

State of California  
**Air Resources Board**

**BOARD ITEM SUMMARY**

**ITEM # 20-12-2 and ITEM # 20-12-3:**

**Public Hearing to Consider Amendments to the Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines Report for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program and the Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants**

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends the Board adopt the proposed Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines Report for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program (EICG) and the Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants (CTR).

**DISCUSSION:**

The EICG and CTR are two related regulations that set emission inventory reporting requirements for facilities in California. The proposed amendments are part of a broader effort by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to improve inventories of airborne emissions from all sources within California. The proposed regulations will provide CARB and air districts with a better understanding of stationary source emissions, enhance public access to information on toxic pollutant emissions, and support multiple CARB and air district regulatory and programmatic needs.

The EICG Report supports the mandates of the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 which directs CARB to establish a program to inventory emissions of toxic substances emitted into the air, assess the public health risk to those who are exposed, and develop a reporting regulation to provide direction and criteria to facilities on how to compile and submit air toxics emission data. The last major update to the EICG was in 1996. The EICG Report is incorporated by reference into Section 93300.5, Title 17, California Code of Regulations.

The EICG amendments address significant advances in our understanding of the toxic health risk posed by many chemical, most notably the latest scientific evidence showing that early-life exposures to air toxics contribute to an increased lifetime risk of developing cancer or other adverse health effects compared to exposures that occur in adulthood. The amendments would expand the list of chemicals, extend applicability to additional sectors, require some additional source testing, modify reporting requirements for diesel engines, and strengthen provisions recognizing health and risk assessment methods.

The CTR was developed to support the mandates of Assembly Bill (AB) 617 and AB 197, which established significant new requirements for addressing community protection and public right-to-know. The CTR became effective January 1, 2020 and

currently applies only to large emission sources. The proposed amendments to the CTR expand the regulation's scope to additionally support and facilitate CARB's fulfillment of its obligations under the California Clean Air Act, the federal Clean Air Act, and the general protection of public health via an understanding of the causes, and solutions to, air pollution in the state. The proposed CTR amendments would expand the applicability requirements to increase the number and types of facilities subject to annual emissions data reporting.

The proposed amendments were developed through a comprehensive public process that included the local air districts, environmental groups, community representatives, industry representatives, and collaboration with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the Scientific Review Panel on Toxic Air Contaminants.

### **SUMMARY AND IMPACTS:**

The two regulations share common elements such as their facilities subject to reporting. The amendments harmonize these elements to better integrate emissions and streamline reporting under the two programs. These elements include the same set of facilities and a common phase-in schedule, a common list of reportable chemicals, harmonization of the chemical list phase-in, and similar reporting requirements for certain portable diesel-fueled engines and devices.

Since the proposed amendments would significantly expand the number of chemicals to be reported the requirements are phased to ease the reporting burden. Full reporting would begin in 2027 and 2028. Simplified abbreviated reporting provisions are available for smaller sources. Staff estimates that a typical small facility will need to report a single activity number such as hour of operation. A typical industrial facility would see the number of chemicals it would need to report increase by about 20 percent.