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Region 9 Air Toxics Update



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EPA, Region 9



Overview

- Region 9 Air Toxics Team
- School air toxics update
- NATA 2005 Region 9 impacts
- Las Vegas near-road air toxics studies
- Investigation of tools for community monitoring



Region 9 Air Toxics Team

- Comprised of members from each of the Air Division offices
- Purpose-
 - Strategic vision
 - Coordinate air toxics activities across Air Division
 - Program implementation (mostly at program office level)

AIR TOXICS TEAM STRATEGIC VISION

TEAM MEMBERS

MIKE BANDROWSKI
MANAGER

(AIR-6)

JOHN BROCK

(AIR-5)

ANDREW CHEW

(AIR-3)

FRANCISCO DONEZ

(AIR-9)

ELFEGO FELIX

(AIR-7)

RICHARD GROW

(AIR-8)

SHIRLEY RIVERA

(AIR-3)

MAE WANG

(AIR-4)

PERIANN WOOD,

(AIR-6)

US EPA REGION 9 AIR DIVISION
January 2011

PURPOSE OF THE AIR TOXICS TEAM

The goal of the region 9 air toxics program is to minimize air toxics risk by reducing and controlling the emissions of hazardous air pollutants from stationary, mobile, and Indoor air sources, while taking into account sensitive populations, disparate impacts, and cumulative exposures.

To accomplish this goal, EPA combines regulatory approaches, voluntary efforts, community-based programs, monitoring and data evaluation, and state and local education and outreach. Due to the cross-cutting nature of the air toxics program, it is vital to make coordination of air toxics activities in the region and to make them a priority across the Air Division.

The Region 9 Air Toxics Team was formed to coordinate the Air Division's air toxics activities, and to coordinate with headquarters and the other regions. The lead for the overall Region 9 Air Toxics program is within the Air Toxics, Radiation, and Indoor Air Office. The lead for the National Air Toxics program alternates throughout the regions every two years. The Air Toxics Team is made up of staff from the Air Toxics, Radiation, and Indoor Air Office, along with staff from other program offices. The Team is responsible for program coordination, implementation, and strategic direction. While the team coordinates activities and set priorities, much of the actual work is done by program offices as part of their work on enforcement, permitting, planning, other activities.

KEY ACTIVITIES

MACT Implementation

- Outreach and training
- Compliance assistance
- Inspections and enforcement
- Permitting
- Policy Issues

Community Based Toxics

- National Air Toxics Campaign
- Voluntary Reductions through Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) projects

Risk Based Efforts

Provide technical support for:

- Permitting, enforcement, rulemaking, and voluntary programs
- Near-Roadway, diesel, and NEPA
- Environmental Justice

Measurement and Monitoring

- Support S/L/T monitoring projects
- Coordinate NATTS and NATA
- Support community monitoring efforts

REGION 9 AIR TOXICS PRIORITIES FOR FY11/12

- Implement CARE projects in Gila River, Navajo Nation, Hawaii, San Diego, and Los Angeles
- Complete CARE projects in West Oakland and Tucson
- Determine direction of CARE program in FY12 including new RfP and grant reviews
- Provide guidance to S/L/Ts on case-by-case MACT
- Develop implementation strategy for new area source standards, including delegation
- Complete School Air Toxics monitoring study
- Initiate new Community Scale Monitoring efforts
- Evaluate 2005 NATA results/adopt for Regional use, work with S/L/Ts on 2008 NATA
- Designate and implement MACT enforcement priorities for FY11-12
- Encourage delegation of area sources and provide training
- Use Risk Team to address regional air toxics risk issues, such as mobile source NEPA
- Investigate R9 ability to support monitoring to address community needs.
- Participate in national air toxics program direc-

CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FOR FY11/12

Area Source Standards: The CAA requires EPA to identify and regulate the area source categories that represent 90% of the emissions of the 30 urban air toxics associated with area sources. EPA has identified a total of 70 area source categories and is on a court-ordered schedule to issue these area source rules by January 2011. This large volume of area source standards presents an implementation challenge. Many S/L/Ts may not accept delegation of these standards due to the perceived resource burden. Implementation of these standards will also pose a burden to the Region. Resource restraints at OAQPS may limit support for implementation activities

State/Local/Tribes Outreach: In FY11 ongoing communications with S/L/T will be strengthened to provide information and guidance on implementing new area source rules and delegation of authority to enforce the new area source rules.

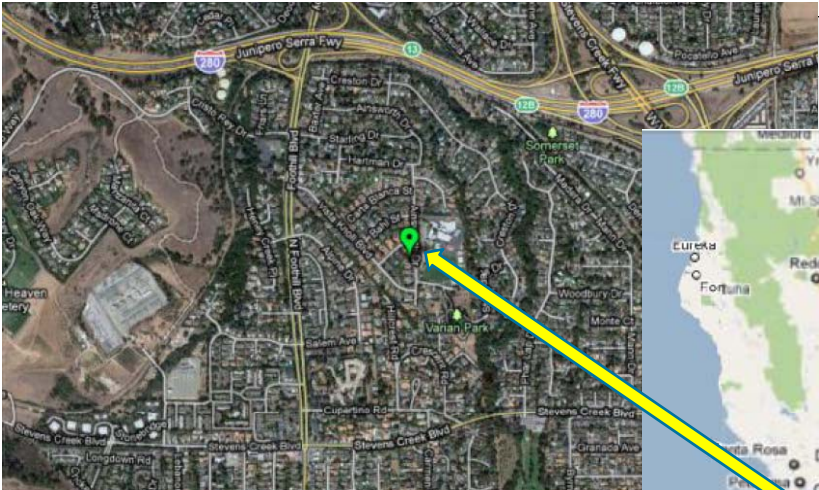
Near Roadway Impact: New research in this area has resulted in new information on the health impacts of near roadway emissions and mitigation methods to reduce these impacts such as the role of vegetation in mitigating air quality impacts from traffic emissions. The air Toxics Team will look at how to best use this new information in our work with communities and schools.

Goods Movement/Diesel/Climate Change: The Air Toxics Team will work with the Climate Change and Energy Office to coordinate our efforts on air toxic issues related to ports and goods movement, climate change, and diesel retrofits.

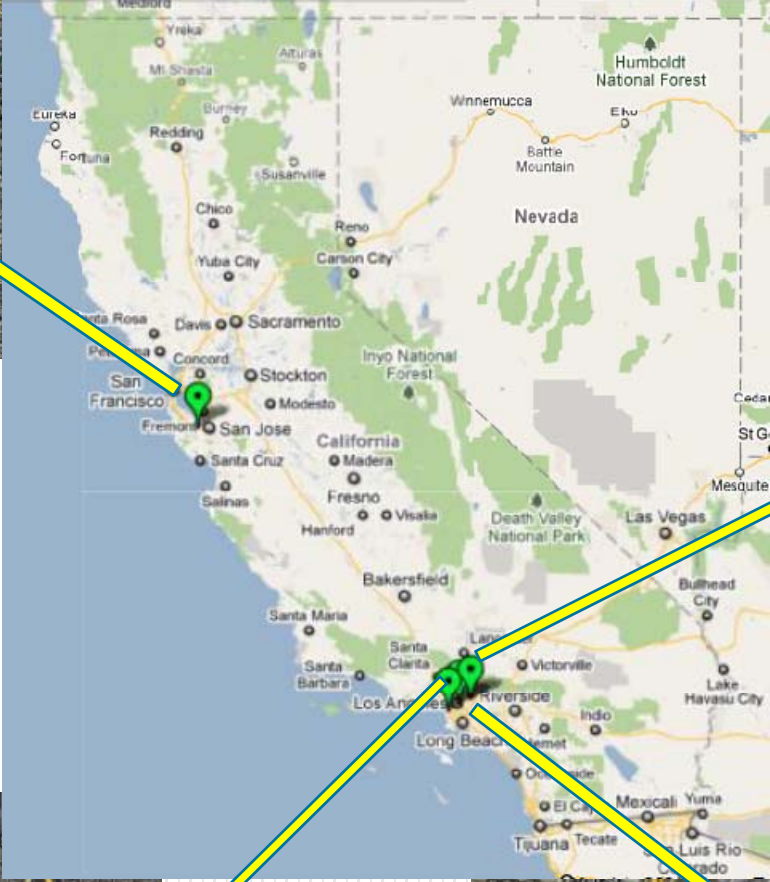
School Air Toxics Monitoring Study:

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Santa Anita Christian Academy →



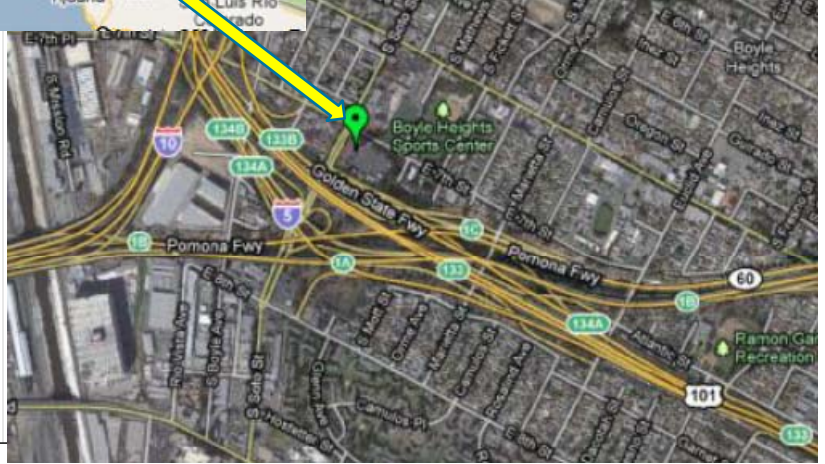
Stevens Creek Elementary



Soto Street Elementary



Felton Elementary



2005 NATA Region 9 impacts

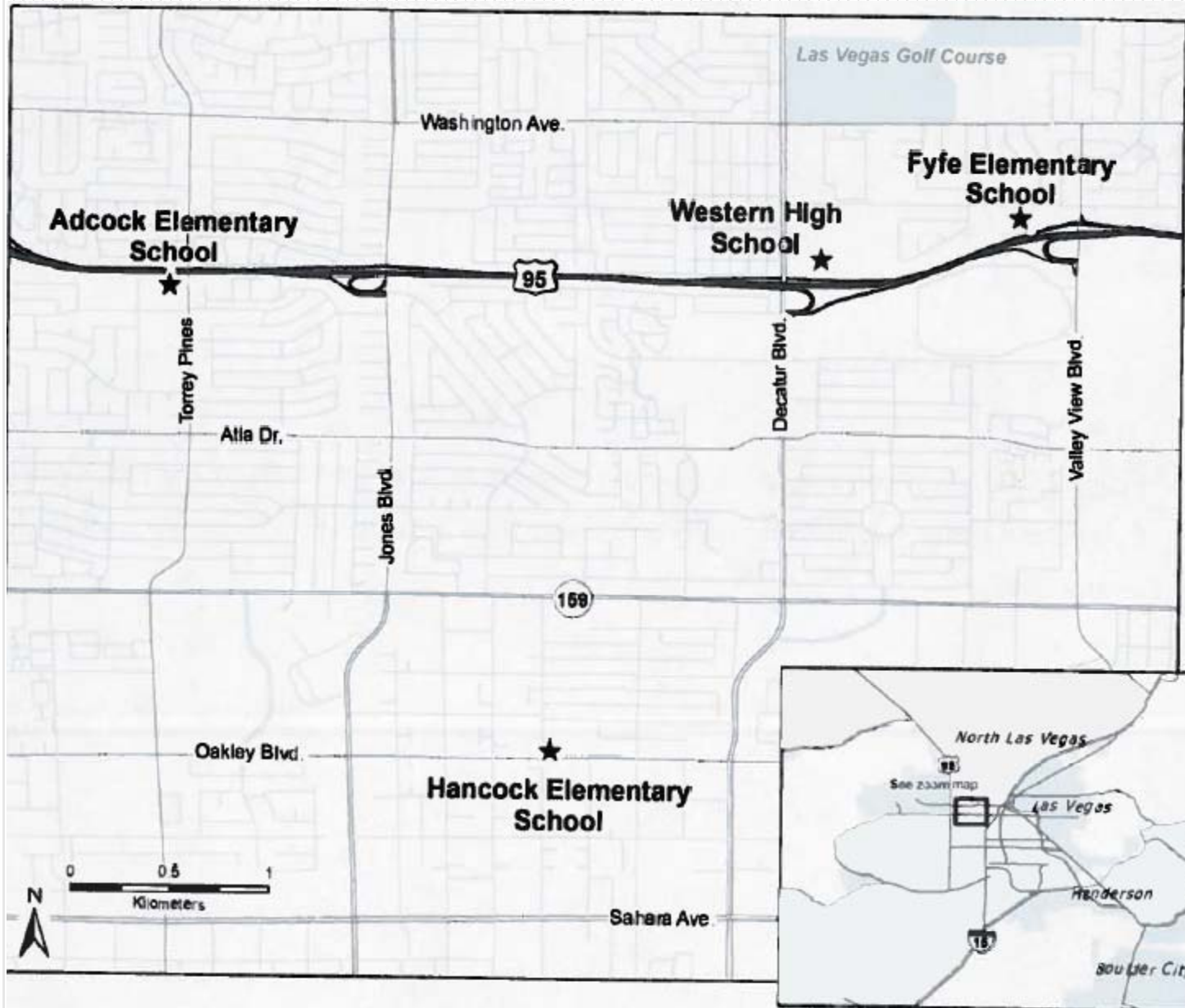


- Small airports impact
 - Highlighted potential impact on surrounding communities
 - Acrolein, Pb, pH, formaldehyde
- Major mobile sources
 - Importance of proximity
 - Need for near-road monitoring

Las Vegas near-road air toxics studies



- Focus on Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) & effect on near-road schools
 - Settlement agreement to investigate adverse health effects observed in populations exposed to ambient air near major roadways
 - 6 priority toxics: benzene; 1,3 –butadiene; formaldehyde; acetaldehyde; acrolein; and DPM (diesel particulate matter)
 - 3 near-road schools + 1 background
- Results focus
 - Ratios of near-road to background school
 - Pre & post US 95 expansion of 2007



Investigation of tools for community monitoring



- Effort to find resources available to communities for toxics monitoring
- Goal to provide accurate/dependable tools and move away from less precise methods (e.g. bucket brigades)
- Ideas-
 - Development of Regional air toxics trailer
 - Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA) bus







Questions?!

Appendix A: CARE grant Region 9 update



To implement (FY11/12):

- Implement San Diego Level 2 grant with EHC
- Start Level 1 CARE grant in LA area with Union de Vecinos
- Work with Level 1 grantees (Gila River, Pacific American Foundation, Dine College) to complete assessment to apply for Level 2
- Review CARE grant applications received in March 2011

(FY11/12):

- Continue to coordinate with completed Level 2 grantees on ongoing work (Tucson, West Oakland, Pacoima)
 - *West Oakland (CA)*- community toxics reduction collaborative to address redevelopment pressures
 - *Tucson (AZ)*- community identification of greatest toxics producers by sector and encouragement of voluntary reductions
 - *Contra Costa County (CA)*- provide risk and toxics training and expand research on existing indicators for Bay Point community



App. A (cont)

West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project - Oakland, California

- The West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project (EIP) is the recipient of a Level II CARE cooperative agreement. The West Oakland Toxic Reduction Collaborative (WOTRC) is co-chaired by WOEIP and EPA Region 9, governed by a formal Partnering Agreement and supported by neutral facilitation. Eight work groups address issues including indoor air quality, clean construction, brownfields, diesel truck incentives, land use, Health Impact Assessments, alternative fuels, and Port-related reductions. Each workgroup is co-chaired by a community representative, and the work of all the workgroups is coordinated by way of a Steering Committee. The community's capacity and success in applying the collaborative model has resulted in the transformation of several other environmental forums in the Bay Area to a facilitated and community co-chaired format mirroring that of the WOTRC. West Oakland is a community of 25,000 people located immediately adjacent to the Port of Oakland, through which the fourth highest volume in the U.S. of international container traffic flows. As West Oakland faces escalating pressures from redevelopment - triggered in large part by the community's success in eliminating toxic sources, and from international goods movement - projected to triple by 2020, a broad multi-faceted multi-media approach has proven necessary and is well underway.
- *Prospective CARE Partners:* Port of Oakland, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, West Oakland Commerce Association, AB Trucking, International Longshore Workers Union, Teamsters, U.S. Representative Barbara Lee, City of Oakland, Alameda County Public Health, California EPA, California Air Resources Board, California Department of Toxics Substances Control, West Oakland Asthma Coalition, Regional Water Quality Control Board, state and local elected officials, U.S. Postal Service, NRDC, University of San Francisco, Alliance for West Oakland Development, Bluewater Network, East Bay Community Law Center, Disability Rights and Education Defense Fund.
- Visit this community's CARE web page.
- Read a case study on facilitation assistance provided to this project (PDF) (4pp, 820k) by EPA's Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center.



App. A (cont)

Community Assist of Southern Arizona and the Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc- Tucson, Arizona

- The Community Assist of Southern Arizona (CASA) and the Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc (SERI) are the recipients of a Level II CARE Cooperative Agreement. CASA and SERI partner with neighborhoods that are under economic, environmental, and disproportionate health stress. CASA supports a better understanding of environmental health risks and their reductions by the members of affected neighborhoods who are most familiar with the needs of their own neighborhoods. CASA/SERI implements these goals through a promotora program where individuals from the affected neighborhoods are trained on environmental health issues and methods of conducting community outreach. The neighborhood communities engage in all aspects of developing an action plan to reduce toxics through the identification of the greatest potential pollutant producers by specific industrial sectors problems, and conducting visits in order to explain and provide pollution prevention information which will enable the voluntary reductions of toxics. The fundamental goal is to strengthen through education and experience the community's ability to make informed environmental health choices and to participate in long-term, sustainable solutions.
- Measurable results will include tracking the reduction of toxic compounds when displaced by recommended pollution prevention chemicals, use of Best Management Practices, and the reduction of toxic emissions.
- *CARE Partners:* The Rose Family Resource and Wellness Center of the Tucson Unified School District, Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, The University of Arizona, The City of Tucson Fire Department, Luz Social Services, Inc.



App. A (cont)

Bay Point Latino Environmental Action Project- Martinez, California

- The Bay Point Latino Environmental Action Project (LEAP) is the recipient of a Level I CARE cooperative agreement. This partnership consists of Contra Costa Health Services (CCHS), the lead agency administering the cooperative agreement, the Bay Point Partnership and the University of San Francisco's Department of Environmental Health Science.
- The partnership will expand current efforts to work on environmental justice issues and will further develop successive layers of community leadership and capacity around outreach, education, and community mobilization. LEAP was established by CCHS under the auspices of the Bay Point partnership in 2005. LEAP, based on prior work in the community, identified three areas of interest with respect to toxic exposures: industrial releases; consumption of contaminated fish; and illegal dumping. LEAP will build on current efforts to increase the ability of the predominantly low-income Latino community in Bay Point to identify local environmental hazards and mobilize the broader community to take actions to reduce these hazards. CARE funding will help the project to further its priority-setting process by providing residents with more advanced training and technical assistance on toxics in their environment; expanding their research on existing environmental indicators; and gathering information about community perceptions of risk and actual risks behaviors.
- *Prospective CARE Partners:* Latino Neighborhood Action Team (NAT); University of San Francisco; Gateway High School; Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CARE); Bay Point Partnership; Center for Human Development, local community-based organizations; the Bay Point Promotoras; Mt. Diablo Unified School District; the Bay Point Residents Association; Ambrose Recreation and Park District; the League of United Latino American Citizens and others.