce emissions from refinery flaring. Conduct rule development.	

References:

Details about the requirements for refinery flaring activities are available at: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1118.pdf