Use of the 2002 NEI in the Risk and Technology Review (RTR)

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Overview

- What is RTR?
- How is the 2002 NEI for HAPs used in RTR?
- How can I review the 2002 NEI data as part of the RTR ANPR?
- Demo of ANPR 2002 NEI database
Challenges Facing Residual Risk Program

- CAA requires review of residual risk and technology for 96 standards
- Develop rules which target high-risk facilities in categories without impacting low-risk ones
  - Process should be simple, efficient
  - Process should be implementable by States
- Develop innovative ways to reduce risks where controls are not available
  - MACT may have been effective, yet risks may still be high
- Challenging schedule, limited resources, uncertainty regarding deadlines
New Directions for Residual Risk Program

- Develop Risk and Technology Review (RTR) Rule
  - Link MACT (Technology) review (112d(6)) to Residual Risk (112(f)(2)); hence the name Risk and Technology Review

- RTR (Phase 1)
  - Completed residual risk and technology reviews for 8 source categories by 12/06
  - The first 8 reviews show the MACT standards generally did a good job, but may not provide adequate control in some cases
    - Two categories have low risk (less than 1 in 1 million for cancer, 1.0 HI)
    - Five categories have residual risk bordering on unacceptable
    - Proposed or final ample margin of safety decisions would require additional control for 4 MACT categories

- RTR (Phase 2+) Combine the remaining MACT standards requiring residual risk and technology reviews into a few groups
  - Enables EPA to:
    - More closely meet statutory dates
    - Raise and resolve programmatic issues collectively
    - Minimize resources by using available data and focusing attention on high risk sources
    - Provide consistent review and analysis
Phase II RTR Categories

Group 1
Acetal Resins Production
Butyl Rubber Production
Epoxy Resins Production
Ethylene-Propylene Rubber Production
Hydrogen Fluoride Production
Neoprene Production
Non-Nylon Polyamides Production
Polysulfide Rubber Production

Group 2
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Production
Aerospace Industries
Epichlorohydrin Elastomers Production
Hypalon (TM) Production
Marine Vessel Loading Operations
Methyl Methacrylate-Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Production
Methyl Methacrylate-Butadiene-Styrene Terpolymers Production
Mineral Wool Production
Natural Gas Transmission & Storage
Nitrile Butadiene Rubber Production
Nitrile Resins Production
Oil & Natural Gas Production
Petroleum Refineries - Other Sources Not Distinctly Listed
Pharmaceutical Production
Polybutadiene Rubber Production
Polyethylene Terephthalate Production
Polystyrene Production
Primary Aluminum Production
Printing/Publishing (Surface Coating)
Shipbuilding & Ship Repair
Styrene Acrylonitrile Production
Styrene-Butadiene Rubber & Latex Production
How is the 2002 NEI used in the RTR?

We are modeling the 2002 NEI for HAPs in the RTR.

What Process Would We Use for RTR?

- Extract MACT category information from latest emissions inventory (2002 NEI, version 3) for the 34 MACT standards with compliance dates of 2002 and earlier
- Publish inventory and results in ANPR, get public comments and corrections, and obtain better source data, as appropriate
- Model each MACT category to obtain inhalation risks, including cancer risk and incidence, population cancer risk, and non-cancer effects (chronic and acute)
  - Set aside low-risk source categories
  - Evaluate effectiveness and cost of additional risk reduction options for the remaining source categories
- Model each MACT category emitting PB-HAPs to obtain multi-pathway risks and effects
  - Model persistent bioaccumulative HAP (PB-HAPs) source categories
- Make acceptability and ample margin of safety determinations
- Propose, address public comments, and take final action on the group of MACT categories
PB-HAPs

- Cadmium
- Chlordane
- Chlorinated dibenzodioxins and furans
- DDE
- Heptachlor
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclohexane
- Lead compounds including Alkyl-lead
- Mercury and compounds
- Methoxychlor
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Polycyclic Organic Matter (POM)
- Toxaphene
- Trifluralin

(EPA, 2004. Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library, Volume 1, Exhibit 14-1.)
How Would We Make Regulatory Decisions in RTR?

- 112(f) residual risk would follow the Benzene Policy to identify MACT standard categories as:
  - Low Risk (less than 1 in 1 million, HI <1.0) - no additional risk reduction, presumptive ample margin of safety
  - Not Low Risk - no additional risk reduction needed for ample margin of safety
    - Risks are acceptable (less than 100 in 1 million), and
    - No controls are available or controls are not cost-effective
  - Not Low Risk - with additional risk reduction to achieve ample margin of safety
    - Risks are unacceptable (greater than 100 in 1 million), or
    - Cost-effective controls are available

- 112(d)(6) technology review would mirror the ample margin of safety determination
What Would The RTR Standards Look Like?

- Where further action is warranted, standards would include technology, work practice, or performance standards as amendments to the existing standards.
- Consider adapting emission cap as residual risk requirement.
- For source categories where additional standards are needed to provide an ample margin of safety, provide a low risk exemption:
  - Use analysis to identify low risk source characteristics that would exempt a portion of the source category from additional requirements.
  - If necessary, provide for site specific risk assessment (demonstration) to show low risk (TFLRD).
2002 NEI RTR Schedule & Activities

EPA Activities

1. Revise 2002 NEI, ver. 1.0, using SPDD comments/data
2. Release 2002 NEI, ver 3, ANPR files in FR for 60 day public review
3. Resolve Data Discrepancies and Incorporate Revisions
4. Prepare 2002 NEI ver. 4.0 files & RTR modeling files
5. RTR Draft FR

S/L/T Activities

1A. Work with EPA to address questions and errors
2A. Review draft NEI; Submit revisions to docket using ANPR format
3A. Work with EPA to address questions and errors
4A. Work with EPA to address questions and errors

7/06 – 03/07
60 days
What are the steps for preparing NEI files for RTR modeling?

1. Revise 2002 NEI, ver. 1.0, using SPDD comments/data

- AQAD retrieves 2002 NEI for HAPs, version 1.0, February 2006, data for RTR categories.

- SPDD staff conducts detailed review of 2002 NEI, version 1.0 and provides revisions and new data to 2002 NEI
  - MACT Code revisions - facilities and processes within facilities associated with category
  - Emission revisions
  - Stack parameter revisions
  - Geographic coordinate revisions
  - New data provided for the following categories:
    - Petroleum refineries - benzene data for 23 facilities
    - Polymers and Resins II
    - Polymers and Resins IV
    - Secondary lead Smelting
    - Shipbuilding
What are the steps for preparing NEI files for RTR modeling?

2. Release 2002 NEI, ver 3, ANPR files in FR for 60 day public review
   - AQAD prepares 2002 NEI for HAPs, version 3, March 2007 using SPDD revisions.
     - NEI for HAPs version 3 posted on CHIEF web site.
   
   - ANPR NEI files will be available 60 days for public comment. April 1 – May 31, 2007.
     - AQAD prepares ANPR NEI version 3 files for review as part of the RTR.
     - Comments will only be accepted using ANPR NEI database
     - Documentation must accompany proposed revisions submitted for the ANPR NEI files
What are the steps for preparing NEI files for RTR modeling?

3. Resolve Data Discrepancies and Incorporate Revisions
   - AQAD evaluates and incorporates proposed revisions.
     - Reviews proposed revisions and documentation.
     - Resolves data discrepancies between proposed revisions and original data source in the NEI.
     - Incorporates Revisions

4. Prepare 2002 NEI ver. 4.0 files & RTR modeling files
   - AQAD prepares 2002 NEI, version 4.0 and posts files on CHIEF web site.
   - AQAD provides data for RTR modeling used in draft FR rule.
What is Best Way to Review the NEI for the RTR?

1. **Facility Information**
   - Facility Name
   - Facility Address
   - State and County and Tribal information
   - Facility Category (major or area)

2. **Source Category Representation**
   - Missing facilities in the category
   - Facilities that should be removed from category
   - MACT Code Assignment
   - SCCs
What is Best Way to Review the NEI for the RTR?

3. **Emissions Point Data**
   - Emission release point type (fugitive, vertical stack, etc.)
   - Stack parameters for each emission release point - Conduct more thorough review of stack parameters that have been defaulted.
   - Latitude and longitude - Conduct more thorough review for points that have defaulted coordinates; especially coordinates defaulted to county centroid.

4. **Emissions Data**
   - Emissions (tons/yr) of each individual pollutant - Review pollutants with potential for high toxicity and persistent bioaccumulative HAPs first.
   - Acute emissions
   - Speciation of metal HAPs and polycyclic organic matter (POM)
   - HAP emissions performance level (e.g., actual, allowable, potential, maximum)
   - Chromium and mercury speciation profiles for processes
How are NEI data processed for RTR modeling?

1. **Extract** metal and cyanide compounds into elemental metal or hydrogen cyanide using 2002 *NEI tox wt factors* file. For all other pollutants, fractionation is not needed.
   - For all NEI poll except 136 and 7440473: Multiply emissions by Metal_CN Speciation Factor to extract metal and cyanide mass for tox weighting

2. **Speciate** chromium into hexavalent and trivalent chromium using *Cr Speciation* file.
   - For NEI poll 136 and 7440473: Use chromium speciation file to speciate source category emissions into Cr(VI) and Cr(III) emissions
How are NEI data processed for RTR modeling?

3. **Speciate** mercury into 3 forms using *Mercury Speciation* file.
   - For NEI poll 7439976 and 199: use mercury speciation file to speciate source category emissions into Elemental Gaseous Mercury, Gaseous Divalent Mercury, and Particulate Divalent Mercury.

4. **Calculate** TEQ for congeners of dioxin/furans using TEQ factors in *2002 Tox wt factors* file.

5. **Group** POM compounds in the NEI into the 8 groups for toxicity using *2002 Tox wt factors* file.
How are NEI data processed for RTR modeling?

6. **Partition** particulate inventory species into multiple pollutant categories with different particulate size classes, and HAP compounds using coarse/fine fractions in *2002 Tox wt factors* file.

Example: apportion lead chromate to:
- lead, fine particulate; lead, coarse particulate;
- chromium VI, fine particulate; and chromium VI, coarse particulate

7. **Assign** UREs and RFCs for the pollutants to be modeled.
What is the ANPR NEI file format?

- View and Print instructions

- View Summary Data
  - National MACT Emissions
  - State County MACT Emissions
  - Facility MACT Emissions
  - Facility - All Data
What is the ANPR NEI file format?

- **Revise Data**
  - Contact information - required
  - Revise Emission Fields – Emissions, Start and End Dates, HAP Performance Level
  - Revise Process Fields – MACT Code, SCC
  - Revise Stack Fields – Stack Parameters, Emission Release Point Type, Geographic Coordinates
  - Revise Facility Information – Tribe, County, Facility Category, Facility Name, Facility Address, City, State, Zip Code
  - Add Data to Existing Facility

- **Add Facility**
  - All data fields must be provided

- **Print Revision Record**

- **Submit Revisions and Documentation to Docket**
ANPR NEI DEMO