



Louisville 2004: Risk Management Actions

 METRO
Louisville

Symposium on Air Toxics
August 5, 2004

Jon Trout



Louisville: Spring 2003 Status

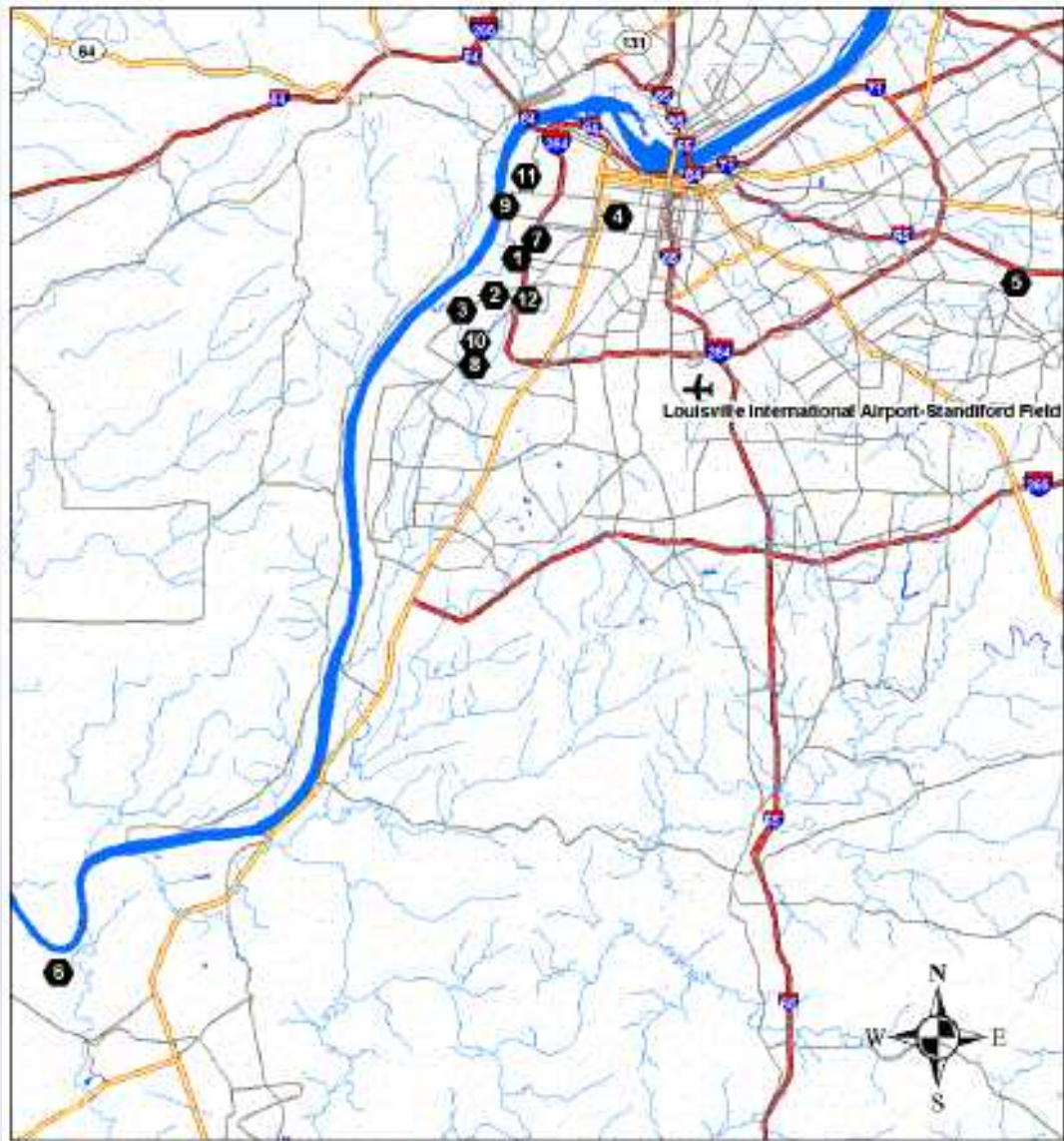
- West Jefferson County Community Task Force (WJCCTF)
- Comprised of Citizens, Industry, Academia, and Government
 - 1996 - Study issues of concern
 - Air toxics from “Rubbertown” identified as major issue
 - First step - air toxics monitoring study

WJCCTF

- Resources from EPA - CBEP, Kentucky, University of Louisville, LMAPCD
- Monitor site locations ... chosen
- Air toxics to be monitored ... chosen
- Risk **Assessment** Work Plan ... developed
- Risk **Management** Plan ... developed

West Louisville Air Toxics Study WLATS

- 1-Year Monitoring Study
April 2000 to April 2001
- Monitored for:
 - 83 Volatile Organic Compounds (TO-15)
 - 63 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
 - Formaldehyde, HCl, HF
 - 20 Metals



● Monitoring Locations

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles

WLATS Results

- 17 carcinogens with risk greater than one in one million (10^{-6})
 - Acrylonitrile 130
 - Arsenic compounds 11
 - Benzene 32
 - Bromoform 13
 - 1,3-Butadiene 500
 - Cadmium compounds 3
 - Carbon tetrachloride 14

WLATS Results

- 17 carcinogens > 10^{-6} (con't)
 - Chloroform 77
 - Chromium compounds 66
 - 1,4-Dichlorobenzene. 19
 - Ethyl acrylate 33
 - Formaldehyde 46
 - Methylene chloride 17
 - Nickel compounds 6

WLATS Results

- 17 carcinogens > 10^{-6} (con't)
 - Perchloroethylene 39
 - Trichloroethylene 16
 - Vinyl chloride 5
- ... and 1 chemical w/ noncancer effects greater than the Hazard Quotient
 - Chloroprene . . H.Q. . . 13.9

ATSDR

- “Because of lack of sampling data (for air) ATSDR concluded that the Rubbertown industrial area poses an indeterminate public health hazard ... ATSDR will evaluate additional data as they become available.”

ATSDR 1998

Risk Management Plan: Analysis

- Source Identification
- Option Selection
- Implementation

Risk Management Plan: Option Selection

- Public Awareness
- Education of Sources
- Education of Health Providers
- Technical Assistance
- Pollution Prevention
- Political Action
- Economic Assistance
- Public Health Initiatives
- Regulatory
- Legal Actions

1,3-Butadiene

#1 Public Awareness

- **The Courier-Journal** 2001 emissions
 - American Synthetic Rubber 70 TPY
 - Zeon Chemicals 12 TPY
 - Rohm & Haas 2 TPY
 - On-Road Mobile Sources 43 TPY
for all of Jefferson County
 - Chloroprene “oversight” in report identified
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene

1,3-Butadiene

#6 Political Action

- Mayor Jerry Abramson
 - Met with three companies ... May 2003
 - Requested voluntary reductions
 - All three companies promised voluntary actions
 - DuPont Dow Elastomers included (chloroprene)
 - Decided to make actions enforceable
 - Agreed Board Orders ... Rejected by the companies
 - Board Agreements - current status ...
 - Three **approved** by the Board in **May 2004**
 - One company agreed to revise operating permit conditions
 - ASR original (no)action to study not accepted by the Board

American Synthetic Rubber Study

Analysis of Contribution of 1,3-Butadiene to Louisville's Ambient Air Quality



Prepared for the
Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District
by the
Kentucky Institute for the Environment and Sustainable Development
University of Louisville
3/16/2004

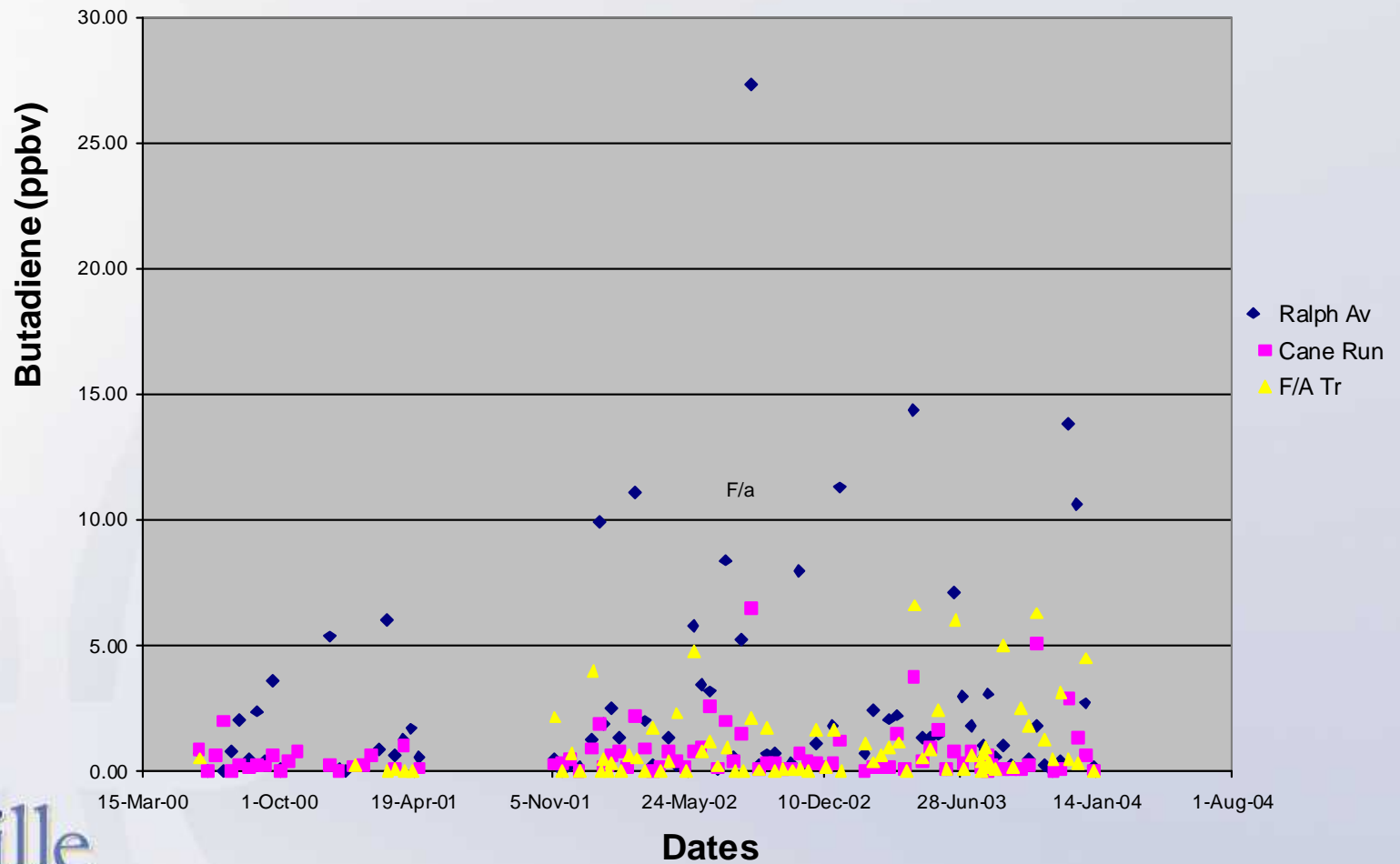
ASR Study Area



Monitoring Results (ppbv)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ralph</u>	<u>C.R.</u>	<u>F/A Tr</u>
7-14	1.80	0.84	0.62
Shutdown			
7-26	15.55	0.24	1.48
7-28	0.41	0.17	0.39
7-30	0.16	0.18	0.05
8-1	1.01	0.09	0.74
8-3	0.88	0.06	
8-5	0.44	0.41	1.00
8-7	0.76	0.10	0.28
8-9	3.10	0.65	0.32
Startup			
8-12	0.30	0.28	0.15

1,3-Butadiene Monitored Concentrations

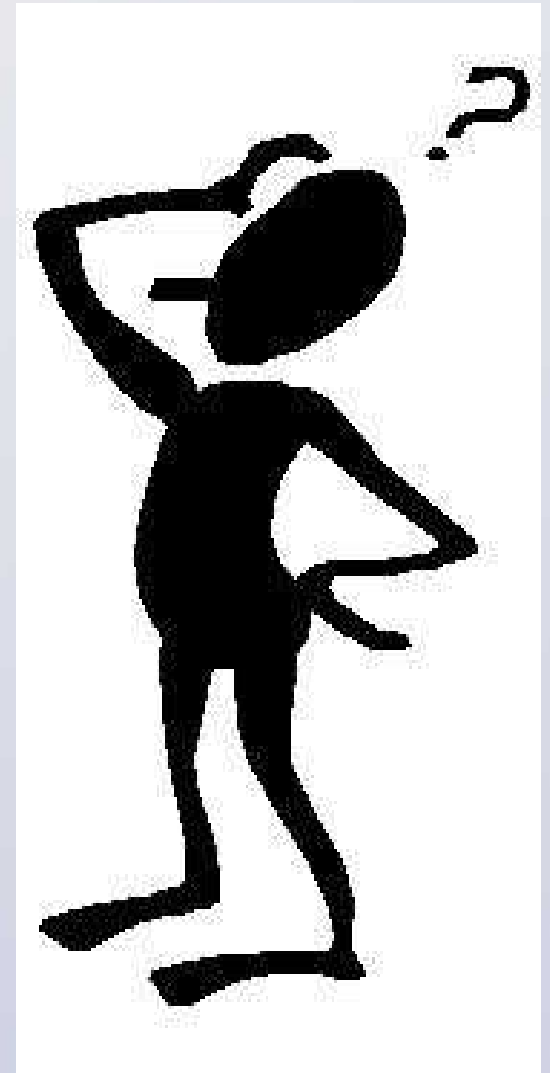


ASR Study Conclusions

- For 1,3-butadiene:
 - Ambient concentrations 75% lower during ASR shutdown
 - Ambient concentrations higher (on average) at monitors closer to ASR
 - Ambient concentrations increased by 35% per year

Let's be honest ...

Who is really going
to be responsible for
solving the TOTAL
urban toxics
problems?



#9 Regulatory Response Issues

Draft regulations public in mid-August

What Compounds?

- Chemicals of concern
- 188 HAPs
- Carcinogens
- Non-carcinogens
- List
- All compounds

Regulatory Response Issues

What is Acceptable?

- Occupational health standards
- Carcinogens - Risk
 - 10^{-6} ... 10^{-5} ... 10^{-4}
- Non-carcinogens
 - RfC ... RfD ... LC_{50} ... LD_{50} ... NOAEL
- Technology standard
 - Technology only (T-BACT)
 - Technology then acceptable concentration

Regulatory Response Issues

Who/How Sets Standards?

- Agency case-by-case guidelines
- Agency regulation
- Third-party lists - dynamic (EPA IRIS)
- Third-party lists - IBR in regulation
- Agency independent review/regulation
- Independent scientific review board

From Wisconsin document

Regulatory Response Issues

What Sources are Regulated?

- Single new/modified process vs. All existing processes at individual plant
- All source categories vs. specific source categories
- Individual plant vs. all Major plants vs. All plants
- Area Sources? Mobile Sources?
- Include Background concentrations?

Regulatory Response Issues

Consideration of Multiple Pollutants

- Only individual pollutant
- Carcinogens - accumulate risk from ...
 - Similar cancers
 - All cancers
- Non-carcinogens - accumulate HQ from ...
 - Similar adverse effect compounds
 - All compounds

Regulatory Response Issues

How is Acceptability Determined?

- Modeled maximum concentration
 - Fence/property line (ambient air definition)
 - Closest neighborhood
- Roads?
- Neighboring plants? Does OSHA protect?

St. Louis and Louisville Studies

Compound	St. Louis	Louisville	
	Mean	Mean	95%UCL
Acetaldehyde	11	--	--
Arsenic cpds.	13	9	11
1,3-Butadiene	6	177	500
Benzene	11	19	32
Carbon tet	7	10	14
Chromium cpds.	11	57	66
Formaldehyde	58	32	46

Numbers are risk (per 10^{-6})

For more information:

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