

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Preliminary Draft Staff Report for:

**Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities; and
Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rule 1180 – Refinery Fenceline and Community Monitoring was adopted in December 2017 to require major petroleum refineries to conduct real-time fenceline air monitoring for specified air pollutants at or near property boundaries and include a fee schedule for major petroleum refineries to fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems, which are operated by South Coast AQMD staff.

In January 2024, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board approved amendments to Rule 1180 and the adoption of Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries. Rule 1180 was amended to remove the 40,000 barrel per day (bpd) exemption; broaden the applicability to include related facilities; include additional air pollutants for monitoring to reflect the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment report, “Analysis of Refinery Chemical Emissions and Health Effects,” that was finalized in March 2019; enhance notifications and data displays; include independent audits and report related specifications. Rule 1180.1 was adopted to address smaller petroleum refineries that were previously not applicable to Rule 1180 with similar requirements.

Currently, Rule 1180 applies to seven petroleum refineries and five related facilities and Rule 1180.1 applies to three smaller refineries. Facilities have submitted revised Fenceline Air Monitoring Plan (FAMP) or new FAMP for review and approval to implement the new requirements. The FAMPs are subject to public review before staff issues an approval or partial approval for the subsequent compliance.

Phillips 66 Company/Los Angeles Refinery (Phillips 66 Carson) and Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery Wilmington Pl (Phillips 66 Wilmington) are subject to Rule 1180. On October 16, 2024, Phillips 66 Company provided notice of its plan to cease operations at the Los Angeles-area refinery. Their Carson and Wilmington facilities have idled and ceased crude refining since the fourth quarter of 2025. However, Rules 1180 and 1180.1 do not provide specification for existing facilities going through a decommissioning process.

Proposed Amended Rule 1180 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries and Related Facilities (PAR 1180) and Proposed Amended Rule 1180.1 – Fenceline and Community Air Monitoring for Other Refineries (PAR 1180.1) aim to provide guidance for refineries and related facilities going through a decommissioning process. The proposed amended rules will require submittal of a Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), outlining intentions to fully decommission and timeline for completion, descriptions of activities to be done during the full decommission process, and descriptions of changes to the fenceline air monitoring system, implementation schedule, and web-based fenceline data display and notification program. Furthermore, PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 provide specifications on fenceline air monitoring system, data display and notification, community monitoring fees, and recordkeeping and reporting during the decommission process.

The public process for PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 included two Working Group Meetings held on April 29, 2026, and June 23, 2026, respectively and a Public Workshop scheduled for August 27, 2026.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION
REGULATORY HISTORY
NEED FOR AMENDMENT
PUBLIC PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

The South Coast AQMD Governing Board adopted Rule 1180 in December 2017 to require real-time fenceline air monitoring for specified compounds at or near the property boundaries and to provide data as quickly as possible to the public. The rule also includes a fee schedule to fund refinery-related community air monitoring systems that are operated by South Coast AQMD staff. Rule 1180 applies to petroleum refineries permitted to process petroleum, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry Number 2911, with an exemption for petroleum refineries that are subject to Rule 1180.1.

REGULATORY HISTORY

In October 2017, California State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1647 (Muratsuchi) (AB 1647) to add Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6, which established mandates for fenceline air monitoring at petroleum refineries and air monitoring in nearby communities. Prior to or after the passage of AB 1647, several air districts adopted refinery fenceline and community air monitoring rules that align with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6.

2017 Adoption of Rule 1180

Rule 1180 was adopted by the South Coast AQMD Governing Board on December 1, 2017, and the rule applied to petroleum refineries that have a maximum capacity to process more than 40,000 bpd of crude oil.

2024 Amendment for Rule 1180 and Adoption of Rule 1180.1

In 2020, Comite Progreso de Lamont and others filed a lawsuit in Fresno County Superior Court (Court) against San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) regarding its fenceline and community air monitoring rules. The Court ordered SJVAPCD to remove compliance exemptions for non-crude oil refining facilities and to remove the 40,000-bpd exemption. South Coast AQMD commenced rule development to amend Rule 1180 in November 2022 to address the 40,000-bpd exemption. On December 19, 2022, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice filed a lawsuit against South Coast AQMD in Los Angeles Superior Court (Case No. 22STCP04398) claiming the air district has not fulfilled its duty to implement Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6 due to the exemption for refineries with a refining capacity less than 40,000 bpd from the fenceline and community air monitoring requirements. The parties stipulated to a settlement. South Coast AQMD agreed to develop a proposed or proposed amended rule that removes the exemption for petroleum refineries with a capacity of less than 40,000 barrels per day.

On January 5, 2024, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board approved amendments to Rule 1180 and adopted Rule 1180.1. The exemption for petroleum refineries with a capacity of 40,000 barrels per day was removed from Rule 1180 and the applicability provision was updated to include facilities related to petroleum refineries. Rule 1180.1 was adopted to address petroleum refineries that were previously not applicable to Rule 1180, in addition to refineries that process alternative feedstocks and non-crude oil. The air pollutants to be monitored for both rules were updated to reflect the additional air pollutants identified in the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) report, “Analysis of Refinery Chemical Emissions and Health Effects” finalized in March 2019.

Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 addressed issues identified in the South Coast AQMD and SJVAPCD lawsuit. The rules also updated the air pollutants that require monitoring to reflect additional air pollutants identified in the OEHHA report. The applicability provision of Rule 1180 was expanded to include facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries located on contiguous or adjacent properties. Rule 1180.1 applies to facilities that are not subject to Rule 1180, including two asphalt refineries and one refinery that processes alternative feedstocks. Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 specify community air monitoring fees. In addition, both rules:

- Set notification thresholds for several of the newly included air pollutants and several air pollutants with historical fenceline monitoring data;
- Require a specific cause analysis and corrective actions when air pollutants are detected above notification thresholds; and
- Provide additional specifications on compliance schedule, web-based fenceline data display and notification program, independent audits, and quarterly reports.

Lastly, Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 require facilities to submit a FAMP for establishing and operating the fenceline air monitoring system. The Guidelines provide criteria for developing an approvable FAMP. The Guidelines were amended to clarify that they apply to both Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 and reflect the proposed changes in PAR 1180.

NEED FOR AMENDMENT

Phillips 66 Company announced plans to cease operations at Phillips 66 Carson and Phillips 66 Wilmington by the fourth quarter of 2025 in a press release on October 16, 2024[1]. Their Carson and Wilmington facilities have idled and ceased crude refining since the fourth quarter of 2025. Phillips 66 updated their FAMPs for both Carson and Wilmington sites on December 5, 2025, as a response to staff's comments made to their initial FAMP submitted in response to the 2024 amendment on August 5, 2024 [2,3]. In this revision, Phillips 66 stated that both facilities are "anticipated to begin idling before the end of 2025, at which point cleaning of all operational units in the refinery will commence". Furthermore, permits for air, water, and waste will remain, in addition to utilities needed for the project site during the decommission process.

Staff conducted a site visit at the Phillips 66 Wilmington site on March 18, 2026, to further understand their current operations, current monitoring systems, and future plans for decommissioning. Both sites have wastewater units operating to process tank water draws, groundwater recovery well fluids, and rainwater. The Carson facility is idle and not operating. At their Wilmington site, there are domed tanks being used to move products from the marine terminal to the distribution network. It is projected to take two to three years to fully decommission the domed tanks. Phillips 66 plans to keep all of their South Coast AQMD permits active, including Title V permits, at this time, while they redevelop for their Five Points Union Project [4]. Phillips

[1] <https://investor.phillips66.com/financial-information/news-releases/news-release-details/2024/Phillips-66-provides-notice-of-its-plan-to-cess-operations-at-Los-Angeles-area-refinery/default.aspx>

[2] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/updated_rule_1180_plans/p66-carson-famp_final-revised_2025_12_5.pdf

[3] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/updated_rule_1180_plans/p66-wilmington-famp_final-revised_2025_12_5.pdf

[4] https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/04028fe3-a8bc-4926-8f07-22bc51da0cc4/Five_Points_Union_Project_Description.pdf

66 sought feedback from staff on requiring fenceline air monitoring throughout the decommissioning process and how long community air monitoring fees will be due.

Currently, Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 do not have provisions for facilities that plan to decommission and/or cease operations. There is a need for PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 to provide a pathway for any applicable facility that is planning to decommission.

PUBLIC PROCESS

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 were developed through a public process that included two working group meetings designed to provide the public and stakeholders with an opportunity to discuss important details about the proposed rule amendments and provide input to South Coast AQMD staff during the rule development process. The working group meetings were attended by a variety of stakeholders including representatives from industry, environmental groups, community groups, and public agencies. A Public Workshop is scheduled for August 27, 2026.

Date	Meeting Title	Highlights
April 29, 2026	Working Group Meeting #1	• Rule Development Process • Rule 1180 Background • Monitoring Equipment for Air Pollutants • Rule 1180 Implementation • Proposed Rule Concepts
June 24, 2026	Working Group Meeting #2	• Follow-up stakeholder comments from Working Group Meeting #1 • Federal, State, and Local regulations for refineries • Initial Preliminary Draft Rule Language

CHAPTER 2: FENCELINE AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING

INTRODUCTION

RULE 1180 AND RULE 1180.1 IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

Rule 1180 currently applies to seven applicable petroleum refineries and five related facilities. The seven petroleum refineries became subject to Rule 1180 at the initial rule adoption on December 1, 2017. Related facilities were included in the 2024 amendment, where related facilities are defined as any establishment that has operations related to refinery processes located on properties adjacent or contiguous with a petroleum refinery. Related facilities must also receive more than 50 percent of their product input either directly or indirectly from any petroleum refinery or provide more than 50 percent of their product output either directly or indirectly to any petroleum refinery. The five related facilities consist of two hydrogen plants, a sulfur recovery plant, and two tank terminals.

Rule 1180.1 applies to one refinery that processes alternative feedstock and two asphalt plants. Rule 1180.1 was adopted to address smaller refineries that were previously exempted by Rule 1180.

RULE 1180 AND RULE 1180.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The seven petroleum refineries that became subject to Rule 1180 in 2017 have existing fenceline data display and notification systems. The links to their websites can be found in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Existing Rule 1180 Data Display and Notification Websites

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	Data Display and Notification Website
174655	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC	Carson	https://marathonlosangelesrefineryfencelinemonitoring.com/
800436	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC	Wilmington	
800030	Chevron Products Co.	El Segundo	https://elsegundo1180.com/
171109	Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery	Carson	https://www.p66losangeles1180.com/
171107	Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery	Wilmington	

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	Data Display and Notification Website
181667	Torrance Refining Company LLC	Torrance	https://torc.data.spectrumenvsoln.com/
800026	Valero (Permitted as Ultramar Inc.)	Wilmington	https://wilmingtonrefinerymonitoring.org/

The data display and notification websites for the five Rule 1180 related facilities and three Rule 1180.1 refineries are not currently available. These facilities will be required to have a data display and notification website upon commencing operation of their fenceline air monitoring systems.

Fenceline Air Monitoring Plans

To comply with the current Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1, the applicable facilities were required to either submit a FAMP or revise their existing FAMP to address the new requirements.

For Rule 1180 facilities with existing FAMPs, the revised FAMPs for addressing new requirements or including a related facility with the same board of directors were due by August 5, 2024. For any facility subject to Rule 1180 or Rule 1180.1 with a new FAMP required, their FAMP was due by January 5, 2025.

The revised or new FAMPs submitted for the 2024 amendment will be posted on the Rule 1180 & Rule 1180.1 – Refinery Community and Fenceline Air Monitoring Latest Updates page for public review before an approval or partial approval would be issued[5].

Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Schedule

Rule 1180 facilities must complete installation and begin operation of a real-time air monitoring system within 15 calendar months of an approved or partially approved FAMP, whereas Rule 1180.1 refineries are required to meet the same requirement within 24 months of an approved or partially approved FAMP. If an approval or partial approval is issued for all facilities in 2026, installation of new or updated fenceline air monitoring systems are expected to be completed by 2028

Community Air Monitoring

The revised Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) was published in February 2025, and the revised Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) was published in March 2025 [6,7]. The CAMP was revised to reflect changes made in the Rule 1180 amendment and adoption of Rule 1180.1. With additional related facilities subject to Rule 1180 and three refineries subject to Rule 1180.1,

[5] <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/support-documents/rule-1180-refinery-fenceline-monitoring-plans/rule-1180-rule-1180-1-latest-updates>

[6] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/r1180_draft_community_monitoring_plan_rev_3_1180_1_022025_final_use.pdf?sfvrsn=40639c61_4

[7] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/fenceline_monitoring/qapp_r1180_community_rev_1_draft_mar_2025.pdf?sfvrsn=ae6b9c61_4

which were not originally subject to Rule 1180 adopted in 2017, the CAMP outlines plans on implementation and operation of community air monitoring stations near these new facilities. The CAMP details site selection for the new community air monitoring stations, selection of monitoring technologies to the updated list of air pollutants, and public notification strategies for notification thresholds. The QAPP was updated to include new monitoring equipment for particulate matter, metals, and naphthalene. Staff sought community feedback for both the CAMP and QAPP in July 2025.

Additional monitoring equipment for metals and particulate matter have been installed at ten community air monitoring stations as of spring 2026. Operation of additional community air monitoring stations for Rules 1180 and 1180.1 are projected to commence in the fall of 2026. Two new stations are planned to be established for 1180 related facilities and three new stations for the 1180.1 refineries. Currently, air monitoring equipment is being purchased, and potential sites are being evaluated with two new site locations already being secured.

Rule 301 – Permitting and Associated Fees was amended on May 1, 2026, with an effective date of July 1, 2026. Subdivision (aa) details the annual fees due for community air monitoring system design, development, installation, operation, and maintenance. For the fiscal year of 2025-2026, the seven petroleum refineries originally subject to Rule 1180 had an annual operating and maintenance fee due, while the newly subject facilities did not have fees due. Thereafter, all facilities subject to Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 are required to pay an annual fee as shown in the Table in paragraph (aa)(2). These fees are reassessed every three years to ensure that the fees are consistent with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 42705.6 (f)(1) and (f)(2).

Independent Audits

Independent audits are required by both Rule 1180 and Rule 1180.1 for an impartial, third-party assessment of the fenceline monitoring system. These audits are tailored to determine whether Rule 1180 facilities' and Rule 1180.1 refineries' Fenceline Air Monitoring Systems and quality assurance procedures are consistent with the submitted FAMPs and are compliant with the Rules and Guidelines. Moreover, the independent audits will identify any deficiencies and areas of improvement.

Through a Request for Proposal, the South Coast AQMD selected a qualified contractor, National Physical Library (NPL), to develop an auditing protocol and implement the first independent audit of all existing Rule 1180 fenceline air monitoring systems. Staff shared the Independent Audit Protocol and Audit Checklist Questionnaire prepared by NPL for the public review in October – December 2025[8,9], and NPL commenced the audits in May 2026. Those audits are expected to conclude in the third quarter of 2026. Rule 1180 petroleum refineries with an existing FAMP are required to have the next independent audit completed by January 1, 2029 by the current rule, and subsequent audits every 36 calendar months thereafter. During the 2024 rule amendment, staff expected NPL to complete the initial independent audit by January 2026 for petroleum refineries with an existing FAMP, and thus, proposed their next audit by January 1, 2029. With the delay of the first independent audit completion time, staff is considering postponing the next audit due date accordingly in Rule 1180 for petroleum refineries to align with requiring an independent audit

[8] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1180-and-1180.1/rule_1180_audit_procedure_draft.pdf

[9] https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/proposed-rules/rule-1180-and-1180.1/rule_1180_audit_checklist_and_questionnaire_draft.xlsx

every 36 calendar months. Rule 1180 related facilities and Rule 1180.1 refineries without an existing FAMP are required to have the initial audit completed within 12 months after the installation and operation of their fenceline air monitoring system and subsequent audit every 36 months thereafter.

Fenceline Air Monitoring Technologies

The 2019 OEHHA Report lists 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) priority air pollutants and were added to the list of air pollutants to monitor for both Rules 1180 and 1180.1. One common method for analyzing PAHs in ambient air is via chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) according to EPA Compendium Method TO-13A[10]. Typical sample preparation for PAH analysis takes 16-24 hours, requiring time-specific, multistep preparations and, in turn, takes several days to collect samples, prepare samples, and perform analysis. Therefore, this methodology cannot provide real-time measurements of ambient air.

Naphthalene is the only PAH that can be monitored in real time via UV-DOAS and is listed separately in Table 1 for both rules. If there are commercially available technologies that can reliably provide real-time measurements of PAHs in the future, the Executive Officer will notify Rule 1180 facilities and Rule 1180.1 refineries of such technology.

EcoChem PAS 2000

A stakeholder suggested usage of the EcoChem PAS 2000 for fenceline air monitoring of PAHs[11]. The EcoChem PAS 2000 utilizes photoelectric ionization via an excimer lamp to measure the photoemission of PAHs bound to particulate matter. In the atmosphere, low molecular weight PAHs (i.e. two to three rings) are often found in the gaseous forms, whereas higher molecular weight PAHs (i.e. greater than four rings) are often bound to particulate matter [12]. The 220 nm excimer lamp exposes the particle-bound molecules to photons, where only particulate-bound PAHs can be ionized. These PAH molecules emit electrons as a result of this photoelectric ionization process. This creates positively charged molecules particles that can then be collected and measured.

While this technology can measure high molecular weight, particle-bound PAHs, PAHs that are not bound to particles, which tend to be lower molecular weight PAHs, are not able to be measured using this technology. Five of the 16 PAH priority air pollutants are three ringed PAHs, which would likely be unable to be measured by this instrument. Moreover, while vapor-phase PAHs exist in the atmosphere at relatively a small fraction due to their low vapor pressure, this technology would require separating vapor and particle phases prior to analysis. Sample collection is recommended over a 24-hour duration in order to be within the nominal detection limit. Therefore, this technology would not be suitable for real-time measurements of PAHs.

[10] <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/documents/to-13arr.pdf>

[11] <https://www.ecochem.biz/products/particles/pas-2000-photoelectric-aerosol-sensor/>

[12] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK138709/>

CHAPTER 3: PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the proposed amendments to Rule 1180 is to provide guidance for facilities to cease operations.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180

The following sections detail the changes made to Rule 1180.

PAR 1180 (a) – Purpose

The update of this subdivision is to clarify that related facilities are included.

PAR 1180 (b) – Applicability

Reference to Table 2 and Table 3 is updated in subdivision (b) to align with changes to the table name. Additionally, this rule applies to owners and operators of new facilities that begin operation after [Date of Rule Adoption]. This statement was added to clarify that even though a new facility may not be listed in Table 2 after [Date of Rule Adoption], they would still be subject to the rule.

PAR 1180 (c) – Definitions

Refer to PAR 1180 for a complete list of definitions. The following definitions are added to PAR 1180, which are needed for the proposed new subdivision for facilities that cease operation.

- Decontamination System
- Emergency Standby Engine
- Executive Officer
- Facility with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Facility)
- Full Decommission
- Full Decommission Process
- Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP)

Decontamination System is defined to further clarify the essential operations that are excluded from the Full Decommission definition. This includes processes for soil and water remediation.

“DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM is any process approved by the Executive Officer to remediate, destroy, remove, or encapsulate VOC and VOC-contaminated soil or water.”

Emergency Standby Engine is defined to clarify what processes are not considered part of the full decommission process. This is defined in Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous and Liquid-Fueled Engines.

“EMERGENCY STANDY ENGINE is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power during periods of fuel or energy shortage while the primary power supply is under repair.”

Executive Officer is defined to align with other South Coast AQMD rules.

“EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.”

Facility with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Facility) is defined to differentiate between a facility whose plans are to decommission and a facility who is not.

“FACILITY WITH RECLASSIFIED OPERATIONS (RECLASSIFIED FACILITY) is any Petroleum Refinery or Related Facility that has notified the Executive Officer in writing of an intent for Full Decommission and is in the Full Decommission Process.”

Full Decommission is defined to describe the end point by which a facility has removed all petroleum refining and petroleum refining-related equipment and process units.

“FULL DECOMMISSION is a complete and final removal of all petroleum refining-related process units at a Reclassified Facility with no future plan to use the Facility as a Petroleum Refinery or Related Facility; Full Decommission is when the Reclassified Facility no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for essential operations, such as Emergency Standby Engines or Decontamination Systems.”

Full Decommission Process is defined as the process occurring between when the owner or operator of a facility notifies the Executive Officer in writing the intent for full decommission and when full decommission is achieved. All efforts made to reach full decommission are part of the full decommission process.

“FULL DECOMMISSION PROCESS is the period of time that commences when the owner or operator of a Facility notifies the South Coast AQMD in writing of the intent for Full Decommission and ends when Full Decommission is achieved.”

A new plan, Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), is required to be submitted by a Reclassified Facility for Full Decommission.

“RECLASSIFIED AIR MONITORING PLAN (RAMP) is a compliance plan that details information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the Reclassified Facility in the process of Full Decommission.”

PAR 1180 (d) – Plan Requirements

Staff added paragraph (d)(3) to specify compliance and implementation in accordance to a partially approved FAMP, approved FAMP, or FAMP that is under review. If a facility undergoes a change of ownership or operator, the new owner or operator will be required to implement and comply with the existing approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP, or implement the FAMP that was submitted by the previous owner or operator. The timelines for compliance and implementation of the fenceline air monitoring system should not reset upon change of ownership or change of operator.

For example, if a new related facility without an existing FAMP prior to January 5, 2024, did the following:

- Submitted a new FAMP on January 5, 2025,
- Obtained FAMP approval on April 1, 2026,
- In the process planning for the fenceline air monitoring system (due 15 months after April 1, 2026), and
- Submitted change of operator applications and forms on June 1, 2026.

The new owner would be required to install and operate their fenceline air monitoring system within 15 calendar months of April 1, 2026, when the FAMP was approved [(f)(1)(A)] (timeline unchanged).

PAR 1180 (e) – Plan Submittal Deadlines

To provide clarity, staff changed the due date specified in paragraph (e)(2) from “seven calendar months after January 5, 2024” to the actual date of “August 5, 2024”. Staff made similar change for the due date specified in paragraph (e)(3). This clarification does not change the requirement of those due dates.

PAR 1180 (f) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Compliance Schedule

No changes were made to subdivision (f).

PAR 1180 (g) – Plan Review Process

Paragraph (g)(4) was updated to change the public review timeline from 14 to 30 calendar days prior to FAMP approval. This change was made since the public comment period available for extension for the FAMP and revised FAMP approval process in response to the 2024 amendment. Additionally, references were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c).

PAR 1180 (h) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program

The effective dates throughout subdivision (h) were updated to reflect dates that have already occurred in the past. References were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c).

PAR 1180 (i) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction

Formatting changes were made to subdivision (i), where the requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180 (j) – Independent Audits

Since the independent audits for Rule 1180 petroleum refineries concluded by the end of the third quarter of 2026, which is later than staff had anticipated, the subsequent independent audit date is moved from January 1, 2029 to January 1, 2030 to be consistent with requiring an independent audit every 36 calendar months.

PAR 1180 (k) – Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis

No changes were made to subdivision (k).

PAR 1180 (l) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

Obsolete language was removed from subdivision (l) since community monitoring fee due dates are in the past and have been paid.

PAR 1180 (m) – Compliance

No changes were made to subdivision (m).

PAR 1180 (n) – RAMP for Full Decommission Process

Subdivision (n) is a new subdivision that aims to guide reclassified facilities through the full decommission process, which includes a RAMP submittal and review, along with requirements on fenceline air monitoring system, data display and notification, community monitoring fees, and recordkeeping and reporting. Figure 3-1 provides an overview of the full decommission process.

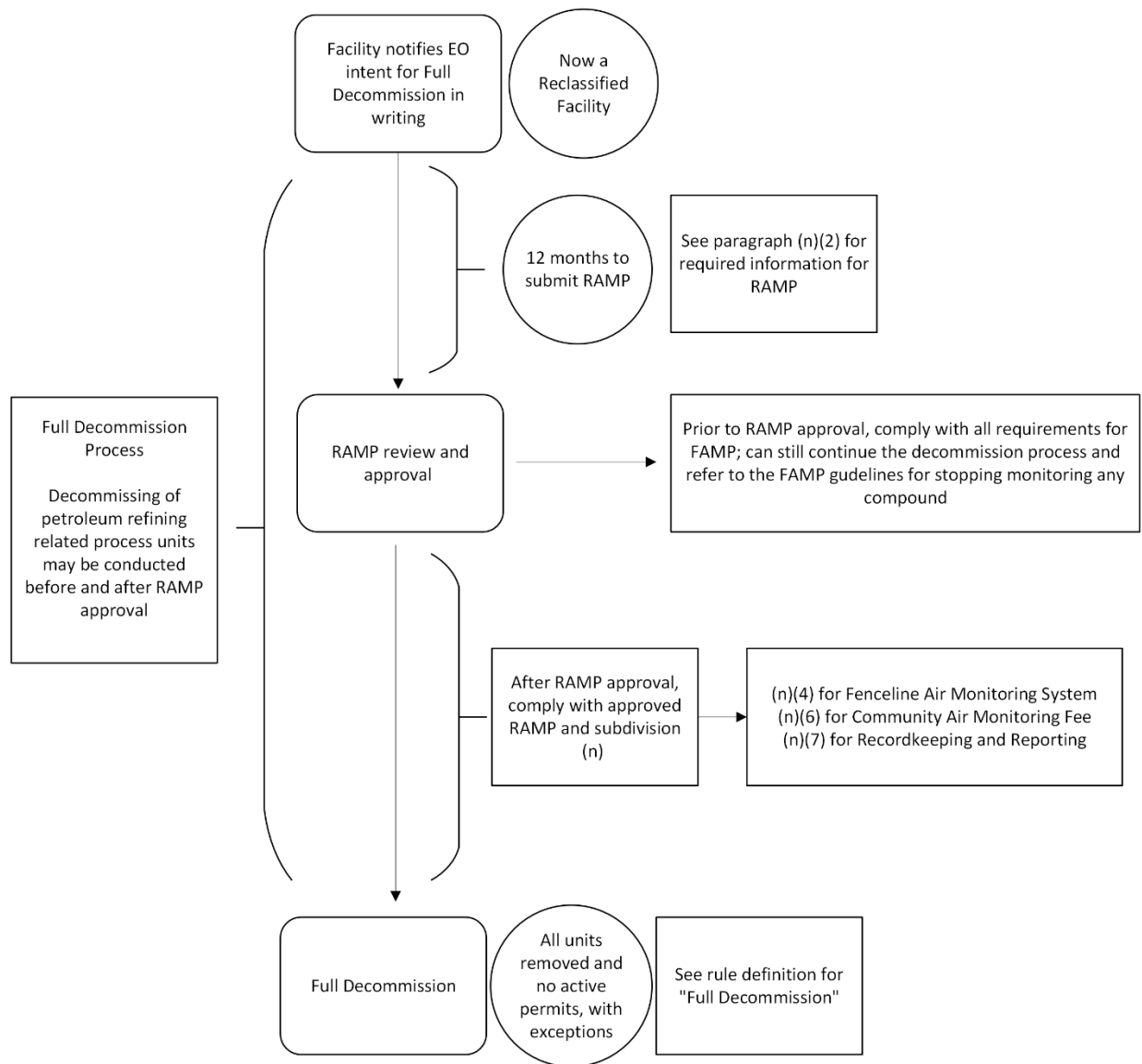


Figure 3-1: PAR 1180 Full Decommission Process Flowchart

Paragraph (n)(1) – Rule Compliance

Paragraph (n)(1) clarifies that an owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall be subject to the applicable requirements of the rule until a RAMP is approved. While the full decommissioning process may have already commenced prior to RAMP approval, the facility must continue to comply with all applicable requirements of the rule, including, but not limited to their approved

FAMP or revised FAMP. Once the reclassified facility is issued an approved RAMP, they must comply with the approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n).

If a reclassified facility with an approved RAMP decides to discontinue their full decommission process, they are subject to all applicable requirements of the rule and their approved or partially approved FAMP. For instance, if a reclassified facility is currently complying with their approved RAMP and decides to restart their operation, they will have to comply with all requirements in the rule and previously approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP.

Paragraph (n)(2) – RAMP Requirements

Paragraph (n)(2) lists the requirements for RAMPs. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E) are informational items and will be reviewed for completion. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) (if applicable), (n)(2)(G), and (n)(2)(H) are the basis by which RAMPs will be approved or disapproved.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(F) requires technical justifications for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring for the full decommission process. Until the RAMP is approved, the reclassified facility must continue to monitor the compounds in the approved FAMP or revised FAMP. Technical justification can be included in the RAMP to exclude compounds that are not associated with any process at the facility from air monitoring. For instance, if a facility does not have a Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU), they would be able to provide technical justifications for excluding metals from air monitoring. Additionally, if the associated equipment for a compound is being removed as part of the full decommission process, technical justifications can also be made to exclude a compound from monitoring. If a facility intends to remove hydrogen fluoride storage or to cease use of hydrogen fluoride, they may provide technical justifications for excluding hydrogen fluoride from monitoring. Other technical justifications approved by the Executive Officer to exclude a compound can also be made.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(G) states the requirements for a reclassified facility with an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. This includes a description of the current fenceline air monitoring system, which includes, but is not limited to, the fenceline air monitoring coverage (or spatial coverage) and a description of the fenceline air monitoring equipment. A description of the proposed changes to the fenceline air monitoring system and implementation schedule is also required. For example, if a reclassified facility had plans to install monitoring equipment by October 31, 2027, but notified the Executive Officer for plans for full decommission by August 1, 2026, the RAMP shall include a description of the original plans to install such equipment but note that the equipment will not be installed upon approval of their RAMP.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(H) states the requirements for a reclassified facility without an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. Since these facilities do not have an existing fenceline air monitoring system, they are required to provide a description of the changes to the FAMP that was submitted according to subdivision (e) and their implementation schedule.

Paragraph (n)(3) – RAMP Review Process

RAMPs will be approved or disapproved based on completion of subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E), approval of technical descriptions stated in (n)(2)(F), if applicable, and approval of subparagraph (n)(2)(G) or (n)(2)(H), depending on the type of reclassified facility.

If a RAMP is disapproved, the owner or operator of a reclassified facility is required to submit a revised RAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of the disapproval. This revised RAMP shall include any information necessary to address any deficiencies in the disapproval letter.

Both RAMPs and revised RAMPs will be made available for public comment no less than 30 calendar days prior to approval.

Compliance plan fees as specified in Rule 306 are also due for the review, approval, and modifications of RAMPs and revised RAMPs.

Paragraph (n)(4) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System

An owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of any fenceline air monitoring system, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved RAMP. While the fenceline air monitoring system shall not be removed or cease operation, process refinery equipment can be removed and cease operation prior to the approval of the RAMP or revised RAMP.

Paragraph (n)(5) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification

Similar to paragraph (n)(4), the web-based fenceline data display and notification shall not be modified, removed, or cease operation prior to the RAMP or revised RAMP approval.

Paragraph (n)(6) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

An owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community monitoring system(s) until the fiscal year after the reclassified facility achieves full decommission. For example, if a facility notifies the Executive Officer on April 1, 2027, that their facility plans for full decommission and achieves full decommission by January 6, 2032, the reclassified facility will pay for fees for fiscal years 2027 through 2032.

Paragraph (n)(7) – Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

An owner or operator of a reclassified facility shall comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements outlined in subdivision (k) and submit a report each calendar quarter no later than 45 days following the reporting period after the approval of the RAMP. The quarterly report must include emission sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and their operation status and monitoring equipment in operation. The purpose of these quarterly reports is to understand the potential emissions sources and what monitoring equipment is in operation to monitor the potential emissions.

PAR 1180 (o) – Exemptions

Paragraph (o)(5) was updated to allow both facilities reclassified facilities to be exempt from monitoring specified air pollutants in Table 1, given that the subparagraphs (o)(5)(A), (o)(5)(B), and (o)(5)(C) apply.

CHAPTER 4: PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the proposed amendments to Rule 1180.1 is to provide guidance for refineries to cease operations.

PROPOSED AMENDED RULE 1180.1

The following sections detail the changes made to Rule 1180.1

PAR 1180.1 (a) – Purpose

No changes were made to subdivision (a).

PAR 1180.1 (b) – Applicability

The applicability was updated to include reclassified refineries and their successors. Additionally, this rule applies to owners and operators of new refineries that begin operation after [Date of Rule Adoption]. This statement was added to clarify that even though a new refinery may not be listed in Table 2 after [Date of Rule Adoption], they would still be subject to the rule. Table 2 was also updated to reflect the current owners and operators.

Table 4-1: PAR 1180.1 Table 2 – Refinery-Related Community Air Monitoring System Fees*

			Effective Dates and Fee Requirements	
Refinery ID	Permit Name	Location	Phase One Implementation (No later than January 31, 2025)	Phase Two Implementation (No later than January 31, 2026)
187165 <u>201938</u>	AltAir Paramount, LLC <u>Air Products Manufacturing, LLC</u>	Paramount	\$230,947	\$538,876
800080	LTR dba World Oil Refining	South Gate	\$230,947	\$538,876
800393	Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant	Wilmington	\$230,947	\$538,876

*Refinery ID and Permit Name as of [Date of Rule Adoption].

PAR 1180.1 (c) – Definitions

The following definitions are added to PAR 1180.1, which are referenced in the newly proposed subdivision (n):

- Decontamination System
- Emergency Standby Engine
- Executive Officer
- Full Decommission
- Full Decommission Process
- Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP)
- Refinery with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Refinery)

Decontamination System is defined to further clarify the essential operations that are excluded from the Full Decommission definition. This includes processes for soil and water remediation.

“DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM is any process approved by the Executive Officer to remediate, destroy, remove, or encapsulate VOC and VOC-contaminated soil or water”

Emergency Standby Engine is defined to clarify what processes are not considered part of the full decommission process. This is defined in Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous and Liquid-Fueled Engines.

“EMERGENCY STANDBY ENGINE is an engine which operates as a temporary replacement for primary mechanical or electrical power during periods of fuel or energy shortage while the primary power supply is under repair.”

Executive Officer is defined to align with other South Coast AQMD rules.

“EXECUTIVE OFFICER is as defined in Rule 102 – Definition of Terms.”

Full Decommission is defined to describe the end point by which a facility has removed all petroleum refining and petroleum refining-related equipment and process units.

“FULL DECOMMISSION is a complete and final removal of all refining-related process units at a Reclassified Refinery with no future plan to operate as a Refinery; Full Decommission is when the Reclassified Refinery no longer has active South Coast AQMD permits, except permits for essential operations, such as Emergency Standby Engines and Decontamination Systems.”

Full Decommission Process is defined as the process occurring between when the owner or operator of a facility notifies the Executive Officer in writing the intent for full decommission and when full decommission is achieved. All efforts made to reach full decommission are part of the full decommission process. “FULL DECOMMISSION PROCESS is the period of time that commences when the owner or operator of a Refinery notifies the South Coast AQMD in writing of the intent for Full Decommission and ends when Full Decommission is achieved.”

A new plan, Reclassified Air Monitoring Plan (RAMP), is required to be submitted by a Reclassified Facility for Full Decommission.

“RECLASSIFIED AIR MONITORING PLAN (RAMP) is a compliance plan that details information about air monitoring instrumentation, maintenance and quality control

procedures, backup systems, auditing, and data reporting methods for the Reclassified Refinery in the process of Full Decommission.”

Refinery with Reclassified Operations (Reclassified Refinery) is defined to differentiate between a refinery whose plans are to decommission and a refinery who is not

“REFINERY WITH RECLASSIFIED OPERATIONS (RECLASSIFIED REFINERY) is any Refinery that has notified the Executive Officer in writing of an intent for Full Decommission and is in the Full Decommission Process.”

PAR 1180.1 (d) – Plan Requirements

Staff added paragraph (d)(3) to specify compliance and implementation in accordance to a partially approved FAMP, approved FAMP, or FAMP that is under review. If a refinery undergoes a change of operator or change of ownership, the new owner or operator will be required to implement and comply with the existing approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP, or implement the FAMP that was submitted by the previous owner or operator. The timelines for compliance and implementation of the fenceline air monitoring system should not reset upon change of ownership or change of operator.

For example, if a refinery did the following:

- Submitted a new FAMP on February 5, 2025,
- Obtained FAMP approval on March 1, 2026
- In the process of planning their fenceline air monitoring system (due 24 calendar months after March 1, 2026)
- Submitted change of operator applications and forms on May 1, 2026

The new owner of the refinery would be required to install and operate their fenceline air monitoring system within 24 calendar months of March 1, 2026, when the FAMP was approved.

PAR 1180.1 (e) – Plan Submittal Deadlines

For paragraph (e)(1), the due date stating, “12 calendar months after January 5, 2024” is changed to “January 5, 2025” for clarity since the due dates have occurred in the past. This clarification does not change the requirement for these due dates.

PAR 1180.1 (f) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Installation Compliance Schedule

No changes were made to subdivision (f).

PAR 1180.1 (g) – Plan Review Process

Paragraph (g)(4) was updated to change the public review timeline from 14 to 30 calendar days prior to FAMP approval. This change was made since the public comment period was extended and available for extension for the FAMP and revised FAMP approval process in response to the 2024 rule adoption. Additionally, references were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c).

PAR 1180.1 (h) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification Program

References were updated to reflect changes in subdivision (c). Requirements in subdivision (h) remain unchanged.

PAR 1180.1 (i) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System Downtime or Malfunction

Formatting changes were made to subdivision (i), where the requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180.1 (j) – Independent Audits

Formatting changes were made to subdivision (j), where the requirements for the subdivision remain unchanged.

PAR 1180.1 (k) – Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Specific Cause Analysis

No changes were made to subdivision (k).

PAR 1180.1 (l) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

No changes were made to subdivision (l). The fees outlined in Table 2 remain in the table since there is currently a past due payment for phase two implementation for one of the refineries.

PAR 1180.1 (m) – Compliance

No changes were made to subdivision (m).

PAR 1180.1 (n) – RAMP Process for Full Decommission

Subdivision (n) is a new subdivision that aims to guide reclassified facilities through the full decommission process, which includes a RAMP submittal and review, along with requirements on fenceline air monitoring system, data display and notification, community monitoring fees, and recordkeeping and reporting. Figure 4-1 provides an overview of the full decommission process.

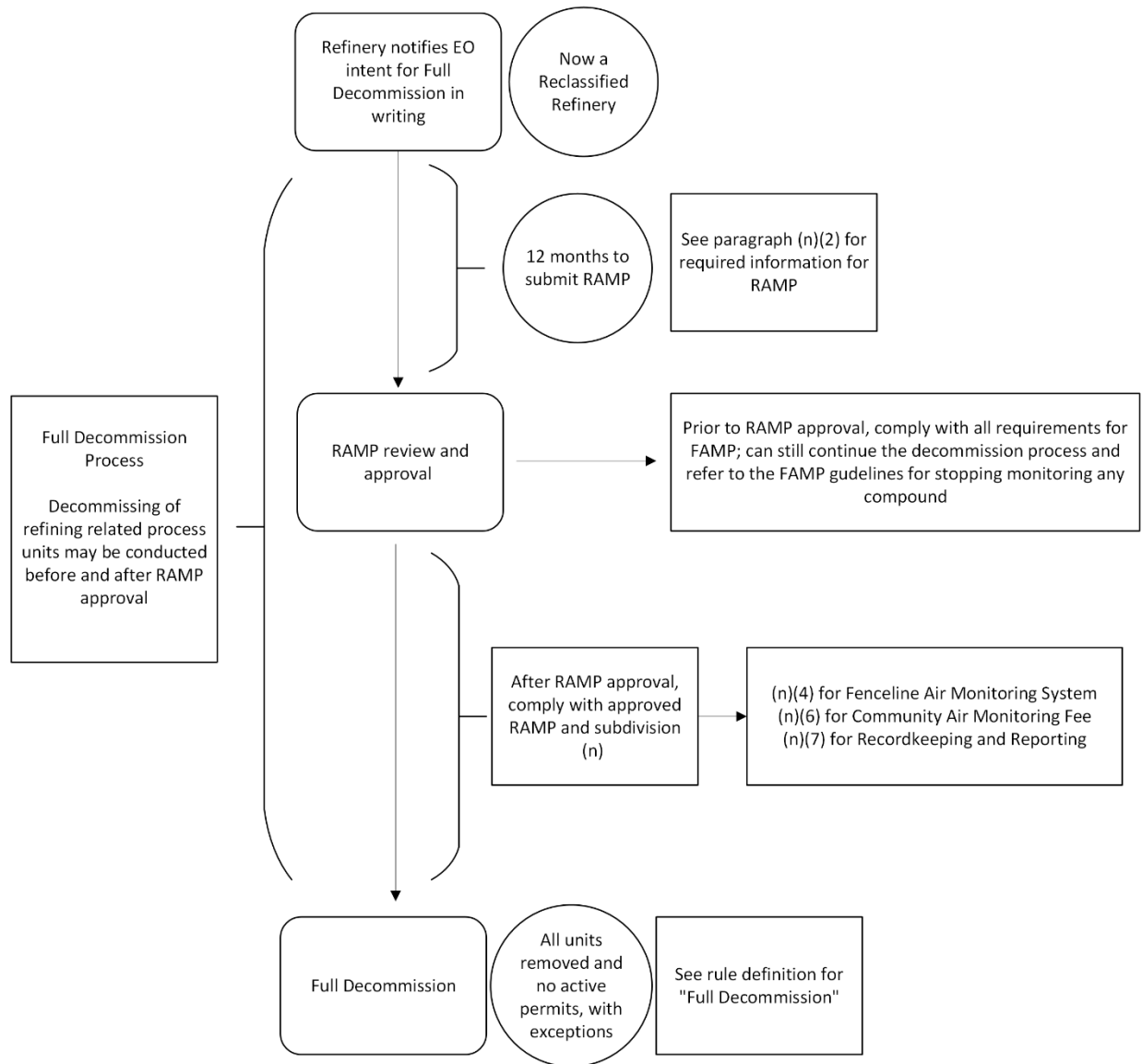


Figure 4-1: PAR 1180.1 Full Decommission Process Flowchart

Paragraph (n)(1) – Rule Compliance

Paragraph (n)(1) clarifies that an owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall be subject to the applicable requirements of the rule until a RAMP is approved. While the full decommissioning process may have already commenced prior to RAMP approval, the refinery must continue to comply with all applicable requirements of the rule, including, but not limited to their approved FAMP or revised FAMP. Once the reclassified refinery is issued an approved RAMP, they must comply with the approved RAMP and all applicable requirements in subdivision (n).

If a reclassified refinery with an approved RAMP decides to discontinue their full decommission process, they are subject to all applicable requirements of the rule and their approved or partially approved FAMP. For instance, if a reclassified refinery is currently complying with their approved RAMP and decides to restart their operation, they will have to comply with all requirements in the rule and previously approved FAMP or partially approved FAMP.

Paragraph (n)(2) – RAMP Requirements

Paragraph (n)(2) lists the requirements for RAMPs. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E) are informational items and will be reviewed for completion. Subparagraphs (n)(2)(F) (if applicable), (n)(2)(G), and (n)(2)(H) are the basis by which RAMPs will be approved or disapproved.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(F) requires technical justifications for excluding a compound from fenceline air monitoring for the full decommission process. Until the RAMP is approved, the reclassified refinery must continue to monitor the compounds in the approved FAMP or revised FAMP. Technical justification can be included in the RAMP to exclude compounds that are not associated with any process at the facility from air monitoring. Additionally, if the associated equipment for a compound is being removed as part of the full decommission process, technical justifications can also be made to exclude a compound from monitoring. Other technical justifications approved by the Executive Officer to exclude a compound can also be made.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(G) states the requirements for a reclassified refinery with an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. This includes a description of the current fenceline air monitoring system, which includes, but is not limited to, the fenceline air monitoring coverage (or spatial coverage) and a description of the fenceline air monitoring equipment. A description of the proposed changes to the fenceline air monitoring system and implementation schedule is also required. For example, if a reclassified refinery had plans to install monitoring equipment by October 31, 2027, but notified the Executive Officer for plans for full decommission by September 1, 2026, the RAMP shall include a description of the original plans to install such equipment, but note that the equipment will not be installed upon approval of their RAMP.

Subparagraph (n)(2)(H) states the requirements for a reclassified refinery without an existing fenceline air monitoring system before the RAMP is due. Since these facilities do not have an existing fenceline air monitoring system, they are required to provide a description of the changes to the FAMP that were submitted according to subdivision (e) and their implementation schedule.

Paragraph (n)(3) – RAMP Review Process

RAMPs will be approved or disapproved based on completion of subparagraphs (n)(2)(A) through (n)(2)(E), approval of technical descriptions stated in (n)(2)(F), if applicable, and approval of subparagraph (n)(2)(G) or (n)(2)(H), depending on the type of reclassified refinery.

If a RAMP is disapproved, the owner or operator of a reclassified refinery is required to submit a revised RAMP within 30 calendar days after notification of the disapproval. This revised RAMP shall include any information necessary to address any deficiencies in the disapproval letter.

Both RAMPs and revised RAMPs will be made available for public comment no less than 30 calendar days prior to approval.

Compliance plan fees as specified in Rule 306 are also due for the review, approval, and modifications of RAMPs and revised RAMPs.

Paragraph (n)(4) – Fenceline Air Monitoring System

An owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall not modify, remove, or cease operation of any fenceline air monitoring system, unless it is implemented in accordance with an approved RAMP. While the fenceline air monitoring system shall not be removed or cease operation, process refinery equipment can be removed and cease operation prior to the approval of the RAMP or revised RAMP.

Paragraph (n)(5) – Web-based Fenceline Data Display and Notification

Similar to paragraph (n)(4), the web-based fenceline data display and notification shall not be modified, removed, or cease operation prior to the RAMP or revised RAMP approval.

Paragraph (n)(6) – Community Air Monitoring Fees

An owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall pay the annual operating and maintenance fees for the community monitoring system(s) until the fiscal year after the reclassified facility achieves full decommission. For example, if a facility notifies the Executive Officer on June 1, 2027, that their facility plans for full decommission and achieves full decommission by January 6, 2033, the reclassified facility will pay for fees for fiscal years 2027 through 2033.

Paragraph (n)(7) – Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

An owner or operator of a reclassified refinery shall comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements outlined in subdivision (k) and submit a report each calendar quarter no later than 45 days following the reporting period after the approval of the RAMP. The quarterly report must include emission sources with active South Coast AQMD permits and their operation status and monitoring equipment in operation. The purpose of these quarterly reports is to understand the potential emissions sources and what monitoring equipment is in operation to monitor the potential emissions.

PAR 1180.1 (o) – Exemptions

No changes were made to subdivision (o).

CHAPTER 5: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

AFFECTED SOURCES

PAR 1180

PAR 1180 applies to petroleum refineries and facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries located on contiguous or adjacent properties. Based on South Coast AQMD permits, and information provided by facilities, there are seven petroleum refineries and five facilities with operations related to petroleum refineries that would be affected by PAR 1180 as listed in the table below.

Table 5-1: PAR 1180 Affected Sources

Facility ID	Facility Name (Permit Name)	Location
Petroleum Refineries		
174655	Tesoro Carson (Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC)	Carson
800436	Tesoro Wilmington (Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC)	Wilmington
171109	Phillips 66 Carson (Phillips 66 Company/Los Angeles Refinery)	Carson
171107	Phillips 66 Wilmington (Phillips 66 Company/LA Refinery Wilmington Pl)	Wilmington
800030	Chevron, (Chevron Products Co.)	El Segundo
181667	Torrance (Torrance Refining Company LLC)	Torrance
800026	Valero (Ultramar Inc.)	Wilmington
Related Facilities		
151798	Tesoro SRP (Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co, LLC)	Carson
101656	Air Products Wilmington (Air Products and Chemicals)	Wilmington
3417	Air Products Carson (Air Products and Chemicals)	Carson
174694	Tesoro Logistics, Carson Crude Terminal	Carson
800057	Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminal LLC	Carson

PAR 1180.1

PAR 1180.1 applies to three refineries that refine crude oil, alternative feedstocks, or both crude oil and alternative feedstocks that are not subject to PAR 1180. Based on South Coast AQMD permits, there are three refineries that would be affected by PAR 1180.1:

Table 5-2: PAR 1180.1 Affected Sources

Facility ID	Facility Name	Location	Type
800393	Valero Wilmington Asphalt Plant	Wilmington	Asphalt Plant
800080	LTR dba World Oil Refining	South Gate	Asphalt Plant
201938	Air Products Manufacturing, LLC	Paramount	Alternative Feedstock

EMISSION IMPACTS

Fully decommissioning a facility, which includes ceasing operations of petroleum refining or related equipment, will result in emissions reductions of NO_x, SO₂, VOC, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀. While PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not directly result in emission reductions, potential fugitive emissions during the full decommission process via the RAMP approval process will be minimized.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A socioeconomic impact assessment will be conducted and released for public review and comment at least 30 calendar days prior to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Hearing on PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1, which is scheduled for November 6, 2026 (subject to change).

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

Pursuant to CEQA and South Coast AQMD's certified regulatory program (Public Resources Code Section 21080.5, CEQA Guidelines Section 15251(l) and South Coast AQMD Rule 110), the South Coast AQMD, as lead agency, is currently reviewing the proposed project (PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1) to determine if it will result in any potential adverse environmental impacts. Appropriate CEQA documentation will be prepared based on the analysis.

DRAFT FINDINGS UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

Requirements to Make Findings

Health and Safety Code Section 40727 requires that prior to adopting, amending or repealing a rule or regulation, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based on relevant information presented at the public hearing and in the staff report.

Necessity

There is a need to adopt PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 to address decommissioning and ceasing operations at a refinery or related facility.

Authority

The South Coast AQMD Governing Board has authority to adopt PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 40000, 40001, 40440, 40441, 40702, 40725 through 40728, 41508, 41700 and 42705.6.

Clarity

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 are written or displayed so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it.

Consistency

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 are in harmony with and not in conflict with or contradictory to existing statutes, court decisions or state or federal regulations.

Non-Duplication

PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not impose the same requirements as any existing state or federal regulation and it is necessary and proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the South Coast AQMD.

Reference

By adopting PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1, the South Coast AQMD Governing Board will be implementing, interpreting, or making specific the provisions of the Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, 40001, 40702, and 42705.6 (refinery air monitoring) and Federal Clean Air Act Section 116 (Retention of State authority).

INCREMENTAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Health and Safety Code Section 40920.6 requires an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) rules or emission reduction strategies when there is more than one control option that would achieve the emission reduction objective of the proposed amendments, relative to ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, NO_x, and their precursors. PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1 do not include new BARCT requirements; therefore, this provision does not apply to the proposed project.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Under Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2, the South Coast AQMD is required to perform a comparative analysis when adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation. The comparative analysis is relative to existing federal requirements, existing or proposed South Coast AQMD rules and air pollution control requirements and guidelines which are applicable. A comparative analysis will be prepared and released at least 30 days prior to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board Hearing on PAR 1180 and PAR 1180.1, which is anticipated to be heard on November 6, 2026 [subject to change].