PR 1410 Working Group Meeting #4

AUGUST 2, 2017 SCAQMD Headquarters Diamond Bar, California

SCAQMD Activities Since Last Working Group Meeting

- SCAQMD staff met with TORC on June 7 and 28, 2017 to further discuss confidential MHF information
 - TORC explained derivation of Airborne Reduction Factor (ARF), important parameters for ARF, etc.
 - Staff requested supplemental information
- Staff met with TORC on July 25, 2017 regarding costs data for conversion to sulfuric acid catalyst technology
 ~\$600 MM (BMcD estimate) for 30,000 BPD alkylate, specific to TORC
 New grassroots alkylation unit (DuPont's SA alkylation technology)
 Regeneration plant cost is extra

Today's Working Group Meeting

 Working Group Meetings #2 and #3 presentations (on the PR 1410 website) covered:

Background

□ API 751 recommendations

Initial concepts for active and passive mitigations, inspections and audits

Presentation today will focus on:

Proposed Rule Concept

Proposed Interim Control Measures ("Enhanced" Mitigation)

 Staff is soliciting comments on proposed rule concept and interim control measures

Findings from MHF Alkylation Technology

- Mobil conducted experiments (small- and large-scale) and comparative modeling from which ARF was calculated
- Based on information from TORC, ARF is a measure of "rainout" MHF in the event of a MHF leak
 - **50%** ARF when combined with MHF chemistry
 - □ Vapor barriers provide an 89% ARF when combined with MHF chemistry
- Staff concerned with information provided by TORC
 - Could not locate an experiment based on all current operating conditions (pressure, temperature, weight % HF)
 - □ Reliance on MHF vapor barriers (e.g., flange shrouds, settler pans, pump seals) functioning
 - Based on information received to date, insufficient evidence that a dense vapor cloud does not form

Necessity of Phase Out MHF Technology

- Staff initial conclusion is that the testing/modeling information provided by TORC did not sufficiently demonstrate MHF would not flash atomize and form dense HF cloud
- Even existing mitigations do not guarantee adequate protection in the unplanned event such as a major accident or earthquake causing equipment failure
 - Barrier breach
 - Loss of power
 - Lack of water or water pressure
- A release of MHF has the potential to cause health risks to a significant number of persons
- A phase out of the use of HF is a preemptive measure to prevent an air pollution episode
- Implementing enhanced mitigation in the interim prior to a phase-out can minimize potential health risks caused by a release of MHF

SCAQMD's Regulatory Authority to Regulate Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)

- "[L]ocal and regional authorities have the primary responsibility for control of air pollution from all sources, other than emissions from motor vehicles." California Health and Safety Code § 40000.
- "[R]ules and regulations may . . . provide for the prevention and abatement of air pollution episodes which, at intervals, cause discomfort or health risks to, or damage to property of, a significant number of persons or class of persons." California Health and Safety Code § 40001(b).
- SCAQMD has the authority to adopt a rule to phase out the use of MHF. Ultramar, Inc. v. South Coast Air Quality Management District, 17 Cal. App. 4th 706-12 (1993). "[T]he Legislature clearly intended to vest AQMD with the authority to adopt preemptive measures designed to prevent air pollution episodes" Id. at 707.

Initial Concept for PR 1410

(Seeking input on timeframe)



Implementation Timeframe

 Seeking input on implementation timeframe for enhanced mitigation measures and phase-out of MHF

Enhanced Mitigation Measures

- Implementation time period is dependent on type of mitigation measure
- Some measures may take longer to implement
- Phase-out of MHF
 - Considerations needed for engineering, design, permitting/CEQA, logistics, removal, construction, delivery, installation, and performance testing
 - Maturation of alternative technologies may be a consideration

Enhanced Interim Control Measures

- Enhanced interim control measures would be required when using MHF until transitioned to alternative catalyst
- Purpose of interim control measures is to:
 - Seek enhanced safety improvements in the use of MHF
 - Ensure all safety measures in place
 - □ Minimize off-site impacts from a potential release of MHF
- Incorporating interim control measures in PR 1410 ensures facilities adhere to API recommended practices and additional PR 1410 requirements

Proposed Enhanced Mitigation

- Beyond the current mitigation efforts
 - HF Detection Systems
 - Water Mitigation Systems
 - Physical Mechanisms
 - Uninterruptible power and water supply
 - Procedures/Training
 - Inventory Control
 - Inspections/Safety Audits
- More automatic activation make active mitigation more passive
 - Water Mitigation Systems
 - Emergency Block Valves
 - Acid Transfer/Evacuation System

Upcoming SCAQMD Activities

- Release preliminary draft rule language before next Working Group Meeting to solicit feedback
- Prepare preliminary draft staff report
- Arrange meetings between alternative alkylation technology manufacturers and refineries to discuss commercial feasibility, transition time and costs
- Obtain any other available detailed conversion cost data
- Next working group meeting in September 2017

Schedule

Activity	Current Target Date
PR 1410 Working Group Meeting #4 (SCAQMD)	August 2, 2017
PR 1410 Working Group Meeting #5 (Torrance)	September 2017
Release of CEQA Notice of Preparation/Initial Study	September 2017
Public Workshops/CEQA Scoping Meeting	September 2017
Release of CEQA Draft EIR	October/November 2017
SCAQMD Refinery Committee Meeting	October/November 2017
Governing Board consideration of PR 1410	December 2017

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