Adopt Proposed Amendments to District Leak Detection and Repair Rules

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Governing Board Meeting

June 15, 2023



Valley's Air Quality Challenges

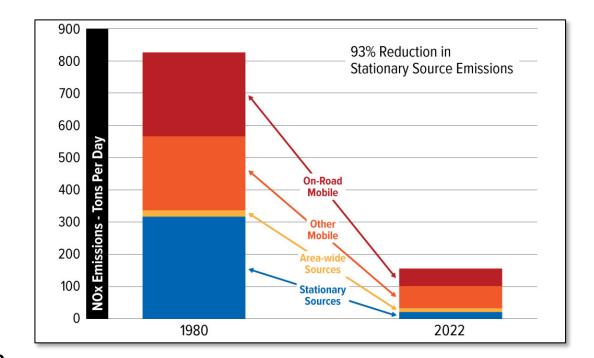
- Valley's challenges in meeting federal air quality standards unmatched due to unique combination of topography and meteorology
- Valley faced with variety of challenges including role as major goods movement corridor, high population growth, pollution transport from other areas, wildfires, drought
- Conditions require substantially greater emissions reductions in Valley to meet clean air targets than other regions





Valley Air Quality Improvement Efforts

- Governing Board has adopted numerous attainment plans and air quality control strategies to address federal standards
 - Stationary source ozone-forming NOx emissions reduced over 90% through regulatory actions
- California Air Resources Board (CARB) has adopted numerous mobile source control strategies
- District/CARB combined efforts represent nation's toughest emissions control program
- Strong incentive programs (\$5 billion in public/private investment)
- Through significant clean air investments, Valley continues to make major improvements with respect to air quality





Leak Detection and Repair Requirements

- District has adopted generations of rules to reduce emissions from oil and gas production operations, petroleum refineries, natural gas processing plants, and organic liquid storage and transfer operations
 - Operations contain components (valves, fittings, threaded connections, pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, pipes, polished rods, stuffing boxes, flanges, process drains, sealing mechanisms, hatches, sight glasses, meters, etc.)
 - Leaking components emit VOC emissions
- District/CARB/EPA have adopted regulations with leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs to reduce emissions from these sources
 - Programs include identification of components, leak thresholds, monitoring, repair timeframes, and recordkeeping
- District has developed proposed amendments to further reduce VOC emissions from these sources



Reasons for Rule Development

- <u>2022 Ozone Plan Commitment</u>: Included as SIP-strengthening commitment in 2022 Ozone Plan to further evaluate emissions reduction opportunities, and provide for improved ozone levels and public health
- <u>State BARCT Requirements</u>: Included as commitment to address state Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) requirements in AB 617 implementation schedule adopted by your Board
- <u>Federal RACT Requirements</u>: Addresses issues identified by EPA in their limited disapproval action for CARB's Oil and Gas Regulation (COGR) with respect to Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements
 - EPA action included some RACT issues for air district regulations throughout state
 - Proposed amendments address updated requirements included in EPA's 2016 Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG)



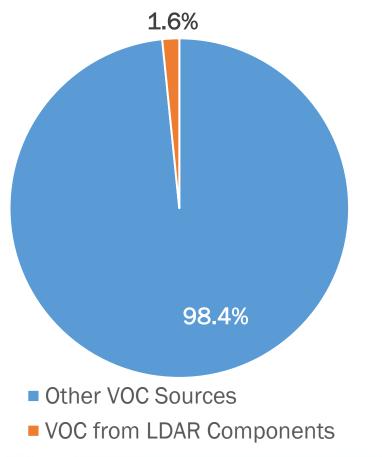
District Leak Detection and Repair Rules

- District's LDAR program requires identification of components, leak thresholds, monitoring, repair timeframes, and recordkeeping, in addition to stringent vapor recovery and control requirements
 - Rule 4401: Limits VOC emissions from steam-enhanced crude oil production wells
 - Rule 4409: Limits VOC emissions from light crude oil production, natural gas production, and natural gas processing facilities
 - Rule 4455: Limits VOC emissions from components at petroleum refineries, gas liquids processing facilities, and chemical plants
 - Rule 4623: Limits VOC emissions from storage of organic liquid in tanks with a capacity of 1,100 gallons or greater
 - Rule 4624: Limits VOC emissions from transfer of organic liquids

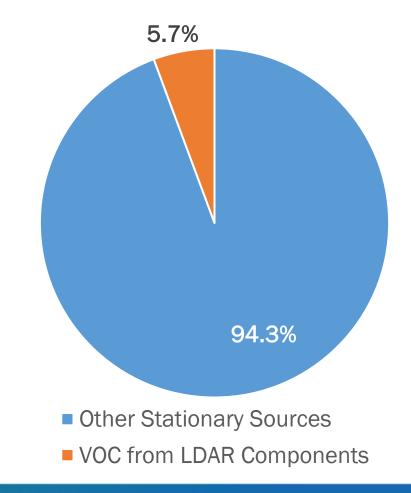


VOC from Oil and Natural Gas Facilities

All VOC Sources in the Valley (Mobile, Stationary, & Area Sources)



VOC Emissions from Stationary Sources





District Enforcement

- Enforcement program conducts range of inspection and compliance assistance activities to ensure compliance with District, state, and federal rules and regulations (including state oil methane rule on behalf of CARB)
- Utilize latest technologies and equipment to conduct inspections (e.g. FLIR cameras, toxic vapor analyzers)
- Work with communities on understanding and responding to concerns
- Partner with other agencies to support enforcement efforts and provide technical expertise/in-field training
- Continue to enhance/enforce leak/repair/inspection and other requirements in coordination with state and federal agencies





Proposed Amendments

• Based on in-depth review of local, state, and federal regulations, proposing the following leak thresholds and inspection frequencies:

Rules	Current Minor Leak Limit (ppmv)	Proposed Minor Leak Limit (ppmv)	Current Major Leak Limit (ppmv)	Proposed Major Leak Limit (ppmv)	Current Inspection Frequency	Proposed Inspection Frequency
Rule 4401	>2,000	>500	>10,000	>10,000	Annually	Quarterly
Rule 4409	>1,000	>500	>10,000	>10,000	Quarterly/ Annually	Quarterly
Rule 4455	>1,000*	>500*	>10,000	>10,000	Quarterly/ Annually	Quarterly
Rule 4623	>10,000	>500	>10,000	>10,000	Annually	Quarterly
Rule 4624	<u>≥</u> 1,000	>500	<u>≥</u> 1,000	<u>≥</u> 1,000	Quarterly/ Annually	Quarterly

*Applies to pumps, compressors, and other components



Proposed Repair Periods

Category	Current Repair (days)	Proposed Repair (days)	Current Extended Repair (days)	Proposed Extended Repair (days)				
Rule 4401								
Gas Leak > 50,000 ppmv	2	1	-	-				
Major Liquid Leak	2	1	-	-				
Rule 4409								
Minor Gas Leak	7	7	7	0				
Major Gas Leak > 50,000 ppmv	2	1	2	2				
Minor Liquid Leak	3	1	0	0				
Major Liquid Leak	2	1	0	0				
Rule 4455								
Major Gas Leak > 50,000 ppmv	2	1	0	0				
Minor Liquid Leak	3	1	0	0				
Major Liquid Leak	2	1	0	0				
Rule 4623								
Minor Leak	-	14	-	-				
Major and Liquid Leak	-	2	-	-				
Rule 4624								
All Leaks	3	3	-	-				



Other Proposed Amendments

- In addition to more stringent leak limits, monitoring, and repair period requirements, proposed amendments include:
 - Require vapor control systems for crude oil storage tanks with potential to emit 6 tons of VOC or greater/year or actual emissions greater than 4 tons/year (Rule 4623)
 - Amend True Vapor Pressure (TVP) for tank applicability from 0.5 to 0.1 psia (Rule 4623)
 - Eliminated exemption for one-half inch nominal or less stainless steel tube fittings (Rules 4401, 4409, and 4455)
- Other amendments to language to clarify/provide consistency for definitions, remove expired language, establish compliance timelines
 - LDAR Compliance: July 1, 2024
 - Vapor Control Systems: March 31, 2024 to submit an Authority to Construct (ATC), compliance required 12 months of ATC issuance
- Proposed amendments meet or exceed requirements for RACT, BARCT, and fulfill commitments within the 2022 Ozone Plan



Emission Reductions and Cost-Effectiveness

- Proposed amendments estimated to achieve 1.09 tpd VOC reductions (23%)
- Total cost-effectiveness of proposed amendments of \$59,170 per ton of VOC
 - Costs provided by facilities, vendors, CARB Oil and Gas Industry Survey Results, and various sources for replacement parts
 - Cost factors from EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

Rules	Percent of Emissions Reduced	VOC Reduced (tons/day)
4401 and 4409	19.9%	0.20
4455	12.8%	0.02
4623	28.7%	0.69
4624	15.6%	0.18
Total	23%	1.09

Rules 4401 and 4409 share the same Emission Inventory Codes (EICs)



Socioeconomic Impact Analysis

- Socioeconomic Impact Analysis conducted by third-party consultant, Eastern Research Group, as included in Appendix D of the Final Draft Staff Report
- Impact projected to be less than significant using Board and CARBapproved methodology





Health Benefits of Emissions Reductions

- Exposure to ozone has been linked to a variety of health issues, including, chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, congestion, reduced lung function, and inflammation of the lining of the lungs
 - People with asthma, children, older adults, people active outdoors, and outdoor workers at higher risk from exposure to high levels of ozone
- District has worked with CARB and EPA to lower ozone precursor emissions throughout Valley
 - NOx and VOC emissions key precursors to ozone formation
 - Fugitive VOC emissions may also contain hazardous air pollutants, such as benzene and other carcinogens known to cause adverse health impacts
- Further reducing VOC emissions through proposed amendments contributes to additional public health benefits in San Joaquin Valley



Public Process

- Proposed amendments were developed through an involved public process with multiple opportunities for public comment
- Public meetings held over three years on proposed amendments:
 - AB 617 expedited BARCT schedule adopted December 2018 through public process, followed by multiple public workshops
 - Public Scoping Meeting held December 2020
 - Public Workshops held in October 2021, March 2022, and April 2023
- Draft rules and Staff Report sections published for review April 2023
- Proposed rules posted for public review and comment on May 16, 2023
- District worked closely with CARB and EPA in developing amendments
- Updates at Governing Board meetings, Citizen Advisory Committee meetings, and Environmental Justice Advisory Group meetings



Significant Comments and Responses

Comments

- Requirements are too stringent
- Requirements should be more stringent
- Has there been coordination between the District and CARB in developing proposed local and state regulations?

Responses

- Proposed limits are necessary to address BARCT, RACT, and Plan commitment and have been determined to be feasible, costeffective, and most stringent
- District worked closely with CARB staff in developing proposed amendments to maximize consistencies as feasible



Ongoing Coordination with Local, State, and Federal Agencies

- District will continue to evaluate opportunities for this source category, in coordination with CARB, EPA, and other air districts
 - Evaluate ongoing regulatory actions on state/federal level
 - Efforts from EPA to strengthen their New Source Performance
 Standards and Emissions Guidelines for the oil and gas industry
 - Efforts from CARB to further amend state methane regulation for oil and gas operations
 - Continue to engage in ongoing regulatory efforts at other local air districts to support continued evaluation



Recommendations

1. Adopt proposed amendments to LDAR Rules 4401, 4409, 4455, 4623, and 4624

2. Authorize the Chair to sign the attached Resolution

