

Community Air Initiatives

Wilmington, Carson and West Long Beach Community Steering Committee Meeting #3

*Tuesday, February 12th, 2019
Wilmington, CA*



A spiral-bound notebook with lined pages is shown. The word "Compliance" is written in cursive at the top right. Below it, there are four checked boxes. A red pen with a black grip lies across the bottom of the notebook. A white box with a black border is overlaid on the center of the notebook, containing the title text.

The Office of Compliance and Enforcement

Air Quality Inspectors

Approximately **80 inspectors**,
plus managers/supervisors and support staff



Enforcement Activities

Complaint Response –
over 9,000 complaints
annually

Facility inspections –
approx. 22,000 facilities
& over 67,000 permits

**Portable equipment
inspections** (3,600+)

**Responding to
notifications**, such as
for equipment
breakdowns, flaring
events, and
renovations/demolitions

**Source education &
outreach**

Special projects –
investigations,
interagency coordination,
emergency response,
etc.

Enforcement Action –
Notices to Comply,
Notices of Violation,
Orders for Abatement,
Criminal Referrals

Outside of SCAQMD Jurisdiction

- Noise Complaints
- Indoor Air Quality Issues
- Private Residences, with exceptions such as wood burning on no-burn days
- Soil/Water Issues – also with limited exceptions

Public Complaints



- **1-800-CUT-SMOG** or online @ www.aqmd.gov.
- Live attendant during business hours (Monday-Friday) or to our standby system off-hours
- Common Complaints: Dust, Odors, Flaring, Smoke, Retail Gas Stations, Overspray, Residential Wood Burning
- Complainant information = confidential
- Complaints can be made anonymously, but may be insufficient and will not receive a live response
- ***INSPECTORS RESPOND TO ALL COMPLAINTS!***



This Community – Wilmington, Carson, & West Long Beach

You have identified many different sources of air pollution. Those include, among others, the following:

1. Refineries;
2. Warehouses and Industrial Facilities;
3. Oil & Gas Sites;
4. Waste Management; and
5. Ports/Harbor



Refineries:

- Marathon/Tesoro (Carson & Wilmington), Valero, Phillips 66
- Many applicable rules, such as 1118 (flaring), 1173 (fugitive emissions), and 1180 (fenceline monitoring)
- Field office in Long Beach with Refinery Team
- Respond to all complaints and to every breakdown & unplanned flaring event
- Blue Sky Inspections & Title V Audits



Warehouses and Industrial Facilities:

- Carson Logistics, Carson Warehousing District, Watson Land Corp., Dominguez Tech/Distribution Area (Warehouses)
- Sir Mix Concrete Products (Concrete Batch Plant)
- Other industrial sites, such as scrap yards and paint shops
- Routine Inspections, Idling Truck Sweeps, and Nuisance Investigations

Oil & Gas Sites:

- Oil Wells: Warren E&P, SoCal Holdings, E&B Natural Resources, Tidelands
- Storage Facilities: Shell Tank Farm, Kinder Morgan, Rancho LPG
- Many applicable rules – e.g., Rule 463 (storage tanks), Rule 1148 (oil wells), and Rule 1173 (fugitive emissions)
- Inspections using infrared gas imaging technology and gas detection instruments

Waste Management:

- Waste Management, Inc. (waste transfer station), SERRF (waste to energy facility), JWPCP (wastewater treatment plant); Carousal Tract (contaminated soil)
- Title V inspections
- Odor investigations
- Oversight of cleanup operations (Rules 1166 & 1466)



Ports/Harbor:

- Tracking & boarding crude oil tankers for leak detection (Rule 1142)
- Inspections of vessels and terminals
- Idling Truck Sweeps
- Offshore Odor Investigations
- Regular shoreline surveillance operations using with infrared gas imaging technology



Ship emissions through an infrared camera





Questions?



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Strategies to Address Air Pollution Concerns



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Potential approaches

Emission Reduction Strategies

- Regulation
- Incentives
- Enforcement
- Outreach and education
- Collaborations

Other Complementary Tools

- Exposure reduction
- Monitoring
- Public information
- Collaborations

Emission reduction: Decrease in the amount of pollutants discharged from a specific source (e.g. a stack or tailpipe)



Exposure reduction: Decrease in the amount of pollutants that people inhale



Regulation

Regulations (Rules) are like local laws that specify what facilities and equipment owners are required to do

Examples:

- Rule 1430 (Metal grinding)
- Rule 1469 (Chrome plating and anodizing)
- Rule 1178 (Emission reductions from storage tanks at petroleum facilities)

Pros:

- Applies to all facilities/equipment of that type in our District
- Permanent emissions reductions
- Enforceable

Cons:

- Lengthy process



Note: Rules need to be approved by the SCAQMD Board

Incentives

To encourage equipment owner to use cleaner technologies, above and beyond what's required

Examples:

- Carl Moyer program
- Lawn & garden equipment program
- Lower-Emission School Bus Incentive Program
- Replace combustion-based appliances with high efficiency electric models

Pros:

- Get equipment that is cleaner than what regulation requires
- Relatively fast
- Can be tuned to benefit local community

Cons:

- Expensive

Zero Emission Transit Bus



Zero Emission Mower



Zero Emission Chainsaw



Zero Emission School Bus

Outreach and Education

Engage stakeholders who can help reduce emissions

Examples:

- **Clean Communities Plan:** Outreach to auto-body shops to adopt water-based brake cleaners (incentives)
- Outreach to specific fleet owners about incentives they can use
- Educate business owners on how to comply with our regulations
- Community workshops on clean air vehicles
- High school electric vehicle showcase (e.g. Carson ESET)

Pros:

- Enhances compliance with existing rules, or can go beyond existing rules
- Relatively fast and low cost (other than incentives)

Cons:

- Need appropriate incentive funding



Please join the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and Assemblymember Sabrina Cervantes to discuss air quality and programs available to the community.



Enforcement

Targeted enforcement to address a specific air quality concern

Examples:

- Oil tanker leak investigations
- Idling truck sweeps
- Complaint cluster projects

Pros:

- Promotes compliance with rules
- Identifies violations → corrective actions

Cons:

- Only applies to existing rules and permit conditions
- Can be expensive and time-intensive



Monitoring

Can serve many purposes:

- Identify hot spots, to focus investigations
- Provides public information
- Tracks progress
- Tool for compliance

Examples:

- Mobile surveys to identify facility leaks
- Metals monitoring to identify sources of metals
- Refinery fenceline and community monitoring

Pros/Cons:

- See Meeting #2, slide 36



Additional strategies

Pros

Cons



Exposure reduction, other mitigation

- Air filtration systems (schools, community centers)
- Tree barriers, buffers

Better indoor air quality,
More green space

No emission reductions



Public information

- Notification systems
- Easier access to facility reports (e.g. leak inspection reports)

Increase access to data, which can guide individual action to reduce exposure

No emission reductions



Collaboration with other stakeholders

- Truck routes
- Multiple environmental media (air, water, hazardous waste)

Leverage different agencies' strengths

Can be a lengthy process

Combined strategies

Example 1 – Refineries, Oil & Gas facilities

Monitoring for leak detection



Compliance inspection



Follow-up with facility operators for repairs



Regulation and/or voluntary measures



Combined strategies

Example 2 – Truck traffic

Enforcement sweeps



License plates readers



Targeted incentives



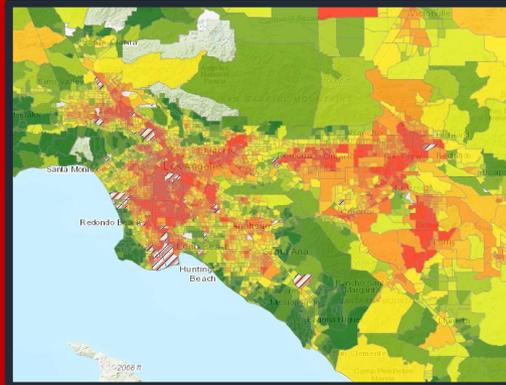
Local ordinances for neighborhood truck routes



Combined strategies

Example 3 - Schools

**Prioritize by
air quality factors
and other factors**



**Air filtration
(exposure
reduction)**



**Cleaner
school
buses
(incentives)**



**Nearby facilities
-
Targeted
inspections**



Air Pollution Emissions Data from emissions inventory



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Dashboard

Apr 18, 2010 - May 18, 2010



43.64% Source Rate

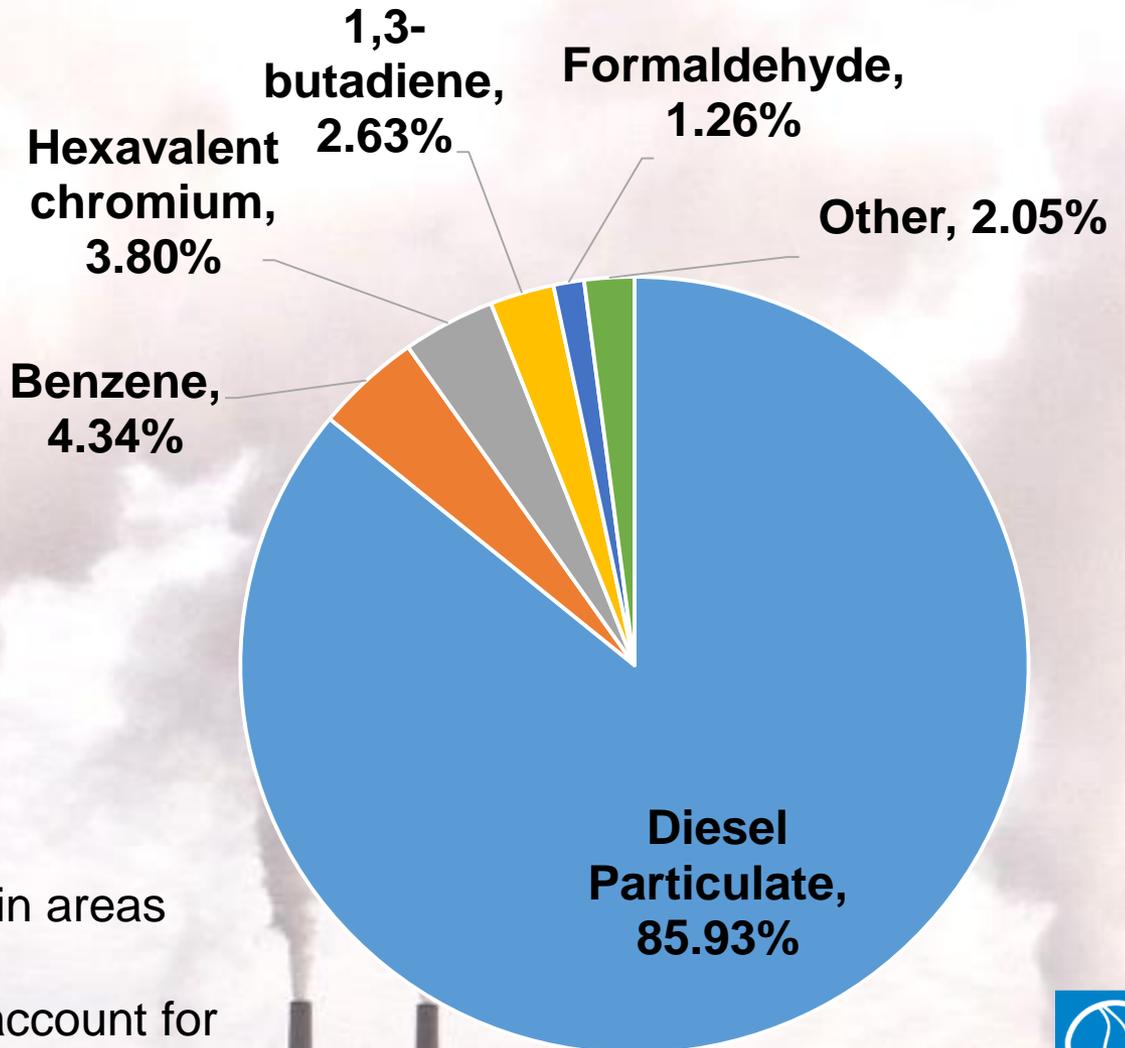
09:04:08 Avg Time on Site

28.30% % Area Used

Map Overlay

Category	Pagecount	% Pagecount
Information resources	1,312	21.33%
Inventory	1,308	21.31%
Information privacy	907	14.7%
Information privacy guidelines	691	11.2%

Main air toxics in the community



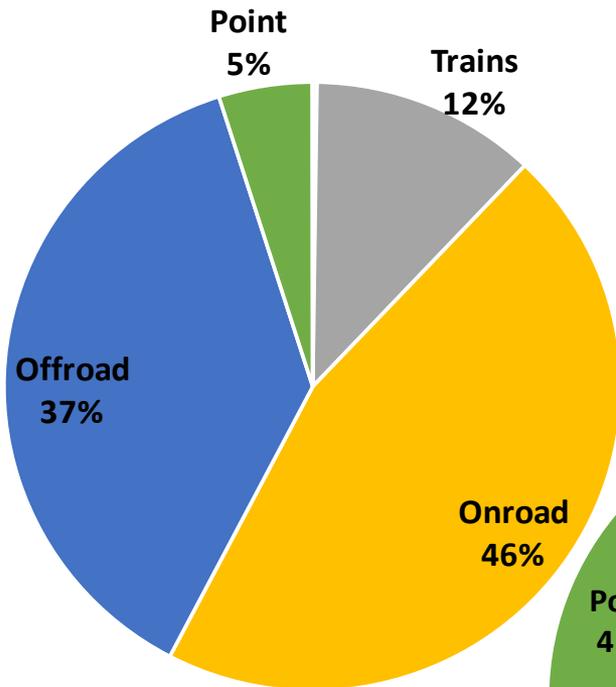
Diesel particulate has the highest impact in the community

Other toxics may have impacts in areas close to the sources

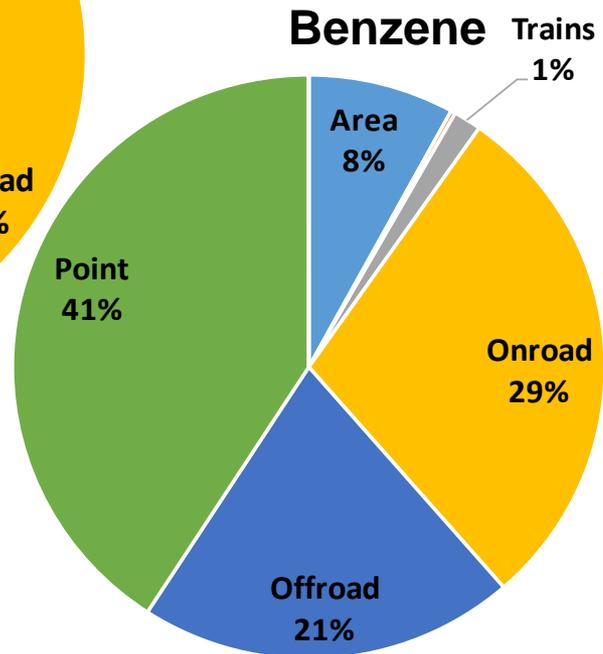
- Emissions inventories don't account for **unknown or unquantified leaks.**

Source Contribution to Air Toxics in this Community

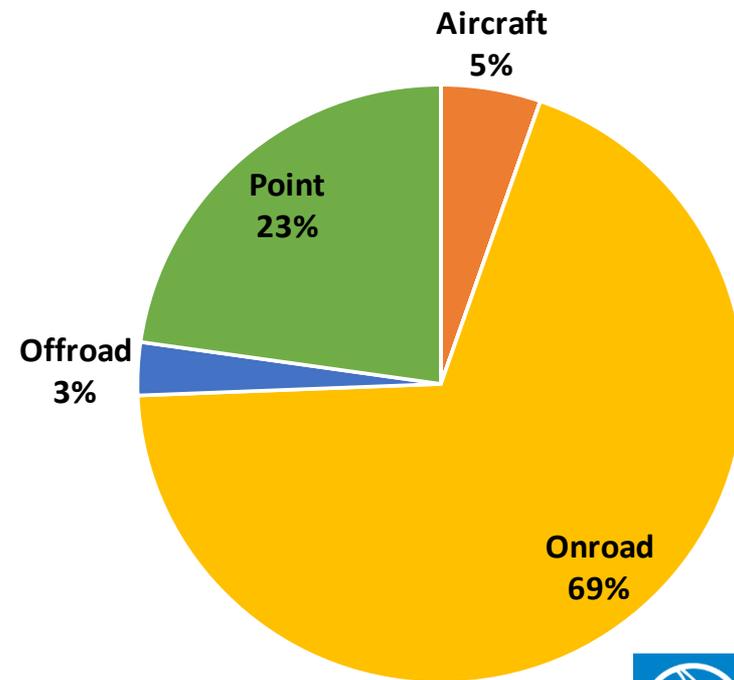
Diesel particulates



Benzene

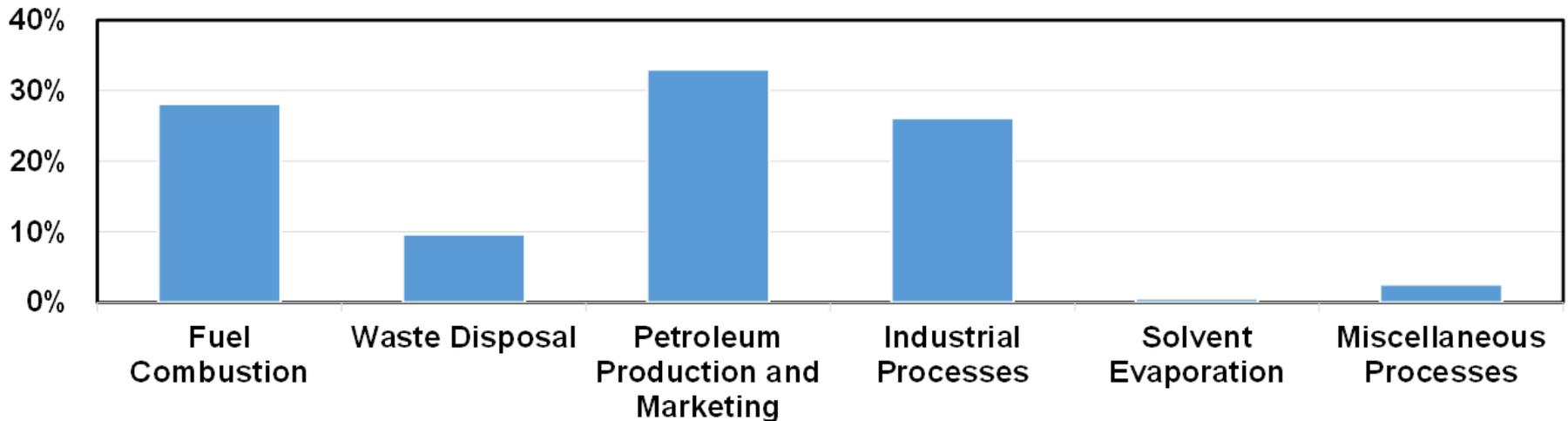


Hexavalent Chromium



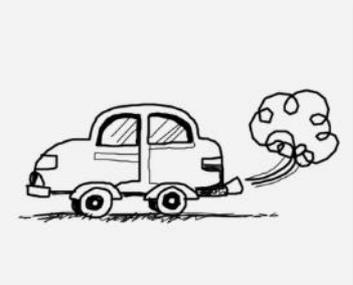
Where does benzene come from in this community?

Benzene from Stationary Sources



- Benzene is a part of **crude oil and gasoline** (and therefore motor vehicle exhaust).
- It is also used as a **starting material** in making other chemicals, (e.g. plastics, lubricants, detergents, pesticides...etc.).

Other major pollutants in this community

Pollutants	Main sources
<p data-bbox="112 496 795 615">Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</p>  <p>The image shows two items: on the left, a silver paint can with a green-handled brush resting against it, containing yellow paint; on the right, a vintage red gas pump with a 'GAS' sign on top and 'REGULAR' and 'ESTACOM' labels on the front.</p>	<ul data-bbox="987 554 1657 906" style="list-style-type: none">• Petroleum production and marketing• Industrial sources• Solvent evaporation• Coatings
<p data-bbox="112 991 656 1043">Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)</p>  <p>The image is a simple line drawing of a vintage car from the rear, with a cloud of exhaust coming out of the tailpipe.</p>	<ul data-bbox="987 1153 1723 1200" style="list-style-type: none">• Mainly from fuel combustion

Community Boundary and Prioritization of Air Quality Concerns



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Prioritization – why we need to do this

We want to use resources appropriately
to address the air pollution issues most important to this community

- Goal:
 - Evaluate **highest priorities** from the community
 - Use existing technical data to help guide priorities
 - Start thinking about potential strategies to put into the **emission reduction plan**
- Limited resources (money) and limited time
 - We will try to address the top few priorities
 - General expectation is that the plans should be fully implemented
~5 years

How much money?

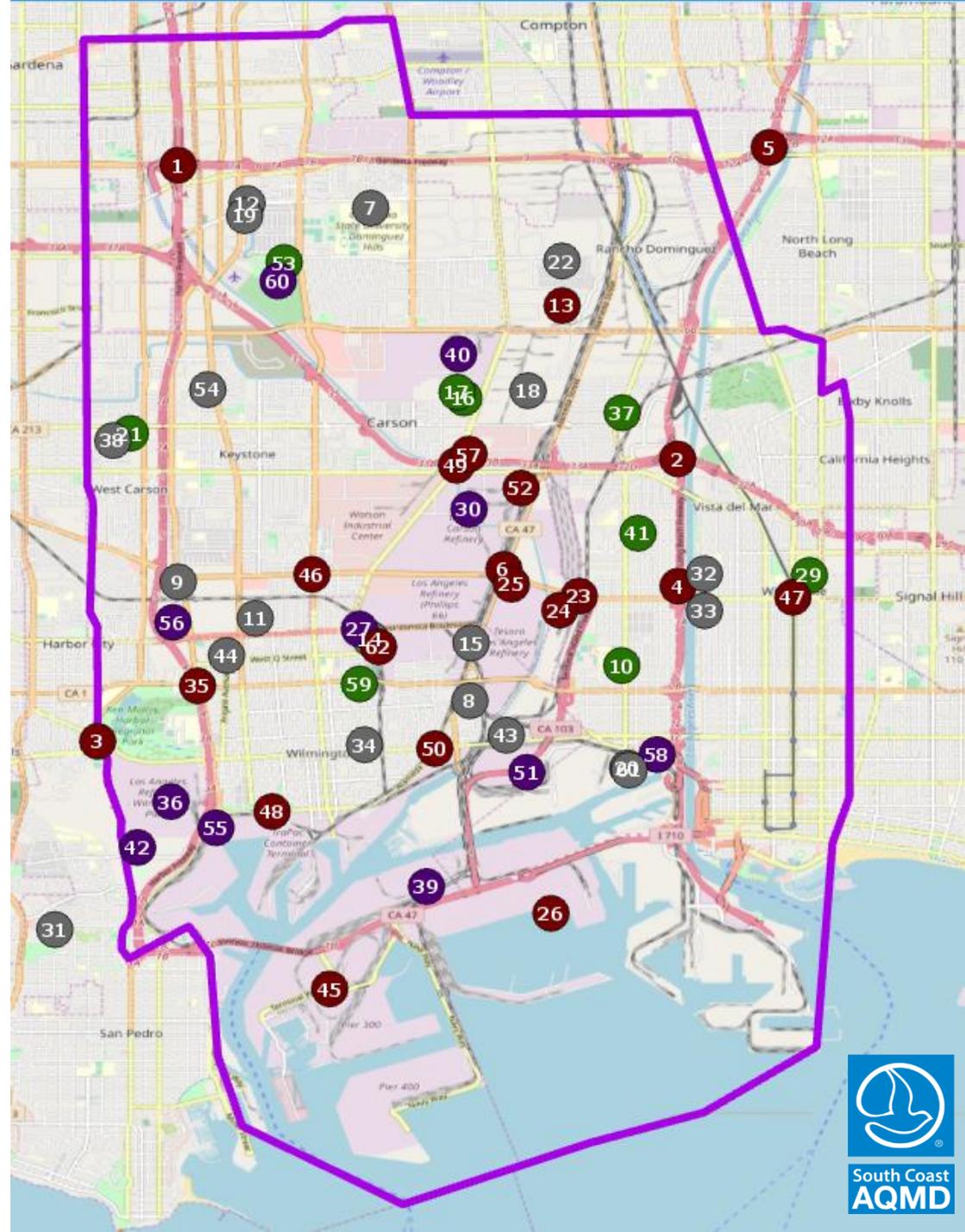
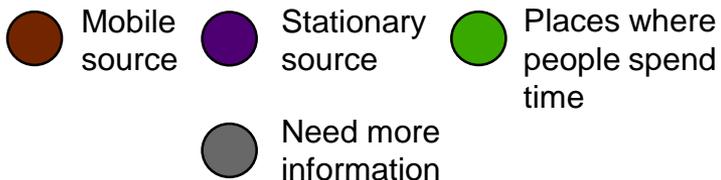
These are the estimated costs in the first year, for everything other than incentives. This includes all three Year 1 communities, plus additional resources needed to support future AB 617 designated communities in the SCAQMD.

Program Component	Description	Estimated Amount
Air Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Equipment, staffing, and software to conduct air monitoring and display data	\$11.5 million
Community Emissions Reduction Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Staffing to develop and implement community emission reduction plans	\$4.3 million
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Staffing and materials to work with communities to implement AB 617.	\$1.6 million
BARCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Staffing to transition RECLAIM program to command and control (rule development, CEQA)	\$8.5 million
Emissions Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Staffing and software enhancements to implement CARB emissions reporting rule	\$1.8 million
TOTAL		Estimated need: \$27.7 million

But we only received \$20 million

Final community boundary

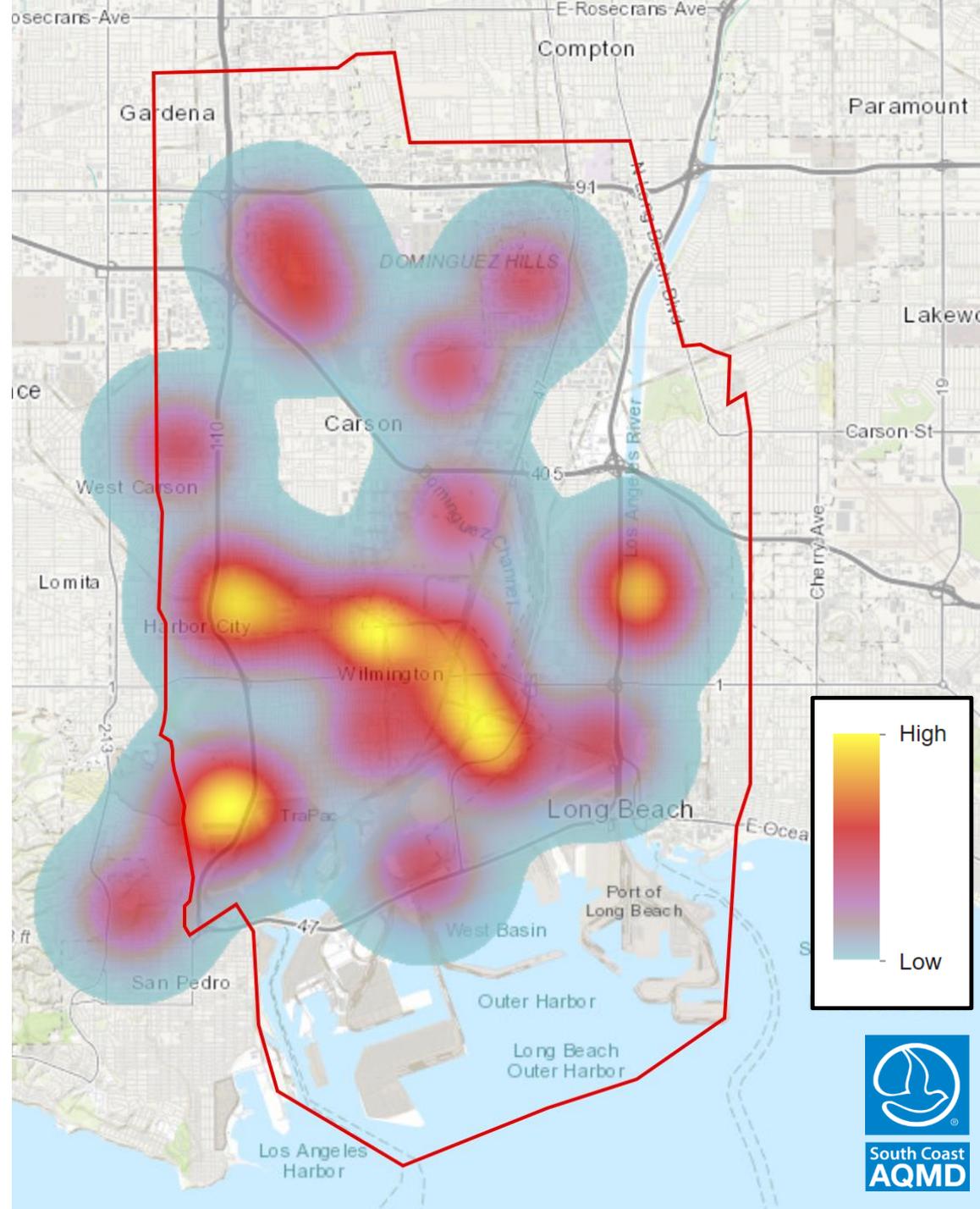
- Emissions study area was assigned as the **community boundary**
 - Includes Phillips 66
 - Includes both ports
 - WLB boundary extended to Martin Luther King (north) & Long Beach Blvd. (south)
- Majority of community concerns fall within the **community boundary**
- Regions within and near the **community boundary** will also benefit from the emissions reductions



Concerns About Stationary Sources*

- These are locations that came up several times (yellow/red) in the air quality mapping activity
- Places where we may look to begin **monitoring efforts**

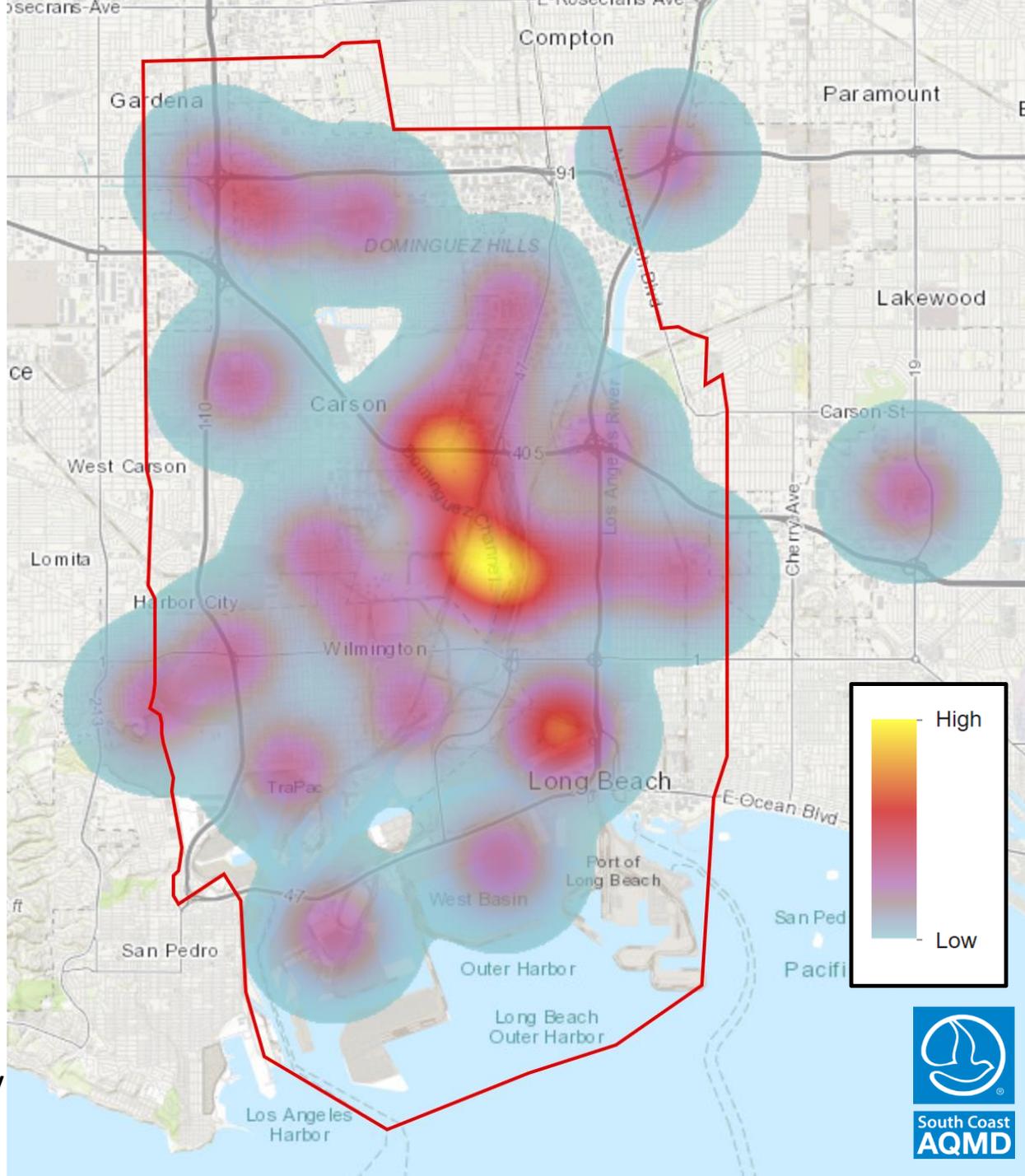
*From CSC Meeting #1 air quality mapping activity



Concerns About Mobile Sources*

- Places where we may begin to look for truck idling hot spots for **compliance idling sweeps**
- Targeted areas for **license plate readers and incentives**

*From CSC Meeting #1 air quality mapping activity



Prioritization – Group activity

30 min	Prioritization of Air Quality Concerns
20 min	Activity Report Back
5 min	Break
15 min	Activity Consensus Results Discussion

- The goal of this activity is to identify the few **highest priority areas**, so we can start developing specific strategies to address them
- **Allow enough time for everyone to speak**
- **Be respectful**
- There will be one facilitator and one note taker per table

Priorities

①

②

③

3 items per section

Next steps and important reminders

Future meeting dates and locations:

- TAG Meeting #1: February 27th (9:00 – 11:00 a.m.) at the SCAQMD
- CSC Meeting #4: March 14th (6:00 – 8:00 p.m.) at Wilmington Senior Center

Future meeting potential topics:

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) timeline
- RECLAIM – Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) Rule development update
- Indirect Source Rule (ISR) development update
 - Rules to control mobile source emissions at warehouses, railyards, etc.

Next steps and important reminders

Technical Advisory Group (TAG):

- No consensus reached as of February 4th, 2019
- First TAG meeting has been scheduled for February 27th, 2019

- Please **send us your biographies** as soon as possible
- Sign the charter** – hard copies are provided at registration

**Thank you
for the hard work!**

More information on AB 617:

www.aqmd.gov/AB617

Email: AB617@aqmd.gov

Follow us [@SouthCoastAQMD](https://www.instagram.com/SouthCoastAQMD)



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