

Proposed Amended Rule 1405

Control of Ethylene Oxide and
Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions
from Sterilization or Fumigation
Processes

Working Group Meeting #1

Wednesday August 17, 2022
1:00 PM

Zoom Meeting Link:

<https://scaqmd.zoom.us/j/99006686880>

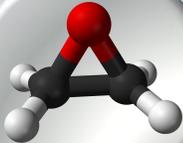
Dial In: (669) 900 6833

Meeting ID: 990 0668 6880

Agenda



Introduction



Overview of Ethylene Oxide



Regulatory Background



Rule Development Process



Proposed Amended Rule 1405

Control of Ethylene Oxide and Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions from Sterilization or Fumigation Processes

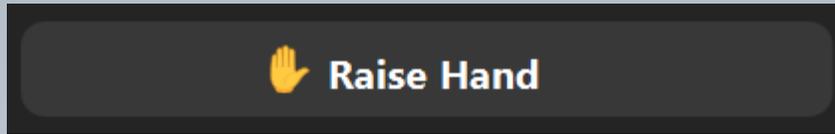


Introduction



Meeting Information

- To speak in today's meeting:



OR



Dial 9 to raise hand
Then dial 6 to unmute

- For meeting materials:

The screenshot shows the AQMD website with the following navigation path highlighted by red boxes and arrows:

- aqmd.gov
- RULES & COMPLIANCE
- Rules
- Proposed Rules and Proposed Rule Amendments

Below the navigation path, a table of rules is visible:

Rule 1168	Adhesive and Sealant Applications
Rule 1178	Further Reductions of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petrochemical Facilities
Rule 1304.2	Greenfield or Existing Electrical Generating
Rule 1304.3	Qualified Native Load Electrical Generating Facility Fee for Use of and PM10 Offsets
Rule 1403	Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities
Rule 1405	Control of Ethylene Oxide and Chloroform Emissions from Sterilization or Fumigation Processes
Rule 1426.1	Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Metal Finishing Operations
Rule 1426.2	Control of Toxic Emissions from Metal Heat-Treating Processes

On the right side of the screenshot, a 'Rules' sidebar menu is visible with the following items:

- South Coast AQMD Rule Book - Table of Contents
- On-line rules and regulations
- Rule Book Guide
 - Reading South Coast AQMD Rules
 - Why Use PDF Files?
 - How to Use PDF Files
 - Blind and Visually Impaired Users
 - Searching the Rule Book
- Rules Recently Amended, Adopted, or Repealed - Monitored for changes for the previous 12 months.
- Proposed Rules and Proposed Rule Amendments



South Coast AQMD



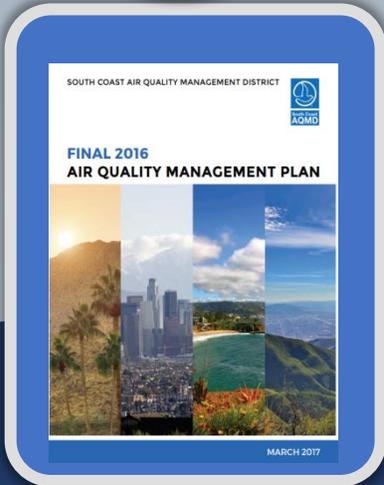
Cleaning The Air That We Breathe...

- Local air pollution control agency
 - Largest of the 35 local air agencies in CA and in the U.S.
 - 10,743 square miles
 - 17 million residents
- Responsibilities
 - Regulate emissions from stationary sources
 - Develop and implement plans to meet national air quality standards
 - Permit and inspect 28,400 affected businesses
 - Administer over \$100 million of incentive funding annually



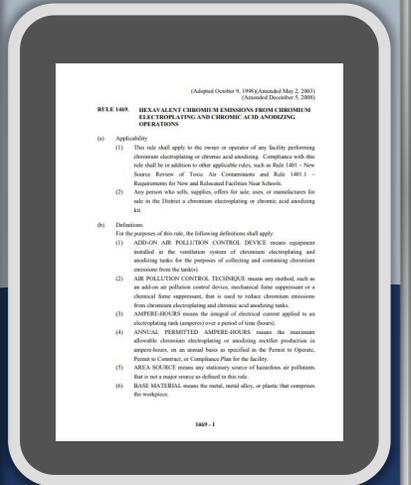


Key South Coast AQMD Activities



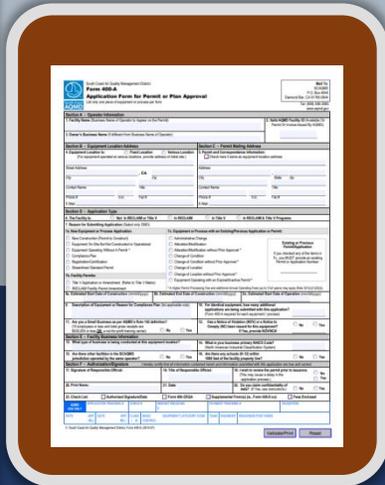
Air Quality Management Plans

Blueprint to comply with clean air standards



Rules and Regulations

Reducing emissions from facilities or equipment



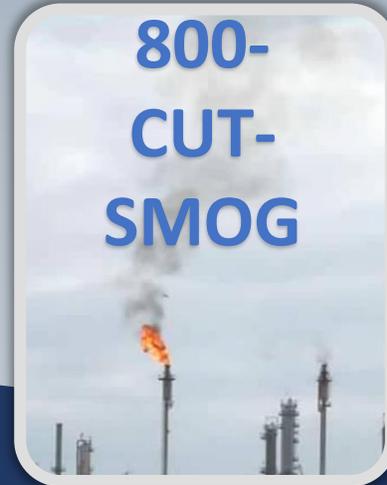
Permits to Operate

Issuance of Permits to limit the amount of emissions per equipment/facility



Compliance Inspections

Periodic inspections to enforce rules and permits



Complaint Investigations

Responses to air quality concerns received from the public



Ambient Air Monitoring

Quantification of air quality including special studies



Background

- United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) reassessing toxicity of ethylene oxide (EtO)
- Prompted South Coast AQMD to monitor near large sterilization facilities
 - Began monitoring March 2022

January 26, 2022

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#) ▼

 United States Environmental Protection Agency

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EPA to Reconsider Issues Related to Risks Posed by Ethylene Oxide Emissions for Certain Types of Chemical Manufacturing

January 26, 2022

Contact Information
EPA Press Office (press@epa.gov)

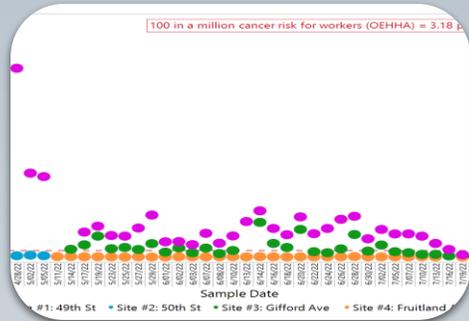
WASHINGTON (Jan. 26, 2022) – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to reconsider the August 2020 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for chemical plants that fall under the Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing source category ("2020 MON final rule"). EPA is proposing to continue to rely on the agency's 2016 peer-reviewed value to represent the toxicity of ethylene oxide when assessing risk from the manufacture of miscellaneous specialty organic chemicals in the 2020 MON final rule. EPA's peer-reviewed value showed that ethylene oxide was significantly more toxic than previously understood.

The agency is proposing this action because the 2016 ethylene oxide Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) assessment remains the best available science. In addition, EPA is proposing to decline to use the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ) risk value for ethylene oxide instead of the EPA's 2016 value.



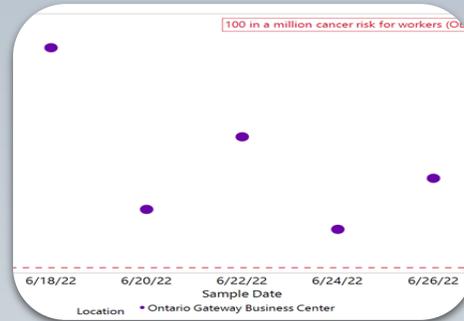
Overview of Initial Monitoring Efforts

- Initial air monitoring results show:
 - Elevated levels of EtO at off-site monitoring sites (directly outside of facilities)
 - EtO levels drop significantly a few hundred feet away from source
 - EtO levels at nearby residential communities within typical background levels



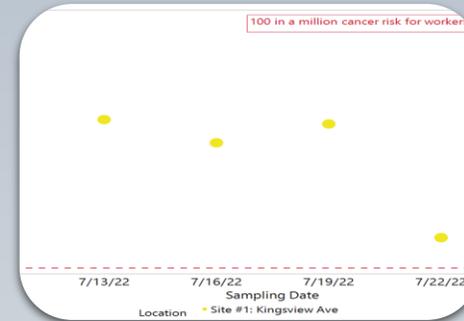
Vernon Air Monitoring

• Began April 22, 2022



Ontario Air Monitoring

• Began June 16, 2022



Carson Air Monitoring

• Began July 10, 2022

- Monitoring efforts ongoing
- Further details on monitoring efforts to be presented in upcoming Working Group Meetings



PAR 1405 Rule Development

- Rule 1405 requires emission controls from sterilization operations
 - Emission control requirements more stringent than federal regulations
- As part of the rule amendment, staff will assess potential technologies and methods to further reduce EtO emissions based on latest scientific findings



Source: picarro.com

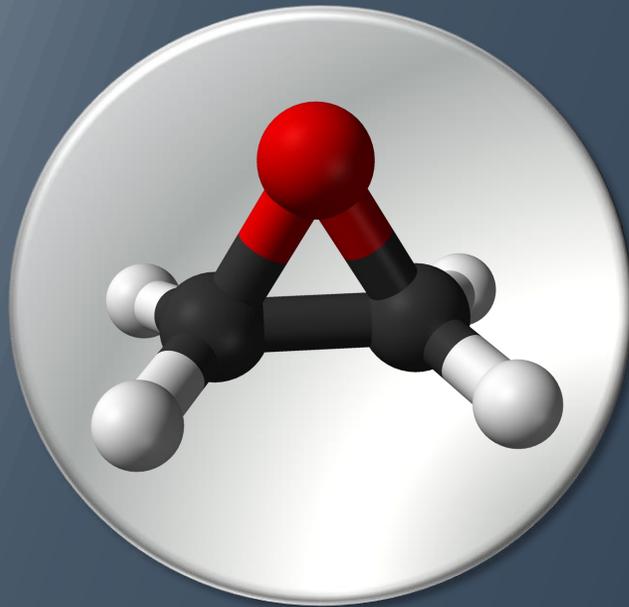


Source: picarro.com

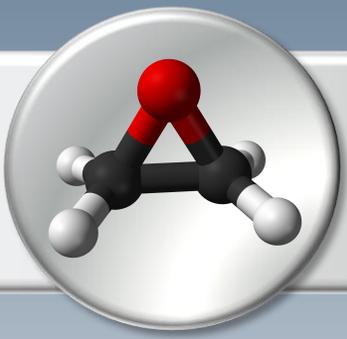


Proposed Amended Rule 1405

Control of Ethylene Oxide and Chlorofluorocarbon
Emissions from Sterilization or Fumigation Processes

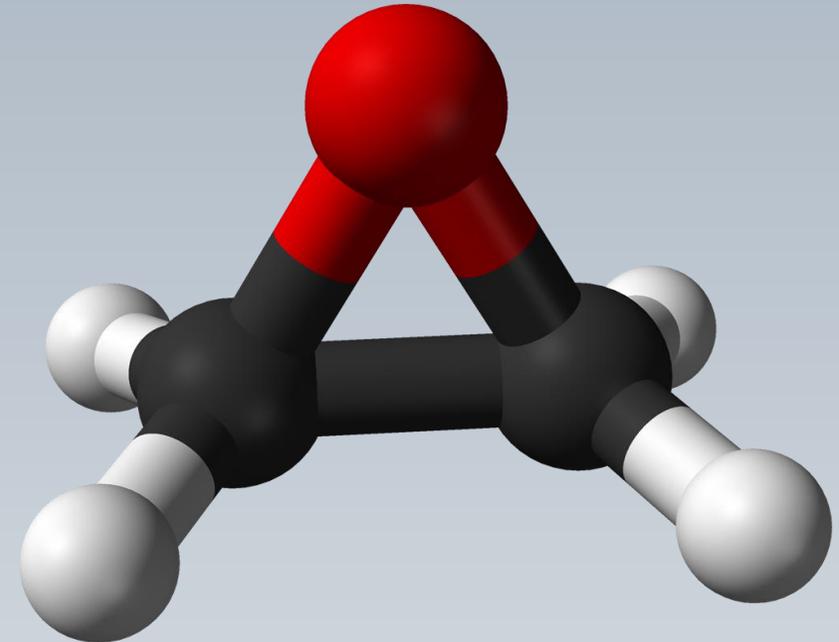


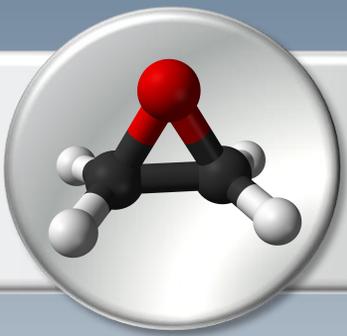
Overview of Ethylene Oxide



Ethylene Oxide Background

- EtO (or EO) Characteristics:
 - Flammable and colorless gas at room temperature
 - EtO released into the air stays for several months
- Key EtO Uses:
 - Antifreeze, textiles, solvents, detergents, and adhesives production
 - Ensure safety by fumigating cosmetics and some foodstuffs like spices
 - Sterilize medical devices and equipment
- Almost all EtO used in the air district is for medical or veterinarian use





Health Effects of EtO

- EtO is closely associated with:
 - Hematopoietic (blood) cancer
 - Breast cancer in women
- Other long-term, chronic effects
 - Reproductive harm
- Immediate, acute effects
 - Eye irritation and skin burns
 - Breathing problems
 - Neurological difficulties
 - Gastrointestinal distress



Danger

Extremely flammable gas.

May form explosive mixtures with air.

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

May cause frostbite.

Toxic if inhaled.

Causes serious eye irritation.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause genetic defects.

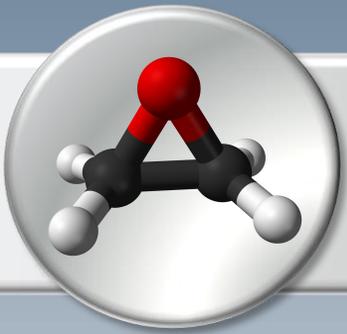
May cause cancer.

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause frostbite.

May form explosive mixtures with air.





How Commercial EtO Sterilization Works

Step 1: Preconditioning

Medical devices, still wrapped and packaged on pallets, brought up to optimal temperature and humidity

Examples of **medical devices** are gloves, IV needles and catheters, and implantable pacemakers

Step 2: Sterilization

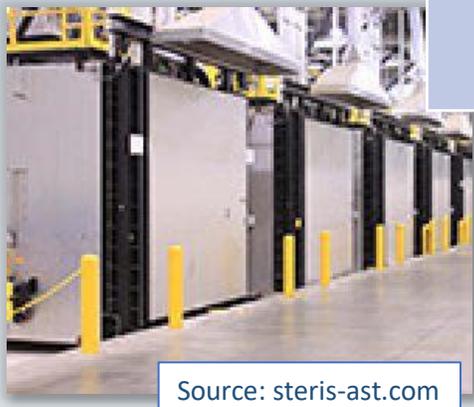
Medical devices transferred to heated chambers where EtO is introduced inside then sent to control devices after use

Step 3: Aeration

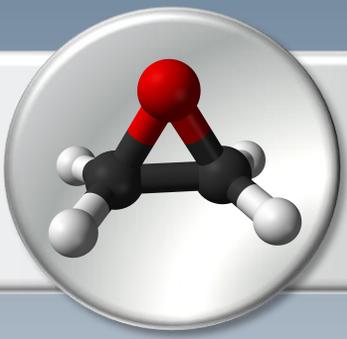
Medical devices transferred to aeration room where residual EtO off-gassed and sent to control devices

Step 4: Post-aeration

Medical devices await pickup for delivery to distributors or end-users



Source: steris-ast.com

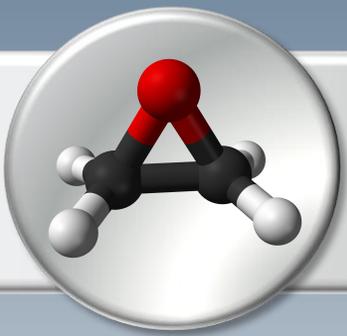


Alternatives to EtO Sterilization

- Currently in commercial use
 - Moist heat (steam) or dry heat
 - Electron Beam (E-beam)
 - Gamma Irradiation
 - X-Ray
 - Vaporized hydrogen peroxide (VHP)
- In development
 - Nitrogen dioxide gas
 - Chlorine dioxide gas
 - Vaporized peracetic acid

“More than 20 billion devices sold in the U.S. every year are sterilized with ethylene oxide, accounting for approximately 50 percent of devices that require sterilization.”

Source: [fda.gov](https://www.fda.gov), 2019



Advantages of EtO for Commercial Sterilization



Relatively low temperature and humidity method

- Alternative methods not compatible with all devices



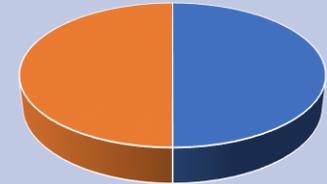
Able to penetrate most packaging

- Medical devices remain shrink-wrapped, boxed, and on pallets during process



Large capacity

- Commercial sterilizers able to accommodate many pallets of medical devices simultaneously

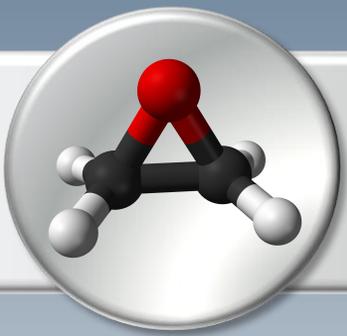


■ EtO ■ Non-EtO

Established use

“For many medical devices, sterilization with ethylene oxide may be the only method that effectively sterilizes and does not damage the device during the sterilization process.”

Source: fda.gov



Additional EtO Information

Visit aqmd.gov/eto for additional information including:

- Background on EtO & EtO facilities
- Ambient Air Monitoring Data
- Comments by Leaders & Community
- Enforcement Activity

The screenshot shows the South Coast AQMD website. The top navigation bar includes links for Language, F.I.N.D., About, Contact, Grants & Bids, Online Services, I'm Looking For, Sign Up, and a Search box. A secondary menu lists: AIR QUALITY, INCENTIVE PROGRAMS, RULES & COMPLIANCE, PERMITS, NEWS, WEBCASTS, & CALENDAR, TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT, RESOURCES, and MEETING AGENDAS & MINUTES. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home / News, Webcasts, & Calendar / Community Investigations / EtO Sterilization. The main heading is 'Ethylene Oxide (EtO) Emissions Investigation'. Below the heading, the text states: 'South Coast AQMD began investigating facilities that emit Ethylene Oxide (EtO) in March 2022, following the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) reconsideration of the potential toxicity of EtO. U.S. EPA has recently been collecting new information about emissions from facilities that handle EtO throughout the country.'



Proposed Amended Rule 1405

Control of Ethylene Oxide and Chlorofluorocarbon
Emissions from Sterilization or Fumigation Processes



Regulatory Background



EtO Risk Assessment History

1980s

- **Jun 1985:** U.S. EPA published first EtO health assessment
- **Feb/Jul 1987:** OEHHA* listed EtO as cancer causing agent and causing female reproductive toxicity

1990s

- **Nov 1990:** Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 listed 189 hazardous air pollutants and mandated their emissions must be reduced, including EtO

2000s

- **Sep 2006:** U.S EPA released draft report on risk of EtO
- **Aug 2009:** OEHHA updated listing to include developmental and male reproductive toxicity to EtO

2010s

- **Dec 2016:** U.S. EPA posted finalized evaluation of the inhalation carcinogenicity of EtO

Inhalation cancer risk associated with EtO is 30 to 50 times higher than previously reported by U.S. EPA.

2020s

- **Jan 2022:** U.S. EPA confirmed 2016 findings after review of TCEQ** study of EtO risk



Present EtO Risk Understanding

- 2016 U.S. EPA risk study reveals EtO to be 30 to 50 times more carcinogenic than previously reported
- OEHHA expected to reevaluate its assessment and update EtO risk factors in the future
- South Coast AQMD bound by the California Health & Safety Code to use OEHHA risk factors





Air Quality Regulations on EtO Sterilization



NESHAP

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

- Adopted in 1994
- Applicability: Uses > 1 ton EtO/year
- Last amended in 2001
- In 2019, published advanced notice of proposed rulemaking



ATCM

Air Toxic Control Measure

- Adopted in 1990
- Applicability: Uses any quantity of EtO
- Bifurcated at threshold 2,000 lbs per 12 months
- Facilities using less than 25 lbs per year exempt from controls
- Last amended in 1998



Rule 1405

Control of Ethylene Oxide and Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions from Sterilization or Fumigation Processes

- Adopted in 1990
- Applicability: Uses any quantity of EtO
- Facilities using less than 4 lbs per year exempt from controls
- Last amended in 1991



Overview of Current Rule 1405 Requirements

Emission Controls

- Required for sterilizer, aeration room, and backvent control
- 95% to 99.9% control efficiency required, based on usage

Leak Checks

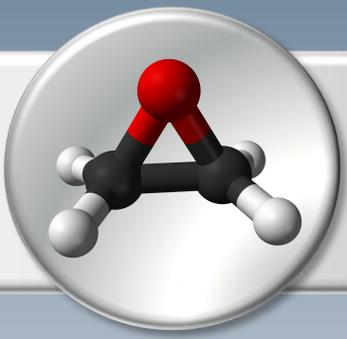
- Leak defined as greater than 10 parts per million (PPM) EtO
- Applies to sterilizers, aerators, collection/control equipment

Source Testing

- Annual source tests required for some control devices
- One time performance test required for others

Record Keeping

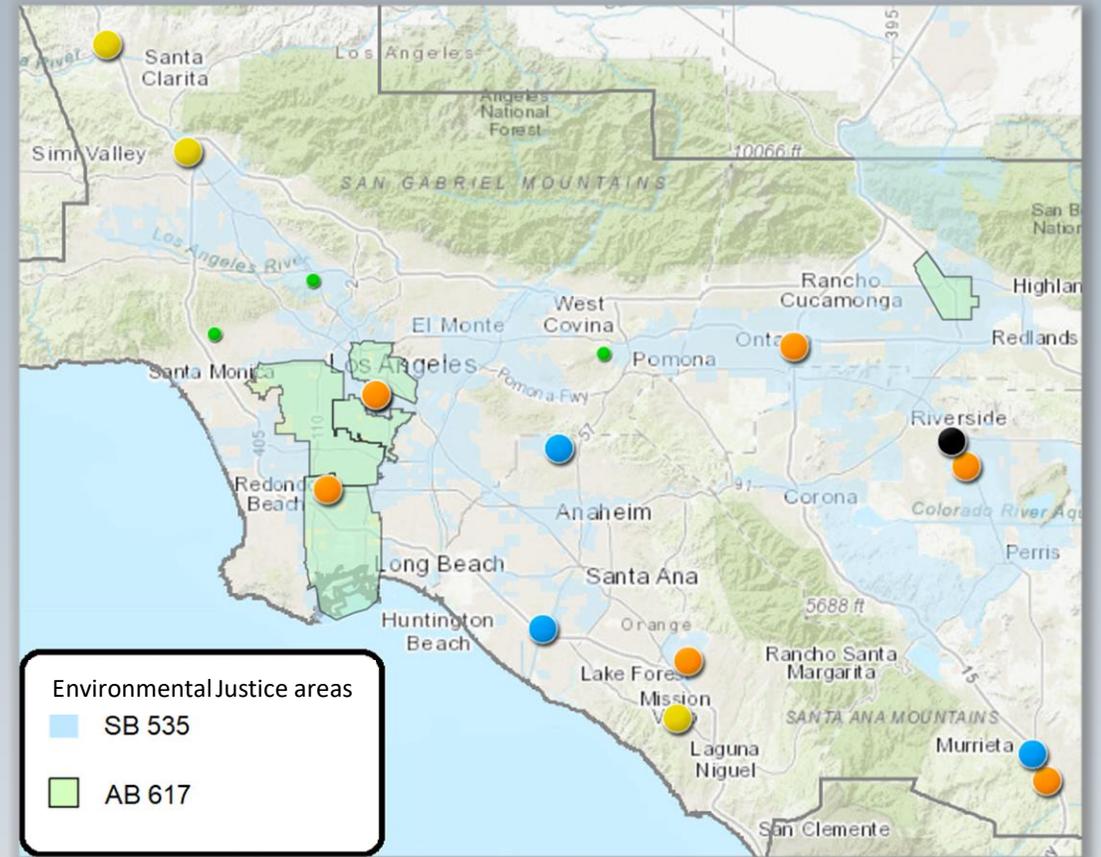
- Leak checks, sterilization records, EtO purchased & used
- Records required to be maintained onsite



EtO Facilities Currently Permitted

17 active, permitted facilities

- **Large** – permitted to use more than 4,000 lbs of EtO per year
- **Medium** – permitted to use between 400 and 4,000 lbs of EtO per year
- **Small** – permitted to use between 4 and 400 lbs of EtO per year
- **Exempt** – permitted to use less than 4 lbs of EtO per year
- **Aeration only** - do not use EtO directly





Other EtO Air Quality Updates



IEPA > Topics > Community Relations > Site Fact Sheets > Ethylene Oxide

Illinois EPA information on Ethylene Oxide

Ethylene Oxide (C₂H₄O)

[Ethylene oxide](#) is a flammable, colorless gas. It is produced in the manufacture of antifreeze, textiles, plastics, detergents and adhesives. Ethylene oxide is a gas that cannot otherwise be sterilized by steam, ultraviolet light, or other methods. Ethylene oxide is also emitted in extremely small amounts from household devices.

The Clean Air Act lists ethylene oxide as a hazardous air pollutant. EPA regulates hazardous air pollutants from categories of industrial, commercial, and consumer products. EPA's [Integrated Risk Information System](#) (IRIS) value for ethylene oxide is 0.001 mg/m³.

An official website of the State of Georgia. [How you know](#)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

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Home > Ethylene Oxide Information

Ethylene Oxide Information

News

- [Georgia EPD Comments on 2017 AirToxScreen](#) - March 2, 2017

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EPA Launches Community Engagement Efforts on New Ethylene Oxide Risk Information

August 3, 2022

Contact Information
EPA Press Office (press@epa.gov)

WASHINGTON (August 3, 2022) – Today, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced its plans to engage and inform communities, states, Tribes, Territories, and stakeholders about up-to-date information on the risks posed by air emissions of ethylene oxide (EtO) from commercial sterilizers, as well as EPA's efforts to address these risks. EPA is releasing new information on specific facilities where lifetime risk levels are the highest to people who live nearby and is encouraging impacted communities to participate in a series of public engagements to learn more. Later this year, EPA expects to propose an air pollution regulation to protect public health by addressing EtO emissions at commercial sterilizers.



Other Considerations

Ethylene oxide sterilization facilities are subject to requirements from other regulatory agencies such as:

- Food and Drug Administration
- Fire Departments
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Building Departments





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Emissions from Sterilization or Fumigation Processes



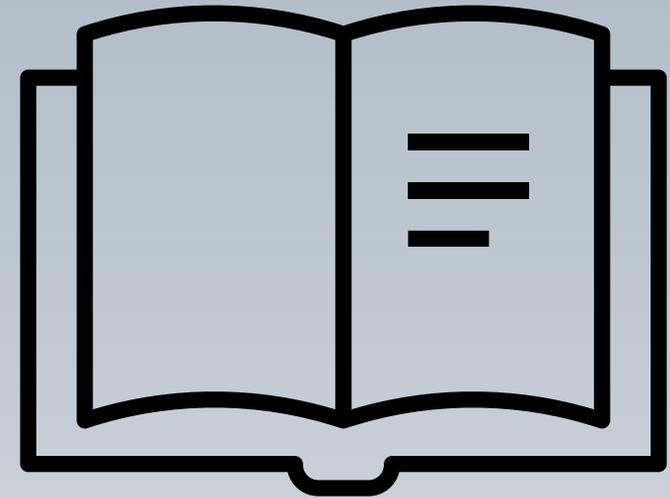
Rule Development Process



Why Periodic Rule Amendments

South Coast AQMD periodically updates rules to:

- Assess current requirements
- Analyze potential for further emission reductions



Rule development of Proposed Amended Rule 1405 will review technologies and methods to further reduce emissions from EtO sterilization processes



Working Group Meetings

Working Group meetings are open to the public and held throughout the rulemaking process

Objectives:

- 1) Increase understanding of complex terms, work practices, and technology
- 2) Build consensus and work through challenges
- 3) Provide input regarding concerns and solutions





Overview of Rule Development Process

Working Group and stakeholder meetings continue throughout process

**Information
Gathering
and Analysis**

**Preliminary
Draft Rule
and Staff
Report**

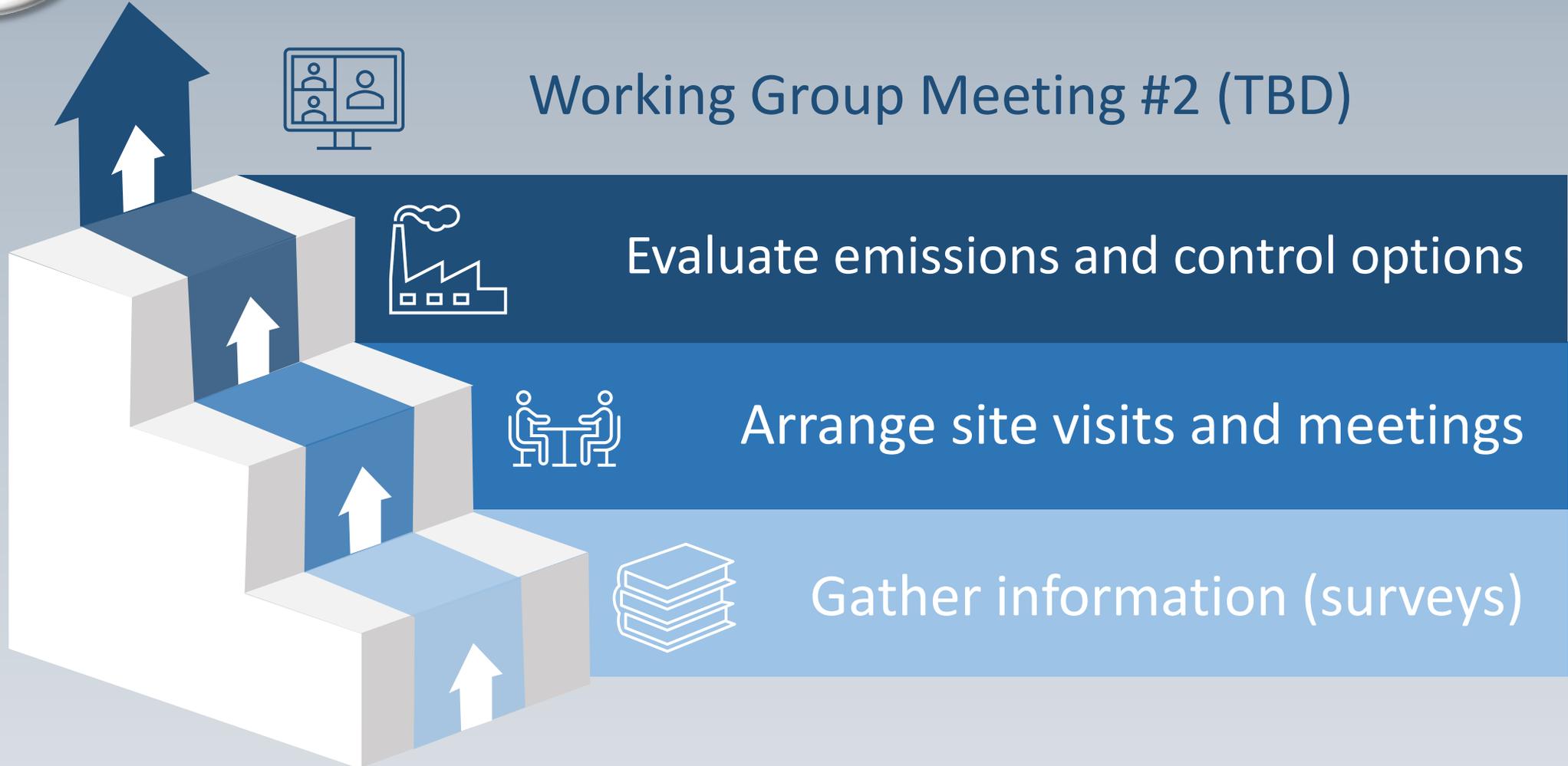
**Public
Workshop**

**Draft Rule
and Staff
Report**

**Public
Hearing**



Next Steps





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SCAQMD's comprehensive bi-monthly newsletter containing the latest news, including rule

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Rule 1405





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Please contact staff with any questions or comments

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