



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT FOR A FACILITY IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

The following business in your neighborhood has been emitting toxic pollutants that could potentially cause a risk to public health. City of Glendale Water & Power – Grayson Power Plant (GWP) has been required to conduct a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) to evaluate how emissions are released and dispersed from GWP, and the potential impact those releases may have to public health.

Business Name	Address	Type of Business
City of Glendale Water & Power – Grayson Power Plant (GWP)	800 Air Way Glendale, Ca 91201	Power Plant and Water Treatment Facility

As the air pollution control agency for this area, South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) will hold a public meeting in your community to answer questions about the results of GWP’s 2015 Approved HRA. Officials from GWP will also attend the meeting to answer questions about their operations and future plans to reduce emissions impacting your neighborhood.

The public meeting will be held at:

Date & Time	Location
Wednesday, June 26, 2019, 6:00 PM	Downtown Central Library 222 East Harvard Street Glendale, CA 91205

Summary of Health Risk Assessment

The approved HRA, which used 2015 data, showed that pollutants (primarily dioxins and furans from burning landfill gas to generate electrical power) from GWP may cause an increased health risk for people who live and work in the area (see attached "Facility Risk Map," Figure 1).

The facility subsequently conducted emissions testing in 2018 and used that data, which was approved by South Coast AQMD for AB 2588 purposes, to conduct an Alternate HRA. The results of that alternate assessment shows that the health risks associated with emissions from GWP may be lower than the 2015 Approved HRA originally indicated (see attached "Facility Risk Map," Figure 2).

The attached information sheet provides additional background on the business, air pollutants and health risks. The following table shows the estimated, potential health risks from both the 2015 Approved HRA and the 2019 Alternate HRA.

	2015 Approved HRA	2019 Alternate HRA
Maximum probability of cancer for those <i>living</i> closest to the facility (30 year exposure)	179.5 in-one-million	26.2 in-one-million
Maximum probability of cancer for those <i>working</i> closest to the facility (25 year exposure)	6.4 in-one-million	1.8 in-one-million
Maximum additional cases of cancer (70 year exposure)	5.0	0.1
Long-term non-cancer health effects (30 year exposure)	1.7 times higher than state health based guidelines	0.5 times higher than health based state guidelines

Cleaning the air we breathe...

Please note, the above estimates assume the facility's emissions remained the same for 30 years. For more information about South Coast AQMD programs to control toxic air pollution or the public meeting, please contact Victoria Moaveni of South Coast AQMD at (909) 396-2455 or vmoaveni@aqmd.gov. For more information about the facility, please contact Stephen Zurn at (818) 548-2107 or SZurn@glendaleca.gov.

Businesses should post this notice where it is most likely to be read by employees.

Documents to be distributed at this meeting/event will be made available upon request in appropriate alternative formats to assist persons with a disability. Disability-related accommodations will also be made available to allow participation in the meeting/event. Any accommodations must be requested as soon as practicable. Requests will be accommodated unless providing the accommodation would result in a fundamental alteration or undue burden to the organization. Please telephone the Public Advisors' Office at (909) 396-2432 from 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Tuesday through Friday.

2015 Approved HRA
Facility Risk Map (Figure 1)
CITY OF GLENDALE WATER & POWER – GRAYSON POWER PLANT
(South Coast AQMD ID No. 800327)
Glendale, California



Public Notification Required if:

- Maximum probability of cancer for those **living** closest to the facility is greater than 10 in-one-million
- Maximum probability of cancer for those **working** closest to the facility is greater than 10 in-one-million
- Long-term non-cancer health effects are greater than state health based guidelines

2019 Alternate HRA
Facility Risk Map (Figure 2)
CITY OF GLENDALE WATER & POWER – GRAYSON POWER PLANT
(South Coast AQMD ID No. 800327)
Glendale, California



INFORMATION SHEET

What are toxic air pollutants?

Chemicals that can cause cancer and other adverse health effects such as harm to the human respiratory system are known as toxic substances. When these toxic substances are released in the air, they are called toxic air pollutants. Toxic air pollutants come from a variety of sources including chemical plants, large manufacturers, businesses and cars and trucks. Many products used at home, such as cleaners and paint thinners also contain toxic air pollutants.

What toxic air pollutants does this facility emit?

Exposure to elevated concentrations of dioxins and furans, arsenic, and nickel can have harmful effects on the human respiratory and immune systems. Long and short term health based levels have been established by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). The facility emits the following pollutants as a result of the combustion of fuel and other sources:

Pollutants	Possible Health Effects
Dioxins and Furans	Cancer, Non-cancer Chronic
Hexavalent Chromium	Cancer
Arsenic	Cancer, Non-cancer Chronic
Nickel	Non-cancer Chronic

How was the health risk from this facility determined?

Both the 2015 Approved HRA and the 2019 Alternate HRA used estimated amounts of pollutants released from operations at GWP. That information is inputted into a computer-based model that evaluates air quality dispersion and predicts air pollution concentrations throughout the community. The results are then measured against exposure levels determined by OEHHA to predict potential impacts to people's health.

OEHHA updated their health effects guidance in March 2015 to specifically include new information that provides more insight on how toxic air pollutants can have a greater impact on children than they do on adults. This newer methodology led to stricter health standards, which in turn, resulted in health risk estimates that are approximately 3.7 times more conservative than those using previous methods. This method of determining risk may differ from other regulatory programs, such as public notification being carried out under Proposition 65.

What did the Health Risk Assessment find?

An HRA is currently the best method for estimating the amount of exposure to a chemical over a long period of time and the potential health impacts.

The 2015 Approved HRA for GWP was calculated using a 30 year conservative exposure measurement that assumed a person would be continually exposed to emissions from a facility for 30 years.

The 2015 Approved HRA, based on known information at the time, found that people who live in the area shown on the Facility Risk Map (Figure 1), if continually exposed for 30 years, would have a maximum chance of 179.5 in-one-million of developing cancer due to dioxins and furans emissions from this facility. Those who work in the area would have a maximum chance of 6.4 in-one-million. Most of the risk is due to emissions from burning landfill gas for electricity generation.

Why do the 2015 Approved HRA and the 2019 Alternate HRA have different results?

In the absence of facility specific data in 2015, the facility chose to use default emission factors to derive its emissions, which was the best available data at the time. South Coast AQMD staff reviewed and approved the 2015 HRA based on this information. The 2015 Approved HRA shows a residential cancer risk of a maximum chance of 179.5 in-a-million of developing cancer.

In November of 2018, the facility conducted source testing from the sources of dioxins and furans to obtain more accurate emission factors. The source test was approved by South Coast AQMD for AB 2588 purposes and the data from the source test was used to prepare the 2019 Alternate HRA. The 2019 Alternate HRA shows a residential cancer risk of a maximum chance of 26.2 in-a-million of developing cancer.

It is possible that the toxic air pollutants present in the landfill gas are not the same in November of 2018 as it was in 2015, since the composition of landfill gas is known to change over time. Therefore, the actual risks in 2015 may be different than what is estimated using the 2018 testing data and presented in the 2019 Alternate HRA. According to GWP, they stopped burning landfill gas in 2018, with the exception of the source testing during on November 12-14, 2018.

What is being done to reduce the health risks from this facility?

South Coast AQMD Rule 1402 — Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources applies to facilities that exceed specific risk thresholds (e.g., cancer risk greater than 25 in-one-million) and requires the facility to submit a plan to reduce its risk below thresholds and implement this risk reduction plan within two and a half years. In this case, GWP is required to conduct both public notification and risk reduction. South Coast AQMD has also developed other programs designed to prevent pollution and reduce exposure to toxic air pollution, such as air toxic regulations specific to certain sources.

Except for the source testing on November 12-14, 2018, GWP no longer burns landfill gas. Because GWP no longer intends to burn landfill gas, the risks associated with the facility will be measurably lower. GWP is also working on a proposed repowering project that, based on current and future operations, should reduce health risks even further once approved and implemented.

Although the project design has not been finalized, the repowering project, together with clean energy initiatives, will help the City meet regulatory requirements as well as meet the its future energy needs. Repowering will likely result in greater energy efficiency and reliability, and reduce emissions and resulting health risks from the facility.

What is the cancer risk from toxic air pollution in general?

The Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study IV (MATES IV) presents estimates of cancer risk throughout South Coast AQMD's four county jurisdiction. The estimated risk for cancer from all pollutants emitted from all sources (cars, trucks, factories, power plants, etc.) is about 900 in-one-million¹.

How can I get more information?

A copy of South Coast AQMD's approved health risk assessment for GWP are available online at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/risk-assessment/2015-approved-hra.pdf?sfvrsn=6>, or at the following libraries:

Downtown Central Library
222 East Harvard Street
Glendale, CA 91205
(818) 548-2021

Mon - Thu: 9:00 AM – 9:00 PM
Fri - Sat: 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM
Sun: 12:00 PM – 6:00 PM

South Coast AQMD Library
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
(909) 396 - 2600

Tue - Thu: 10 AM - 5 PM
Fri: 8 AM - 3 PM
Sat, Sun, Mon: Closed

More information regarding the proposed repowering of GWP is available at: www.graysonrepowering.com

¹ Page ES-3 of MATES IV Executive Summary, available at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/air-quality/air-toxic-studies/mates-iv/mates-iv-final-draft-report-4-1-15>