Air Toxics

An overview of Oregon's program and current considerations

ELEC Conference April 18, 2016



Overview

- Federal background
- Oregon approach
- Air toxics today
- Where we are going



Federal – State Roles

Clean Air Act

Oregon Initiatives

Criteria **Pollutants**

EPA health-based standards

Ozone, PM, Lead, CO, SO2, NO2 DEQ: monitors. works with at risk communities to meet standards (prevention and nonattainment)

Air Toxics

Federal technologybased standards with follow-up risk review

EPA Industrial Air Toxics Technology Standards (NESHAPs)

New Source and Existing Source Performance **Standards**

NESHAPs can also cover small businesses

(DEQ implements)

Industrial Source **Permitting**

Title V **Operating Permits** (for larger industries)

> **ACDP** (Permits) (for smaller industries)

Motor **Vehicles**

Federal Motor Vehicle Emission Stds (Cars & Trucks)

> **Federal** Fuel Stds. Gasoline & Diesel (low sulfur)

DEQ AQ Health **Benchmarks**

Geographic assessment -**Portland Air Toxics** Solutions

Special monitoring studies (source identification. & health risks)

Clean Diesel **Program** (vehicles. engines)

Risk based permitting program overhaul

Air Toxics

Motor **Vehicles**

Clean Cars Program

Vehicle Inspection & Maintenance

Climate Change

Clean **Power** Plan

Clean **Fuels** (low carbon)

Legislative Initiatives (i.e. Cap & Trade Study

GHG **Emission** Reporting



Sources of toxic air pollutants





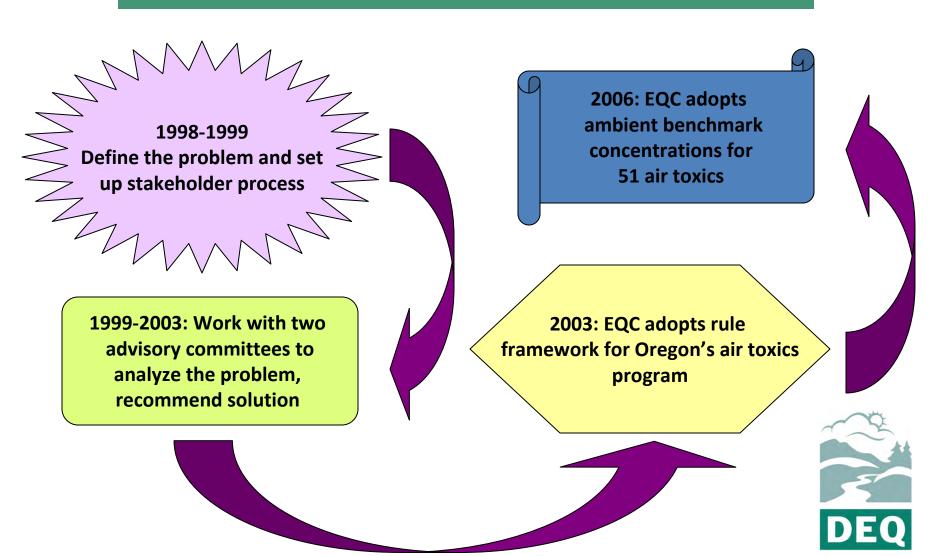








Development of the Oregon Air Toxics Program



Oregon's Air Toxics Approach

- Implementing federal regulations (NESHAP)
 - Federal regulations may impose emission limits, work practices or control requirements that reduce emissions, but not based on facility specific risk.
- Geographic Program
 - DEQ's geographic approach is very good for assessing area wide sources of air toxics and providing a comprehensive view of air toxics risk

Oregon's Air Toxics Approach

Safety Net

 Designed to address air toxics risk from sources that are not otherwise regulated. Resource intensive and time consuming requirements to trigger, many exemptions, doesn't apply in Geographic area.

Source Category

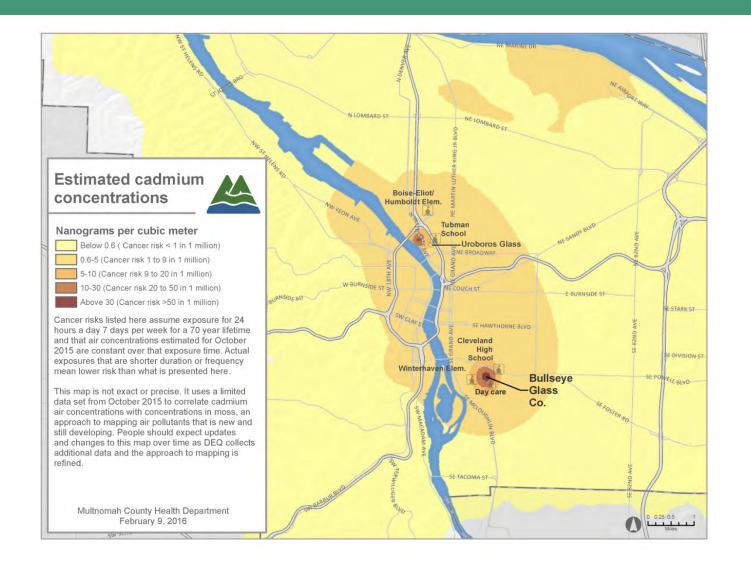
 Requires rulemaking; address one source category type at a time; resource intensive to reach comprehensive results.

What is the Gap in Regulation?

- DEQ has some existing tools to address air toxics – but it falls short of being comprehensive in addressing risk from industrial sources.
- Lack of an efficient process to assess and address industrial air toxics emissions based on risk.



The Moss Study





Where are we going?

- Temporary source category style rules for colored art glass manufacturers
- 2017 regulatory overhaul for risk-based permitting for industrial sources
 - Looking at other states
 - Many significant policy discussions
 - Provide ample opportunity for an informed, involved and robust public process



Questions?

