



South Coast Air Quality Management District

DRAFT
SCAQMD Public Notification Procedures for
Facilities Under the
Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment
Act (AB 2588) and Rule 1402

Updated July 2016

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I. Introduction

The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588) and its subsequent amendments established a statewide program to inventory air toxics emissions from individual facilities as well as requirements for risk assessment, public notification of potential health risks, and risk reduction. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources establishes facility-wide requirements for existing facilities that emit toxic air contaminants (TACs) and implements AB 2588. This document specifies the SCAQMD's public notification procedures that a facility must follow if the facility has an approved Health Risk Assessment that shows a cancer risk greater than or equal to the Rule 1402 Notification Risk Level of ten in one million (10×10^{-6}), a total acute or chronic non-cancer Hazard Index (HI) of one (1.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location, or if the facility exceeds the more stringent of either the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for lead or applicable ambient lead limit in an SCAQMD rule. This document also provides the public notification procedures for a facility that is participating in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program under Rule 1402. The public notification procedures in this document apply to all AB 2588 and Rule 1402 facilities except for facilities in the industrywide inventory program¹. For questions regarding the public notification procedures, please contact the AB 2588 Section at 909-396-3616 or AB2588@aqmd.gov.

II. Background

Facility owners or operators subject to AB 2588 must submit a comprehensive air toxics emissions inventory every four years (referred to as a "quadrennial update"). Based on this quadrennial update, along with other parameters such as receptor distance, potency, and multi-pathway exposures, the SCAQMD staff prioritizes the facility and calculates a Total Facility Score². Upon initial prioritization of facilities, the SCAQMD staff conducts further auditing to verify the Total Facility Score. If the Total Facility Score is greater than 10, the SCAQMD staff notifies the facility that they are subject to Rule 1402 and they will be required to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report and Health Risk Assessment. If the health risk reported in the approved Health Risk Assessment is greater than or equal to the Rule 1402 Notification Risk Level, then the facility owner or operator must provide public notification. Public notification is also required for facilities that elect to participate in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. Public notification informs the public of their exposure to toxic air contaminants from facilities and the potential health risks associated with those exposures.

Under Health and Safety Code Section 44362(b), the operator of a facility must provide notice to all exposed persons if, in the judgment of the local air district, the facility's AB 2588 Health Risk Assessment indicates there is a significant health risk associated with air toxic emissions from the facility. The notice is to be made in accordance with procedures specified by the district. The SCAQMD Governing Board adopted the Rule 1402 Notification Risk Level which represents the "significant health risk" levels requiring public notification under AB 2588. Health and Safety

¹ Separate notification procedures were approved by the SCAQMD Governing Board in January 2007 for three industry-wide categories, including gas stations, dry cleaners using perchloroethylene, and emergency diesel engines. (Available here: <http://www3.aqmd.gov/hb/2007/January/070128a.html>)

² Total Facility Scores are calculated using SCAQMD's "Facility Prioritization Procedures for AB 2588".

Code Section 44362(b) specifies that the notification threshold and notification procedures be determined by each local air district.

III. Health Risk Thresholds for Public Notification

Rule 1402 establishes the health risk thresholds and specific conditions in which public notification is required. This document establishes the public notification procedures an owner or operator of a facility that is subject to public notification requirements under Rule 1402 subdivision (q) must follow. Facility owners or operators required to conduct public notification will receive a notice to perform public notification from the Executive Officer by certified mail. Pursuant to Rule 1402, there are two scenarios when public notification is required (Table 1):

- Approved Health Risk Assessment that is greater than or equal to the Rule 1402 Notification Risk Level (Rule 1402, paragraph (q)(1)); or
- Total facility risk as determined through a Risk Reduction Plan Progress Report is greater than or equal to the Action Risk Level (Rule 1402, paragraph (q)(2)).

The following provides more details regarding the public notification procedures for these two scenarios.

Public Notification for an Approved Health Risk Assessment that is Greater than or Equal to the Rule 1402 Notification Risk Level

Pursuant to paragraph (q)(1) of Rule 1402, an owner or operator of any facility is required to provide public notification if the total facility risk, as determined through a District approved or prepared Health Risk Assessment, is greater than or equal to the Notification Risk Level. The Rule 1402 Notification Risk Level is:

- A Maximum Individual Cancer Risk (MICR) of ten in one million (10×10^{-6});
- A total acute or chronic non-cancer HI of one (1.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location; or
- The more stringent of either the NAAQS for lead or the applicable ambient lead concentration in a SCAQMD rule.

There are three public notification components that the owner or operator must provide: Distribute Health Risk Assessment (Section IV), Distribute Public Notification Materials (Section V), and Public Meetings (Section VI).

Public Notification for a Progress Report that is Greater than or Equal to the Action Risk Level

Under Rule 1402, a facility that is implementing a Risk Reduction Plan is required to submit for review annual progress reports. Pursuant to paragraph (q)(2) of Rule 1402, an owner or operator of any facility for which total facility risk, as determined through a Progress Report is greater than or equal to the Action Risk Level shall provide written public notification 12 months after the Executive Officer approves the Risk Reduction Plan and every 12 months thereafter, until the total facility risk is below the Action Risk Level. The Rule 1402 Action Risk Level is:

- A MICR of twenty-five in one million (25×10^{-6});
- A cancer burden of one half (0.5);
- A total acute or chronic non-cancer HI of three (3.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location; or

- The NAAQS for lead.

For Progress Reports where the health risk is greater than the Action Risk Level, there is one public notification component: Distribute Public Notification Materials (Section V).

In addition to Health Risk Assessment distribution, Rule 1402 requires that an owner or operator of any facility for which total facility risk, as determined through a Progress Report, is greater than or equal to the Significant Risk Level shall conduct public meetings. Under Rule 1402, the Significant Risk Level is:

- A MICR of one hundred in one million (100×10^{-6}); or
- A total acute or chronic non-cancer HI of five (5.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location.

For Progress Reports where the health risk is greater than or equal to the Significant Risk Level, there are two public notification components: Distribute Public Notification Materials (Section V) and Public Meetings (Section VI).

Table 1
Summary of Threshold Requirements for Public Notifications

Thresholds and Requirements for Public Notifications	Health Risk Assessment Distribution	Distribution of Public Notification Materials	Public Meetings
Approved Health Risk Assessment \geq Notification Risk Threshold	Yes	Yes	Yes
Progress Report \geq Action Risk Threshold	No	Yes	No
Progress Report \geq Significant Risk Threshold	No	Yes	Yes

IV. Procedures to Distribute Health Risk Assessments

This section discusses the procedures for Health Risk Assessment Distribution (summarized in Table 2). Health Risk Assessment Distribution is required after the approved Health Risk Assessment determines the health risk is greater than or equal the Notification Risk Level. Within 30 days of the date of notice to perform public notification, the owner or operator must distribute a copy of the facility's approved Health Risk Assessment, with a cover letter provided by the SCAQMD (sample provided in Appendix D) to all school libraries and schools³ in the area of impact and the public library closest to the facility. Proof of Health Risk Assessment distribution will be submitted along with proof of Public Notification Materials distribution. The facility owner or operator must verify distribution of Health Risk Assessment and Public Notification Materials using the verification form provided in Appendix A within 15 days of the date of Public Notification Materials distribution.

³ For the purpose of these public notification procedures, the definition of "school" under Health and Safety Code Section 42301.9 shall be used. Under this definition, "school" means any public or private school used for purposes of the education of more than 12 children in kindergarten or any of grade 1 to 12, but does not include, any school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes.

In addition, within 15 days of the date of Health Risk Assessment approval, SCAQMD staff will post the approved Health Risk Assessment (or an approved version with Business Confidential Information redacted, if appropriate) and the Health Risk Assessment approval letter on the SCAQMD website.

Table 2
Procedures to Distribute Health Risk Assessment

Procedure	Schedule	Responsibility
Distribute copy of facility's approved Health Risk Assessment to all school libraries and schools in the area of impact and public library closest to the facility	Within 30 days of the date of notice to perform public notification	Owner or operator of facility
Submit to SCAQMD proof of Health Risk Assessment distribution	Within 15 days of the date of Public Notification Materials distribution	Owner or operator of facility
Post approved Health Risk Assessment and Health Risk Assessment approval letter on SCAQMD website	Within 15 days of the date of Health Risk Assessment approval	SCAQMD staff

V. Procedures to Distribute Public Notification Materials

This section discusses the procedures for distributing Public Notification Materials (Table 3). Distributing Public Notification Materials is required after the approved Health Risk Assessment determines the health risk is greater than or equal to the Notification Risk Level or the health risk of a Risk Reduction Plan Progress Report is greater than or equal to the Action Risk Level. The Public Notification Materials must include a notification letter developed by the SCAQMD (sample provided in Appendix B). The notification letter will include information about the facility such as facility address and type of business. The notification letter will also include information about the specific toxic air contaminants that are contributing substantially to the health risk, the particular health risk notification levels that are exceeded, and the estimated health risk. If a public meeting is required, the notice letter will include information about the time, date, location, and purpose of the public meeting. The Executive Officer will determine if other languages, in addition to English, should be used. In the past, District staff has required translation for all languages spoken by $\geq 10\%$ of a census block group in a public notification area. Translation can be arranged by the SCAQMD and the cost charged to the facility.

The facility has the option of including a letter of its own authorship which has been reviewed and approved by the Executive Officer. If a facility operator chooses to include their own letter as part of the Public Notification Materials, a draft of the facility letter must be submitted to the SCAQMD within 15 days of the date of notice to perform public notification.

Optional Facility Public Notice Letter

The facility operator may choose to prepare a brief letter that simply refers to the enclosed SCAQMD materials, or a longer letter communicating additional information. In either case, the letter should consist of brief paragraphs in non-technical language. Some acceptable information includes:

- A description of the facility and its products or services;

- An explanation of why the facility emits toxic air contaminants;
- Steps the facility has taken or will take to reduce emissions;
- An invitation to the public meeting;
- Identification of the facility contact person with a phone number; and
- Other information relating to facility emissions or the Health Risk Assessment.

Certain content will not be accepted in the facility letter. Statements that undermine the risk assessment process or trivialize the risk associated with air toxics are not considered appropriate to include in the facility letter and will be disapproved by the SCAQMD. For example, the facility letter should not discredit the risk assessment methodology used in the AB 2588 program or imply that it is overly conservative. The facility letter must be translated to other languages as determined by the Executive Officer. Translation can be arranged by the SCAQMD and the cost charged to the facility.

Area of Impact

For cancer risk, the area of impact is the geographic area encompassed by the ten in one million (10×10^{-6}) MICR isopleth. For non-cancer health risk, the area of impact is the geographic area encompassed by the 1.0 non-cancer HI isopleth or the isopleth corresponding to the lead threshold that triggered notification.

Distribution List

Within 15 days of the date of notice to perform public notification, the facility owner or operator is responsible for submitting to the Executive Officer for approval, a list of all addresses (individual residences and workplaces) subject to notification. Within 25 days of notice to perform public notification, the facility owner or operator must provide the Executive Officer the exact method of distribution to parents of children attending schools in the area of impact.⁴ For children attending schools in the notification area, school administrators typically determine how they wish for the notification to occur (e.g., school administrators may provide a mailing list, or they may ask for Public Notification Materials in pre-stuffed envelopes for distribution by the school, or they may choose other methods).

In addition, the SCAQMD staff typically provides the notice materials to local government representatives with jurisdiction in the area receiving public notice.

Schedule and Method of Distribution

Public Notification Materials must be distributed within 30 days of the date of notice to perform public notification. The facility owner or operator is responsible for reproducing and distributing copies of the Public Notification Materials. All Public Notification Materials are to be enclosed in envelopes with SCAQMD return address labels. These envelopes may be obtained from the SCAQMD and the cost charged to the facility. Distribution of the Public Notification Materials must be conducted by a third party which specializes in mail or delivery services, such as the U.S. Postal Service or other mailing or distribution services. Door-to-door hand delivery is not

⁴ Extra time is given for providing the method of distribution to students' families due to extra time needed for school administrators to approve and coordinate this notification. Even though there is more time provided for this incremental step, given the extra coordination needed, this process should typically begin first.

acceptable, in part because U.S. Postal Service regulations prohibit the use of individual's mail boxes by unauthorized persons.

Verification of Distribution

Within 15 days of the date of distribution of Public Notification Materials, the facility operator must verify distribution of the Health Risk Assessment and Public Notification Materials using the verification form provided in Appendix A. Proof of distribution must be included with the verification and may be in the form of receipts from delivery or mail service agencies or the post office which describe the boundaries of notification and/or the addresses included in the mailing.

Table 3
Procedures to Distribute Public Notification Materials

Procedure	Schedule	Responsibility
Prepare SCAQMD notification materials that includes information about the facility, specific toxic air contaminants and estimated health risk.	After Health Risk Assessment is approved	SCAQMD staff
Determine if Public Notification Materials need to be translated into other languages.	After notification letter is completed and area of impact is determined	SCAQMD staff
Prepare a letter from the responsible facility – (Optional).	Within 15 days of the date of notice to perform public notification	Owner or operator of facility
Provide a list of all addresses (individual residences and workplaces).	Within 15 days of the date of notice to perform public notification	Owner or operator of facility
Provide the exact method of distribution to the parents of children in schools within the area of impact.	Within 25 days of the date of notice to perform public notification	Owner or operator of facility
Reproduce and distribute Public Notification Materials to individual residences, workplaces, and parents of children attending school in the area of impact.	Within 30 days of the date of notice to perform public notification	Owner or operator of facility
Verification of distribution; such as receipts from delivery or mail service.	Within 15 days of the date of distribution of Public Notification Materials	Owner or operator of facility

VI. Procedures for Public Meetings

This section establishes the procedures for scheduling and other logistics for public meetings (Table 4). Public meetings are required after the approval of a Health Risk Assessment where the health risk is greater than or equal to the Notification Risk Level or the health risk of a Risk Reduction Plan Progress Report is greater than or equal to the Significant Risk Level. Public meetings offer the public an opportunity to learn more about the results of the Health Risk Assessment and how toxic risk is determined and mitigated, and to directly ask questions of the SCAQMD staff and facility representatives. As a result, the facility owner or operator or representative that can respond on behalf of the facility must be present at the public meeting. The SCAQMD staff will work with the facility owner or operator to schedule a date for the public

meeting that is typically within 30 days of distribution of Public Notification Materials. The date, time, and location of a public meeting must be provided within the Public Notification Materials. The SCAQMD staff will schedule the meeting on a weekday evening or weekend and at a location that is ADA compliant and convenient for community members. The SCAQMD staff will reserve a venue for the public meeting, arrange for audio and visual equipment and personnel, and language translation, if necessary. Pursuant to Rule 307.1, the facility owner or operator shall either directly pay or reimburse the SCAQMD for the public meeting costs, including, but not limited to renting of the venue, audio visual equipment and personnel, translation, and any other costs (e.g., parking, etc.).

Facility operators are encouraged to work closely with the SCAQMD staff regarding the meeting agenda. The recommended agenda includes a presentation followed by a question and answer period. It is recommended that the following topics be included in the presentation:

- Purpose of the meeting;
- Overview of the AB 2588 program;
- Description of the facility: type of operation, processes involved, and materials used or produced at the facility;
- Description of the health risk assessment process;
- Description of facility emissions and results of the Health Risk Assessment;
- Description of facility's recent compliance history with SCAQMD;
- Facility's projects or plans to reduce toxic emissions or risk; and
- Applicable current or future regulatory programs to reduce risks from air toxics.

A pre-meeting should be arranged between the SCAQMD and facility staff to finalize meeting plans, including the appropriate persons to attend and assist in the presentation. The SCAQMD staff will be prepared to modify the meeting agenda in response to reasonable needs of the attendees. These sessions provide the public with an opportunity to ask questions directly to experts, learn more generally about toxic risk and provide feedback to the SCAQMD and facility. Informational materials should also be made available at the sessions.

Table 4
Procedures for Public Meetings

Procedure	Schedule	Responsibility
Coordination meeting to identify the appropriate date for public meeting	Before distribution of Public Notification materials	SCAQMD staff and owner or operator of facility
Arrange for venue, audio visual equipment and personnel, translation (if necessary), parking, security, and any other meeting logistics.	Within 30 days of distribution of Public Notification Materials	SCAQMD staff
Pay for venue, audio visual equipment and personnel, translation, and any other costs	Within 60 days of facility's receipt of invoice	Owner or operator of facility
Participate in public meeting.	Public notification meeting	SCAQMD staff and owner or operator of facility

VII. Public Notification Procedures for Facilities Participating in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program

This section provides the public notification procedures for facilities participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. Pursuant to paragraph (q)(3) of Rule 1402, the SCAQMD staff will conduct public notification for facilities that are eligible and that elect to participate in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. Under Rule 1402, facilities that elect to participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program commit to implementing risk reduction measures that will reduce their total facility risk below the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Threshold which is a Maximum Individual Cancer Risk of ten in one million (10×10^{-6}), a total acute or chronic non-cancer HI of one (1.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location, or the more stringent of either the NAAQS for lead or applicable ambient lead concentration limit in a SCAQMD rule. The public notification for facilities participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program will be placed on the SCAQMD's website and will be included in the AB 2588 annual report. The public notification will include the following information:

- Background information about the 2015 update to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments that includes:
 - A description of how the updated OEHHA Guidance results in a higher estimated health risk from the facility compared to the previous Guidance;
 - Explanation that a facility's estimated health risk will increase using OEHHA's updated Guidance compared to estimates using the previous OEHHA Guidance even if emissions at the facility stay the same and potentially even if emissions decrease.
- Background information about the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program and that facilities that are participating are committing to risk reductions that:
 - Account for changes in risk estimates based on the Revised OEHHA Guidance; and
 - Risk reductions go beyond what is required through regulatory requirements.
- A list of participating facilities – Facility Name, Facility ID, and Street Address

VIII. Additional Suggestions on Risk Communication

Facility operators may choose to continue their dialogue with the community after they have completed their notification requirements. This dialogue could take the form of newsletters, facility tours, or additional public meetings. The SCAQMD encourages these efforts and requests that facilities keep the SCAQMD informed about their communication activities.

IX. Additional Resources

[CARB AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program](#)

[OEHHA Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Risk Assessments](#)

[SCAQMD Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program \(AB 2588\)](#)

[SCAQMD Facility Prioritization Procedures for AB 2588 Program](#)

SCAQMD Guidelines for Participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program

SCAQMD Rules 307.1, 1401, and 1402 Staff Report

[SCAQMD Rule 307.1 - Alternative Fees for Air Toxics Emissions Inventory](#)

[SCAQMD Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Substance from Existing Sources](#)

[SCAQMD Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act](#)

APPENDIX A

Verification Form for Distribution of Public Notices and Health Risk Assessments



South Coast Air Quality Management District

Form R1402

Verification Form for Distribution of Public Notices and Health Risk Assessments

Mail To:
SCAQMD – AB 2588
21865 Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Tel: (909)-396-2000
www.aqmd.gov

Section A - Facility Information			
1. Facility Name (Business Name of Operator):		2. Valid AQMD Facility ID:	
3. Facility Location Address: Street Address City CA, Zip Code		4. Facility Mailing Address: Check here if same as facility location address Street Address City CA, Zip Code	
5. Facility Contact: Name Title Phone Number E-Mail			
Section B - Verification of Public Notification Requirements			
Date of distribution:			
1.		Distribution of public notice materials to all addresses in the area of impact.	
2.		Distribution of public notice materials to all parents of children attending school in the area of impact.	
3.		Distribution of a copy of the approved health risk assessment prepared for this facility to the public library closest to the facility and all school libraries in the area of impact.	
Section C - List of Attachments			
	Yes	No	The following documents have been attached:
1.			Proof of distribution of the notice materials to all addresses required.
2.			List of schools for which notices were distributed to parents of attending children.
3.			List of school libraries in which a copy of the health risk assessment has been deposited.
4.			Name and address of the public library in which a copy of the health risk assessment has been deposited.
Section D – Authorization/Signature <i>I hereby certify that all the information contained herein are true and correct.</i>			
1. Signature of Responsible Official:		2. Title of Responsible Official:	
3. Print Name of Responsible Official:		4. Date Signed:	
5. Phone Number of Responsible Official:		6. E-Mail of Responsible Official:	

APPENDIX B

Sample SCAQMD Public Notification Materials



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS AIR TOXIC RISK FROM A FACILITY IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

State law ensures your right to know about possible health risks from toxic air pollutants emitted by facilities in your neighborhood. The law requires the following facility to notify you:

Facility Name:

Address:

Type of Business: [Oil refinery, chemical manufacturing, etc.]

Even though this facility may be complying with all current air pollution control regulations, some toxic chemicals escape to the air during its normal operations. State law requires the facility to notify all of the people in the area where there is a potential health risk above established thresholds.

Summary of Health Risks Above SCAQMD Thresholds

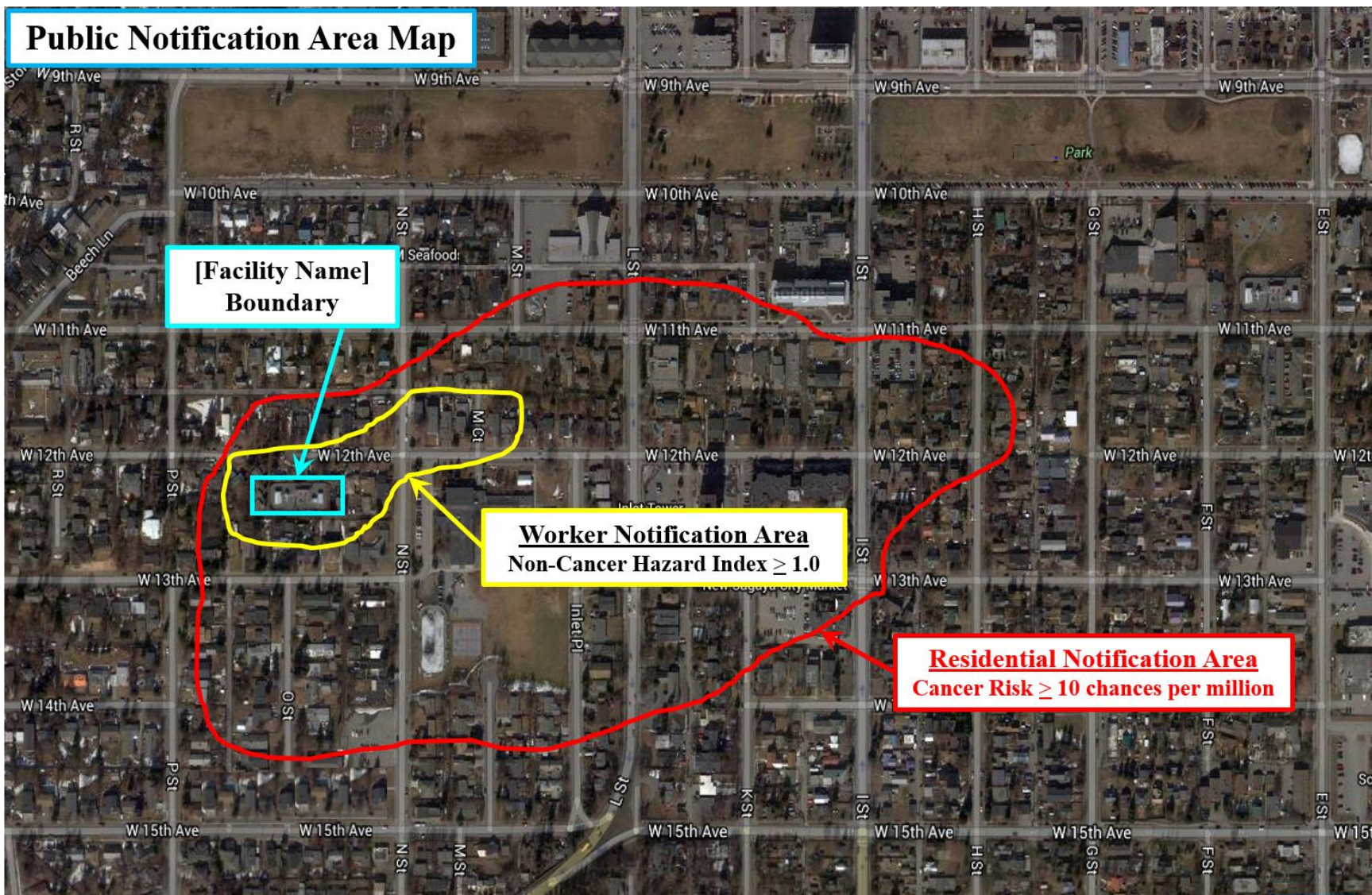
Toxic air pollutants (primarily [CHEMICAL NAME]) from [FACILITY NAME] may increase the health risks above SCAQMD thresholds for people who live or work in the area shown on the attached "Public Notification Area Map". The potential health risks from [FACILITY NAME] are highest for those living or working closest to the facility.

- If the facility's [YEAR] emissions persisted for 30 years, people who live closest to the facility could have an increased risk of getting cancer up to [RISK] chances in one million.
- If the facility's [YEAR] emissions persisted for 25 years, people who work closest to the facility may experience long-term non-cancer health risks that are up to [##]% higher than SCAQMD thresholds.

As the air pollution control agency for this area, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has prepared the enclosed "Information Sheet." Officials from SCAQMD will conduct a public meeting in the community near [FACILITY NAME] to answer questions about the toxic chemicals, the potential health risks, and what is being done to address toxic emissions [if risk reduction is required]. Officials from [FACILITY NAME] will also attend the meeting to present information about their operations and to help answer your questions.

PUBLIC MEETING	<i>Date and Time:</i> <i>Location:</i>
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For more information about SCAQMD programs to control toxic air pollution or the public meeting, contact [AB 2588 MANAGER] at SCAQMD at (909) 396-[#####] or e-mail [HIM/HER] at [AB 2588 MANAGER EMAIL]. For more information about the facility, please contact [FACILITY CONTACT NAME] with [FACILITY NAME] at [FACILITY CONTACT NUMBER] or email [HIM/HER] at [FACILITY CONTACT EMAIL].



Public Notification Required by SCAQMD if:

- Cancer Risk is higher than 10 chances per million, or
- Non-Cancer Risk 'Hazard Index' is greater than 1.0.

A 'Hazard Index' less than 1.0 indicates that adverse non-cancer health effects are not expected.



INFORMATION SHEET

What are toxic air pollutants?

Chemicals that cause cancer or other non-cancer health effects are known as toxic substances. When these toxic substances are released in the air, they are called toxic air pollutants.

Where do toxic air pollutants come from?

Toxic air pollutants come from a variety of sources. These sources include chemical plants and large manufacturers as well as cars and trucks and smaller businesses. Many products used at home, such as cleaners and paint thinners also contain toxic air pollutants.

What toxic air pollutants does this facility emit?

Under normal operation, this facility emits many toxic air pollutants including [CHEMICAL 1, CHEMICAL 2, etc.]. These pollutants could present potential cancer and non-cancer health risks to those in close proximity to [FACILITY NAME] if they were exposed to the facility's [YEAR] emissions levels for many years.

What is the cancer risk from this facility?

For chemicals that could cause potential carcinogenic health effects, a calculation called a "Health Risk Assessment" was done. This is the best method officials currently have for estimating the chance that breathing or otherwise being exposed to small amounts of a chemical over a long period of time will cause health effects. The odds are generally small, therefore risks are described as the "number of chances in one million" of getting cancer.

Based on the Health Risk Assessment, people who live in the Residential Impact Area shown on the attached Public Notification Map would have their chance of getting cancer increased up to [RISK] chances in one million because of toxic air pollutant emissions from this facility. People exposed at work in the Worker Impact Area would have their chance of getting cancer increased up to [RISK] chances in one million.

The health risk estimate conservatively assumes that a resident is continually exposed for 30 years at a single location to the toxic air pollutant emissions that came from [FACILITY NAME] in [YEAR]. Most people do not experience this prolonged exposure, so their actual risk from this facility is likely to be lower.

How does the cancer risk from this facility compare to other risks?

The cancer risk from this facility is relatively small compared to the average overall cancer risk from all causes for people living in the United States. Currently, according to the American Cancer Society, about four out of ten people will get cancer sometime during their lifetime. In other words, the odds of getting cancer at some time in your life are about 400,000 per million.

What is the cancer risk from toxic air pollution in general?

SCAQMD's Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study IV (MATES IV) presents estimates of cancer risk throughout SCAQMD's four county jurisdiction. The average cancer risk from all pollutants emitted from all sources (cars, trucks, factories, power plants, etc.) is about [AVERAGE RISK] per million.

What are the non-cancer health risks from this facility?

Long-term exposure to some toxic air pollutants emitted from [FACILITY NAME] can have harmful effects on the [TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMS]. The non-cancer health risks from toxic air pollutants are described using a 'Hazard Index'. A Hazard Index less than 1.0 indicates that adverse health effects are not expected. The factors used in a Hazard Index calculation are designed to protect public health in order to avoid underestimation, therefore, exceeding a Hazard Index of

INFORMATION SHEET (cont.)

1.0 does not automatically indicate that an adverse health impact would occur. However, increasing levels above 1.0 indicate higher likelihood that adverse health impacts could occur.

Assuming [FACILITY NAME]'s [YEAR] emission levels persisted for many years, people who work in the area shown on the Facility Risk Map would experience a Hazard Index up to [HI]. The attached Facility Risk Map shows how far the Hazard Index of 1.0 extends into the community.

How was the health risk from this facility determined?

The health risk assessment relied on data collected from emissions tests directly from [FACILITY NAME]'s air pollution control stacks as inputs into a computer model that predicts air pollutant concentrations throughout the community. Guidance from the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment was used to determine how the predicted levels of air pollutants in the community may impact people's health. This guidance was updated in March 2015 to specifically address recent scientific advancements in the understanding of how toxic air pollutants have a greater influence on children than they do on adults.

What is being done to address the health risks from this facility?

The state law requiring issuance of this public notice is one step in getting facilities throughout the state to reduce toxic emissions resulting from their operations. The SCAQMD and other agencies have also developed other programs designed to prevent pollution and reduce exposure to toxic air pollution. For example, SCAQMD's Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources applies to facilities that exceed specific risk thresholds (e.g., cancer risk greater than 25 in one million) and requires [FACILITY NAME] to submit a Risk Reduction Plan detailing how it will reduce its risk below this threshold as quickly as feasible and no later than two and a half years after the Risk Reduction Plan is approved. [ADDITIONAL FACILITY or SCAQMD ACTIONS].

How can I get more information?

A copy of the [FACILITY NAME] Health Risk Assessment report is available for your review at the following libraries. The Health Risk Assessment and other information about SCAQMD activities related to [FACILITY NAME] can be found on our website at:

[www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/compliance/toxic-hot-spots-ab-2588/\[FACILITY\]](http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/compliance/toxic-hot-spots-ab-2588/[FACILITY])

[CLOSEST LIBRARY]

[LIBRARY ADDRESS]

[LIBRARY PHONE NUMBER]

[LIBRARY HOURS]

SCAQMD Library

21865 Copley Drive

Diamond Bar, CA 91765

(909) 396-2600

Tue - Fri: 8am – 5pm

Sat, Sun, Mon: Closed

APPENDIX C

Sample SCAQMD Cover Letter for Libraries



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

[DATE]

[LIBRARY NAME]
[LIBRARIAN'S NAME]
[LIBRARY ADDRESS]

Dear [LIBRARIAN'S NAME]:

Enclosed is a copy of [Facility Name]'s Health Risk Assessment report to be made available to the public in your library for six months.

Under the state law known as the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act, certain facilities are required to inform their neighbors about potential health risks due to pollutants that they routinely emit into the air in the course of doing business. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has required [FACILITY NAME], a company in your neighborhood, to provide a copy of this report to your library pursuant to this law. The SCAQMD is the agency that monitors facilities to ensure that they comply with the requirements of air pollution laws.

The enclosed Health Risk Assessment report evaluates the air toxic emissions from the facility and the potential health risks associated with these emissions.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please call the SCAQMD at 909-396-[#####].

Very Truly Yours,

[AB 2588 MANAGER]
Planning and Rules Manager

APPENDIX D

Sample SCAQMD Modified Public Notification

Sample Notification of Facilities Participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program

Updated (DATE)

SCAQMD's Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources includes a Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. Facilities that participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program reduce their health risks sooner and below thresholds required under Rule 1402. Facilities that are participating in this program have already had a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) approved by SCAQMD that shows the facility's risks were below risk reduction thresholds at the time of HRA approval. An HRA is a study that estimates how a facility's emissions affect people's health risks in the surrounding community.

On March 6, 2015, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) approved revisions to its guidelines (Revised OEHHA Guidelines) that are used by all air districts throughout the state to prepare HRAs. These Revised OEHHA Guidelines take into account recent science that shows children have a greater risk from exposures to cancer causing compounds than previously considered. Cancer risk estimates using the Revised OEHHA Guidelines result in an approximately three-fold increase for residential and sensitive receptors and more for certain toxic air contaminants with multi-pathway health effects (exposure routes beyond inhalation such as ingestion or skin exposure), even with no increase in toxic emissions at a facility. The Voluntary Risk Reduction Program provides an opportunity for facilities that elect to participate to address the increase in their estimated cancer risk due to the Revised OEHHA Guidelines.

The SCAQMD is providing this Notification to inform the public of facilities that have elected to participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. Facilities that elect to participate in this program are committing to reduce their health risk 60 percent below the current regulatory health risk reduction threshold. In addition these facilities will complete their risk reductions sooner than under the current regulatory program. Facilities that have elected to participate in this Voluntary Risk Reduction Program are listed in Table 1 below.

Questions about the SCAQMD's Voluntary Risk Reduction Program or this Notification can be directed to AB 2588 staff at 909 396-3616 or AB2588@aqmd.gov.

Table 1
List of Facilities Participating in Voluntary Risk Reduction Program

SCAQMD Facility ID	Facility Name	Address