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# Appendix 5d:

## General Industrial Facilities

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## Introduction

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During the Community Steering Committee (CSC) meetings, the co-leads helped lead discussions to identify air quality concerns and actions for this Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP). The South Los Angeles (SLA) CSC expressed concerns about health effects from emissions of criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants (TACs) from various facilities, especially unpermitted facilities, dry cleaners, manufacturers, gas stations, and chemical production within the community. The community also raised concerns related to potential California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemptions for operations and projects at construction sites. This appendix provides additional supporting information for Chapter 5d: General Industrial Facilities, including an overview of applicable facilities, emissions, and regulatory efforts. The overview of regulatory efforts includes a summary of regulatory authority, air monitoring, compliance and enforcement, and potential incentive opportunities in addressing emissions from and exposure to general industrial facilities.

## Community Impacts from General Industrial Facilities

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There are currently 353 general industrial facilities<sup>1,2,3</sup> in the SLA neighborhood distributed as shown in **Figure A5d-1** including 42 dry cleaners. A map of key stationary sources of pollution, including general industrial facilities, can be viewed online on the SLA Story Map.

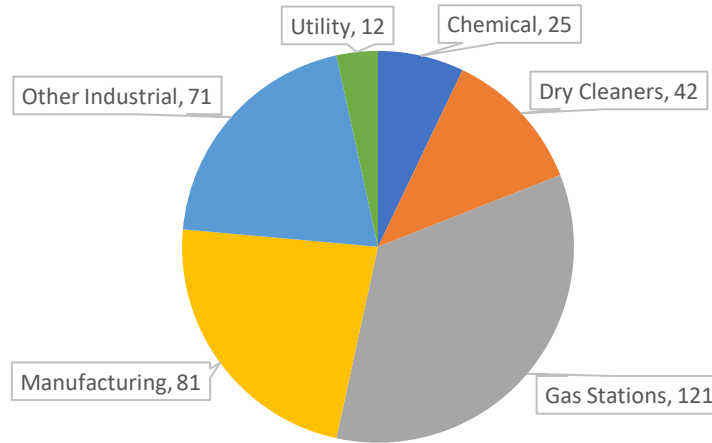
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<sup>1</sup> The total number of facilities applicable to this air quality priority was arrived at using multiple sources, such as permit type, technical specialty (TS) number, and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. TS refers to the internal code South Coast AQMD inspectors use to determine the appropriate inspection team. Please refer to Appendix 4: Enforcement Overview and History for more information on South Coast AQMD inspection teams.

<sup>2</sup> NAICS, <https://www.census.gov/naics/>

<sup>3</sup> The NAICS designation is not provided by South Coast AQMD. Rather, the NAICS designation is provided by the owner or operator within the permit application submitted to South Coast AQMD for any applicable equipment.

**Figure A5d-1: Distribution of General Industrial Facilities in SLA<sup>1</sup>**



To find out more information about the specific facilities in the SLA community, South Coast Air Quality Management District’s (South Coast AQMD’s) Facility Information Detail (F.I.N.D.)<sup>4</sup> tool may be used to provide information such as a facility’s permitted equipment and compliance and emissions history. **Table A5d-1** provides an overview of the information available on the F.I.N.D. tool while **Figure A5d-2** shows an example of the interactive map on F.I.N.D. through which a facility can be located, and its information accessed.

**Table A5d-1: Overview of Available Information on General Industrial Facilities on the F.I.N.D. Tool**

Section	Information
<b>Facility Details</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility name</li> <li>• Address</li> <li>• Facility status (active, out-of-business, etc.)</li> <li>• Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code</li> </ul>
<b>Equipment List</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application and permit number                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Application number links to an application details page</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Permit and application status</li> <li>• Application and permit issue dates</li> <li>• Equipment type and description</li> </ul>
<b>Compliance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History of Notices of Violation (NOVs)</li> <li>• Recent Notices to Comply (NCs)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ January 2003 to present</li> </ul> </li> <li>• NOV and NC details can be viewed by clicking on the notice number</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> South Coast AQMD, Facility Information Detail (F.I.N.D.), <http://www.aqmd.gov/nav/FIND>

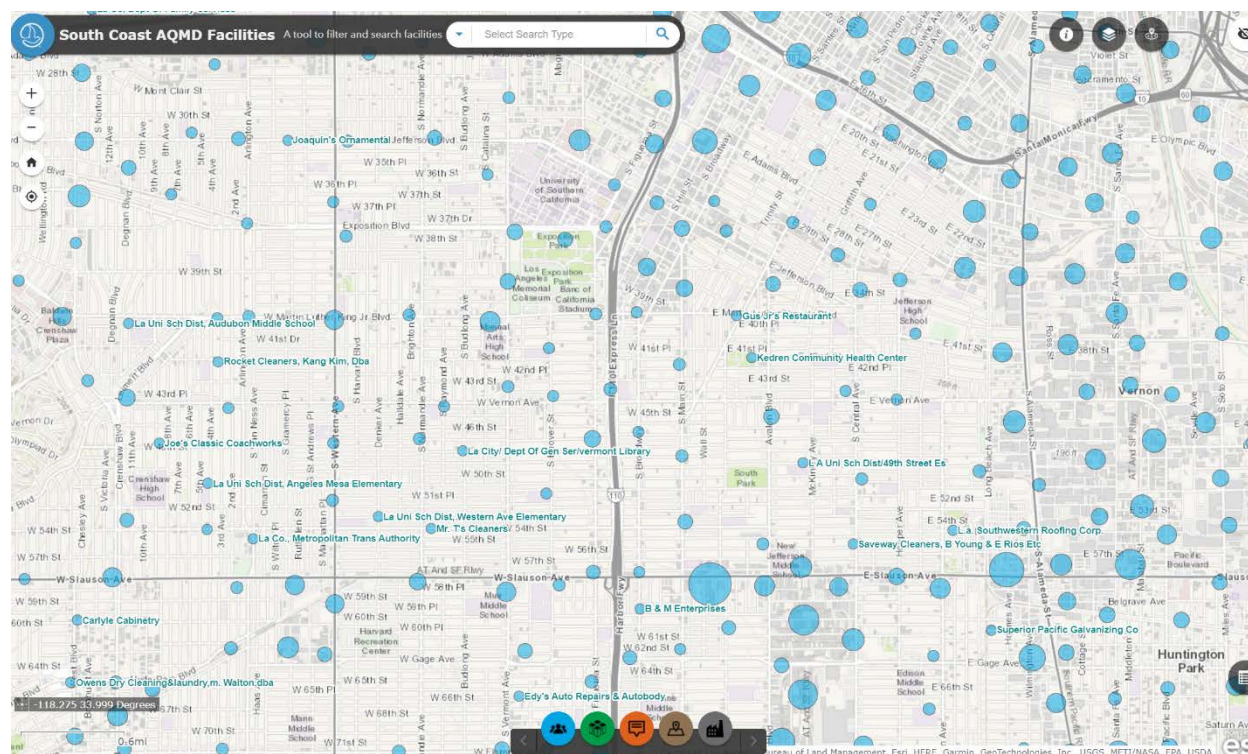
Section	Information
<b>*Emissions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reported criteria and toxic emissions by year and pollutant type**</li> </ul>
<b>Hearing Board</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case tracking data</li> <li>• Imaged documents</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rule 2202-On Road Motor Vehicle Mitigation Options transportation plan details                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Due dates</li> <li>○ Current status and Plan Reviewer contact information</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Documents</b>	<p>This section of F.I.N.D. provides documents for the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance</li> <li>• Permits to Operate</li> <li>• Permits to Construct</li> <li>• Emissions*</li> <li>• Hearing Board</li> <li>• Facility Permits</li> <li>• Rule 222 Registration</li> </ul>

\* Not all active facilities are required to submit an annual emissions report, this only applies to facilities that have an estimated annual emission of four or more tons of either nitrogen oxides (NOx), specific organic gases (SPOG), sulfur oxides (SOx), particulate matter (PM), or volatile organic compounds (VOCs), or emissions of 100 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide (CO); in AB 2588; or subject to CARB’s Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissions Reporting (CTR) Regulation.<sup>5</sup>

\*\* F.I.N.D. only has emissions data available going back to 2000.

<sup>5</sup> CARB, Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissions Reporting, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/criteria-and-toxics-reporting>

**Figure A5d-2: Example South Coast AQMD's F.I.N.D. Interactive Map Showing Location of Active Facilities\*\*\***



\*\*\* As a note, the size of blue dot represents relative number of facilities in that area. For example, a larger blue dot represents a larger number of facilities in that area.

## Emissions from General Industrial Facilities

Emissions information for SLA general industrial facilities is available across several major source categories in Chapter 2d: Emissions and Source Attribution Analysis and Appendix 2d: Source Attribution.

While general industrial facilities emit VOCs, the SLA CSC identified the dry cleaning solvent perchloroethylene (PERC) as a pollutant of concern due to its carcinogenic properties. **Figure A5d-3** shows that approximately 77 percent of estimated PERC emissions, equating to approximately 24 tons per year compared to 32 tons per year overall, in the SLA community were from dry cleaning facilities in 2019,<sup>6</sup> the latest year for when such data were available.

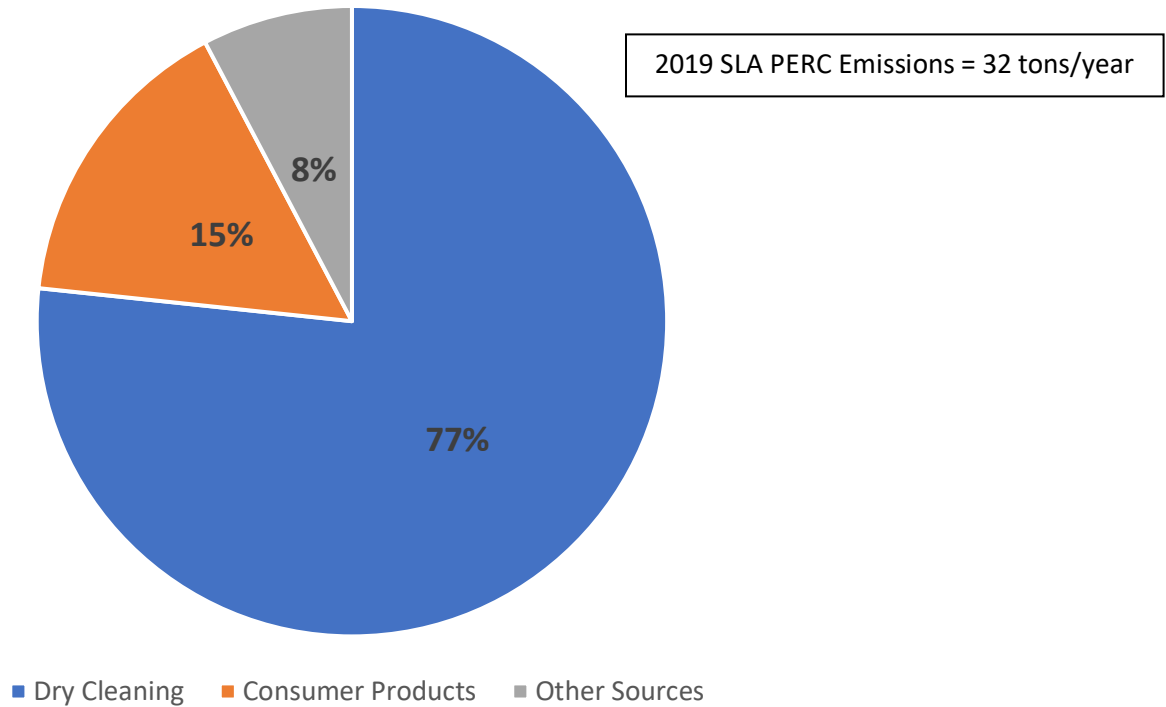
To address PERC emissions, South Coast AQMD Rule 1421<sup>7</sup> prohibited the use of PERC after December 31, 2020. In response, dry cleaning operators were required to cease using PERC in dry cleaning operation. Operators had the option to switch to using solvents that are compliant

<sup>6</sup> For more information regarding source attribution emissions, please refer to Appendix 2d.

<sup>7</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1421 – Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems, <https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1421.pdf>

with Rule 1102 or other technologies such as wet cleaning systems, which are exempt from permitting pursuant to Rule 1102.<sup>8</sup>

**Figure A5d-3: 2019 Relative Source Contribution to PERC Emissions in SLA<sup>6</sup>**



### Dry Cleaning Grant Program

During the adoption of amendments of Rule 1421 in December 2002 to phase-out PERC from dry cleaning operations, the South Coast AQMD Board established a financial incentives grant program to assist dry cleaners and accelerate the transition to non-perc alternative cleaning technologies before the rule compliance dates. Over the course of the program, the Dry Cleaning Grant Program issued close to \$3.9 million dollars in funding to dry-cleaners and assisted over 650 businesses with the transition from PERC to non-toxic dry-cleaning processes. The grant money was distributed on a first-come, first-serve basis in the following amounts:

- \$20,000 grants available for: Carbon Dioxide Machines
- \$10,000 grants available for: Professional Wet Cleaning Systems (water-based system consisting of washer, dryer, tensioning pants topper, and tensioning form finisher, South Coast AQMD approved equipment only)
- \$5,000 grants available for: Incomplete Professional Wet Cleaning Systems (South Coast AQMD approved equipment only)

<sup>8</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1102 – Dry Cleaners Using Solvents Other Than Perchloroethylene, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1102-dry-cleaners-using-solvent-other-than-perchlorethylene.pdf>



Rule 1421 was fully implemented on January 1, 2021 and owners or operators of dry cleaning operations can no longer use PERC dry cleaning machines. As a result, the Dry Cleaning Grant Program is no longer available. The Dry Cleaning Grant Program provided funding to 17 (**Figure A5d-4**) dry cleaning businesses in the SLA community, totaling approximately \$100,000 in grant funding.

**Figure A5d-4: Map of Grant-Funded Dry Cleaners in SLA**

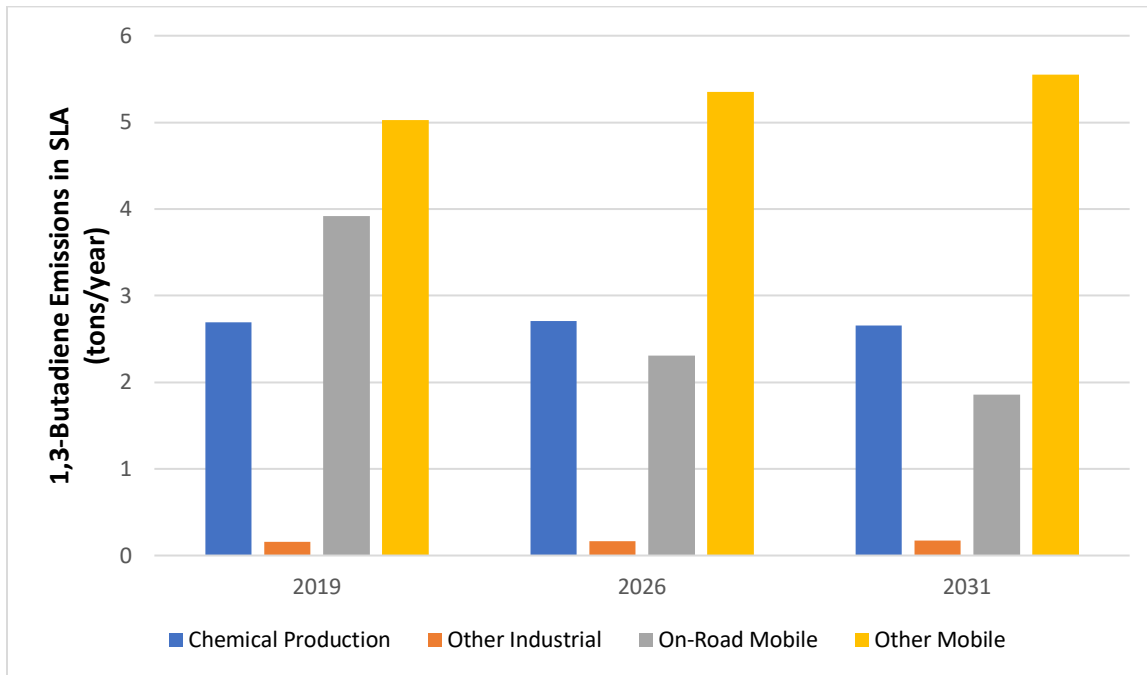


**Other Toxic Air Contaminants from General Industrial Facilities**

While the emissions of 1,3-butadiene, a VOC with carcinogenic properties, predominantly come from the combustion of gasoline from mobile sources, the industrial production of plastics is another source of 1,3-butadiene emissions in the SLA community.

**Figure A5d-5** shows that the emissions of 1,3-butadiene from chemical production and other industrial sources are projected to remain at similar levels in 2026 and 2031 at approximately 2.7 tons per year, while the emissions from on-road mobile sources are projected to decrease as stricter vehicle emission standards are implemented. Overall emissions of 1,3-butadiene in SLA are projected to decrease from 12 tons per year in 2019 to 10 tons per year in 2031.

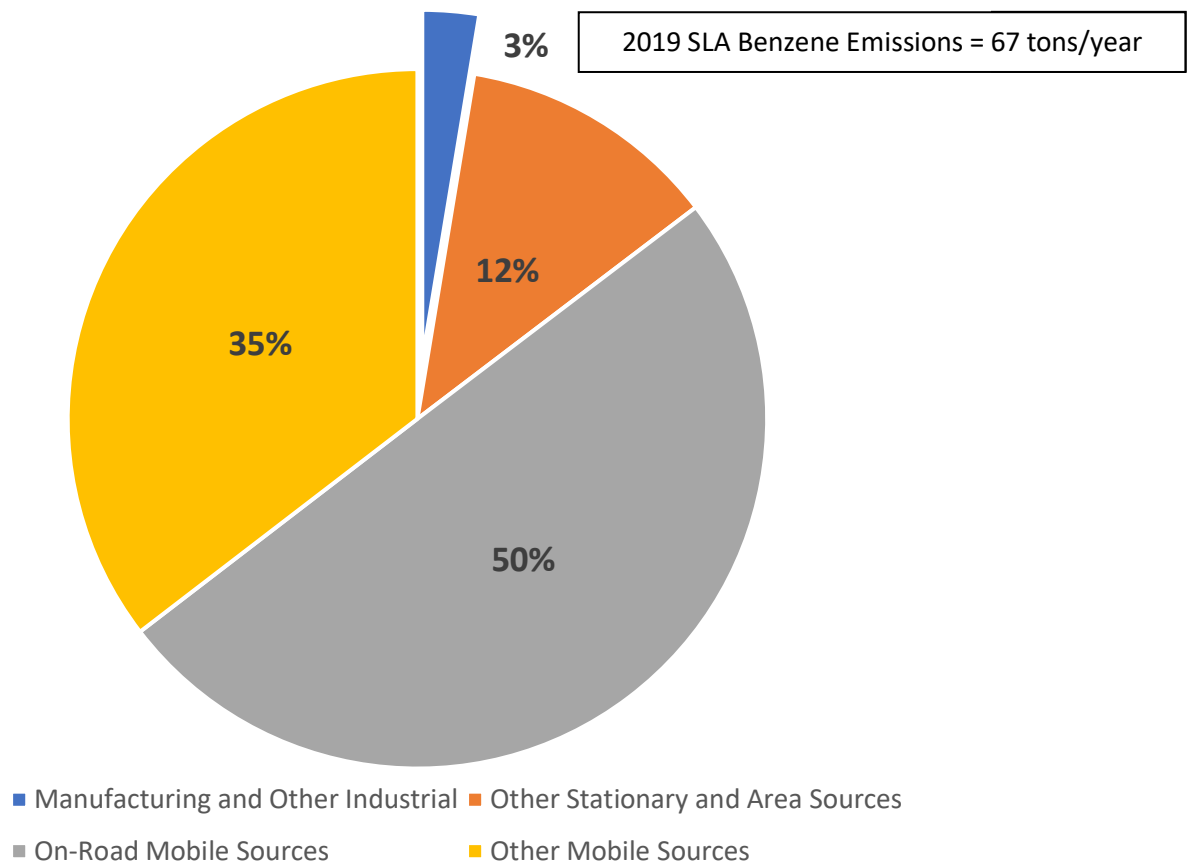
**Figure A5d-5: Emissions of 1,3-Butadiene from Different Sources in SLA Between 2019 – 2031<sup>6</sup>**





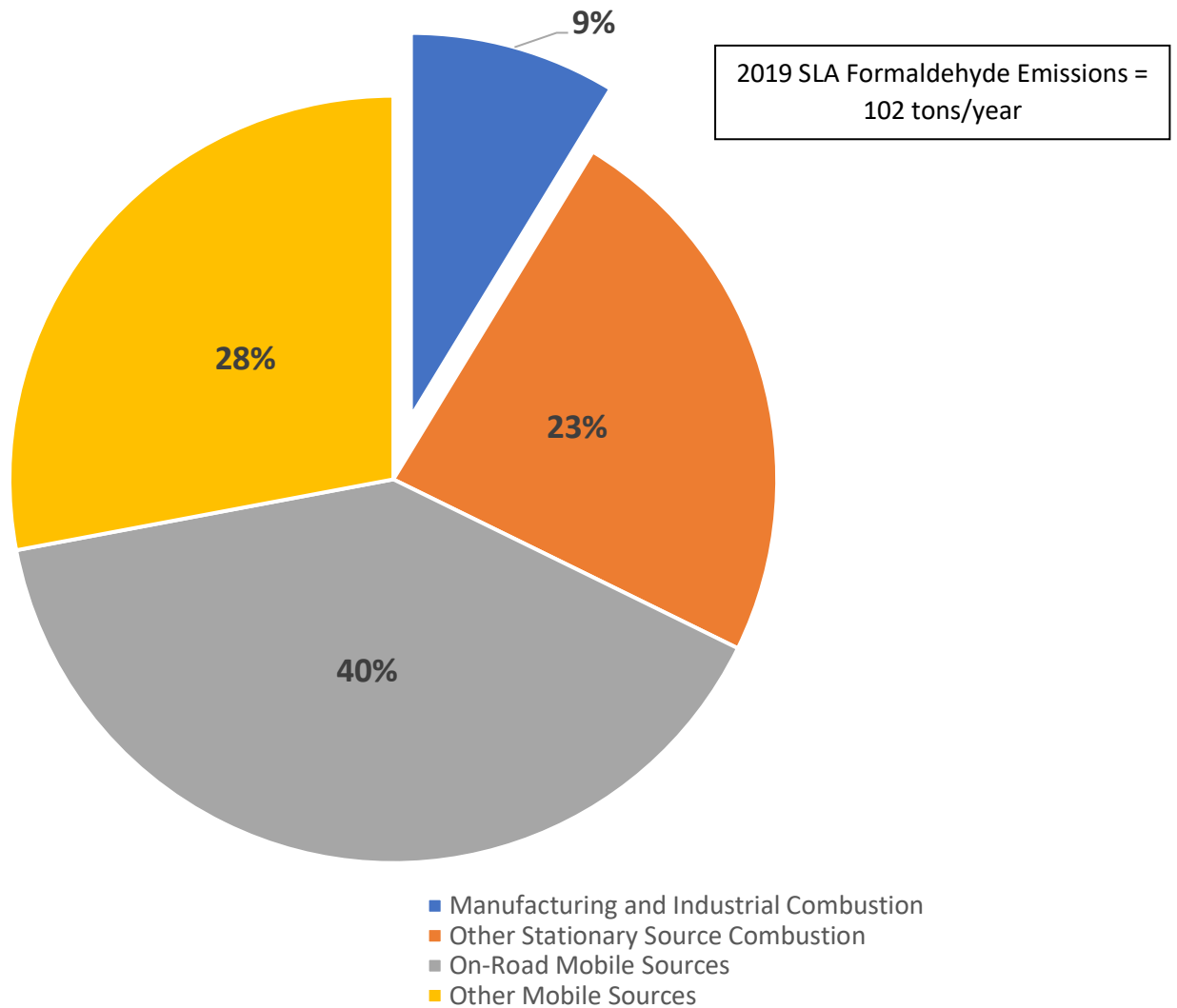
In the SLA community, fuel combustion at manufacturing and industrial facilities is an emission source of benzene, a carcinogenic VOC. Like 1,3-butadiene, emissions of benzene from SLA manufacturing and other industrial facilities are projected to remain at similar levels between 2019 and 2031 at approximately 2.2 tons per year. Benzene emissions from manufacturing and industrial facilities remain a minor component (three percent) of overall benzene emissions in SLA which are dominated by mobile sources (**Figure A5d-6**). It should be noted that overall, benzene emissions in the SLA community are projected to decrease by 25 percent between 2019 and 2031 from 67 tons per year to 51 tons per year due to cleaner vehicle emissions.

**Figure A5d-6: 2019 Relative Source Contribution to Benzene Emissions in SLA<sup>6</sup>**



In 2019,<sup>6</sup> combustion at manufacturing and industrial facilities contributed approximately 9 percent of all formaldehyde emissions in the SLA community, another VOC with carcinogenic properties albeit with lower levels of toxicity compared to benzene as shown in **Figure A5d-7**. As with 1,3-butadiene and benzene, formaldehyde emissions from manufacturing and industrial sources are projected to remain at similar levels at between 2019 and 2031 at approximately 8.68 tons per year with overall emissions decreasing by nearly 25 percent between 2019 and 2031 from 102 tons per year to 77 tons per year due to stricter vehicle emission standards.

**Figure A5d-7: 2019 Relative Source Contribution to Formaldehyde Emissions in SLA<sup>6</sup>**



## Regulatory Efforts

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### Ongoing Efforts

South Coast AQMD’s efforts to address this air quality priority in the SLA community include regulations, air monitoring, and enforcement activities to identify, characterize, and address emissions from general industrial facilities.

## Regulatory Authority

### South Coast AQMD

General Industrial is a broad category which covers community concerns that do not fit neatly into other categories identified by the CSC. General Industrial facilities have permitted equipment based on the particular equipment source categories such as gas stations, storage tanks, boilers, and heaters, as well as pollution control equipment such as afterburners and baghouses. Since this category can contain any number of facility types, the CSC input is crucial in prioritizing the facilities or industries. The numbers and rules cited for NOVs within this category vary widely and may not be indicative that a particular industry is “better” or “worse” than another, since the rules and permit conditions that apply can be different in each situation. General Industrial facilities that may emit TACs are regulated through individual source-specific rules that regulate coatings and solvents as well as Rules 1401<sup>9</sup> and 1402.<sup>10</sup> Rule 1401 limits the use of new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units that emit TACs and Rule 1402, which implements the Assembly Bill 2588 (AB 2588) Air Toxics “Hot Spots” program,<sup>11,12</sup> which reduces facility-wide health risk associated with emissions of TACs from existing sources that are over specific health risk thresholds. **Table A5d-2** provides an overview of additional South Coast AQMD rules which may apply to the concerns expressed by the SLA CSC involving general industrial facilities.

**Table A5d-2: Examples of South Coast AQMD Rules Applicable to General Industrial Facilities<sup>13</sup>**

Rule	Source Category	Air Pollutant	Purpose	Applicability	General Provisions
109 <sup>14</sup>	All Sources	VOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recordkeeping for sources of VOCs when required by South Coast AQMD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owners or operators of stationary sources that conduct operations emitting VOCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specified duration for retention of daily recordkeeping</li> <li>Option for monthly recordkeeping, if applicable</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/Proposed-Rules/1402/par-1401-ph.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1402 – Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1402.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> South Coast AQMD, Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program (AB 2588), <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/compliance/toxic-hot-spots-ab-2588>

<sup>12</sup> For more information regarding the AB 2588 Program, please refer to Appendix 5a.

<sup>13</sup> Since the General Industrial Facilities air quality priority is a general category that may address several of the CSC’s concerns regarding varying types of facilities, the list of rules within Table A5d-2 is intended to provide examples of rules that may be applicable to the numerous facilities that may be categorized as “general industrial facilities.” All facilities within South Coast AQMD’s jurisdiction that have the potential to emit air pollutants through equipment operation or use of regulated products may be subject to a number of South Coast AQMD rules. For more information related to the entire suite of South Coast AQMD rules, please refer to: <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/rules/scaqmd-rule-book>.

<sup>14</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 109 – Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-i/rule-109.pdf>

Rule	Source Category	Air Pollutant	Purpose	Applicability	General Provisions
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative recordkeeping system</li> <li>• Test methods</li> </ul>
<b>203<sup>15</sup></b>	All sources	All air contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires all operators to obtain a permit for any equipment that may emit air contaminants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any equipment that may cause emit air contaminants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain permits to operate</li> <li>• Comply with permit operating conditions</li> </ul>
<b>219<sup>16,17</sup></b>	All sources	All air contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify equipment, processes, or operations that emit small amounts of air contaminants that do not require written permits</li> </ul>	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile Equipment</li> <li>• Combustion Equipment</li> <li>• Building Infrastructure</li> <li>• Utility Equipment</li> <li>• Wood Processing Equipment</li> <li>• Miscellaneous process units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes provisions for equipment, operations, and processes to demonstrate permit exemption</li> <li>• Recordkeeping requirements pursuant to Rule 109</li> <li>• Permits required for equipment under certain circumstances (e.g., equipment with a greater maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, and noncancer acute and chronic hazard index risk than in Rule 1401<sup>9</sup>)</li> </ul>
<b>401<sup>18</sup></b>	All sources	All air contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits certain visible emissions from most sources of any air contaminant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally, any single source of emission that results in certain visible emissions (e.g., commercial charbroilers, diesel pile-driving hammers that can be found at oil and gas facilities or construction sites)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits certain visible emissions</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 203 – Permit to Operate, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-ii/rule-203.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 219 – Equipment Not Requiring a Written Permit Pursuant to Regulation II, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-ii/Rule-219.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> This rule is applicable to a variety of industrial sources. For more information on this rule and its applicability, please refer to: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-ii/rule-219.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 401 – Visible Emissions, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/rule-iv/rule-401.pdf>

Rule	Source Category	Air Pollutant	Purpose	Applicability	General Provisions
402 <sup>19</sup>	All sources	All air contaminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibit emissions from any source which cause injury or nuisance to the public or any considerable number of persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any source whose emissions are deemed a nuisance to the public or any considerable number of persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibit emissions from any source which cause injury or nuisance to the public or any considerable number of persons</li> </ul>
403 <sup>20</sup>	All sources	Particulate Matter (PM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce amount of PM released into the air from fugitive dust sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any activity or man-made condition capable of generating fugitive dust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits visible emissions crossing property lines</li> <li>PM10 limit</li> <li>Prohibits track-out for a certain distance</li> <li>Establishes 20 percent opacity limit</li> <li>Best available control measures</li> <li>Additional large operations requirements</li> </ul>
1102 <sup>21</sup>	Dry cleaning facilities	VOCs (non-PERC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce VOC emissions from dry cleaning facilities not using perchloroethylene (PERC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dry cleaning systems using solvent other than PERC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance schedule to cease operation of various equipment</li> <li>Establishes requirements based on types of equipment used</li> <li>Leak check and repair</li> <li>Recordkeeping and reporting</li> <li>Test methods</li> </ul>
1107 <sup>22</sup>	Coating of metal parts and products	VOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce VOC emissions from coating operations of metal parts and products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All metal coatings operations except those performed on aerospace assembly, magnet wire, marine craft, motor vehicle, metal container, and coil coating operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of coating in accordance with manufacturer specifications</li> <li>VOC limits</li> <li>Disposal and cleaning</li> <li>Analysis methods</li> <li>Recordkeeping requirements for coating and solvent usage pursuant to Rule 109<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 402 – Nuisance, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/rule-iv/rule-402.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/rule-iv/rule-403.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1102 – Dry Cleaners Using Solvent Other Than Perchloroethylene, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1102-dry-cleaners-using-solvent-other-than-perchloroethylene.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/r1107.pdf>

Rule	Source Category	Air Pollutant	Purpose	Applicability	General Provisions
<b>1110.2</b> <sup>23</sup>	Gaseous- and liquid-fueled engines	CO, NOx, and VOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce CO, NOx, and VOCs from engines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All stationary and portable engines over 50 rated brake horsepower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions standards</li> <li>• Compliance schedule</li> <li>• Monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting</li> <li>• Test methods</li> </ul>
<b>1124</b> <sup>24</sup>	Aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations	VOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce VOCs from aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aerospace assembly and component manufacturing operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VOC content limits</li> <li>• Solvent cleaning operations requirements</li> <li>• Requirements for storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials</li> <li>• Recordkeeping pursuant to Rule 109<sup>14</sup></li> <li>• Test methods</li> <li>• Reporting</li> </ul>
<b>1136</b> <sup>25</sup>	Coating or strippers to, and surface preparation of, wood products	VOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce VOC emissions from the application of coatings or strippers to, and surface preparations of, wood products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations involving the coating or strippers to, and surface preparation of, wood products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VOC content limits of coatings and strippers</li> <li>• Allows control devices in lieu of complying with VOC limits</li> <li>• Recordkeeping</li> <li>• Prohibition of specifications</li> <li>• Test methods</li> <li>• Continuous monitors</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> </ul>
<b>1146</b> <sup>26</sup> <b>1146.1</b> <sup>27</sup> <b>1146.2</b> <sup>28</sup>	Boilers, steam generators, process heaters, water heaters	NOx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce NOx emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boilers</li> <li>• Steam Generators</li> <li>• Process Heaters</li> <li>• Water heaters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOx emission limits</li> <li>• Establishes requirements for determining compliance</li> <li>• Certain equipment is subject to manufacturer certifications and progress reports</li> </ul>

<sup>23</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1110.2 – Emissions from Gaseous- and Liquid-Fueled Engines, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1110-2.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1124 – Aerospace Assembly and Component Manufacturing Operations, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1124.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1136 – Wood Product Coatings, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1136.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1146 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1146.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1146.1 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Small Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1146-1.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1146.2 – Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers and Process Heaters, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1146-2.pdf>

Rule	Source Category	Air Pollutant	Purpose	Applicability	General Provisions
1147 <sup>29</sup>	Miscellaneous sources	NOx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce NOx emissions from combustion equipment that require a permit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturers, distributors, retailers, installers, owners, and operators of ovens, dryer, kilns, etc., and other combustion equipment with NOx emissions that require a permit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NOx emission limits</li> <li>Recordkeeping requirements</li> </ul>
1155 <sup>30</sup>	Pollution control equipment for PM	PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish requirements for permitted PM pollution control devices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permitted PM air pollution control devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baghouses</li> <li>High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Systems</li> <li>Bin Vents</li> <li>Dust collectors</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visible emission, monitoring, recordkeeping requirements</li> <li>Certain equipment installation requirements</li> </ul>
1166 <sup>31</sup>	VOC-contaminated soils	VOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce VOCs due to operations involving disturbing or handling of VOC-contaminated soils</li> </ul>	<p>Operations involving the VOC-contaminated soil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavating</li> <li>Grading</li> <li>Handling</li> <li>Treating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require mitigation plans</li> <li>Monitoring requirements</li> <li>Best management practices</li> <li>Test methods</li> </ul>
1401 <sup>99</sup>	All new, relocated, and modified sources	TACs as listed by the California Office of Environmental Health Assessment (OEHHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifies limits for maximum individual cancer risk, cancer burden, and noncancer acute and chronic hazard index from new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units which emit TACs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications for new, relocated, and modified permit units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denial of permit to construct a new, relocated, or modified permit unit if emissions of any TAC would cause an increase in maximum individual cancer risk and burden, and exceedance of hazard index over a certain level</li> </ul>
1402 <sup>1010</sup>	Existing sources	TACs (OEHHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce health risk associated with emissions of TACs from existing sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any facility notified by Executive Officer to prepare an Air Toxics Inventory Report, Health Risk Assessment, or Risk Reduction Plan or is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory and emissions reporting</li> <li>Public notification, if applicable</li> <li>Risk reduction, if applicable</li> </ul>

<sup>29</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1147 – NOx Reductions from Miscellaneous Sources, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1147.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1155 – Particulate Matter (PM) Control Devices, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1155.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1166 – Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Decontamination of Soil, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xi/rule-1166.pdf>



Rule	Source Category	Air Pollutant	Purpose	Applicability	General Provisions
				subject to the Hot Spots Act (AB 2588)	
1421	Dry cleaning systems	PERC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce emissions of PERC from dry cleaning systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dry Cleaners using PERC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transition from PERC to alternative cleaning technologies by December 31, 2020</li> </ul>
1466 <sup>32</sup>	Soils contaminated with TACs	PM, TACs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce emissions of PM/TACs from earth-moving activities of soils contaminated with TACs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earth-moving activities involving soils contaminated with TACs from designated sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PM limit</li> <li>Monitoring, signage, recordkeeping and notification</li> <li>Best management practices to minimize fugitive dust emissions with alternative provisions</li> </ul>
1470 <sup>33</sup>	Stationary diesel-fueled internal combustion and other compression ignition engines	Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), Non-Methane Hydrocarbons (NMHC)+NO <sub>x</sub> , CO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets NMHC+ NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and DPM emission standards for stationary compression ignition engines rated greater than 50 brake horsepower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compression ignition engines, including diesel-fueled internal combustion engines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limits operational hours when near sensitive receptors</li> <li>Recordkeeping, reporting, and monitoring</li> <li>Fuel standards</li> <li>Emissions testing and test methods</li> <li>Operating requirements</li> <li>Sets NMHC+NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and DPM emissions standards</li> </ul>

### Other Government Agencies and their Authority

Other concerns raised by the community during CERP development included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Proximity of operations and/or sources to residents and sensitive receptors
- Disposal of hazardous waste
- Pallet businesses
- Requirements for signage to describe chemicals used on site
- Illegal dumping

Several governmental agencies have varying authority to address these concerns. **Table A5d-3** generally describes which governmental agency has authority to address concerns raised during

<sup>32</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1466 – Control of Particulate Emissions from Soils with Toxic Air Contaminants, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1466.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> South Coast AQMD, Rule 1470 – Requirements for Stationary Diesel-Fueled Internal Combustion and Other Compression Ignition Engines, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiv/rule-1470.pdf>

the CERP development process. As part of this CERP, South Coast AQMD has committed to working with the appropriate agencies to address issues that fall outside its jurisdiction.

**Table A5d-3: CSC Concerns and Responsible Agency Authority**

CSC Concern	Appropriate Agency*	Authority
Proximity <sup>34</sup> of operations and/or sources to residents and sensitive receptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Planning (Los Angeles, Inglewood, Compton, and Lynwood) or Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning</li> <li>• Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Inglewood, Compton, and Lynwood Departments of Public Works (DPW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City and county planning departments establish zones and issue permits for residential development and commercial and industrial uses</li> <li>• DPW provides building permits through the enforcement of the City's and County's building codes and regulations</li> </ul>
Disposal of hazardous waste	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspects permitted facilities for compliance with hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal requirements</li> <li>• Investigates illegal hazardous waste activity complaints</li> <li>• Coordinates enforcement activities with California EPA, California Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA), and other appropriate agencies.</li> </ul>
Pallet businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City Planning (Los Angeles, Inglewood, Compton, and Lynwood) or County Department of Regional Planning</li> <li>• LA County, Los Angeles, Inglewood, Compton, and Lynwood DPW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City and county planning departments establish zones and issue permits for residential development and commercial and industrial uses</li> <li>• DPW provides building permits through the enforcement of the City's and County's building codes and regulations</li> </ul>
Requirements for signage to describe chemicals used on site	United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSHA establishes Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to ensure chemical safety in the workplace<sup>36</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>34</sup> South Coast AQMD does not have jurisdiction over land use decisions. Cities and counties have jurisdiction over land use decisions and establish zoning and issue land use permits for residential, commercial, and industrial uses. A facility's proximity to a sensitive receptor is taken into consideration by South Coast AQMD during the health risk assessment process.

<sup>36</sup> OSHA, Hazard Communication, <https://www.osha.gov/hazcom>

CSC Concern	Appropriate Agency*	Authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• California OSHA (Cal/OSHA)</li> <li>• County of Los Angeles Fire Department (LACoFD) CUPA<sup>35</sup></li> <li>• Los Angeles City Fire Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cal/OSHA establishes the Hazard Communication Regulation to serve as a guide for safety in the workplace<sup>37</sup></li> <li>• LACoFD establishes requirements for posting of appropriate warning signs for chemicals and hazardous waste<sup>38</sup></li> <li>• Los Angeles City Fire Department (LAFD) establishes requirements for hazardous materials</li> </ul>
<p>Illegal dumping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City (Los Angeles, Inglewood, Compton, and Lynwood) or Los Angeles County</li> <li>• LA County DPW</li> <li>• LA County Sheriff’s Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities and counties establish ordinances to respond to illegal dumping activities</li> <li>• LA County DPW oversees illegal dumping and penalties<sup>39</sup></li> <li>• LA County Sheriff’s Department may seize vehicles engaging in illegal dumping<sup>40</sup></li> </ul>
<p>Fireworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City or County Fire Departments</li> <li>• City or County Police Departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County of Los Angeles Fire Code<sup>41, 42</sup> states that it is illegal to store, manufacture, sell, use, or handle ALL FORMS of fireworks without a valid permit in unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.</li> </ul>
<p>Noise violations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City or County Police Departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local police departments have authority to enforce local ordinances related to noise<sup>43</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>35</sup> In addition to the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, the LACoFD CUPA also establishes requirements for incorporated areas of Lynwood and Compton for chemicals and hazardous materials.

<sup>37</sup> Cal/OSHA, The Cal/OSHA Hazard Communication Regulation, [https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh\\_publications/hazcom.pdf](https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/hazcom.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> County of Los Angeles Fire Department Health Hazardous Materials Division, Compliance Guidelines for Hazardous Wastes and Materials, <https://fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/HHMD-Compliance-Guidance-Document-2-1.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> LA County Department of Public Works, Code of Ordinances – Illegal Dumping, [https://library.municode.com/ca/los\\_angeles\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT13PUPEMOWE\\_DIV10MOVESEFO\\_CH13.80ILDU](https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT13PUPEMOWE_DIV10MOVESEFO_CH13.80ILDU)

<sup>40</sup> The Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department may enforce county ordinances related to illegal dumping for unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

<sup>41</sup> California Code of Regulations, Title 32, Section 5601.3

<sup>42</sup> Los Angeles County Fire Department, Fireworks Safety, <https://fire.lacounty.gov/fireworks-safety-and-july-4th-celebration-information/#:~:text=The%20County%20of%20Los%20Angeles,areas%20of%20Los%20Angeles%20County.>

<sup>43</sup> Los Angeles Police Department, Noise Enforcement Team, <https://www.lapdonline.org/office-of-the-chief-of-police/professional-standards-bureau/criminal-investigation-division/noise-enforcement-team/>

CSC Concern	Appropriate Agency*	Authority
Airplane exhaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAA sets engine emission certification requirements for civil airplane manufacturers<sup>44</sup></li> <li>• U.S. EPA adopted greenhouse gasses (GHG) emission standards that apply to all large passenger jets<sup>45</sup></li> </ul>

\*If “city” is listed, this includes each separate city agency with land use authority within the SLA community boundary (i.e., City of Los Angeles, City of Compton, City of Lynwood, City of Inglewood). The County of Los Angeles has land use authority for all other unincorporated areas (e.g., Willowbrook, Westmont).

### Air Monitoring

Emissions from general industrial facilities may cause odors and emit a wide variety of particulate and gaseous air pollutants such as particulate matter (PM), benzene, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). South Coast AQMD rules and permit requirements have provisions to limit the emissions of these contaminants. South Coast AQMD’s monitoring strategy to address this air quality priority consists of conducting initial measurement surveys near general industrial facilities to identify any elevated levels of pollutants and characterize any emissions from these facilities. There are about 354 general industrial facilities within the SLA community boundary emitting a wide variety of air pollutants depending on the type of facility, operation, and process(es) considered. Therefore, South Coast AQMD’s surveys will focus only on those facilities and areas identified and prioritized by the CSC and will initially rely on mobile monitoring using available advanced air monitoring technologies. Measurements will be made downwind from these facilities and concurrent measurement of wind speed and direction during surveys will be used to help identify possible sources of emissions. Findings from these initial surveys will be used to determine whether additional measurements are needed (e.g., fixed monitoring, collection of samples for laboratory analysis, other ad-hoc strategies).

### Compliance and Enforcement

Compliance and enforcement information for SLA general industrial facilities is available in Chapter 4: Enforcement Overview and History and Appendix 4: Enforcement Overview and History.

South Coast AQMD inspectors regularly conduct enforcement activities at general industrial facilities within SLA. These activities fall into two categories:

- Those initiated by South Coast AQMD, such as routine facility inspections or targeted rule inspections.

<sup>44</sup> FAA, Engine Emissions Certification, [https://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/noise\\_emissions/emission\\_certification/](https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/noise_emissions/emission_certification/)

<sup>45</sup> U.S. EPA, EPA Finalizes Airplane Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards, <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=P1010TFZ.txt>

- Those prompted by outside parties, such as, complaint investigations, facility notifications, and agency referrals.

While there are many reasons to conduct an inspection, air pollution concerns received directly from community members through public complaints are a very important source of information. All complaints received are assigned to an inspector for investigation. The complaint telephone line is handled by a live attendant during business hours (Monday to Friday) or by a standby system during non-business hours. Complaint information is kept confidential. While anonymous complaints are accepted, providing contact information is crucial for the inspector to be able to gather any relevant information to conduct an effective investigation. **To report complaints, community members can call 1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664) or file an online complaint at <https://www.aqmd.gov/home/air-quality/complaint>.**

Inspections are generally unannounced so that the inspector can observe a facility conducting normal operations. Inspections can be conducted to evaluate the overall compliance status of the facility or focus on specific aspects of an operation to ensure the facility is following a specific rule or regulation. Different types of facilities may be required to abide by specific applicable rules; therefore, inspectors will verify compliance with all rules, regulations, and permit conditions that are relevant to a facility.

If a facility is determined to be out of compliance with air pollution rules or regulations or permit conditions, inspectors will take necessary enforcement action to address the non-compliant activity. There are two types of enforcement actions:

1. A Notice to Comply (NC) may be issued for minor violations found during an inspection or to request additional information.
2. A Notice of Violation (NOV) may be issued for violations of rules or permit conditions. NOVs usually result in a penalty.

If a facility cannot immediately comply with air pollution laws, it may seek a variance from a rule requirement or permit condition by filing a petition and appearing before the South Coast AQMD Hearing Board.<sup>46</sup> In cases of ongoing noncompliance, a petition for an Order for Abatement may be brought against the facility, which will seek to require the company to take specific actions or cease operating in violation of South Coast AQMD rules or regulations. These processes serve to ensure that a facility can return to compliance expeditiously while minimizing air quality impacts.

Since general industrial facilities have been identified as a community priority, AB 617 CERP actions include enhanced enforcement efforts intended to address SLA community concerns directly, taking community input into account where appropriate. Enhanced enforcement efforts include the actions identified in Chapter 5d: General Industrial Facilities.

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<sup>46</sup> Please refer to Appendix 4 for more information regarding the South Coast AQMD Hearing Board.

## Incentives

For information related to incentives, please refer to Appendix 5a: South Coast AQMD Regulatory Program and Ongoing Efforts.