Control of Toxic Air Pollutants in North Carolina

DENR, Division of Air Quality

ERC Meeting – October 12, 2011

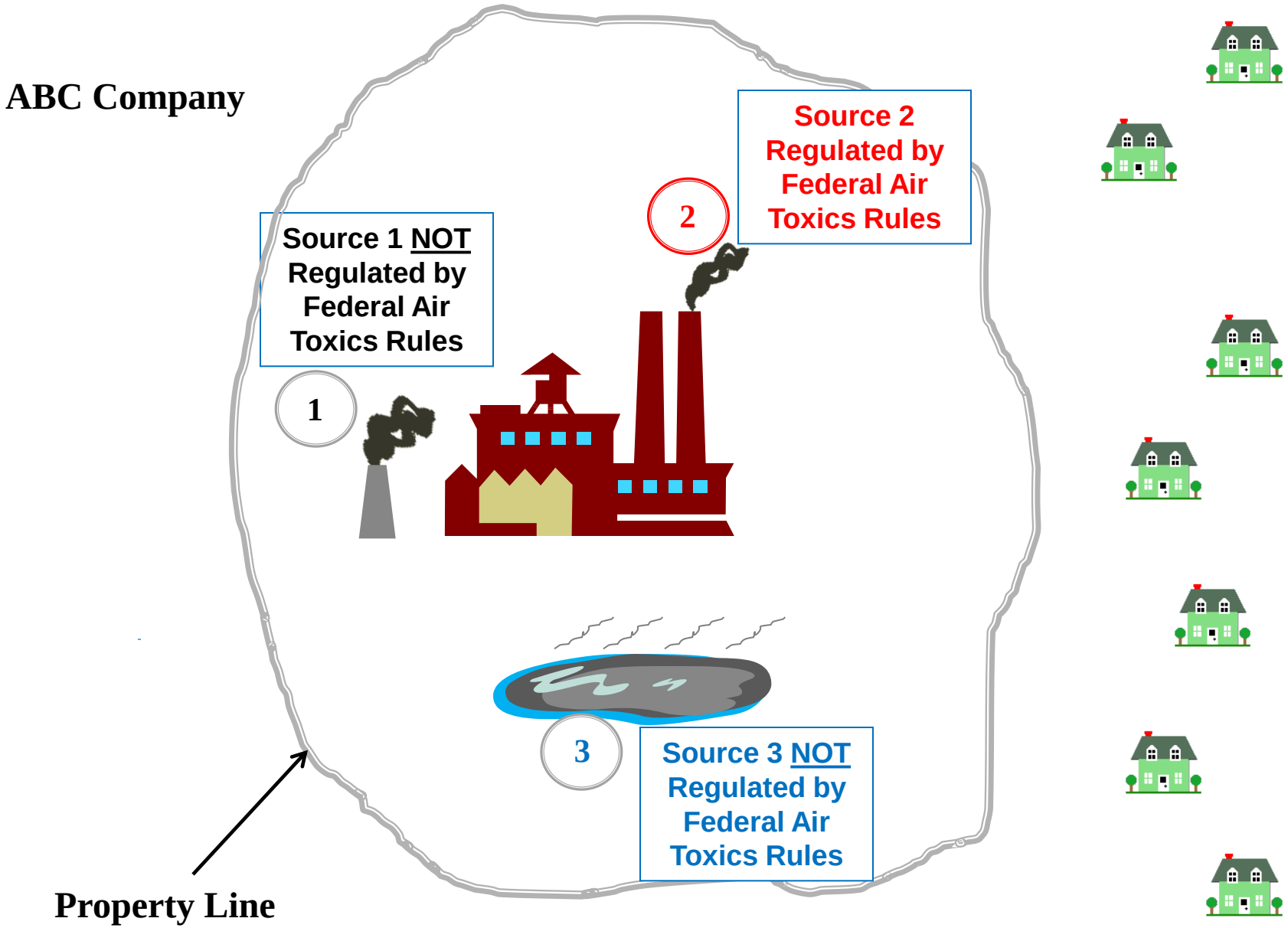
Recap from 09/28/11 Presentation

- Toxic air pollutants – known to cause cancer or other serious health effects
- Federal Approach
  - Identified source categories (e.g., wood furniture-surface coating, boilers, etc.) for which technology standards would be developed
  - Did rulemaking to set technology based emission standards
  - Facilities comply with technology standards
  - EPA is required to evaluate whether any residual risk remains 8 years after technology standard was established, and, if necessary, revise the standards to address such risk

Recap from 9/28/11 Presentation

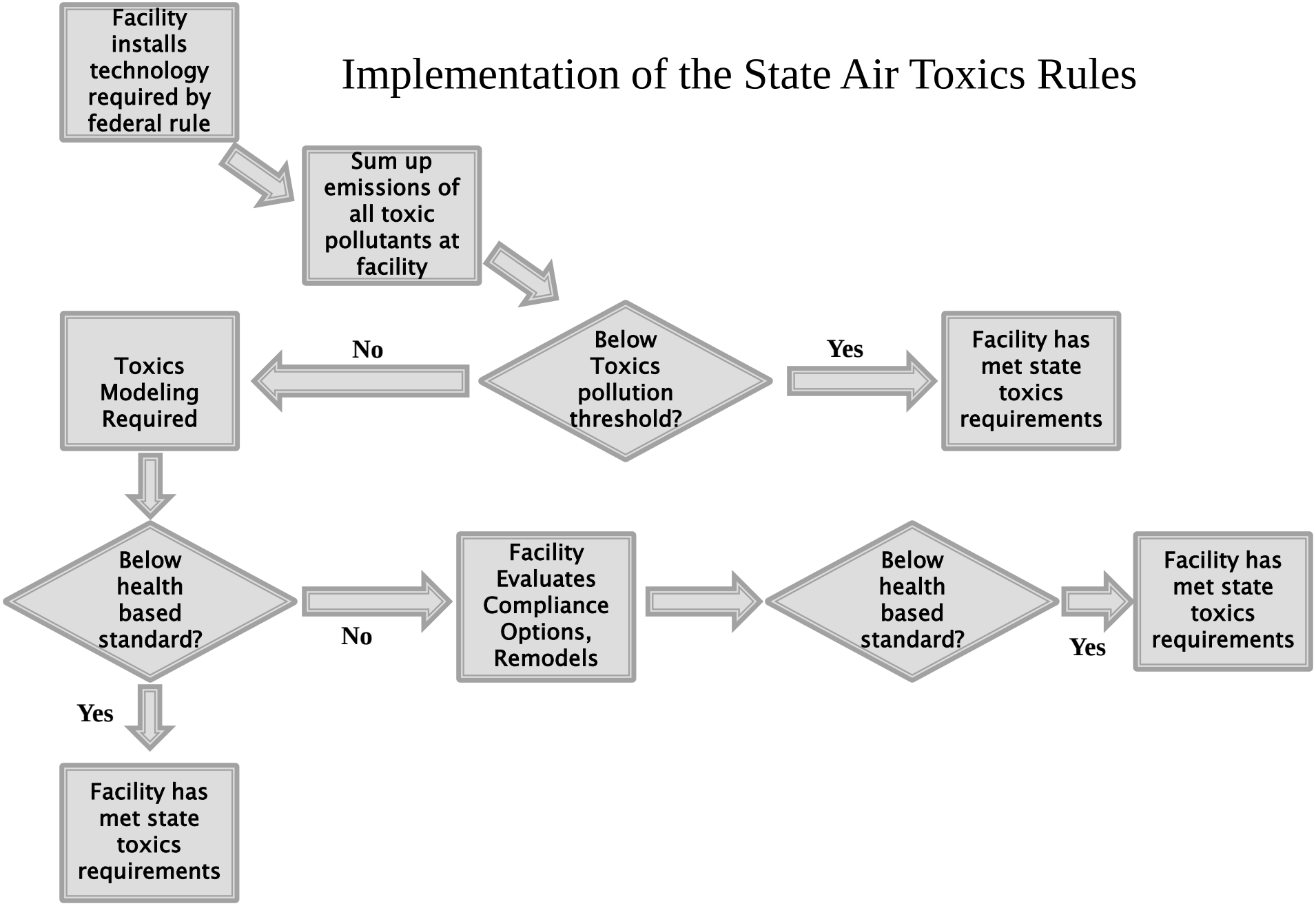
- State Approach
  - Identified the toxic air pollutants of concern in NC
  - Secretary's Science Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants study exposure data and make recommendation as to the health based standard for a given toxic pollutant
  - Environmental Management Commission adopts health based standards via rulemaking
  - Permitted sources evaluate whether health based standards are being met at the property boundary

Example Illustrating State and Federal Air Toxics Programs



Source: DENR-DAQ

Implementation of the State Air Toxics Rules



Federal and State Statistics

	Number of Permitted Facilities	Number of Facilities Subject to State Toxic Air Rules	Number of Facilities Subject to State and Federal Toxic Rules	Number of Facilities Subject to Federal Toxic Rules
Total	2732	784	257	265
Percent		~30%	~10%	~10%

50% of facilities are not subject to federal or state *toxic air pollutant* rules

Key Points

- Federal program looks at effective technology first, which results in lower air toxic emissions, and health risk second, focusing on remaining risk at a national level.
- Federal program requires no evaluation to understand all emissions of a given toxic air pollutant that leaves the property boundary
- NC's air toxics rules require a facility wide evaluation of a given pollutant and the resulting concentration at the property boundary