South Coast Air Quality Management District

2025 Annual Report on AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program

October 2026

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Annual Report on AB 2588 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program

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Executive Summary

South Coast AQMD implements the California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information Act through Rule 1402 and includes requirements beyond the state law. The AB 2588 Program as implemented under Rule 1402 is only one part of South Coast AQMD's comprehensive program in regulating air toxics. Other elements include permitting, rule development, enforcement efforts, and the Multiple Air Toxic Exposure Study.

Executive Summary

The California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588) was enacted in 1987. AB 2588 is a key statewide program implemented by local air districts to address health risks from toxic air emissions associated with existing permitted facilities. One of the main goals of AB 2588 is to provide the public with information regarding potential health effects from toxic air contaminants (TACs) emitted from existing permitted facilities, and to develop plans to reduce associated risks. South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) implements AB 2588 requirements through Rule 1402, which includes additional requirements beyond the state law, including a program to encourage facilities to voluntarily reduce risk, and to compel high risk facilities to reduce toxic air emissions much more quickly than the state law requires.

The AB 2588 Program, implemented under Rule 1402, is just one component of South Coast AQMD's comprehensive strategy to regulate TACs. This framework also includes permitting requirements under Rule 1401, which requires new units meet established risk thresholds, and a robust toxics rules program featuring over 25 regulations. Beyond rulemaking, the agency conducts the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES), one of the nation's most comprehensive assessments of TAC levels and potential health risks. This data, alongside specialized monitoring campaigns, helps identify localized hotspots and informs the AB 617 program's efforts to identify and reduce pollution in disproportionately affected communities. Finally, the Compliance and Enforcement team ensures that facilities comply with all applicable air quality mandates. Together, these initiatives form a robust and multi-layered approach to addressing TACs within the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction.

Under state law, South Coast AQMD is required to prepare an Annual Report of AB 2588 activities. This report fulfills that requirement and describes South Coast AQMD's ongoing efforts to regulate and reduce toxic air emissions.

The following summaries highlight key AB 2588 activities in 2025:

AB 2588 and Rule 1402 Implementation Activities	Prioritized and initiated audits for 132 facilities based on their quadrennial toxic emission inventory updates
	Reviewed 11 Air Toxics Inventory Report (ATIR) Initial Information submittals, 21 ATIRs, 5 Health Risk Assessments (HRAs), 1 Risk Reduction Plans (RRP), 1 Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan (VRRP) and approved 1 priority score revisions from 26 total facilities
	Conducted public notification meetings for two facilities: Bowman Plating Co. Inc. in Compton and RJ Noble Company in Orange
Streamlining and Program Improvement Activities	Provided support to rulemaking efforts: PR 1495 Commodity Fumigation and PR 1435 Control of Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Metal Heating Operations

Chapter 1

California's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program

The California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information Act was adopted in 1987 under Assembly 2588. This chapter will cover the elements and requirements of the program including emissions reporting, prioritization, health risk assessments, public notification, risk reduction plans, and industry wide sources.

1. California's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program

Background

In 1987, the California legislature adopted the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act. The "Hot Spots Act" was proposed under Assembly Bill 2588 and therefore is commonly referred to as AB 2588. Since exposure to TACs may produce various adverse health impacts, AB 2588 incorporated specific activities such as collecting emissions data of TACs from stationary sources, identifying facilities having localized impacts, determining potential health risks, and notifying affected individuals. California Air Resources Board (CARB) has developed some components of the AB 2588 Program requirements of the "Hot Spots" Act; however, local air districts are required to implement and enforce the requirements. This chapter describes the state requirements of the AB 2588 Program.

Emissions Reporting

Facilities are subject to AB 2588 reporting requirements if they exceed any of the applicability thresholds established by CARB in the *Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program* (EICG).[1] Under the AB 2588 Program, larger facilities (core facilities) are subject to individual reporting requirements while facilities that are generally small businesses are grouped into industrywide source categories, which are described later in this chapter. CARB's EICG provides both criteria and direction for facilities to compile and submit emission data of TACs. The requirements within the EICG have been incorporated by reference into Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations and thus are enforceable.

Prioritization

Core facilities in the AB 2588 Program submit an air toxics inventory once every four years. The AB 2588 Program requires air districts to categorize each facility using the reported emissions as either high, intermediate, or low priority to determine if a facility may be required to conduct an ATIR and HRA, and to determine appropriate program fees. The California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) *Facility Prioritization Guidelines* (CAPCOA Prioritization Guidelines) provide state-wide guidance to local air districts for prioritizing facilities.[2]

The CAPCOA Prioritization Guidelines[3] presents two procedures for prioritizing facilities. The emissions and potency procedure relies on three parameters to prioritize facilities: emissions, potency or toxicity, and the proximity of potential receptors. The dispersion adjustment procedure relies on four parameters: emissions, potency or toxicity, dispersion, and receptor proximity. While there are two procedures, both are similar and involve calculating screening-level scores for separate health effects in order to derive a final score. While the South Coast AQMD follows the CAPCOA Guidelines, particularly the emissions and potency procedure, it has implemented certain refinements over the years to develop more representative priority scores.

[1] *Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program*, March 21, 2022, California Air Resources Board https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-10/EICG%20Report.pdf

[2] *Facility Prioritization Guidelines*, August 2016, California Air Pollution Control Officers Association https://capcoa.org/capcoa-prioritization-guidelines/

[3] South Coast AQMD utilizes its own Prioritization Procedure, described in the next chapter.

Using the procedures, a facility first receives separate scores for carcinogenic (cancer) effects and non-cancer chronic and acute effects. The facility is then given a Total Facility Score (TS), which is the higher of these scores.

As summarized in Table 1-1, the Total Facility Scores are separated into three categories: high priority represents TS greater than 10, intermediate priority for less than or equal to 10 but greater than one, and low priority for TS less than or equal to one. Once a facility is designated as high priority, they may be required to submit a Health Risk Assessment to assess the risk to their surrounding community if their refined priority score calculated with an approved ATIR still exceeds 10. Facilities ranked with intermediate priority are considered District Tracking facilities and must continue to submit emissions reports of TACs on a quadrennial basis. Facilities ranked with low priority may be eligible to be exempted from the AB 2588 Program altogether.

Table 1-1 Priority category and actions required as defined in the CAPCOA Prioritization Guidelines

Priority Score	Category	Action
TS > 10	High Priority	Submit HRA
1 < TS ≤ 10	Intermediate Priority	No HRA required; continue toxic air emissions reports
TS ≤ 1	Low Priority	May be eligible to be exempt from the AB 2588 Program

Health Risk Assessments

AB 2588 requires that the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) develop risk assessment guidelines for the program. The most recent version of these guidelines is the February 2015 version of *The Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*[4] (OEHHA HRA Guidelines). The 2015 OEHHA HRA Guidelines incorporated age sensitivity factors which resulted in increased cancer risk estimates by approximately three times. The OEHHA HRA Guidelines contain a description of the algorithms, recommended exposure variates, cancer and non-cancer health values, and the air modeling protocols needed to perform a HRA in accordance with the state AB 2588 Program. The entire risk assessment process can be characterized in four steps described below:

Hazard Identification

Hazard Identification involves identifying all TACs emitted from a facility and whether these pollutants are potential human carcinogens or non-carcinogens with other types of adverse health effects. A facility must identify all substances that are listed in the EICG.

Exposure Assessment

The purpose of the exposure assessment is to estimate extent of public exposure of emitted TACs and estimate exposures for which potential health effects will be evaluated. Evaluating exposure

[4] https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf

involves emission quantification, air dispersion modeling, and identifying exposure routes and exposure durations.

Dose Response

Dose-response assessment is the process of characterizing the relationship between exposure to a toxic air contaminant and the incidence of an adverse health effect in exposed populations. For dose-response, OEHHA has compiled cancer potency factors and non-cancer reference exposure levels (RELs) for certain TACs. By using these factors along with the estimated exposure information for the TACs identified during the hazard identification process, potential cancer and non-cancer risks can be evaluated during risk characterization.

Risk-Characterization

Risk characterization is the final step of the risk assessment process. Modeled concentrations and exposure information determined through the exposure assessment process are used with cancer potency factors and non-cancer RELs to assess total cancer risk and noncarcinogenic health effects. An HRA shows the combined cancer risk and non-cancer risk for all TACs emitted from a specific facility.

Public Notification

Public notification is a core element of the AB 2588 Program requirements. California Health and Safety Code (H&S Code), Section 44362(b) requires the operator of the facility to provide notice to all exposed persons regarding the results of the HRA if the local air district finds there is significant health risk from the facility. The public notification procedures are specified by the local air districts.

Risk Reduction Plans

In 1992, the California legislature added a risk reduction component, the Facility Air Toxic Contaminant Risk Audit and Reduction Plan (SB 1731), which required each air district to specify a risk threshold that would trigger risk reduction requirements. The requirements of SB 1731 are found in California H&S Code, Sections 44390 through 44394. The requirements are for facilities to audit and identify the source of toxic air emissions and risk, then develop and carry out a plan to reduce emissions and risk. This state law also presents an implementation timeline for risk reduction plans; however, local air districts may create more stringent timelines in their respective programs.

Industrywide Sources

Under the AB 2588 Program, individual air districts may designate separate industrywide source (IWS) categories. Facilities falling into these categories are generally small businesses where individual compliance would impose economic hardship. The advantage of IWS categories is that compliance may be handled collectively for each category rather than each individual facility. For each IWS category, a district may prepare an industrywide emission inventory and HRA. CAPCOA, in cooperation with OEHHA and CARB, develop IWS risk assessment guidelines.[5] These guidelines provide a cost-effective and uniform method for calculating facility emissions and estimating toxic risks for these facilities under each air district's jurisdiction.

[5] Three IWS risk assessment guidelines have been published: autobody shops (updated document in progress), non-vehicular diesel engines, and gasoline service stations. https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ab2588/riskassess.htm

The requirements for designating individual IWS categories are:

- facilities must emit less than 10 tons per year of criteria pollutants;
- facilities share a common Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code;
- the majority of the class are small businesses;
- individual compliance would impose severe economic hardships; and
- emissions are easily and generically characterized.

Periodic Updates to the AB 2588 Guidelines

The EICG provides direction and outlines the requirements for quantifying and reporting toxic air emissions required by the "Hot Spots" Program. The EICG regulation was previously approved by the Office of Administrative Law on August 27, 2007. CARB proposed amendments to the EICG on September 29, 2020, which included an expanded chemical list required to be reported based on a phased-in schedule and strengthened source testing requirements. South Coast AQMD falls under District Group A, which requires expanded reporting starting with the 2022 inventory year. Additional chemicals are required to be reported starting with inventory year 2026. CARB staff was directed to consider additional modifications to the regulation based on public comments received. This included revising criteria pollutant thresholds and adjusting the phase-in schedule. CARB also proposed to establish a Sector Phase 3B including wastewater, landfills, composters, and metal recyclers. This group will not be required to report the expanded chemical list until inventory year 2028. CARB staff incorporated these revisions through a 15-day public process. The final 2022 EICG rulemaking package was approved by the Office of Administrative Law and filed with the Secretary of State on March 21, 2022. The revised EICG effective date was March 21, 2022.

Chapter 2

South Coast AQMD's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program

South Coast AQMD's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program incorporates the requirements of the state AB 2588 program through Rule 1402. South Coast AQMD has achieved significant reductions in air toxics in the Basin. This chapter covers the elements and requirements of the South Coast AQMD Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program and outlines the AB 2588 staff activities in 2025.

2. South Coast AQMD Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program

Program Implementation Elements

Under South Coast AQMD's AB 2588 Program, core facilities are categorized into four groups, or phases. Phases are assigned to discrete reporting years with each phase reporting once every four years. Currently, there are approximately 475 core facilities that go through the process illustrated in Figure 2-1, which is how South Coast AQMD implements AB 2588 through Rule 1402. The main components that make up this process include the following:

- **Emissions Reporting** – Since the fiscal year 2000-01 reporting cycle, TAC emissions reporting for the AB 2588 Program was incorporated into South Coast AQMD's Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) Program. Core facilities must report emissions of any TACs or ozone depleting compounds (ODC) specified in South Coast AQMD's Rule 301 (e) through the AER Program. The AER Program was modified to implement CARB's Criteria and Toxics Reporting (CTR) regulation reporting requirements. The CTR regulation identifies several hundred TACs, which are also included in the revised 2022 EICG. Consequently, many AB 2588 facilities are also subject to CTR. There are four reporting phases in AB 2588, with each core facility required to submit a more detailed inventory by reporting detailed TACs during the quadrennial reporting year. This detailed inventory serves as a foundation for an ATIR, if required. CTR required reporting for Sector Phase 1 facilities beginning with the 2022 data year and Sector Phase 2 facilities beginning with the 2024 data year. Sector Phase 1 and 2 each consist of 16 sectors identifying several permitted processes. CTR reporting for Sector Phase 3 began with the 2025 data year.

  In 2025, 132 facilities were required to report their quadrennial toxic emission inventory updates for the 2024 reporting year. Based on emissions inventory submittals, South Coast AQMD staff calculated priority scores for these facilities.

- **Prioritization** – South Coast AQMD uses a refined method for prioritizing facilities based on CAPCOA Guidelines. The current South Coast AQMD Procedure incorporates local meteorological data and revised risk calculation methodologies from the 2015 OEHHA HRA Guidelines. The South Coast AQMD Prioritization Procedure is described in more detail in the South Coast AQMD Implementation Tools chapter. Facilities are categorized as High, Intermediate, and Low Priority based on the priority scores consistent with Table 1-1. Facilities that were prioritized in 2025 are listed in Table A- 1 of Appendix A.

- **Health Risk Assessment** – High priority facilities (those with priority scores greater than ten), including those that qualify for the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program, are required to prepare an ATIR, a complete and detailed inventory of approximately 900 TACs, along with detailed information about the processes and release points using the Emissions Inventory Module from the latest CARB Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP). For facilities required to assess risk via an HRA or VRRP, the facility must prepare an HRA that conforms to the OEHHA HRA Guidelines. Specific instructions for South Coast AQMD are also available in the *AB 2588 and Rule 1402 Supplemental Guidelines (Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics*

"Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act), December 2025.[6] This document is commonly referred to as the AB 2588 Supplemental Guidelines.

- **Public Notification** – If the health risk reported in the HRA exceeds the Notification Risk Levels of Rule 1402, then the facility is required to provide public notice to the affected community. The Notification Risk Levels of Rule 1402 are triggered when cancer risk from the facility exceeds 10 chances in-one-million, or when the acute or chronic hazard indices are greater than 1. The requirements for public notification are described in the *South Coast AQMD Public Notification Procedures for Facilities Under the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588) and Rule 1402*, December 2025 (South Coast AQMD Public Notification Procedure).[7] These requirements emphasize transparency in communicating risk to the affected community in the following ways:
    - The notice must clearly identify the area above the notification thresholds.
    - The notice must be distributed to all addresses (individual residences and workplaces), and to parents of children attending school in the area of impact.
    - The approved HRA must also be provided to all schools in the area of impact.
    - South Coast AQMD conducts a public meeting to describe the HRA results to the affected community and to answer questions from community members.
- **Risk Reduction** – Rule 1402 adopts stringent health risk thresholds and aggressive implementation schedules that are beyond the traditional AB 2588 and SB 1731 state requirements (see Table 2-1). Under state requirements, facilities exceeding a significant risk threshold must reduce risk within five years. Under Rule 1402, Potential High Risk Level facilities must submit an Early Action Reduction Plan to immediately reduce risk, followed by a detailed Risk Reduction Plan (RRP) designed to comprehensively reduce risk. The RRP under Rule 1402 must be implemented as quickly as feasible, but no later than two years after approval. Facilities that are not Potentially High Risk Level that exceed the Action Risk Level under Rule 1402 must also implement risk reduction plans no later than two and a half years after risk reduction plan approval.[8] Rule 1402 also includes an optional Voluntary Risk Reduction Program (VRRP) provision that is designed to achieve risk reductions beyond what is required with a traditional RRP. In order to qualify for the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program, a facility must have a previously approved HRA and must not be designated as a Potentially High Risk Level facility.
- **Fees** – State and local costs of implementing AB 2588 are recovered through annual fees. As described previously, AB 2588 requires each district to recover state and district program costs. These fees are specified in South Coast AQMD Rules 307.1.

[6] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/risk-assessment/forms-and-guidelines/ab-2588-supplemental-guidelines.pdf

[7] http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/risk-assessment/forms-and-guidelines/public_notification_procedures.pdf

[8] Rule 1402 allows extensions, but only for those facilities that meet certain requirements. Extensions are not allowed for facilities exceeding the Significant Risk Level. Even with extensions, the implementation timelines are shorter than state requirements.

Table 2-1 Rule 1402 Risk Threshold Categories

Rule 1402 Levels	Thresholds	Requirements	RRP Implementation Timeline
Voluntary Risk Level[9]	• Cancer risk of 10 chances in-one-million or greater • Acute or chronic HI of 1.0 or greater • Exceeding lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)	Public notification (modified) and implement VRRP	No later than 2.5 years after approval of plan (an additional 2.5 years extension may be requested)
Notification Risk Level	• Cancer risk of 10 chances in-one-million or greater • Acute or chronic HI of 1.0 or greater • Exceeding lead National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)	Public notification	Risk reduction only required if Action Risk Level or Significant Risk Level is exceeded.
Action Risk Level	• Cancer risk greater than 25 chances in-one-million • Cancer burden of 0.5 or more • Acute or chronic HI of 3.0 or more • Exceeding lead NAAQS	Public notification and implement RRP	No later than 2.5 years after approval of plan (an additional 2.5 years extension may be requested)
Significant Risk Level	• Cancer risk of 100 chances in-one-million or greater • Acute or chronic HI of 5.0 or more	Public notification and implement RRP	No later than two years after approval of plan for facilities designated as Potentially High Risk Facilities

[9] In order to qualify for the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program, a facility must have a previously approved HRA and must not be designated as a Potentially High Risk Level facility.

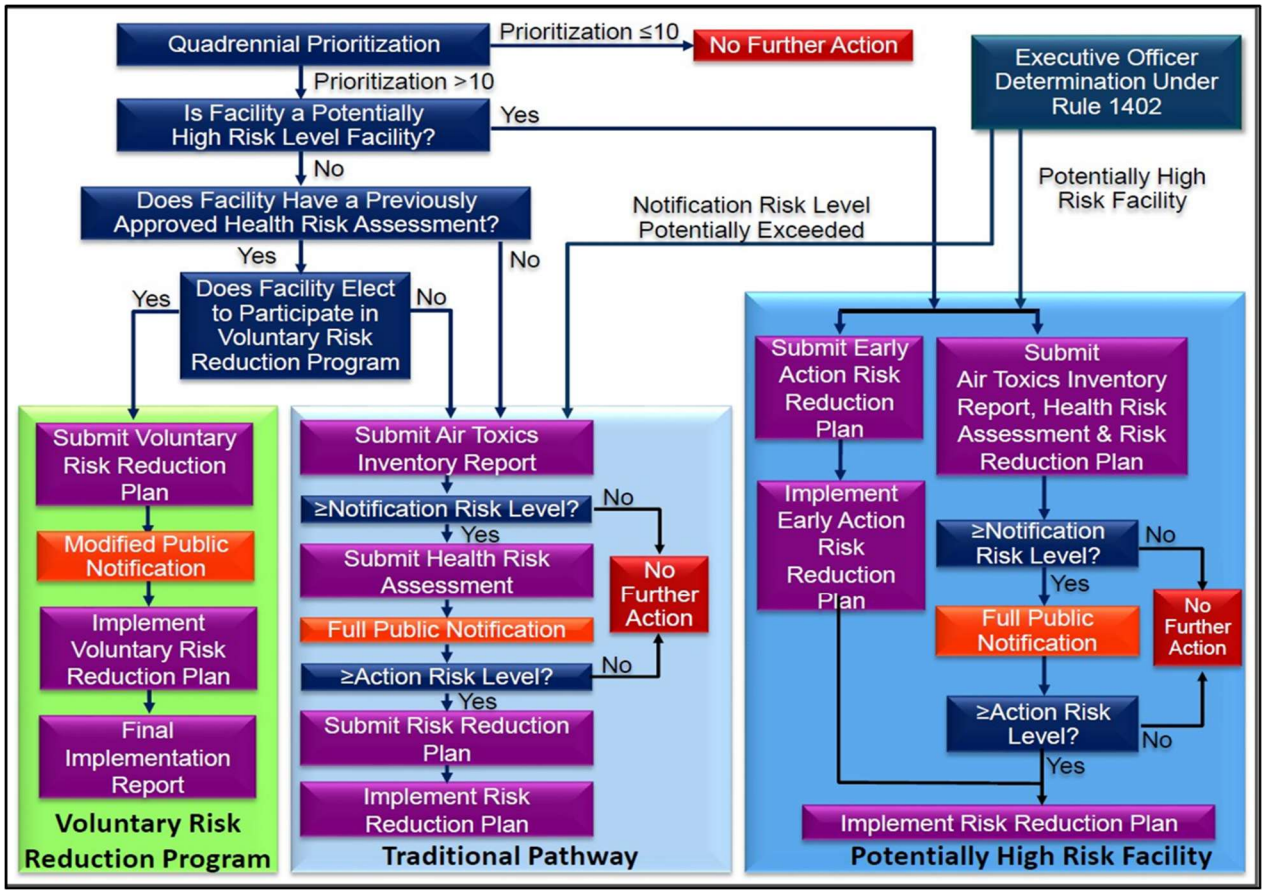

Figure 2-1 Overview of the AB 2588 Program

Summary of South Coast AQMD Staff Activities for AB 2588 Facilities in 2025

In 2025, staff addressed facilities in various stages of the AB 2588 process and initiated audit activities on 132 facilities with 19 facilities being categorized as high priority. Key activities conducted include review of 11 Initial Information submittals for ATIRs, 21 ATIRs, one ATIR that resulted in a revised priority score, five HRAs, one RRP, and one VRRP. Many of these key activities were for facilities that generally have more sources and are more complex such as refineries and other industrial facilities. Overall, a total of 39 documents were reviewed in 2025 from 26 total facilities, with some facilities having multiple documents submitted for South Coast AQMD staff review.

Chapter 3

South Coast AQMD's Implementation tools

AB 2588 staff use various tools to implement the South Coast AQMD's AB 2588 program. AB 2588 staff also continually aim to improve South Coast AQMD's AB 2588 program and to help affected facilities comply with rule requirements.

3. South Coast AQMD AB 2588 Implementation Tools

Background

South Coast AQMD has undertaken several efforts to help affected facilities comply with rule requirements. South Coast AQMD also continues to communicate and interact with the public regarding general air quality-related issues. This chapter describes these efforts along with the services created to advance these efforts.

South Coast AQMD Guidelines and Procedures for AB 2588

Consolidated Emissions Reporting

As described earlier, core AB 2588 facilities are required to provide an update of their TAC emissions inventory to South Coast AQMD on a quadrennial basis. Beginning with the fiscal year 2000-01 reporting cycle, toxic air emission reporting was incorporated into South Coast AQMD's AER Program. This was the first step towards streamlining emissions reporting between criteria pollutants and TACs. In 2008, South Coast AQMD created a web-based reporting system for facilities. The reporting tool identifies if a facility is in the AB 2588 Program and informs a facility if a particular year is subject to a quadrennial update. These upgrades and consolidation efforts have made for a much more efficient system that benefits both facilities and South Coast AQMD staff. This same system is being used to assist in implementing CARB's recently adopted Criteria and Toxics Reporting regulation and amended EICG regulation.

Prioritization Procedures

South Coast AQMD has taken various steps over the years in streamlining prioritization procedures for the AB 2588 Program while maintaining consistency with the CAPCOA guidelines. In 2016, South Coast AQMD adopted the use of local meteorological stations and evaluated risks at the actual closest receptor locations in addition to evaluating receptors in the worst-case wind direction. In July 2018, the procedures were updated to incorporate the most recent meteorological data set and to simplify the calculation of a facility's non-cancer acute priority score. Finally, in 2025, the annual and hourly receptor proximity adjustment factors were updated using the most current meteorological data and the multipathway factor calculation methodology was detailed in an appendix.

By using South Coast AQMD's Prioritization Procedure, fewer facilities are incorrectly categorized as high priority.[10] This refinement enhances operational efficiency by reducing the number of facilities unnecessarily notified to submit an ATIR each year, enabling staff to concentrate resources on higher risk facilities. The AB 2588 group also conducts a detailed audit of the facilities that are initially categorized as high priority to ensure proper designation. Certain steps may include confirming the correct use of emission factors, control efficiencies, source test methods, and relative proportions of TACs. Additionally, staff confirms the correct distances to residential and worker receptors as well as any modifications to any equipment for the given quadrennial year and contacts the facility as needed for additional clarification. This additional information obtained through priority score auditing will often negate the need to require an ATIR and HRA. This process and use of this refined priority scoring methodology serves to reduce the number of facilities that are required to be notified and overall reduces unnecessary workload for

[10] http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/risk-assessment/forms-and-guidelines/ab-2588-facility-prioritization-procedure.pdf

the facilities and for staff, allowing staff to dedicate resources towards the highest priority facilities.

Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program (HARP)

The Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program, commonly known as HARP, is a software suite developed by CARB that assists with the technical requirements of the AB 2588 Program. HARP consists of three independent modules: the Emissions Inventory Module, Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool, and Risk Assessment Standalone Tool. South Coast AQMD requires the use of HARP for Rule 1402 related work such as ATIRs, VRRPs, and HRAs. The use of HARP by facility operators and other individuals promotes consistency and is a more efficient and cost-effective way to develop inventories and conduct HRAs.

General Supplemental Guidelines

The OEHHA HRA Guidance defers to local air districts for specific or additional requirements. The AB 2588 Supplemental Guidelines lists the specific instructions for preparing AB 2588 related documents in the South Coast AQMD jurisdiction. By clearly specifying facility requirements and periodically updating the document, South Coast AQMD ensures that facilities maintain a current and accurate understanding of all requirements. In 2024, the document was revised to address updates to terminology and include a more comprehensive list of required elements for submittals. The most recent revision to the Supplemental Guidelines added language to distinguish OEHHA Tier 1 HRAs from South Coast AQMD Tier 4 screening analysis, included risk assessment guidelines in an HRA Review Checklist, and updated links and references. These improvements are expected to reduce general inquiries and preliminary discussions between staff and facilities, thereby streamlining the overall process.

Voluntary Risk Reduction Program

Another element streamlining South Coast AQMD's AB 2588 Program is the provision for the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. Rule 1402 was amended to provide this option in response to industry interest in a mechanism to voluntarily reduce health risks from their facilities in return for modified public notification requirements. A facility may participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program only if it has a previously approved HRA that is below the Action Risk Level and has not been designated as a Potentially High Risk Level facility. This program provides a more expeditious risk reduction program than the traditional pathway under state requirements and also reduces notification requirements for participating facilities. Under the traditional program, facilities are required to reduce cancer risk below 25 chances in-one-million. To successfully participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program, risks from the participating facility must be reduced below 10 chances in-one-million, which is up to 60% reduction in cancer risk compared to the Action Risk Level. Guidelines that describe the requirements of a VRRP are available online.[11]

Air Dispersion Modeling

Modeling Guidance

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) air quality dispersion model AERMOD is required for use to estimate concentrations of TACs for risk assessments conducted pursuant to Rules 1401 and 1402. The AERMOD model is a steady-state Gaussian plume model

[11] *South Coast AQMD Guidelines for Participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program*, September 2018. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/risk-assessment/ab-2588-vrrp-guidelines-201809.pdf

capable of estimating pollutant concentrations from a wide variety of sources that are typically present at a facility. It is a stand-alone application but has also been incorporated into the CARB-developed HARP program as well as other programs from third party developers. South Coast AQMD has developed guidance regarding the use of AERMOD to assist modelers such as the use of regulatory defaults, averaging times, receptor grids and elevation data.[12] The AB 2588 Program staff has provided specific guidance regarding the required parameters in the HARP program. This guidance not only increases the quality of submissions but also decreases the amount of time spent by staff answering basic questions.

Meteorological Data

South Coast AQMD has prepared meteorological data from 28 stations throughout the South Coast Air Basin for download. This data for each station includes the most recent five years of meteorological data with the most recent update occurring in late 2024 (i.e. Met11). This data can both be obtained and visualized on the South Coast AQMD website through the webtool discussed in the next section. This mapping tool can help users select the best meteorological station that best represents the facility's meteorological conditions (such as prevailing winds), terrain, and surrounding land use. In many cases, this would be the nearest located station, but South Coast AQMD staff are available to provide assistance to modelers to ensure the most representative station is used. Updated AERMOD guidelines were published in late 2024, along with the most recent meteorological data (i.e. Met11).

Other Implementation Tools and Programs

Web Tools

South Coast AQMD has also developed web tools such as the Facility Information Detail (F.I.N.D) tool that allows a user to search for public information about South Coast AQMD-regulated facilities. Some of the facility information that can be found using F.I.N.D include general facility details, equipment lists, compliance history, emissions inventory (including TACs), and hearing board information. There are several existing web-based applications on South Coast AQMD's website that provide similar information, however, F.I.N.D makes the data available in a much more consolidated and user-friendly way. Updates to the database are made at least once per week and the tool also includes an interactive map.[13]

Small Business Assistance

South Coast AQMD has a team of engineers and inspectors that are specifically designated to help small businesses (defined as 100 or fewer employees or an annual gross revenue up to $5 million) understand and comply with air quality rules and regulations. Whether it is assistance in understanding regulations that may apply to a facility, identifying equipment that may need a permit, assisting with permit applications, or even scheduling a no-fault on-site inspection, the small business assistance unit act as advocates for these small businesses. Offering these services to smaller businesses streamlines air quality regulatory efforts while also creating a positive open working relationship with small local businesses.

[12] South Coast AQMD modeling guidance is available at: http://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/meteorological-data/modeling-guidance

[13] http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/FIND/facility-information-detail

Public Assistance

South Coast AQMD's AB 2588 Program provides public assistance services with a hotline at (909) 396-3616 and a designated email address (ab2588@aqmd.gov) to answer any program-related questions. Our website also includes a section specifically dedicated to the AB 2588 Program that provides up to date activities, including approved HRAs, RRPs, and public notices, and facility specific information, where applicable, on toxic air contaminant monitoring in affected communities.

South Coast AQMD also provides several other services, such as a telephone number to answer billing-related questions[14] and an online complaint system and telephone number where members of the public can notify staff of air quality problems, such as odor and visible emissions.[15] These services help to maintain good working relationships with facilities and to protect air quality and public health.

State Level Air Toxics Related Activities

OEHHA Updates

Toxic Program Impacts with New or Proposed Toxic Air Contaminants

As described previously, OEHHA is required to develop guidelines for conducting HRAs under the AB 2588 Program. In implementing this requirement, OEHHA develops new, revised, or proposed risk factors for many toxic air contaminants.[16] The adoption or amendment of risk factors for toxic air contaminants can have a direct impact on health risks assessments conducted under Rules 1401 and 1402. Therefore, South Coast AQMD staff monitor the progress of these changes closely for substances that are listed in Appendix A of the EICG. For any finalized changes in risk factors, staff performs a preliminary estimate of potential Rule 1402 program impacts and provides notice to the Governing Board and affected industries annually through this AB 2588 annual report.

Toxic Air Contaminants with New or Proposed Health Values

OEHHA adopted a new cancer potency factor for isoprene in January 2025. OEHHA also adopted a new Chronic REL, 8-hour chronic REL, and acute REL for p-Dichlorobenzene in July 2025. The adopted RELs are summarized in Table 3-1, and the adopted cancer potency factor is summarized in Table 3-2.

Some of the primary stationary sources identified by OEHHA that use and/or emit p-Dichlorobenzene in California include water treatment facilities, landfills, plastics manufacturing, and sawmills. P-Dichlorobenzene can also be emitted by mothballs.

Isoprene's main stationary sources in California include the manufacturing of synthetic rubber for vehicle tires, biomass combustion, wood pulping, tobacco smoking, exhaust from turbines and automobiles, and wildfires. Isoprene is also a by-product of the thermal cracking of naphtha, is naturally emitted by plants and trees, and is produced within the body and exhaled in breath by humans and some mammals.

[14] Billing Services Telephone: 909-396-2900

[15] http://www3.aqmd.gov/webappl/complaintsystemonline/NewComplaint.aspx; Telephone hotline: 1-800-CUT SMOG® (1-800-288-7664)

[16] https://oehha.ca.gov/air/air-toxics-hot-spots

Table 3-1 New REL Health Values in 2025 from OEHHA

CAS #	Name	Chronic REL µg/m3	8-Hour Chronic REL µg/m3	Acute REL µg/m3
106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	5	10	8,700

Table 3-2 New Cancer Potency Values in 2025 from OEHHA

CAS #	Name	Inhalation Cancer Potency Factor $(mg/kg\text{-}day)^{-1}$
78-79-5	Isoprene	0.019

Assessment of Impacts to Existing Facilities

Beginning with the 2024 inventory year, staff looked back at four years of data for existing AB 2588 facilities that reported emissions of isoprene and p-Dichlorobenzene to ensure all four phases of the AB 2588 program were accounted for. The analysis showed that 40 facilities reported emissions of isoprene and 21 facilities reported emissions of p-Dichlorobenzene. A breakdown of facility types and the corresponding number of facilities that reported these emissions are presented in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 2021-2024 Summary of Isoprene and p-Dichlorobenzene Emitting Facilities

Facility Description	Number of Facilities with Isoprene	Number of Facilities with p-Dichlorobenzene
Aerospace	1	0
Airports	1	0
Building / Construction / Mineral Products	4	1
Bulk Plants	7	0
Chemical Plants	2	0
Crude Oil Production	2	0
Electricity Generation	2	0
Entertainment	1	0
Hydrogen Production	0	1

Landfill - Municipal Solid Waste	3	6
Metal and Alloys Products	1	0
Other Agricultural Processing	1	0
Other Industrial / Manufacturing	0	1
Other Institutional / Commercial	1	0
Other Service / Commercial	1	0
Other Waste Disposal	1	0
Petroleum Refinery	7	2
Printing / Publishing	1	0
Schools and Educational Institutions	1	0
Terminal Depots	3	0
Wastewater Treatment - Municipal	0	10
Total:	**40**	**21**

Of the 40 facilities with Isoprene emissions, 21 have previously approved HRAs. The HRAs for these facilities were approved between 1994 and 2020. Isoprene emissions at all 40 facilities were below the reporting threshold as outlined in the EICG. Therefore, emissions are not factored into the prioritization score. However, even if emissions below the reporting threshold were considered, only a negligible increase in priority scores is expected.

None of the 21 facilities with p-Dichlorobenzene emissions have previously approved HRAs. Emissions of p-Dichlorobenzene at the 12 facilities were above the reporting threshold as outlined in EICG. However, only a negligible increase in priority scores is expected.

OEHHA risk factor changes can also impact permitting. Impacts of the new isoprene risk factors and p-Dichlorobenzene RELs on permitting are summarized in the Impact Assessment Chapter of the PAR 1401 Final Staff Report that was approved by the Governing Board in August of 2026.

Federal Toxics Activities

Air Toxics Screening Assessment (AirToxScreen)

AirToxScreen was U.S. EPA's screening tool to provide state, local, and tribal air agencies with information to help identify which pollutants, emission sources, and places that may require further analysis to better understand any possible risks to public health from TACs. AirToxScreen also provided communities with information regarding health risks from TACs. The AirToxScreen analysis was based on U.S. EPA's National Emissions Inventory (NEI). U.S. EPA previously conducted reviews every three years as part of the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) but then transitioned to an annual review for AirToxScreen, starting with inventory year 2020. U.S. EPA made the results of the 2020 AirToxScreen analysis publicly available in May 2024 and requested South Coast AQMD staff assistance in reviewing data for subsequent analyses.

In 2025, South Coast AQMD staff reviewed the draft 2021 AirToxScreen point source preliminary analysis and 2022 NEI data. Staff compared the inventory to Annual Emissions Reporting (AER) and source test data and submitted comments with recommended corrections to the inventory.

South Coast AQMD staff also conducted similar review of U.S. EPA's 2023 NEI data toward the end of 2025 and into 2026.

In April 2026, U.S EPA replaced the 2020 AirToxScreen data with the publishing of nationwide air toxics data for 2021. U.S. EPA also announced that AirToxScreen would not be updated for 2021 or subsequent years. Moving forward, nationwide air toxics emissions and concentrations data will be published under U.S. EPA's Multipollutant Platform.

Appendix A - Description of Active AB 2588 Related Projects

This section includes tables with details on facilities that were prioritized and active AB 2588 projects. Table A- 1 lists the facilities that were prioritized in 2025 based on inventory year 2024. Note that the priority category of the facilities is subject to change and is considered "preliminary" until staff completes the auditing process. Table A- 2 through Table A- 5 list facilities with ATIRs, HRAs, VRRPs, and RRPs that are currently in progress or were approved in 2025.

Table A- 1 Facilities Prioritized in 2025

Facility ID	Facility Name	City	Draft Priority Category
136	PRESS FORGE CO	PARAMOUNT	High
550	LA CO., INTERNAL SERVICE DEPT	LOS ANGELES	Low
1216	HRL LABORATORIES, LLC	MALIBU	High
1226	HYATT DIE CAST & ENGINEERING CORP	CYPRESS	Low
2044	G B MFG INC/CALIF ACRYLIC, DBA CAL SPAS	POMONA	Low
3093	LA CO., OLIVE VIEW/UCLA MEDICAL CENTER	SYLMAR	Low
5676	HOLLIDAY ROCK CO., INC	UPLAND	Intermediate
6315	LMC ENTERPRISES, DBA FLO-KEM	RANCHO DOMINGUEZ	High
6384	LA CO., RANCHO LOS AMIGOS NAT. REHAB CTR	DOWNEY	Intermediate
7068	SAN BRDO CNTY SOLID WASTE MGMT	REDLANDS	Low
8220	PROVIDENCE ST JOSEPH MED CTR	BURBANK	Low
8820	REULAND ELECTRIC CO, H.BRITTON LEES	CITY OF INDUSTRY	Low
9755	UNITED AIRLINES INC	LOS ANGELES	Intermediate
10005	ELECTRONIC CHROME GRINDING CO, INC	SANTA FE SPRINGS	Low
10966	WEBER METALS INC	PARAMOUNT	Low
11082	DESERT COTTON SEED	THERMAL	Intermediate
12170	VACCO INDUSTRIES	SOUTH EL MONTE	High
14871	SONOCO PRODUCTS CO	CITY OF INDUSTRY	Intermediate
17437	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORP	LOS ANGELES	Low
18239	WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	RIVERSIDE	Low
18294	NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORP	EL SEGUNDO	High
21665	A & A READY MIXED CONCRETE INC	GARDENA	Low
21872	TROJAN BATTERY COMPANY, LLC	SANTA FE SPRINGS	Low
25070	LA CNTY SANITATION DISTRICT-PUENTE HILLS	CITY OF INDUSTRY	High
33559	WASHBURN AND SONS	RIVERSIDE	Low
38429	A & A READY MIXED CONCRETE INC	GARDENA	Low
39855	MIZKAN AMERICA, INC	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	Intermediate

40136	HADLEY DATE GARDENS	THERMAL	Low
40806	NEW BASIS	RIVERSIDE	Low
42218	PALM SPRINGS CITY (MUNICIPAL)	PALM SPRINGS	Low
42514	LA COUNTY SANITATION DIST (CALABASAS)	AGOURA	Intermediate
42633	LA COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS (SPADRA)	POMONA	Low
45086	SIGNAL HILL PETROLEUM INC	LONG BEACH	Intermediate
45262	LA COUNTY SANITATION DIST SCHOLL CANYON	GLENDALE	Intermediate
45746	PABCO BLDG PRODUCTS LLC, PABCO PAPER, DBA	VERNON	High
59237	AMERICAN SECURITY PRODUCTS CO INC	FONTANA	Intermediate
60384	LOS ANGELES BY-PRODUCTS	SUN VALLEY	Low
65341	UNITED ROCK PRODUCTS CORPORATION	IRWINDALE	High
65742	SUN DATE	COACHELLA	Low
67815	HONEYVILLE INC.	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	Low
72489	IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT	IRVINE	Intermediate
73867	PARAMOUNT, CITY OF	PARAMOUNT	Low
77479	ONE STOP LANDSCAPE SUPPLY	REDLANDS	Intermediate
79682	RAMCAR BATTERIES INC	COMMERCE	Low
80066	LAIRD COATINGS CORPORATION	HUNTINGTON BEACH	Low
83508	THE TERMO COMPANY	NORTHRIDGE	Low
90813	UNION TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	MONTEREY PARK	Low
99119	INTERPLASTIC CORP	HAWTHORNE	Low
99773	CYTEC ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC	ANAHEIM	Intermediate
101667	AG-FUME SERVICE INC.	LOS ANGELES	Low
104004	MICROMETALS, INC	ANAHEIM	Low
110450	NET SHAPES, INC.	ONTARIO	Low
113674	USA WASTE OF CAL (EL SOBRANTE LANDFILL)	CORONA	Intermediate
113779	R. J. NOBLE COMPANY	CORONA	High
117744	GOLD COAST BAKING	SANTA ANA	Low
118620	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX, L.P.	CABAZON	Low
120166	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX	RIALTO	Low
129414	WEST COAST AGGREGATE SUPPLY, INC	THERMAL	Low
129415	WEST COAST AGGREGATE SUPPLY, INC	INDIO	Low
134112	ROBERTSON'S READY MIX	GARDENA	Low
134931	HOWMET GLOBAL FASTENENING SYSTEMS INC.	FULLERTON	Low
135135	MATICH CORP	RIALTO	Intermediate
136148	E/M COATING SERVICES	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	Intermediate
140961	GKN AEROSPACE TRANSPARENCY SYS INC	GARDEN GROVE	High

144144	JIM BOOTSMA, JR., DAIRY	LAKEVIEW	Intermediate
144198	DESIGNED METAL CONNECTIONS	GARDENA	Low
145211	RIVERBED DAIRY	SAN JACINTO	Intermediate
145411	GERBEN HETTINGA/4-H CALF RANCH	ONTARIO	High
145415	GERBEN HETTINGA/HETTINGA DAIRY	SAN JACINTO	Low
148236	AIR LIQUIDE LARGE INDUSTRIES U.S., LP	EL SEGUNDO	High
149814	SIERRACIN/SYLMAR CORP	SYLMAR	Intermediate
150720	WEST BASIN CONTAINER TERMINAL	SAN PEDRO	Low
153546	HUCK INTERNATIONAL INC	CARSON	Low
153576	MATICH CORPORATION - CABAZON PLANT	CABAZON	High
157259	GRAPHIC PACKAGING INTERNATIONAL, INC	IRVINE	Low
161794	TUDOR FUMIGATION	MECCA	Intermediate
167831	DESERT VALLEY DATE	COACHELLA	Low
167947	WESTROCK, CP, LLC	CORONA	Low
171327	PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC	TORRANCE	Intermediate
172878	TESORO LOGISTICS LONG BEACH TERMINAL	LONG BEACH	Low
173302	TELEDYNE BATTERY PRODUCTS	REDLANDS	Low
173904	LAPEYRE INDUSTRIAL SANDS, INC	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	Intermediate
177042	ENERGY SOLUTIONS (US) LLC	LONG BEACH	Low
178929	PASTIME LAKES HOLDINGS LLC	LAKEVIEW	Intermediate
181199	MATTCO FORGE INC	PARAMOUNT	Low
181426	OC WASTE & RECYCLING, COYOTE	NEWPORT COAST	Intermediate
182031	UNITED FACILITIES	PERRIS	Intermediate
183510	PRO CAST INDUSTRIES	PARAMOUNT	Low
183567	GS II, INC.	WILMINGTON	Intermediate
183926	EVONIK CORPORATION	LOS ANGELES	Low
184007	HI-GRADE MATERIALS CO.	INDIO	Low
184913	CHANDLER AGGREGATES, INC.	MORENO VALLEY	Low
185600	BRIDGE ENERGY, LLC	BREA	Intermediate
187348	HYDRO EXTRUSION USA, LLC	CITY OF INDUSTRY	Low
189120	TOTAL TERMINALS INTERNATIONAL	LONG BEACH	Low
189638	GRISWOLD INDUSTRIES	SOUTH GATE	Intermediate
192266	KINDEVA DRUG DELIVERY L.P.	NORTHRIDGE	Intermediate
193177	LEGEND DAIRY FARMS	ONTARIO	Intermediate
193244	ERGON ASPHALT & EMULSIONS, INC - FONTANA	FONTANA	Intermediate
194027	FENICO LLC	PARAMOUNT	Low
194203	OLDCASTLE INFRASTRUCTURE	NUEVO	Low
195344	WG HOLDINGS SPV, LLC	SANTA FE SPRINGS	High
195802	VERNON PUBLIC UTILITIES	VERNON	Intermediate

195849	MITTERA CALIFORNIA LLC	LOS ALAMITOS	Low
198222	BLUESCOPE COATED PRODUCTS LLC	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	High
202939	WHITE MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER	MONTEBELLO	Low
205451	SPF TERMINALS, INC	LONG BEACH	High
207726	CAL CARTAGE - WATSON	CARSON	High
207727	CRANE WORLDWIDE LOGISTICS	COMMERCE	Low
207728	RAMA FOODS	ONTARIO	Low
207730	BASIK FOOD	CHINO	Low
207732	PCC LOGISTICS	CARSON	Low
207735	ROSKAM FOODS	SAN DIMAS	Low
207738	180 DEGREE SNACKS	ANAHEIM	Low
207739	BAR BAKERS	LOS ALAMITOS	Low
207740	HARRIS SPICE	ANAHEIM	Low
207741	LT FOODS	CYPRESS	Low
207742	SEASON FOODS INC.	BREA	Low
207743	AMAZING COACHELLA GRAPES	COACHELLA	Intermediate
207744	PACIFIC DATE CORPORATION	THERMAL	Low
207745	ROAD RUNNER	THERMAL	Low
207746	THE JEWEL DATE COMPANY	THERMAL	Low
207747	WOODSPUR FUMIGATION	COACHELLA	Low
207749	VIRGINIA PARK FOOD	RIVERSIDE	Low
800168	PASADENA CITY, DWP	PASADENA	Intermediate
800196	AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC,	LOS ANGELES	Intermediate
800209	BKK CORP	WEST COVINA	High
800265	UNIV OF SO CAL	LOS ANGELES	Intermediate
800278	SFPP, L.P.	CARSON	High
800279	SFPP, L.P.	ORANGE	Intermediate
800393	VALERO WILMINGTON ASPHALT PLANT	WILMINGTON	Low
800413	HAWKER PACIFIC AEROSPACE	SUN VALLEY	Intermediate

Table A- 2 Active ATIR Projects

Facility ID	Facility Name	City	Inventory Year	Status
136	PRESS FORGE CO	Paramount	2024	In Progress
10966	WEBER METALS INC.	Paramount	2024	In Progress
11119	THE GAS CO./ SEMPRA ENERGY	Pico Rivera	2021	Approved, HRA required
15504	SCHLOSSER FORGE COMPANY	Rancho Cucamonga	2018	In Progress
18239	WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT	Riverside	2024	In Progress
22911	CARLTON FORGE WORKS	Paramount	2022	In Progress
44577	LONG BEACH CITY, SERRF PROJECT	Long Beach	2017	Out of Business
46268	CALIFORNIA STEEL INDUSTRIES INC	Fontana	2023	In Progress
60384	LOS ANGELES BY-PRODUCTS	Sun Valley	2024	In Progress
100145	HARBOR FUMIGATION INC	San Pedro	2022	Reassigned to 207736
106897	AG-FUME SERVICES INC	San Pedro	2022	Reassigned to 207736
116480	LA CITY, BUREAU OF STREET MAINTENANCE	Los Angeles	2023	In Progress
126544	PAC FOUNDRIES-INDUSTRY	City of Industry	2023	In Progress
194027	FENICO LLC	Paramount	2024	In Progress
169754	SO CAL HOLDING, LLC	Huntington Beach	2023	In Progress
175222	COASTLINE METAL FINISHING INC	Garden Grove	2021	In Progress
181199	MATTCO FORGE INC.	Paramount	2024	In Progress
183510	PRO CAST INDUSTRIES	Paramount	2024	In Progress
205376	AG-FUME SERVICES, INC	Long Beach	2022	Reassigned to 207737
205451	SPF TERMINALS, INC	Long Beach	2024	Approved, HRA required
205896	GLOBAL PEST MANAGEMENT, INC.	Compton	2022	In Progress
205899	GLOBAL PEST MANAGEMENT, INC.	Terminal Island	2022	In Progress
207726	CAL CARTAGE – WATSON	Carson	2024	In Progress
207736	STEVEDORING SERVICES OF AMERICA	San Pedro	2022	Approved, HRA required
207737	THREE RIVERS TRUCKING INC	Long Beach	2022	Approved, HRA required
800129	SFPP, L.P.	Bloomington	2023	In Progress
800236	LA CO. SANITATION DIST	Carson	2021	Approved, Priority Score Revision

Table A- 3 Active HRA Projects

Facility ID	Facility Name	City	Inventory Year	Status
11119	THE GAS CO./ SEMPRA ENERGY	Pico Rivera	2021	In Progress
19167	R.J. NOBLE COMPANY	Orange	2017	Approved, RRP required
114264	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	Irwindale	2021	In Progress
126060	STERIGENICS US, LLC	Ontario	2021	In Progress
134943	HOWMET GLOBAL FASTENING SYSTEMS INC	Torrance	2018	In Progress
148146	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	Perris	2021	Approved
160437	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	Redlands	2022	In Progress
205451	SPF TERMINALS, INC	Long Beach	2024	In Progress
207736	STEVEDORING SERVICES OF AMERICA	San Pedro	2022	In Progress
207737	THREE RIVERS TRUCKING, INC	Long Beach	2022	In Progress

Table A- 4 Active VRRP Projects

Facility ID	Facility Name	City	Inventory Year	Plan Status	Implementation Progress
800436	TESORO REFINING AND MARKETING CO, LLC	Wilmington	2015	In Progress	N/A
800030	CHEVRON PRODUCTS CO.	El Segundo	2023	In Progress	N/A

Table A- 5 Active RRP Projects

Facility ID	Facility Name	City	Inventory Year	Plan Status	Implementation Progress
7730	CARPENTER CO.	Riverside	2019	Approved	In Progress
18989	BOWMAN PLATING CO INC	Compton	2019	Approved	Complete
19167	R.J. NOBLE COMPANY	Orange	2017	In Progress	N/A
112684	COASTLINE HIGH PERFORMANCE COATINGS, LTD.	Garden Grove	2019	Approved	Complete
126060	STERIGENICS US, LLC.	Ontario	2021	Under Review	N/A
126191, 126197	STERIGENICS US, INC.	Vernon	2021	Approved	In Progress
140871	PAC RANCHO, INC.	Rancho Cucamonga	2018	Approved	Complete

Appendix B - Health Risks from Facilities with an Approved HRA or RRP

The table in Appendix B lists the active facilities that have an approved HRA from 2015 or later and the health risks identified in their HRAs or RRPs. Health risks from facilities with an approved HRA or RRP prior to 2015 have been excluded from this appendix due to significant risk assessment methodology updates by OEHHA in 2015. Risks from these historical projects can be found in previous annual reports which are available on the AB 2588 webpage. Risks presented in these tables were calculated based on guidance that was available from OEHHA and South Coast AQMD at the time of HRA approval. Additionally, facilities that have elected to participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program and have an approved VRRP are listed in Table C- 1.

Table B- 1 lists the facilities by city. The listed health risks are from an approved HRA, unless an approved RRP has been fully implemented. In those instances, the listed health risks reflect the health risks after the implementation of the RRP. The table also provides the last known status of each facility as follows:

"A" – Active (note that facilities with this status may not be in operation currently)

"CO" – Facilities may undergo change of ownership and could have different name and facility ID numbers. In these cases, the facility ID numbers and facility names are not updated in the table.

The following thresholds are identified in South Coast AQMD Rule 1402 — Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources:

Thresholds	Cancer Risk in MM	Acute, Chronic HI	Cancer Burden
Significant Risk Level	≥ 100	≥ 5.0	N/A
Action Risk Level	≥ 25	≥ 3.0	≥ 0.5
Notification Risk Level	≥ 10	≥ 1.0	N/A
Voluntary Risk Threshold	≥ 10	≥ 1.0	N/A
Exemption Level	< 1	< 0.1	N/A

Table B- 1 Health Risks from Facilities with an Approved HRA or RRP

(Listed alphabetically by city, facility name)

Facility ID	Facility Status (a)	Facility Name	City	Cancer Risk (chances in-one-million) (b)	Cancer Burden (c)	Non-Cancer Acute Hazard Index	Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index (b)	HRA Approval Year (d)
4477	A	SO CAL EDISON CO	AVALON	11.8	0.05	0.44	0.02	2020
185352	A	SNOW SUMMIT, LLC.	BIG BEAR LAKE	2.7	0	0.3	0	2024
187823	A	KIRKHILL INC	BREA	18.8	0.07	0.06	0.11	2019
800372	A	EQUILON ENTER. LLC, SHELL OIL PROD. US	CARSON	22	0.26	1.3	0.07	2020
83102	A	LIGHT METALS INC	CITY OF INDUSTRY	3	0	0.27	0.13	2022
8547	A	QUEMETCO INC (g)	CITY OF INDUSTRY	7.1	0.45	0.09	0.69	2017
18989	A	BOWMAN PLATING CO INC (g)	COMPTON	5.6	0.01	0.14	0.12	2025
200797	A	WESTLAKE ROYAL ROOFING LLC	CORONA	6.4	0	0.51	2.72	2018
148236	A	AIR LIQUIDE LARGE INDUSTRIES U.S., LP	EL SEGUNDO	4.5	0	0.01	0.02	2021
112684	A	COASTLINE HIGH PERFORMANCE COASTINGS LTD. (g)	GARDEN GROVE	6.2	ND	ND	0.01	2022
800327	A	GLENDALE CITY, GLENDALE WATER & POWER (g)	GLENDALE	1	0	0.0	0.0	2019
169754	A	SO CAL HOLDING, LLC	HUNTINGTON BEACH	7.6	0.02	0.02	0.04	2019
16660	A	THE BOEING COMPANY	HUNTINGTON BEACH	6.4	0.02	0.01	0.08	2015
17953	A	PACIFIC CLAY PRODUCTS INC	LAKE ELSINORE	6.3	0.03	0.16	0.71	2024
180908	A	ECO SERVICES OPERATIONS CORP.	LONG BEACH	0.06	ND	1.64	0.15	2023
41229	CO	LUBECO INC (g)	LONG BEACH	2.6	ND	ND	ND	2020
126191, 126197	A	STERIGENICS US, INC. (e)	LOS ANGELES	77.1	0.11	0	0.15	2024
11818	A	HIXSON METAL FINISHING (g)	NEWPORT BEACH	0.8	0	0.04	0.01	2015
19167	A	R J. NOBLE COMPANY (e)	ORANGE	63.7	0.08	0.48	2.26	2025
23752	A	AEROCRAFT HEAT TREATING CO INC (g)	PARAMOUNT	0	ND	1.20	0.1	2019
16951	A	ANAPLEX CORP (g)	PARAMOUNT	3.4	ND	2.89	ND	2020
22911	A	CARLTON FORGE WORKS	PARAMOUNT	15.4	ND	1.76	1.04	2016
148146	A	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	PERRIS	5.4	0	0.64	0.78	2025

Table B- 1 Health Risks from Facilities with an Approved HRA or RRP

(Listed alphabetically by city, facility name)

Facility ID	Facility Status (a)	Facility Name	City	Cancer Risk (chances in-one-million) (b)	Cancer Burden (c)	Non-Cancer Acute Hazard Index	Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index (b)	HRA Approval Year (d)
511	A	WHITTIER FERTILIZER CO	PICO RIVERA	9.5	0.02	0.07	0	2020
8582	A	SO CAL GAS CO/PLAYA DEL REY STORAGE FAC (g)	PLAYA DEL REY	9.2	0	0.46	0.02	2019
18931	A	GERDAU/TAMCO (h)	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	0	0	0	0	2015
140871	A	PAC RANCHO, INC. (g)	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	3	0	0.2	0.62	2024
7730	A	CARPENTER CO (f)	RIVERSIDE	1.1	0	0.36	2.28	2024
49387	A	UNIV CAL, RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE	9.2	ND	0.97	0.07	2018
132954	A	ALL AMERICAN ASPHALT	SAN FERNANDO	1.6	0	0.4	0.3	2017
113873	A	MM WEST COVINA (g)	WEST COVINA	13.3	0.31	1.7	0.98	2020
183567	A	GS II, INC.	WILMINGTON	6.3	0.04	1.82	0.19	2018
171107	A	PHILLIPS 66 CO/LA REFINERY WILMINGTON PL (f)	WILMINGTON	24.5	0.43	0.44	0.15	2020

Notes:
(a) Facilities with “Active” status within South Coast AQMD’s database may not currently be in operation
(b) Cancer Risk and Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index is presented as the higher of residential and worker risk
(c) ND = Not Determined
(d) All HRAs used the 2015 OEHHA Risk Assessment Guidelines for preparation of their HRA.
(e) RRP in progress
(f) RRP approved
(g) RRP implemented; resulting risk adjusted
(h) The specific risk driver listed in this HRA is no longer in use & the resulting risk has been eliminated.

Appendix C - Approved Voluntary Risk Reduction Plans

South Coast AQMD's Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources includes a Voluntary Risk Reduction Program. The Voluntary Risk Reduction Program provides an alternative path for facilities that meet specific requirements to reduce risk and comply with Rule 1402. Facilities that participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program reduce their health risks sooner and below the levels required for AB2588 facilities that do not participate in this program. Table C- 1 below lists the facilities with an approved Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan.

Table C- 1 Facilities with Approved Voluntary Risk Reduction Plans

Facility ID	Facility Status	Facility Name	Address	City	VRRP Approval Year
17301	A	ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT	10844 ELLIS AVE	FOUNTAIN VALLEY	2018
29110	A	ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT	22212 BROOKHURST ST	HUNTINGTON BEACH	2018
800030	A	CHEVRON EL SEGUNDO REFINERY	324 WEST EL SEGUNDO BLVD	EL SEGUNDO	2019
181667	A	TORRANCE REFINING COMPANY	3370 W 190TH ST	TORRANCE	2020
182610	A	ELITE COMFORT SOLUTIONS **(a)**	4542 E DUNHAM ST	COMMERCE	2020
800026	A	ULTRAMAR INC	2402 E ANAHEIM ST	WILMINGTON	2021
187165	CO	ALTAIR PARAMOUNT, LLC	14700-08 DOWNEY AVE	PARAMOUNT	2023

Notes:

(a) Facility shut down prior to full implementation of VRRP.

Appendix D - List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AB 2588	Assembly Bill 2588: Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act
AB 617	Assembly Bill 617: Community Air Protection Program
AirToxScreen	Air Toxics Screening Assessment
AER	Annual Emissions Reporting
ATIR	Air Toxics Inventory Report
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CTR	Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissions Reporting
EARP	Early Action Reduction Plan
EICG	Emissions Inventory Criteria and Guidelines
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
F.I.N.D	Facility Information Detail
H&S Code	California Health and Safety Code
HARP	Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program
HRA	Health Risk Assessment
IWS	Industrywide Source Category
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
MeBr	Methyl Bromide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NATA	National Air Toxics Assessment
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
ODC	Ozone Depleting Compound
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
REL	Reference Exposure Levels
RRP	Risk Reduction Plan
SB 1731	Senate Bill 1731: Facility Air Toxic Contaminant Risk Audit and Reduction Plan
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
South Coast AQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
TS	Total Facility Score
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VRRP	Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan