

(Adopted April 8, 1994)(Amended March 17, 2000)(Amended March 4, 2005)
(Amended June 5, 2015)(Amended October 7, 2016)

RULE 1402. CONTROL OF TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS FROM EXISTING SOURCES

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the health risk associated with emissions of toxic air contaminants from existing sources by specifying limits for maximum individual cancer risk (MICR), cancer burden, and non-cancer acute and chronic hazard index (HI) applicable to total facility emissions and by requiring facilities to implement Risk Reduction Plans to achieve specified risk limits, as required by the Hot Spots Act and this rule. The rule also specifies Air Toxics Inventory Report, Health Risk Assessment, public notification, and specified industry-wide emissions inventory requirements.

(b) Applicability

This rule shall apply to any facility which has been notified by the Executive Officer to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report, Health Risk Assessment, or Risk Reduction Plan or is subject to the Hot Spots Act. This rule shall also apply to any facility for which the impact of total facility emissions has the potential to be greater than or equal to the Notification Risk Level as indicated in a Health Risk Assessment approved or prepared by the District for the purpose of this rule for a facility or category of facilities, including but not limited to facilities for which the District has prepared an industrywide emissions inventory pursuant to the Hot Spots Act or this rule.

(c) Definitions

- (1) ACCEPTABLE STACK HEIGHT for a permit unit is a stack height that does not exceed two and one half (2.5) times the height of the permit unit or two and one half (2.5) times the height of the building housing the permit unit, and shall not be greater than 65 meters (213 feet), unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that a greater height is necessary.
- (2) ACTION RISK LEVEL for purpose of this rule is a MICR of twenty-five in one million (25×10^{-6}), cancer burden of one half (0.5), a total acute or chronic HI of three (3.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location, or the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for lead.
- (3) AIR TOXICS INVENTORY REPORT is a detailed facility toxics emissions inventory listed by device or process along with source parameter and location

information as outlined in SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”.

- (4) CANCER BURDEN means the estimated increase in the occurrence of cancer cases in a population subject to a MICR of greater than or equal to one in one million (1×10^{-6}) resulting from exposure to toxic air contaminants.
- (5) FACILITY means any permit unit, grouping of permit units, or other air contaminant-emitting activities which are located in one or more contiguous properties within the District, in actual physical contact or separately solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or persons under common control). Such above-described groupings, if remotely located and connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility.
- (6) HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT is a technical study identifying toxic air contaminant emissions released from a facility, exposure assessment, dose-response assessment and risk characterization as outlined by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) “Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Health Risk Assessments” and the SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”.
- (7) HOT SPOTS ACT means the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987, incorporated in Health and Safety Code, Part 6, Division 26, and amendments to this act.
- (8) INDIVIDUAL SUBSTANCE ACUTE HAZARD INDEX (HI) is the ratio of the estimated maximum one-hour, or other time period as specified by the Executive Officer, concentration of a toxic air contaminant at a receptor location to its acute reference exposure level.
- (9) INDIVIDUAL SUBSTANCE CHRONIC HAZARD INDEX (HI) is the ratio of the long-term level of exposure to a toxic air contaminant for a potential maximally exposed individual to the chronic reference exposure level for the toxic air contaminant.
- (10) MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL CANCER RISK (MICR) is the estimated probability of a potential maximally exposed individual contracting cancer as a result of exposure to toxic air contaminants calculated pursuant to the Risk Assessment Procedures referenced in subdivision (l) for residential receptor locations. The MICR for worker receptor locations shall be calculated pursuant to the Risk

Assessment Procedures referenced in subdivision (l). The MICR calculations shall include multi-pathway consideration, if applicable.

- (11) NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS) CODE is the standard used to classify business establishments developed under the auspices of the United States Office of Management and Budget.
- (12) NOTIFICATION RISK LEVEL is a MICR of ten in one million (10×10^{-6}), a total acute or chronic HI of one (1.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location, or the more stringent of either the NAAQS for lead or ambient lead concentration limit in an applicable SCAQMD rule.
- (13) OWNER OR OPERATOR means the person who owns or operates a facility or part of a facility.
- (14) POTENTIALLY HIGH RISK LEVEL FACILITY is a facility for which the Executive Officer has determined that emissions data, ambient data, or data from previously approved Health Risk Assessments indicate that the facility has a likely potential to either exceed or has exceeded the Significant Risk Level pursuant to paragraph (g)(1).
- (15) RECEPTOR LOCATION means:
 - (A) For the purpose of calculating acute HI, any location outside the boundaries of the facility at which a person could experience acute exposure; and
 - (B) For the purpose of calculating chronic HI, MICR, or cancer burden, any location outside the boundaries of the facility at which a person could experience chronic exposure.

The Executive Officer shall consider the possibility of potential exposure at a location in determining whether the location will be considered a receptor location.

- (16) REFERENCE EXPOSURE LEVEL (REL) is the concentration level at or below which no adverse non-cancer health effects are anticipated for the specified exposure duration.
- (17) REFERENCE SOURCE is the basis of deriving an emission factor; such as a source test, AP-42, mass balance analysis, or other published source.
- (18) RISK REDUCTION MEASURE is a control measure which will reduce or eliminate the health risk associated with emissions of toxic air contaminants that, is real, permanent, quantifiable, and enforceable through District permit conditions, if applicable, and meets the requirements of the Hot Spots Act. Risk reduction measures may include, but are not limited to: feedstock modification; product reformulations; production system modifications; system enclosure, emissions

control, capture or conversion; operational standards or practices modifications; emissions collection and exhaust; source control; or alternative technologies.

- (19) SIGNIFICANT RISK LEVEL for purpose of this rule is a MICR of one hundred in one million (100×10^{-6}) or a total acute or chronic HI of five (5.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location.
- (20) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE means the Standard Industrial Classification Code which classifies establishments by the type of business activity in which they are engaged, as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.
- (21) TOTAL ACUTE HAZARD INDEX (HI) is the sum of the individual substance acute HIs for all toxic air contaminants identified in the risk assessment guidelines as affecting the same target organ system.
- (22) TOTAL CHRONIC HAZARD INDEX (HI) is the sum of the individual substance chronic HIs for all toxic air contaminants identified in the risk assessment guidelines as affecting the same target organ system.
- (23) TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT (TAC) is an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health as listed by OEHHA.
- (24) VOLUNTARY RISK THRESHOLD is a MICR of ten in one million (10×10^{-6}), a total acute or chronic HI of one (1.0) for any target organ system at any receptor location, or the more stringent of either the NAAQS for lead or ambient lead concentration limit in an applicable SCAQMD rule.

(d) Air Toxics Inventory Report Requirements

The Executive Officer may require an Air Toxics Inventory Report from a facility when, based upon investigation, the Executive Officer determines that emission levels from the facility could potentially cause exceedance of the Notification Risk Level.

(1) Submittal of Initial Information for Air Toxics Inventory Reports

Within 30 days of the date of notification by the Executive Officer to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report or notification by the Executive Officer that the facility is a Potentially High Risk Level Facility, an owner or operator shall submit:

- (A) A list identifying each device and/or process that will be included in the Air Toxics Inventory Report following the procedures in the most current version of SCAQMD "Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk

- Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”; and
- (B) The toxic air contaminants and Reference Source of each emission factor for each device and/or process that will be included in the Air Toxics Inventory Report.
- (2) Submittal of Air Toxics Inventory Reports
- (A) Unless otherwise specified in subparagraph (d)(2)(B), within 150 days of the date of notification by the Executive Officer to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report, an owner or operator shall submit an Air Toxics Inventory Report following the procedures in the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”.
 - (B) The additional time allowed under subparagraph (d)(3) applies only to the submittal time of the portion of the Air Toxics Inventory Report for the specific device or process where a source test is required. The owner or operator shall submit the Air Toxics Inventory Report for the remainder of the devices and/or processes that do not require source testing within 150 days of notification by the Executive Officer to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report.
- (3) Source Test Requirements
- (A) The Executive Officer will require the owner or operator to conduct a source test to quantify toxic air contaminant emissions if a Reference Source identified in subparagraph (d)(1)(B):
 - (i) Does not quantify applicable toxic air contaminants;
 - (ii) Is not consistent with the purpose, type and/or size of the device or process;
 - (iii) Is not in accordance with the most current version of CARB’s “Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Program”; or
 - (iv) Is not in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 44342.
 - (B) An owner or operator may submit a request to the Executive Officer to conduct a source test to quantify toxic air contaminant emissions if a Reference Source identified in subparagraph (d)(1)(B) meets any of the criteria specified in clauses (d)(3)(A)(i) through (d)(3)(A)(iv).

- (C) When the Executive Officer determines a source test is required under subparagraph (d)(3)(A) or grants a request to conduct a source test under subparagraph (d)(3)(B), the Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator that a source test is required or granted and the appropriate source test method for the applicable device or process.
 - (D) Within 30 days of the notification date to conduct a source test in subparagraph (d)(3)(C), the owner or operator shall submit a source test protocol to the Executive Officer for approval.
 - (E) Within 120 days of source test protocol approval, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Officer a source test report for the device or process for approval.
 - (F) Within 30 days of the notification by the Executive Officer that the source test report is approved, the owner or operator shall submit the portion of the Air Toxics Inventory Report for the specific device or process for which a source test was required or requested.
- (4) Approval of Air Toxics Inventory Reports
- (A) Within 30 days of receipt of the Air Toxics Inventory Report, the Executive Officer will confirm receipt in writing and conduct an initial review of the Air Toxics Inventory Report.
 - (B) The Executive Officer will approve or reject the Air Toxics Inventory Report and notify the owner or operator. Approval or rejection will be based on whether:
 - (i) The Air Toxics Inventory Report was prepared consistent with the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”; and
 - (ii) The information provided was complete and accurate.
 - (C) Within 30 days of the date of notification by the Executive Officer of Air Toxic Inventory Report rejection, an owner or operator shall revise and resubmit an Air Toxics Inventory Report that corrects all identified deficiencies.
 - (D) The Executive Officer will either approve the revised and resubmitted Air Toxics Inventory Report or modify the Air Toxics Inventory Report and approve it as modified.

(e) Health Risk Assessment Requirements

The Executive Officer shall require a Health Risk Assessment from a facility when the Air Toxics Inventory Report or the Executive Officer determines that emission levels from the facility could potentially cause exceedance of the Notification Risk Level.

(1) Submittal of Health Risk Assessments

Notwithstanding paragraph (g)(3), within 90 days of the date of notification by the Executive Officer to prepare a Health Risk Assessment, an owner or operator shall submit a Health Risk Assessment for approval following the procedures in the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”.

(2) Approval of Health Risk Assessments

(A) Within 30 days of receipt of the Health Risk Assessment, the Executive Officer will confirm receipt in writing and conduct an initial review of the Health Risk Assessment.

(B) The Executive Officer will approve or reject the Health Risk Assessment and notify the owner or operator in writing. Approval or rejection will be based on whether:

(i) The Health Risk Assessment was prepared consistent with the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”; and

(ii) The information provided was complete and accurate.

(C) Within 60 days of the date of notification of rejection, an owner or operator shall revise and resubmit a Health Risk Assessment that corrects all identified deficiencies.

(D) The Executive Officer will either approve the revised and resubmitted Health Risk Assessment or modify the Health Risk Assessment and approve it as modified.

(f) Risk Reduction Plan Requirements**(1) Submittal of Risk Reduction Plans**

An owner or operator of a facility shall submit a Risk Reduction Plan to the Executive Officer to reduce the impact of total facility emissions below the Action Risk Level within 120 days from the date of Health Risk Assessment approval or Health Risk Assessment preparation by the SCAQMD, if the approved or District-

prepared Health Risk Assessment shows a risk greater than or equal to the Action Risk Level.

(2) Requirements for Risk Reduction Plans

The Risk Reduction Plan shall include:

- (A) The name, address, and SCAQMD facility identification number, and SIC and NAICS codes of the facility;
- (B) A facility risk characterization which includes an updated Air Toxics Inventory Report and Health Risk Assessment, if the risk due to total facility emissions has increased above or decreased below the levels indicated in the previously approved Health Risk Assessment;
- (C) Identification of each source from which risk needs to be reduced in order to achieve a risk below the Action Risk Level;
- (D) For each source identified in subparagraph (f)(2)(C), an evaluation of the risk reduction measures available to the owner or operator, including emission and risk reduction potential, and time necessary for implementation;
- (E) Specification of the risk reduction measures that shall be implemented by the owner or operator to comply with the requirements of subdivision (i) to achieve the Action Risk Level or the lowest achievable level;
- (F) A schedule for implementing the specified risk reduction measures as quickly as feasible. The schedule shall include the submittal of all necessary applications for permits to construct or modify within 180 days of approval of the Risk Reduction Plan, or in accordance with another schedule subject to approval of the Executive Officer, and specify the dates for other increments of progress associated with implementation of the risk reduction measures;
- (G) If requesting a time extension, provide the information specified under paragraph (l)(3). Time extensions shall be approved as specified under paragraph (l)(4);
- (H) An estimation of the residual health risk after implementation of the specified risk reduction measures; and
- (I) Proof of certification of the Risk Reduction Plan as meeting all requirements by an individual who is officially responsible for the processes and operations of the facility.

- (3) Approval of Risk Reduction Plans
 - (A) The Executive Officer shall approve or reject the Risk Reduction Plan within three (3) months of submittal. The Executive Officer may approve the Risk Reduction Plan in parts or in its entirety. Approval or rejection will be based on whether:
 - (i) The Risk Reduction Plan was prepared consistent with paragraph (f)(2);
 - (ii) The information provided was complete and accurate;
 - (iii) The ability of the Risk Reduction Plan, required pursuant to paragraph (f)(1), to reduce the impact of total facility emissions below the Action Risk Level as quickly as feasible, but by no later than two and half years from Risk Reduction Plan approval; and
 - (iv) For Potentially High Risk Level Facilities, the ability of the Risk Reduction Plan, required pursuant to subparagraph (g)(4)(A), to reduce the impact of total facility emissions below the Action Risk Level as quickly as feasible, but by no later than two years from Risk Reduction Plan approval.
 - (B) The owner or operator may appeal the rejection of parts or the entire Risk Reduction Plan to the Hearing Board under Rule 216 – Appeals. If the Hearing Board denies the appeal, Risk Reduction Plans shall be revised and resubmitted within 30 days after the decision. The revised Risk Reduction Plan shall correct all deficiencies identified by the Executive Officer. The approved revised Risk Reduction Plan shall be subject to Rule 221 – Plans.
 - (C) If the Risk Reduction Plan contains a facility risk characterization demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that the facility does not exceed the Action Risk Level, the Risk Reduction Plan may be approved without the inclusion of the Risk Reduction Plan components specified in subparagraphs (f)(2)(C) through (H).
- (g) Potentially High Risk Level Facilities
 - (1) Determination of Potentially High Risk Level Facilities
 - (A) Prior to determining if a facility is a Potentially High Risk Level facility, the Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator that the facility may be designated as a Potentially High Risk Level Facility and meet with the owner or operator to obtain any additional information.

- (B) Upon designating the facility as a Potentially High Risk Level Facility, the Executive Officer will notify the owner or operator in writing and will provide the following information to substantiate the designation:
 - (i) Findings from the evaluation of data that includes, but is not limited to: ambient air quality data, source test data, compliance data, and emissions data;
 - (ii) Findings from facility site visits; and
 - (iii) Findings from the investigation of surrounding sources.
- (2) Early Action Reduction Plans for Potentially High Risk Level Facilities
 - (A) Within 90 days of the date of notification by the Executive Officer that the facility is a Potentially High Risk Level Facility, an owner or operator shall submit an Early Action Reduction Plan that identifies a list of measures that can be implemented immediately to reduce the facility-wide health risk. The Early Action Reduction Plan shall include:
 - (i) The name, address, and SCAQMD facility identification number;
 - (ii) Identification of device(s) or process(es) that are the key health risk driver(s);
 - (iii) Risk reduction measure(s) that can be implemented by the owner or operator that includes but are not limited to procedural changes, process changes, physical modifications, and curtailments; and
 - (iv) A schedule for implementing the specified risk reduction measures.
 - (B) Approval of Early Action Reduction Plans
 - (i) Within 30 days of receipt of the Early Action Reduction Plan, the Executive Officer will conduct an initial review of the Early Action Reduction Plan and confirm receipt.
 - (ii) The Executive Officer will approve or reject the Early Action Reduction Plan and notify the owner or operator in writing. Approval or rejection will be based on whether adequate risk reduction measures have been identified that reduce appropriate key health risk drivers as quickly as feasible.
 - (iii) The owner or operator may appeal the rejection of the Early Action Reduction Plan to the Hearing Board under Rule 216. If the Hearing Board denies the appeal, the Early Action Reduction Plan shall be revised and resubmitted within 14 days of the decision. The revised Early Action Reduction Plan shall correct all deficiencies identified by the Executive Officer.

- (iv) The approved Early Action Reduction Plan shall be subject to Rule 221 – Plans.
 - (C) Implementation of Early Action Reduction Plans
The owner or operator shall implement risk reduction measures in an approved Early Action Reduction Plan by the dates specified in the Early Action Reduction Plan for each risk reduction measure.
- (3) Health Risk Assessments for Potentially High Risk Level Facilities
 - (A) Within 180 days of the date of notification by the Executive Officer that the facility is a Potentially High Risk Level Facility, an owner or operator shall submit a Health Risk Assessment for approval following the procedures in the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”.
 - (B) The Executive Officer will approve the Health Risk Assessment pursuant to paragraph (e)(2).
- (4) Risk Reduction Plans for Potentially High Risk Facilities
 - (A) Within 180 days from the date of notification by the Executive Officer that the facility is a Potentially High Risk Level Facility, an owner or operator shall submit a Risk Reduction Plan to the Executive Officer pursuant to paragraph (f)(2) to reduce the impact of total facility emissions below the Action Risk Level.
 - (B) The Executive Officer will approve the Risk Reduction Plan pursuant to paragraph (f)(3).
- (h) Voluntary Risk Reduction Requirements
 - (1) Participation in Voluntary Risk Reduction Program
 - (A) The Executive Officer will notify an owner or operator of eligibility to participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program based on the following criteria:
 - (i) The facility has a Health Risk Assessment approved or prepared by the District for the purpose of the Hot Spots Act or this rule that, as approved or prepared, is below Action Risk Level; and
 - (ii) The Executive Officer has determined that the facility is not a Potentially High Risk Level Facility.

- (B) After notification from the Executive Officer of eligibility, the owner or operator of the eligible facility may participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program by:
 - (i) Submitting a written acceptance to participate in the Voluntary Risk Reduction Program within 30 days of the date of the notification of eligibility; and
 - (ii) Complying with all requirements in this subdivision.
 - (iii) Compliance with this subdivision shall be in lieu of the requirements in subdivisions (d), (e), and (f).
- (2) Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan
 - (A) Within 150 days of notification of eligibility, an owner or operator shall submit for approval a Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan to reduce the impact of total facility emissions to below the Voluntary Risk Threshold.
 - (B) The Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan shall follow the procedures in the most current version of “SCAQMD Guidelines for Participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program”.
- (3) Approval of Voluntary Risk Reduction Plans
 - (A) Within 30 days of receipt, the Executive Officer will conduct an initial review of the Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan and confirm receipt.
 - (B) The Executive Officer will approve or reject the Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan based on whether:
 - (i) The Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan was prepared consistent with the most current version of “SCAQMD Guidelines for Participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program”;
 - (ii) The information provided was complete and accurate; and
 - (iii) The Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan has risk reduction measures that will reduce the impact of total facility emissions below the Voluntary Risk Threshold as quickly as feasible, but by no later than two and half years from Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan approval.
 - (C) Within 30 days of the date of rejection, the owner or operator shall correct all deficiencies identified by the Executive Officer and resubmit the Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan.
 - (D) If the revised Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan pursuant to subparagraph (h)(3)(C) is denied, the owner or operator shall correct all deficiencies identified by the Executive Officer and resubmit the Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan within 30 days of the date of rejection.

- (E) If the second revised Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan pursuant to subparagraph (h)(3)(D) is denied, this denial acts as a notification to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report and Health Risk Assessment within 90 days and the owner or operator shall comply with all subsequent requirements following such notification.
 - (i) The Air Toxics Inventory Report shall follow the procedures in the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”. The Executive Officer will approve the Air Toxics Inventory Report pursuant to paragraph (d)(4).
 - (ii) The Health Risk Assessment shall follow the procedures in the most current version of SCAQMD “Supplemental Guidelines for Preparing Risk Assessments for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act”. The Executive Officer will approve the Health Risk Assessment pursuant to paragraph (e)(2).
- (F) Any approved Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan shall be subject to Rule 221 – Plans.

(i) Implementation of Risk Reduction Plans

- (1) The owner or operator shall implement the risk reduction measures specified in the Risk Reduction Plan, as required pursuant to paragraph (f)(1), or Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan, as required pursuant to paragraph (h)(2), approved by the Executive Officer, including approved updated and modified plans, as quickly as feasible but no later than two and a half (2.5) years from the date of the approval of the plans.
- (2) For Potentially High Risk Level Facilities, the owner or operator shall implement the risk reduction measures specified in the Risk Reduction Plan, as required pursuant to subparagraph (g)(4)(A), approved by the Executive Officer, including approved updated and modified plans, as quickly as feasible but no later than two (2) years from the date of the approval of the plans.
- (3) The owner or operator shall implement risk reduction measures in an approved plan by the dates specified for each risk reduction measure.
- (4) Measures to achieve risk reductions required by the approved plan shall also be incorporated by the Executive Officer through enforceable permit conditions or compliance plans.

(j) Reports**(1) Progress Reports**

The owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Officer for review annual progress report(s), 12 months after approval of the Risk Reduction or Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan which shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- (A) The increments of progress achieved in implementing the risk reduction measures specified in the Risk Reduction or Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan;
- (B) Submittal dates of all applicable permit application(s), the status of the applications, and the permit numbers, if applicable;
- (C) A schedule indicating dates for future increments of progress;
- (D) Identification of any increments of progress that have been or will be achieved later than specified in the plan and the reason for achieving the increments late; and
- (E) A description of any increases or decreases in emissions of toxic air contaminants that have occurred at the facility, including a description of any associated permits that were subject to Rule 1401, since approval of the plan.

(2) Final Implementation Report for Voluntary Risk Reduction Plans

- (A) The owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Officer for approval a Final Implementation Report by the voluntary risk reduction deadline as specified in paragraph (i)(1) following the procedures in the most current version of "SCAQMD Guidelines for Participating in the Rule 1402 Voluntary Risk Reduction Program".
- (B) The Executive Officer will approve the Final Implementation Report provided the measures identified in the approved Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan have been implemented.

(k) Updating and Modification of Risk Reduction and Voluntary Risk Reduction Plans

- (1) If information becomes known to the Executive Officer after the last submitted plan that would substantially impact risks to exposed persons, implementation, or effectiveness of the plan, the Executive Officer may require the plan to be updated and resubmitted.
- (2) The owner or operator may request changes to the approved plan by submitting to the Executive Officer for approval a modified plan. The owner or operator shall include a demonstration that any change in the risk reduction measures will still

result in expeditious compliance to achieve below the Action Risk Level for the Risk Reduction Plan or below the Voluntary Risk Threshold for the Voluntary Risk Reduction Plan. The last approved plan is valid until the modified plan is approved. Any requests for a time extensions must be submitted pursuant to subdivision (l).

(l) Risk Reduction Time Extensions

- (1) An owner or operator may submit a request to the Executive Officer for a one-time extension for up to two and a half years to complete implementation of a plan provided the facility-wide health risk is below the Significant Health Risk Level at the time of the request for the time extension.
- (2) An owner or operator that elects to submit a request for a time extension shall submit the request:
 - (A) At the time the plan is submitted; or
 - (B) At least 180 days before the end of the risk reduction deadline specified in the approved plan.
- (3) An owner or operator that submits a request for a time extension request shall provide the following information to the Executive Officer:
 - (A) A description of the risk reduction measure(s) for which a time extension is needed;
 - (B) The reason(s) a time extension is needed;
 - (C) Progress in implementing risk reduction measures in the plan;
 - (D) For Risk Reduction Plans, estimated health risk level at the time of the time extension request and at the end of the risk reduction period; and
 - (E) The length of time requested.
- (4) Approval of Time Extensions

The Executive Officer will review the request for the time extension and will approve or reject the time extension based on the following criteria:

 - (A) The facility-wide health risk is below the Significant Risk Level at the time of submittal of the time extension request;
 - (B) The owner or operator provides sufficient details identifying the reason(s) a time extension is needed that demonstrates to the Executive Officer that there are specific circumstances beyond the control of the owner or operator that necessitate additional time to complete implementation of the plan. Such a demonstration may include, but is not limited to, providing detailed schedules, engineering designs, construction plans, permit applications, purchase orders, economic burden, and technical infeasibility; and

- (C) The time extension will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health.
- (m) Risk Assessment Procedures
- (1) The Executive Officer shall periodically publish or designate procedures for determining health risks under this rule. To the extent possible, the procedures shall be consistent with the policies and procedures of the OEHHA. Such procedures shall specify:
 - (A) Acute and chronic reference exposure levels and upper bound estimates of carcinogenic potency that shall be used in evaluating risks;
 - (B) Compounds that must be subject to a multiple pathway risk assessment. A compound is subject to multiple pathway analysis if the Executive Officer determines that it may reasonably be expected to cause health risk through ingestion exposure, if it is expected to deposit and persist in the environment after emission, and if a quantitative oral cancer potency estimate or reference exposure level has been derived for the compound;
 - (C) Health protective assumptions that shall be used in evaluating exposure to compounds from inhalation and other routes of exposure;
 - (D) Risk for the potential maximally exposed individual in residential areas and health protective estimates of exposure duration in nonresidential areas; and
 - (E) Estimates of pollutant dispersion and risk from a source shall not be based upon stack height in excess of acceptable stack height as defined in (c)(1).
 - (2) Within 120 days of publication of risk assessment guidelines required to be published by the OEHHA pursuant to the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987, the Executive Officer shall report to the District Governing Board if there are any material differences between the OEHHA guidelines and the criteria specified in this rule and recommend for Board approval whether to proceed with amendments to this rule in order to make the rule consistent with the OEHHA guidelines before their designation as the risk assessment guidelines under this rule.
 - (3) The Executive Officer will publish procedures for determining the emissions estimates to be used in risk assessments in cases in which a compound has not been detected in analyses which have been conducted according to District-approved methods, including procedures for excluding such compounds from risk assessments. The procedures shall provide methods for estimating the most likely emission levels of non-detected compounds based on consideration of the likelihood of presence and the method detection limits of compounds.

(n) Alternate Hazard Index Levels

An alternate HI level may be used as the Action Risk Level for a particular total acute or chronic HI if the Executive Officer, in consultation with the OEHHA, determines that such alternate HI level is protective against adverse health effects. The alternate HI level shall not in any case exceed 10. The facility owner or operator shall attain the alternate HI level for the action risk level.

(o) Disclaimer

Compliance with this rule does not authorize the emission of a toxic air contaminant in violation of any federal, state, local or District law or regulation or exempt the owner or operator from any law or regulation.

(p) Emissions Inventory Requirements

(1) These emission inventory requirements are applicable to the operator of any facility that has not yet submitted a total facility toxic emissions inventory under the Hot Spots Act, where:

(A) The facility emits one or more toxic air contaminants on Table I and its annual emissions exceed one or more of the threshold(s) identified in Table I; or

(B) The primary business operation of the facility is listed in Table II and its annual emissions exceed one or more of the threshold(s) identified in Table II.

(2) The operator of any facility subject to subparagraph (p)(1)(A) shall submit an emissions inventory within 60 days of notification from the Executive Officer.

(3) The operator of any facility subject to subparagraph (p)(1)(B) shall submit an inventory within 60 days of notification from the Executive Officer, unless the AQMD Governing Board adopts a source-specific rule prior to three years after March 17, 2000 that specifically exempts the industry, of which the facility is a member, from the inventory provisions of this rule.

(4) The operator of any facility that is required to submit an emissions inventory pursuant to subparagraph (p)(1)(A) shall submit an inventory that includes the toxic air contaminant(s) identified in Table I applicable to the facility. The operator of any facility that is required to submit an emissions inventory pursuant to subparagraph (p)(1)(B) shall submit an inventory that includes: (1) the toxic air contaminant(s) listed in Table II within the industry category that is applicable to the facility; and (2) the toxic air contaminants listed in Table I applicable to the

facility, if applicable. The emissions inventory shall be prepared consistent with the emissions inventory methodology specified by the most current version of CARB “Emissions Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Program” and/or any subset of these Guidelines as specified by the Executive Officer.

(q) Public Notification Requirements

(1) Health Risk Assessment

The owner or operator of any facility for which total facility risk, as determined through a District approved or prepared Health Risk Assessment, is greater than or equal to the Notification Risk Level shall follow the procedures in the most current version of “SCAQMD Public Notification Procedures for Facilities Under the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588) and Rule 1402” and:

- (A) Distribute the approved or prepared Health Risk Assessment;
- (B) Distribute Public Notification Materials; and
- (C) Participate in a District-approved Public Meeting.

(2) Progress Reports

Following the procedures in the most current version of “SCAQMD Public Notification Procedures for Facilities Under the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588) and Rule 1402”:

- (A) The owner or operator of any facility for which total facility risk, as determined through a progress report pursuant to requirements in subdivision (j)(1), is greater than or equal to the Action Risk Level shall distribute Public Notification Materials 12 months after the Executive Officer approves the Risk Reduction Plan and every 12 months thereafter, until the total facility risk is below the Action Risk Level; and
- (B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (q)(2)(A), the owner or operator of any facility for which total facility risk, as determined through a progress report pursuant to requirements in subdivision (j), is greater than or equal to the Significant Risk Level shall participate in a District-approved Public Meeting.

(3) Voluntary Risk Reduction Program

Public notification will be provided by SCAQMD following the procedures in the most current version of “SCAQMD Public Notification Procedures for Facilities Under the Air Toxics ‘Hot Spots’ Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588) and Rule 1402”.

TABLE I
EMISSIONS REPORTING THRESHOLDS FOR SPECIFIC TACs

TAC	CAS NUMBER	THRESHOLD
1,3 Butadiene	106-99-0	2 lb/yr
Benzene	71-43-2	14 lb/yr
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.09 lb/yr
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	67 lb/yr
Hexavalent Chromium	18540-29-9	0.002 lb/yr
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	400 lb/yr
Nickel	7440-02-0	1.5 lb/yr
Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	67 lb/yr

TABLE II
EMISSIONS REPORTING THRESHOLDS FOR SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	TAC	CAS NUMBER	THRESHOLD
Biomedical Sterilizing Operations	Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	4.5 lb/yr
Dry Cleaning	Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	67 lb/yr
	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	400 lb/yr
Gasoline Stations	Benzene in Gasoline	71-43-2	14 lb/yr
Metal Finishing	Hexavalent Chromium	18540-29-9	0.002 lb/yr
	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.09 lb/yr
	Nickel	7440-02-0	1.5 lb/yr
	Copper	7440-50-8	500 lb/yr
Motion Picture Film Processing	Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	67 lb/yr
Rubber	Chlorinated Dibenzofurans, Benzene, Xylenes, Toluene, Phenol, Methylene Chloride	71-43-2 1330-20-7 108-88-3 108-95-2 75-09-2	1,000 lb of rubber product cured/processed per year
Wood Stripping/Refinishing,	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	400 lb/yr
	DEHP	117-81-7	32 lb/yr
	Glycol ethers and their acetates, Ethylene Glycol (Mono)Methyl Ether,	109-86-4	500 lb/yr
	Ethylene Glycol (Mono)Ethyl Ether Acetate	111-15-9	2,000 lb/yr
	Ethylene Glycol (Mono)Butyl Ether	111-76-2	
	Ethylene Glycol (Mono)Ethyl Ether	110-80-5	1,000 lb/yr
	Ethylene Glycol (Mono)Methyl Ether Acetate	110-49-6	