

What is DEQ Asking You to Consider?

# Cleaner Air Oregon

REFORMING OREGON'S INDUSTRIAL AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS

Inviting Oregonians to help create new regulations that protect what we all care about: the health of our people, a clean environment, and the economic vitality of our communities.

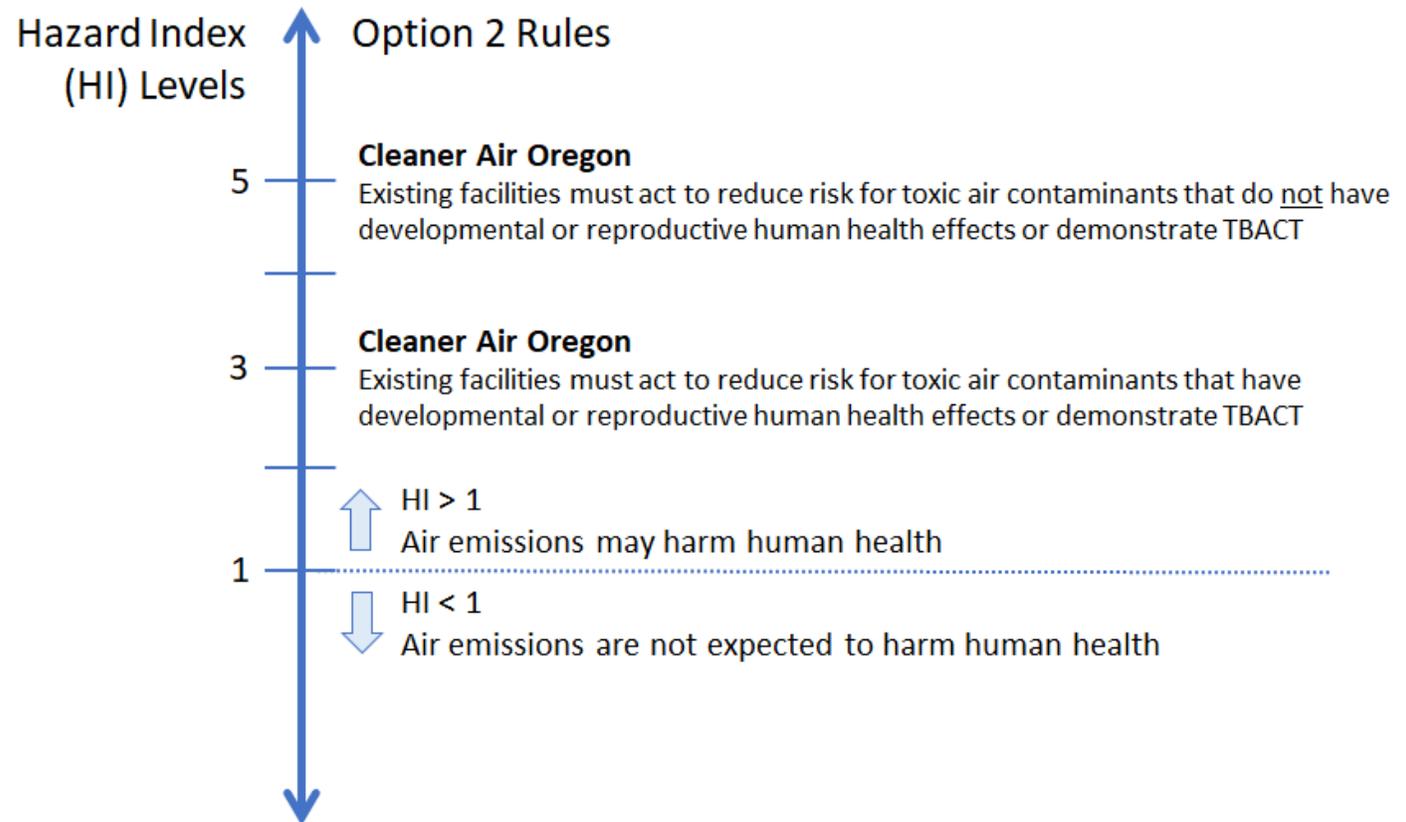
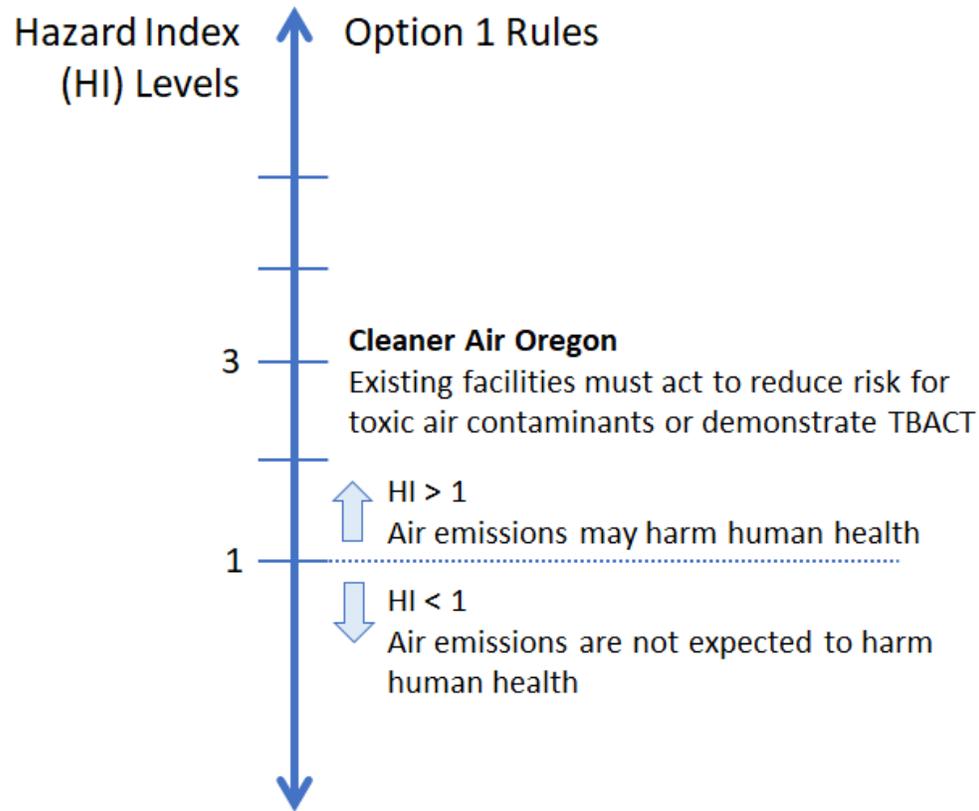
July 10, 2019

CleanerAirOregon

# Issues to consider for rulemaking

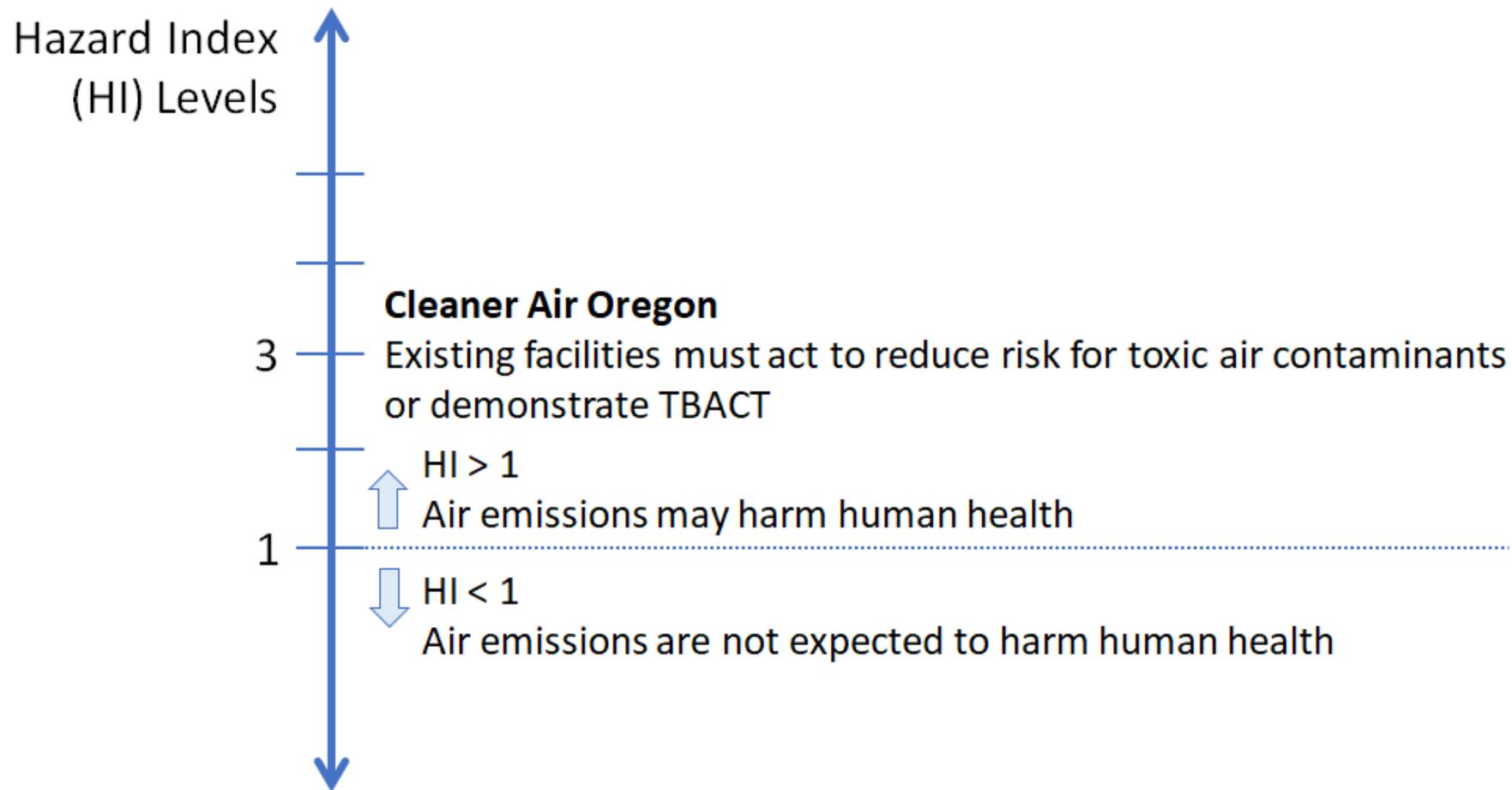
- Both policy and science considerations
- What defines a “severe human health effect”?
  - consult authoritative literature
  - evaluate organ systems
  - types of impacts (reversible, irreversible)
  - consider individual dose responses
- Resources for research

# A range of rule options



# Option 1 description

All 184 toxic air contaminants with non-cancer effects are assigned an HI of 3.



# Option 1 implications

- Health-protective option
- Less rule changes
- Most straightforward option for risk calculations
- Some existing facilities may be required to take action that otherwise would not be required (e.g., HI4 or HI5)

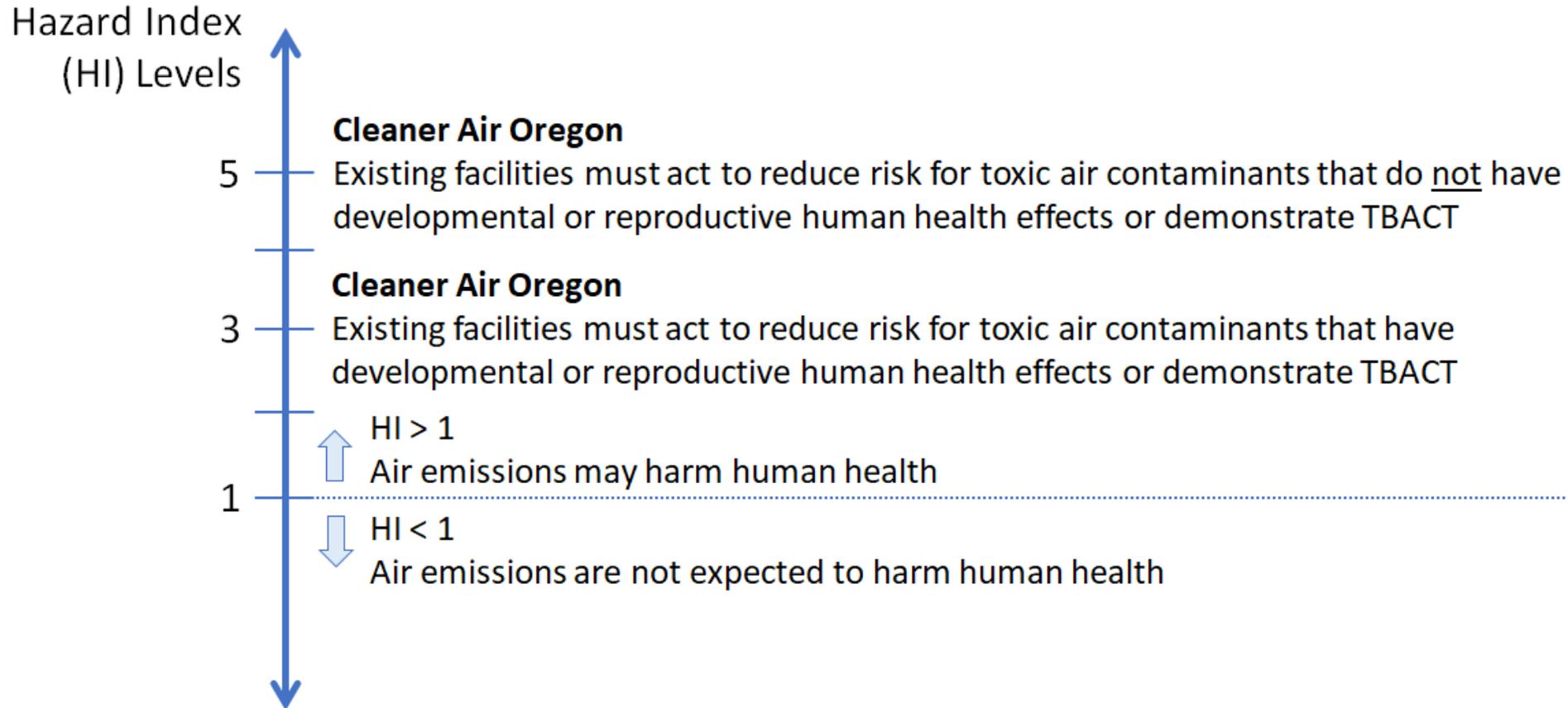


**OAR 340-245-8010**  
**Table 1 Risk Action Levels†**

Applicability	Risk Action Level	Excess Cancer Risk per Million	Noncancer Hazard Index
Existing Source	Aggregate TEU Level	2.5	0.1
	Source Permit Level	5	0.5
	Community Engagement Level	25	1
	TBACT Level	50	<del>3</del> 5
	Risk Reduction Level	200	<del>6</del> 10
	Immediate Curtailment Level	500	<del>12</del> 20

# Option 2 description

Toxic air contaminants expected to have developmental impacts (141) are assigned an HI of 3. Others (43) remain assigned at 5.



# Option 2 considerations

- More difficult risk assessment calculations when facility emits a mix of toxic air contaminants that are regulated at both an HI of 3 and an HI of 5
- Developed exceedance ratio

$$Risk_{HI3} = \sum_{HI3 \text{ chemicals}} \frac{\text{Concentration}}{\text{Risk Based Concentration}}$$

$$Risk_{HI5} = \sum_{HI5 \text{ chemicals}} \frac{\text{Concentration}}{\text{Risk Based Concentration}}$$

$$\text{Exceedance Ratio} = \frac{Risk_{HI3}}{3} + \frac{Risk_{HI5}}{5}$$

*HI3 = Toxic air contaminants assigned noncancer TBACT RAL of 3.*

*HI5 = Toxic air contaminants assigned noncancer TBACT RAL of 5.*

# Option 2 - implications

- Less health-protective than Option 1
- Requires more complex risk calculations, including use of exceedance ratio.
- Fewer facilities may have to make investments in emission reductions



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**Table 1 Risk Action Levels†**

Applicability	Risk Action Level	Excess Cancer Risk per Million	Noncancer Hazard Index
Existing Source	TBACT Level	50	$\frac{5^a}{3^b}$ or Exceedance Ratio of $> 1^c$
	Risk Reduction Level	200	$\frac{10^a}{6^b}$ or Exceedance Ratio of $2^c$
	Immediate Curtailment Level	500	$\frac{20^a}{12^b}$ or Exceedance Ratio of $4^c$

# Questions

