Proposed Rule 1495 – Commodity Fumigation

Working Group Meeting #3

Thursday August 6th, 2026 – 1:30 PM

Zoom Meeting: https://aqmd.zoomgov.com/j/1600908662

Call-in Option: (669) 254-5252 – **Meeting ID**: 160 090 8662

Agenda

- WGM #2 Recap and Comment Letters Received
- Health Effects and Screening Thresholds
- Technology Assessment
- Initial Rule Concepts
- Next Steps

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Recap of Working Group Meeting #2

- Commodity Fumigation Regulatory Landscape
  - Federal – USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and U.S. EPA
  - State – Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
  - Local – County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs)
- West Long Beach Case Study
  - Ambient methyl bromide monitoring revealed both elevated hourly readings and elevated annualized averages
  - Taller emission stacks and staggered ventilation resulted in lower concentrations at monitoring location
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
  - Updated MOU fully signed and now in effect
  - Air quality permitting authority returned to South Coast AQMD

UCI Comment Letter

- Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, UCI
- Department of Environmental Health Sciences, UCLA
- Long Beach Alliance for Children with Asthma (LBACA)
- Expressed public health concerns for residents living near fumigation facilities, detailing the effects of methyl bromide and commenting on monitoring data
  - To be discussed in following slides
- Full text of letter available:
  - https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/1495/uci-letter.pdf

UCI University of California, Irvine

Sincerely,

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UCI University of California, Irvine

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

March 23, 2026

RE: Fumigation Facilities and Proposed Rule 1495

Dear Chair Cacciotti,

This letter is to discuss public health concerns for residents living near fumigation facilities.

Pesticide exposure broadly, including fumigants, is linked to a higher risk of asthma-related complications, decreased lung function, and increased wheezing. Methyl bromide (MeBr) is an odorless, colorless gas. It is a highly reactive chemical with a broad toxicological profile, ranging from respiratory toxicity to neurotoxicity.[3, 4] Three decades ago, MeBr was formally listed under CA Proposition 65 as a known toxicant.[5, 6] MeBr, which is quickly absorbed following inhalation, can accumulate in the lungs and is associated with respiratory damage in animals studies.[7-11] In workplace environments, MeBr exposures have been associated with various adverse health symptoms, including shortness of breath, headaches, dizziness, lung irritation, chest pain, coughing, and nasal irritation.[13, 14] Long-term studies of the wives of MeBr pesticide applicators found an increased risk of chronic bronchitis.[15] In CA, significant associations were observed between asthma emergency department (ED) visits and ambient air concentrations of MeBr among children (age 6-18).[16] Examining data from 2005 to 2011, each 0.01-ppb increase in ambient MeBr concentration was associated with a 7.1% (95% CI, 2.9%-10.8%) greater likelihood of an asthma-related ED visit.[16] Proximity to agricultural applications of MeBr correlates with lower lung function among asthmatic children in rural communities.[1]

A recognized toxic effect of MeBr exposure is its impact on autonomic nervous system regulation.[3, 18, 19] Impaired autonomic nervous system function may trigger inflammation and arrhythmia and may alter dynamics between blood pressure and blood flow, all of which may increase the risk of adverse cardiovascular health effects.[20] Among healthy port fumigation workers, urinary bromide ions were associated with lower HRV and weakening of the autonomic nervous system,[19] as well as decreases in blood vessel volume.[21] Animal studies of chronic exposure to MeBr found an increased incidence of cardiovascular damage, including lesions in the heart, thrombi, and myocardial degeneration.[10]

Further, MeBr has also been shown to accumulate in the kidneys. Renal damage and dysfunction have been observed with exposure to a range of pesticides, including MeBr.[22, 23] Acute poisoning cases of MeBr have resulted in severe kidney damage, including acute renal failure and anuria. Studies have seen associations between biomarkers of pesticide exposure and reduced kidney

UCI Comment Letter (Health Effects)

Comments	Staff Responses
Methyl bromide is associated with various adverse health symptoms	Staff agrees and will provide an overview of both acute and chronic health symptoms later in this Working Group Meeting (WGM)
Reducing methyl bromide use or capturing emissions would reduce potential public health impacts	Alternatives to methyl bromide, such as ethyl formate and carbon dioxide, were discussed in WGM #1* and information regarding capture and control technologies will be presented later in this WGM

* https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/1495/pr1495-wgm1-final.pdf

UCI Comment Letter (Monitoring Results)

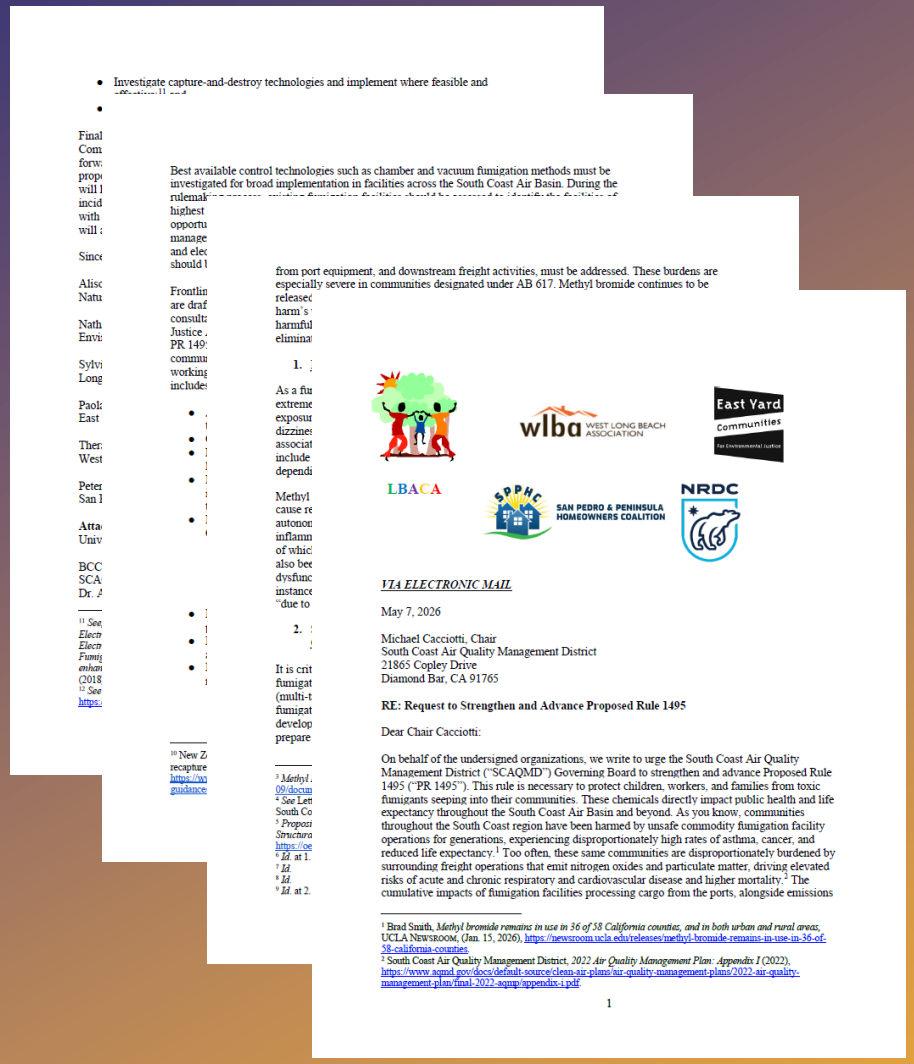
Comments	Staff Responses
• Levels of methyl bromide above reference exposure level (REL) were detected • Episodic spikes of methyl bromide have continued in 2026 above chronic REL	Staff feels it is not appropriate to compare episodic spikes to chronic REL. Since implementation of supplemental mitigation measures of taller emission stacks and staggered fumigation times: • Individual hourly readings have all been well below the acute REL threshold • Monthly averages were reduced and annual averages were below chronic REL threshold

UCI Comment Letter (Data Gaps)

Comments	Staff Responses
There are large data gaps in methyl bromide monitoring data, both in the West Long Beach area and basin-wide	Regarding the West Long Beach special monitoring station: • Some data collected required a higher level of review, now validated and available online • Other gaps were caused by connectivity issues and that data were recovered and are now available • About 94% of early 2026 data are valid and online Regarding basin-wide methyl bromide monitoring data: • South Coast AQMD collects ambient data via MATES* and NATTS** and that work is ongoing

* Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study - https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/air-quality-studies/health-studies/mates-vi
** National Air Toxics Trend Sites - https://www.epa.gov/amtic/air-toxics-ambient-monitoring

NRDC Comment Letter



- Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC)
- LBACA
- Easy Yard Communities for Environmental Justice (EYCEJ)
- West Long Beach Association (WLBA)
- San Pedro & Peninsula Homeowners Coalition (SPPHC)
- Stated methyl bromide harms public health and called on South Coast AQMD to eliminate threat to public health and safety
  - Listed ten (10) requests for Proposed Rule 1495, summarized in following slides
- Full text of letter available:
  - https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/1495/nrdc-letter.pdf

NRDC Comment Letter (Risk Reduction Measures)

Requests	Staff Responses
All fumigation should be performed in airtight facilities with no releases	Temporary enclosures as currently used, various forms of enclosures, and emission controls will be reviewed later in this WGM
Staff should investigate methyl bromide control technologies and develop incentives to encourage phase-out	Information regarding capture and control technologies will be presented later in this WGM and the initial proposal includes control requirements for larger emitters. Staff is not considering phase-outs or bans at this time

NRDC Comment Letter (Risk Reduction Measures)

Requests	Staff Responses
Require health risk assessments (HRAs) for all fumigation facilities	AB2588 staff has screened all facilities for risk and many facilities are in HRA process
Ensure facilities do not exceed health screening thresholds	Health screening levels will be presented later in this WGM and staff will propose rule concepts to ensure levels are not exceeded
Add at least three (3) methyl bromide monitors in Los Angeles County near fumigation facilities	While monitoring provides valuable data, it is resource intensive and does not reduce emissions. Staff is committed to direct source control and emission reductions

NRDC Comment Letter (Administrative)

Requests	Staff Responses
Community notification prior to and after commodity fumigation	Staff's initial proposal will include: • Electronic notification prior to each fumigation to South Coast AQMD and others who opt-in • Mailed community notification if Notices of Violation are issued
Long-term coordination with community groups and residents	Staff is open to ongoing dialogue with community groups and residents to supplement AB617 process

NRDC Comment Letter (Administrative)

Requests	Staff Responses
Increased reporting including daily usage, permits, and inspections	Staff's initial proposal will include facilities maintain daily usage records. Facilities will also have Permits to Operate and report emissions via Annual Emissions Reporting
Enforcement mechanism for noncompliance (e.g. civil penalties)	Noncompliance is documented via Notice of Violation (NOV) and subject to civil penalties*. The initial proposal also includes an additional enforcement mechanism if multiple NOVs are issued.

* https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/compliance-notices/notice-of-violation/resolution

NRDC Comment Letter (Administrative)

Requests	Staff Responses
Review facilities for commodity fumigation compliance and violations with treatment manual	Fumigation compliance is verified by APHIS and audits of APHIS are outside of South Coast AQMD jurisdiction
Restore South Coast AQMD's air quality permitting authority	Updated MOU has restored South Coast AQMD's permitting authority

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- Technology Assessment
- Initial Rule Concepts
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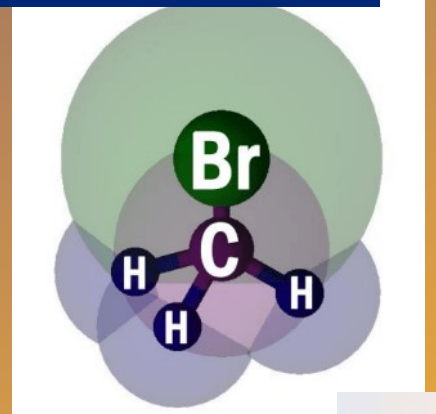
Background on Fumigant Health Effects

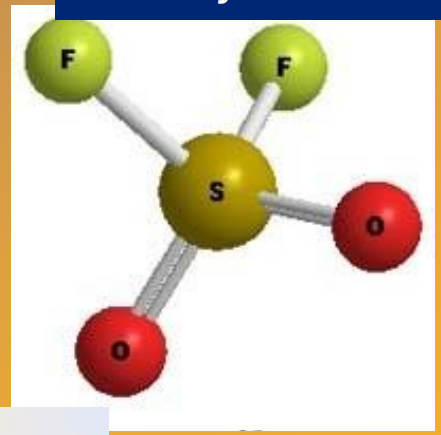
- Fumigants eradicate pests from goods, produce, and other products
  - Typically target insects and other biologicals
  - May also have adverse health effects on humans
- Acute and chronic health effects noted for each:
  - Acute (short term): within minutes of exposure
  - Chronic (long term): requiring years of exposure
- Health screening thresholds are health-based air concentrations at which no adverse noncancer health effects anticipated in the general population
  - South Coast AQMD generally uses Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Reference Exposure Levels (RELs), if available

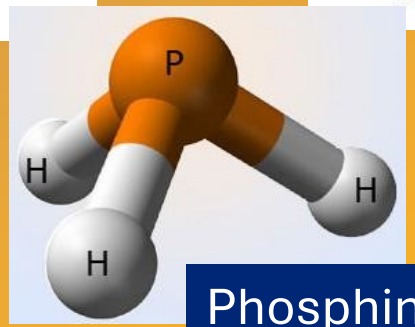
Commodity Fumigants of Interest

Methyl Bromide



Sulfuryl Fluoride

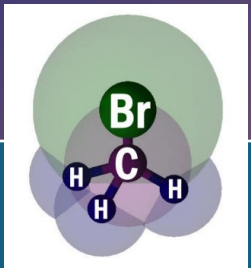




Phosphine

Note: Fumigant cyanide no longer actively used

Methyl Bromide Health Effects

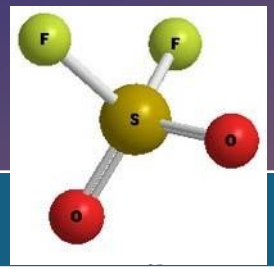


	Health Effects	Source	Threshold Value	Converted to Consistent Units
Acute (≤ 1 hour)	Shortness of breath, headaches, dizziness, lung irritation, chest pain, coughing and nasal irritation	OEHHA*	3,900 ug/m^3	1,000 ppb
Chronic (≥ 1 year)	Circulatory system damage, renal failure, and reproductive harm	OEHHA**	5 ug/m^3	1.28 ppb

* https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/appendixd2final.pdf

** https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/appendixd3final.pdf

Sulfuryl Fluoride Health Effects



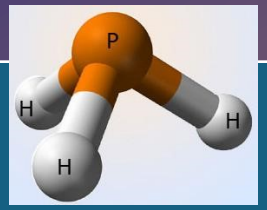
	Health Effects	Source	Threshold Value
Acute (≤ 24 hours)	Eye and skin irritation, headaches, chest pain, fatigue, dry throat, coughing, and extreme thirst	DPR*	750 ppb
Chronic (≥ 1 year)	Damage to bones, teeth, and respiratory system	DPR**	12 ppb

Note: OEHHA has not completed an assessment of sulfuryl fluoride at present time

* https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/final_rcd_vol1.pdf

** https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/sulfuryl-fluoride_addendum.pdf

Phosphine Health Effects



Health Effects	Source	Threshold Value	Converted to Consistent Units
Respiratory, neurological, and gastrointestinal effects	DPR*	0.05 ppm	50 ppb
Respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys, and bones	OEHHA**	0.8 ug/m^3	0.6 ppb

Note: OEHHA has not completed an assessment of the acute effects of phosphine at present time

* https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/phosphine.pdf

** https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crnr/appendixd3final.pdf

Lookback at West Long Beach Methyl Bromide Case Study

Acute REL: **1,000 ppb**

Timeframe	Highest Reading
February 2024	983.15
March 2024	965.61
2025: Supplemental mitigation measures implemented	
February 2026	75.36
March 2026	353.00

Chronic REL: **1.28 ppb**

Timeframe	Average of Readings
January 2023 – April 2024	2.1 *(15-month period)*
2025: Supplemental mitigation measures implemented	
March 2025 – February 2026	0.71
April 2025 – March 2026	0.92

Note: Some periods of missing or invalid data detected in dataset.

Conclusion: Supplemental mitigation measures were effective in reducing acute and chronic concentrations.

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- **Technology Assessment**
- Initial Rule Concepts
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Overview of Technology Assessment

- Staff reviewed various technologies available to the commodity fumigation industry:
  - Emission capture equipment
  - Emission control technology
  - Fenceline air monitoring devices
  - Other process changes
- Key aspects of each technology are presented:
  - Brief overview of the technology
  - Expected emission reductions or mitigation of risk
  - Cost, both upfront capital costs and on-going recurring costs

Capture – Tarpaulin Fumigation

- Currently, methyl bromide commodity fumigation within South Coast AQMD employs the “Tarpaulin Fumigation” procedure described in USDA APHIS Treatment Manual*
  - Impervious floor surface (asphalt, concrete, or tight wooden flooring)
  - Tarps free from rips and holes with metal frame for structure
- In air quality, identified as “temporary enclosure”
  - Some facilities supplement process by performing tarpaulin fumigation within a large warehouse or building
- Standard emission calculations from DPR guidance assume 3% of fumigant is lost per hour
  - Assumed fumigant is lost due to fugitive loss
  - Unknown the contribution of adsorption in the 3% figure

* https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/acir-document-detail?rowId=a0jSJ00000DGrIbYAL&Document_Type=Procedures

Capture – Alternatives to Tarpaulin

Container Fumigation

- Treatment manual allows containers be treated without tarpaulin provided procedures followed*
  - Must demonstrate structurally sound by pressure test
  - Most fumigators also enclose container in tarpaulin
- Using commodity container, no added cost expected

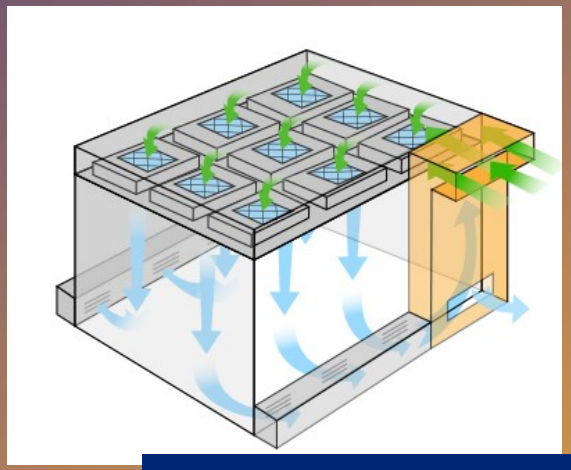
Chamber Fumigation

- Fixed metal structures equipped with doors
- Fixed volume chamber requires fixed amount of fumigant
  - Custom-sized tarpaulin enclosure reduces fumigant usage
- Pricing is typically in the tens of thousands of dollars per unit with recurring maintenance costs

Source: pureairemonitoring.com

* https://acir.aphis.usda.gov/s/acir-document-detail?rowId=a0jSJ00000DXzTSYA1&Document_Type=Procedures

Capture – Permanent Total Enclosure (PTE)



Source: gotopac.com

- PTE is an entire building or a confined portion of a building that is under continuous vacuum
- Described in Industrial Ventilation handbook and meets U.S. EPA Method 204
  - Requires negative pressure and limits on natural drafts openings
  - Must demonstrate average facial velocity of 200 feet per minute
  - If properly implemented, 100% capture of emissions assured
- Upgrade of an existing 80,000 cubic feet (CF) building*
  - One-time capital cost of $500,000
  - Annual recurring costs to operate $26,500
  - Control device to eliminate fumigant not included in this cost

* Costs identified in 2023 for Proposed Amended Rule 1405 regarding ethylene oxide sterilization

Control – Two-Stage Systems

- Two-stage system:
  - Stage 1: Air contaminant captured on carbon bed
  - Stage 2: Contaminant desorbed from carbon bed and destroyed chemically
- Multiple installations in U.S.
  - Permit to Operate issued in San Luis Obispo County APCD*
  - Installation in state of Florida
- Demonstrated ~95% control efficiency under source testing
- Capital cost ranges from $100K to $500K, depending on size
  - Annual recurring cost $10K to $20K

Source: ValueRecovery.net

* No longer operational

Control – Single-Stage Systems

Source: nordiko.com.au

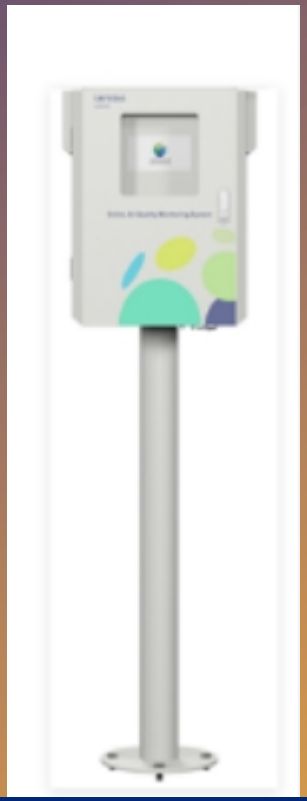
- Single-stage system:
  - Exhaust from fumigation passed through special activated carbon bed
  - Special carbon derived from crushed and superheated coconut shells
- Multiple implementations in U.S. and worldwide
  - Stationary configuration in New York
  - Emergency fumigation system in Maryland
  - In use throughout Australia and New Zealand
- Demonstrated 99.94% capture efficiency in source testing
- Capital cost is $100K to $200K, depending on size
  - Annual recurring cost is higher than capital cost, due to high price of special carbon ($5 per pound) and disposal
  - 10 pounds carbon required to capture one (1) pound methyl bromide
  - For instance, allowing one (1) ton of methyl bromide to be emitted from five (5) tons of fumigant used would cost $400,000 per year to operate

Example: 5 tons used → 1 ton emitted	Methyl Bromide Captured	Carbon Required (lbs)	Carbon Price (per lb)	Annual Carbon Cost
	4 tons or 8,000 lbs	80,000	$5	$400,000

Monitoring – Gas Sensors

Source: pureairemonitoring.com

Source: spectrosinstruments.com



Source: sisco.com

- Variety of different technologies available to detect for a target gas continuously
  - Developed primarily for onsite worker protection
  - Real-time continuous air monitoring provides readings in seconds
  - Optional cloud-based connectivity with automated electronic alerts
- Capable of detecting methyl bromide, sulfuryl fluoride, or phosphine at sub-ppm levels in the acute health protective range
  - Able to provide immediate alerts to onsite staff, offsite workers, and community
  - Not aware of use in ambient air monitoring setting
- Capital cost in range of $10K per unit
  - Annual recurring costs for calibration and maintenance in range of $1K per unit

Monitoring – Automated Gas Chromatography

- Continuous monitoring of target VOC using gas chromatography (GC) technology
  - Referred to as “auto GC” or “micro GC”
  - In use at Rule 1180 community air monitoring stations and at West Long Beach methyl bromide special monitoring site
  - Provides hourly readings of one or more fumigants
  - Cloud-based with automated functionality
- Capable of detecting methyl bromide in the sub-ppb range
  - Trained technician and/or remote assistance from vendor required to operate appropriately
- Capital costs in range of approximately $150K
  - Recurring costs approximately $20K for consumables
  - Additional costs for trained labor and utilities
  - Identified one (1) vendor at this price point; others higher

Source: tricorntech.com

Monitoring – TO-15/TO-15A

- Ambient air collected in special stainless steel cannisters
  - Analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)
  - Complies with U.S. EPA Compendium Method TO-15 or Method TO-15A
- Methodology used by South Coast AQMD for MATES and NATTS to measure toxic air contaminants
- Cost to measure ambient air at a single location every day expected to be $420,000 per year*
  - Higher costs expected to comply with more rigorous TO-15A methodology

* Costs identified in 2023 for Rule 1405 regarding ethylene oxide sterilization

Other Process Changes

- Other process changes to reduce fumigant usage or reduce ambient fumigant levels:
  - Resize tarpaulin enclosures to minimize void space and reduce fumigant required
  - Taller stacks to improve dispersion
  - Staggered ventilation times if multiple fumigations onsite or with neighboring fumigators
- Capital cost for taller stacks reported at approximately $10K per stack
  - May have higher recurring costs for inspection and maintenance
- Additional labor costs, including possible overtime, associated with resizing tarpaulin enclosures and staggered ventilation times
  - Note: cost savings for reduced fumigant usage

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- **Initial Rule Concepts**
- Next Steps

Overview

- Purpose of Proposed Rule 1495 is to reduce exposure associated with commodity fumigation
  - Ensure offsite workers and community are not exposed to toxic fumigants at either acute and chronic health screening levels
- Mindful of importance of the commodity fumigation industry
  - Key element of the fresh food import chain to the western U.S.
  - Ensures protection of domestic agriculture and food supply
  - Required for some exports from the U.S to other markets

Best Management Practices

Staff observed several best management practices in use that reduce potential fumigant emissions:

- "Double-Walled Approach"
  - Tarpaulin fumigation inside buildings, not in open air
  - Container fumigation inside tarpaulin
- Doors and windows closed to minimize cross-drafts
- Resize tarpaulin enclosure for specific commodity to minimize void space and reduce fumigant used
  - Co-benefit of reduced fumigant cost for operators
- Raised stack height to ensure adequate dispersion
- Staggered ventilation if multiple fumigations occurring
- When not in use, cover tarpaulin or place in containers to protect material and reduce potential for damage

Note: Open to other best management practices

Emission Reduction Strategy

Voluntary Fumigant Limit

Limit toxic fumigants emitted per year below defined threshold value(s), to be determined

OR

Capture and Control

Reduce total amount of toxic fumigants emitted to below the defined threshold

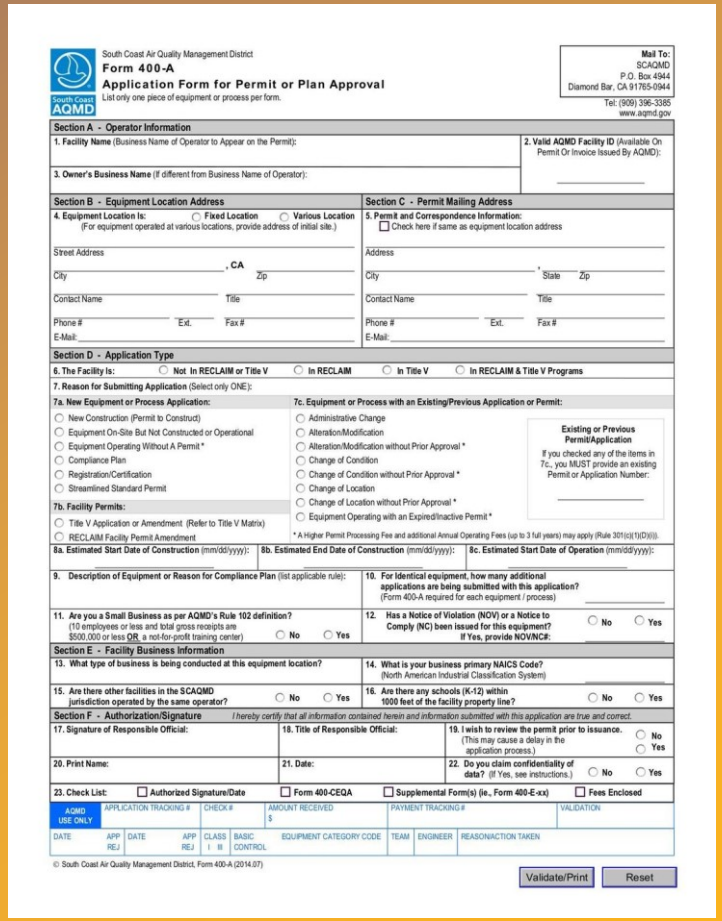
OR

Other Pathways

Open to other rule concepts to ensure communities not exposed to chronic exposure levels over time

Option 1 – Voluntary Fumigant Limit

- Commodity fumigation facilities may elect to submit an application requesting a permit condition on South Coast AQMD Permit to Operate to limit annual usage below predetermined threshold value(s)
- **Example:** Facility using methyl bromide
  - Under existing county agricultural commissioner permit, may use more than the methyl bromide threshold
  - Actual methyl bromide usage less than methyl bromide threshold
- **Compliance Path:** Facility submits application requesting limit below the applicable fumigant threshold and complies with annual limit



South Coast Air Quality Management District
Form 400-A
Application Form for Permit or Plan Approval
List only one piece of equipment or process per form.

Mail To:
SCAQMD
P.O. Box 4944
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-0944
Tel: (909) 396-3385
www.aqmd.gov

Section A - Operator Information

1. Facility Name (Business Name of Operator to Appear on the Permit):
2. Valid AQMD Facility ID (Available On Permit Or Invoice Issued By AQMD):
3. Owner's Business Name (If different from Business Name of Operator):

Section B - Equipment Location Address

4. Equipment Location Is: ○ Fixed Location ○ Various Location
(For equipment operated at various locations, provide address of initial site.)
Street Address
, CA
City Zip
Contact Name Title
Phone # Ext. Fax #
E-Mail:

Section C - Permit Mailing Address

5. Permit and Correspondence Information:
☐ Check here if same as equipment location address
Address
City State Zip
Contact Name Title
Phone # Ext. Fax #
E-Mail:

Section D - Application Type

6. The Facility Is: ○ Not In RECLAIM or Title V ○ In RECLAIM ○ In Title V ○ In RECLAIM & Title V Programs
7. Reason for Submitting Application (Select only ONE):

7a. New Equipment or Process Application:
○ New Construction (Permit to Construct)
○ Equipment On-Site But Not Constructed or Operational
○ Equipment Operating Without A Permit *
○ Compliance Plan
○ Registration/Certification
○ Streamlined Standard Permit

7b. Facility Permits:
○ Title V Application or Amendment (Refer to Title V Matrix)
○ RECLAIM Facility Permit Amendment

7c. Equipment or Process with an Existing/Previous Application or Permit:
○ Administrative Change
○ Alteration/Modification
○ Alteration/Modification without Prior Approval *
○ Change of Condition
○ Change of Condition without Prior Approval *
○ Change of Location
○ Change of Location without Prior Approval *
○ Equipment Operating with an Expired/Inactive Permit *

Existing or Previous Permit/Application
If you checked any of the items in 7c, you MUST provide an existing Permit or Application Number:

* A Higher Permit Processing Fee and additional Annual Operating Fees (up to 3 full years) may apply (Rule 301(c)(1)(D)(i)).

8a. Estimated Start Date of Construction (mm/dd/yyyy):
8b. Estimated End Date of Construction (mm/dd/yyyy):
8c. Estimated Start Date of Operation (mm/dd/yyyy):

9. Description of Equipment or Reason for Compliance Plan (list applicable rule):
10. For identical equipment, how many additional applications are being submitted with this application? (Form 400-A required for each equipment / process)

11. Are you a Small Business as per AQMD's Rule 102 definition? (10 employees or less and total gross receipts are $500,000 or less OR a not-for-profit training center) ○ No ○ Yes
12. Has a Notice of Violation (NOV) or a Notice to Comply (NC) been issued for this equipment? ○ No ○ Yes
If Yes, provide NOV/NC#:

Section E - Facility Business Information

13. What type of business is being conducted at this equipment location?
14. What is your business primary NAICS Code? (North American Industrial Classification System)
15. Are there other facilities in the SCAQMD jurisdiction operated by the same operator? ○ No ○ Yes
16. Are there any schools (K-12) within 1000 feet of the facility property line? ○ No ○ Yes

Section F - Authorization/Signature *I hereby certify that all information contained herein and information submitted with this application are true and correct.*

17. Signature of Responsible Official:
18. Title of Responsible Official:
19. I wish to review the permit prior to issuance. (This may cause a delay in the application process.) ○ No ○ Yes
20. Print Name:
21. Date:
22. Do you claim confidentiality of data? (If Yes, see instructions.) ○ No ○ Yes

23. Check List: ☐ Authorized Signature/Date ☐ Form 400-CEQA ☐ Supplemental Form(s) (ie., Form 400-E-xx) ☐ Fees Enclosed

AQMD USE ONLY	APPLICATION TRACKING #	CHECK #	AMOUNT RECEIVED $	PAYMENT TRACKING #	VALIDATION

DATE	APP REJ	DATE	APP REJ	CLASS I II	BASIC CONTROL	EQUIPMENT CATEGORY CODE	TEAM	ENGINEER	REASON/ACTION TAKEN

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Validate/Print Reset

Option 2 – Capture and Control

- For commodity fumigation facilities that use more than the predetermined threshold of toxic fumigants or intend to grow their business
- **Example:** Facility using more than the methyl bromide threshold per year
  - Installs capture and control equipment that reduces emissions to atmosphere to less than the methyl bromide threshold
- **Compliance Path:** After permitting approval and installation of capture and control equipment, facility reduces fumigant emissions to below threshold

Initial Concept for Notification Procedures

- Electronic notification to South Coast AQMD of commodity fumigation
  - Concurrently with existing notification to county agriculture commissioners
  - Electronic notification to offsite receptors who opt-in
- Mail notification to offsite receptors if Notice of Violation issued
- Open to other rule concepts to improve communications with surrounding community

Recordkeeping and Reporting

- Periodic records of operations maintained onsite and available upon request
  - Daily fumigant usage
  - Best management practices
  - Parametric monitoring of control devices
- Annual Emissions Reporting (AER)
  - Required for all permitted facilities within South Coast AQMD

Triggered Requirements for Notices of Violation

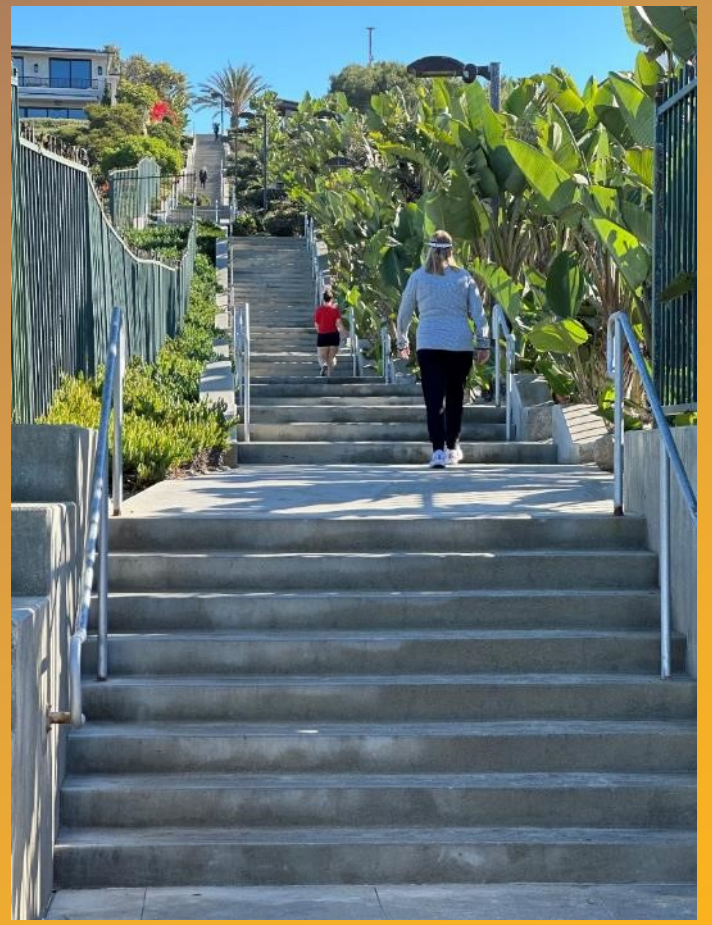
Triggered Requirement	Public Outreach Within 30 Days	Additional Mitigation Measures
Each Notice of Violation (NOV)	Mail notification to nearby receptors	Open to other rule concepts
Three (3) NOVs	Public Notice (media postings)	
Six (6) NOVs	Public Meeting (in community)	

Agenda

- WGM #2 Recap and Comment Letters Received
- Health Effects and Screening Thresholds
- Technology Assessment
- Initial Rule Concepts
- Next Steps

Next Steps

Milestone	Projected Date
Working Group Meeting #4	September 2026
Public Workshop	October 2026
Set Hearing	November 2026
Public Hearing	December 2026



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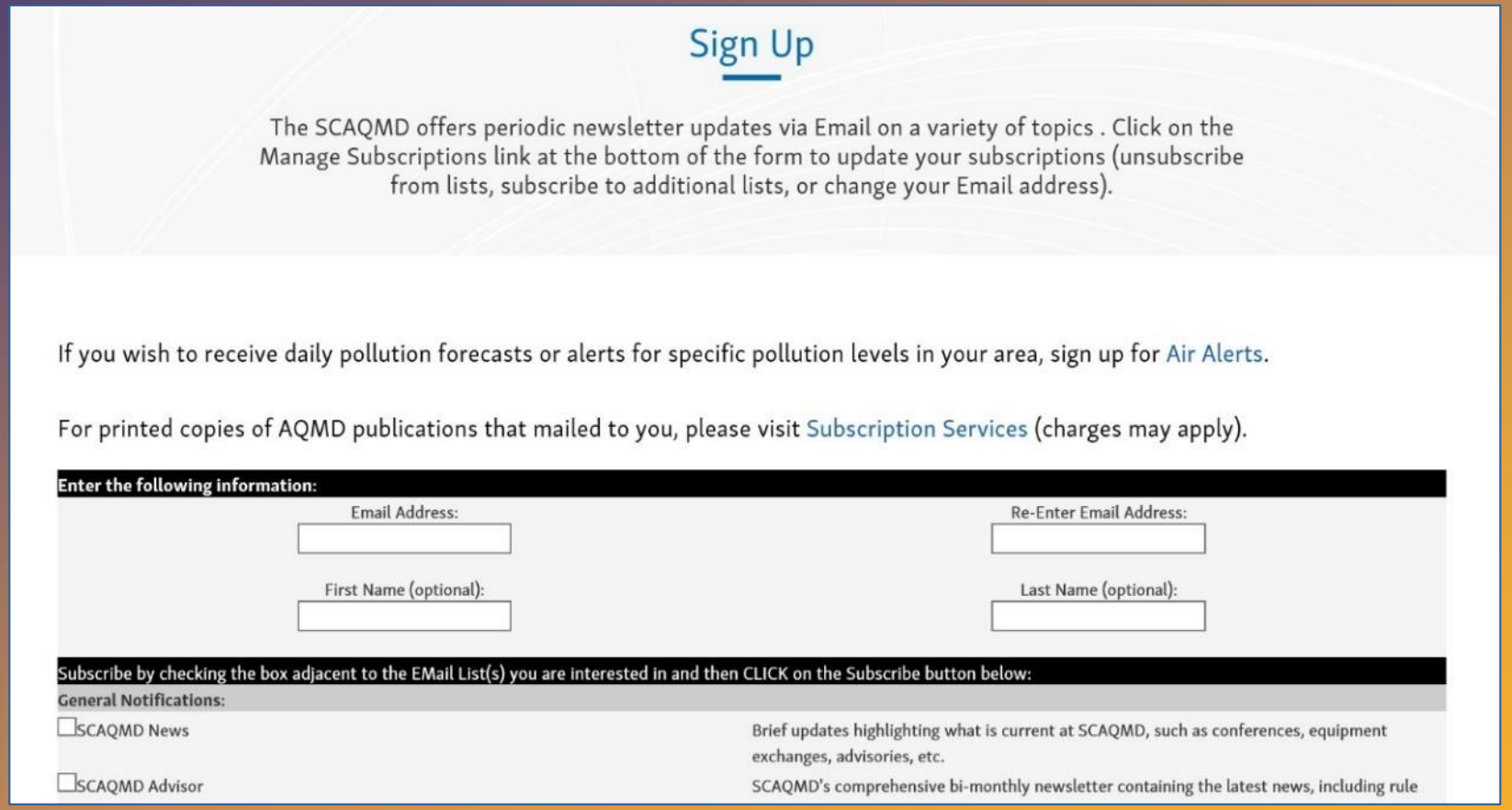

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