

SOUTH CENTRAL FRESNO
AB 617 STEERING COMMITTEE: MEETING #3
ADDITIONAL MEETING MATERIALS
CREATED BY:



CENTRAL VALLEY AIR QUALITY COALITION
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE NETWORK
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ASTHMA COLLABORATIVE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2019

STEP 1: COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION

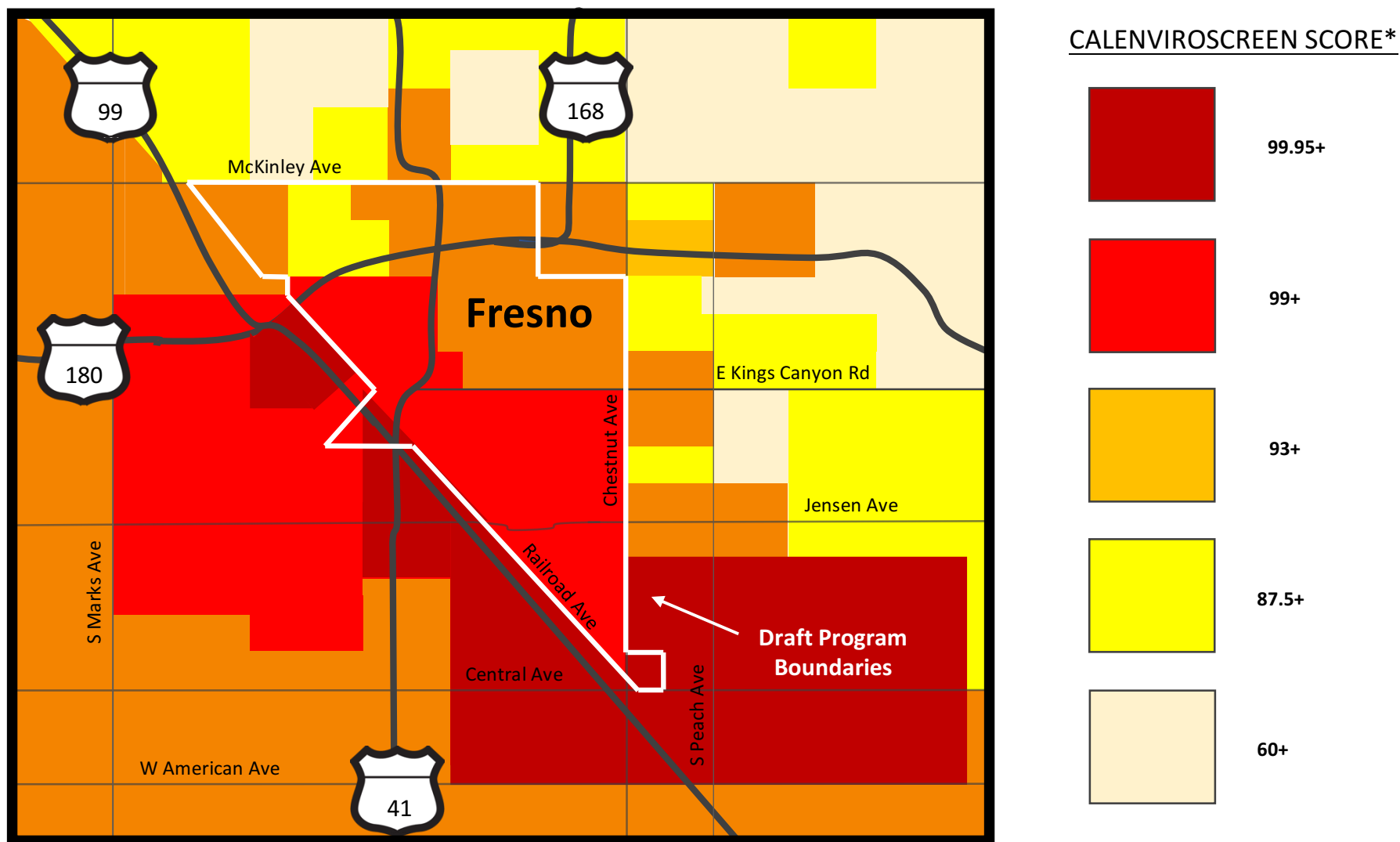
“AB 617 requires that the California Air Resources Governing Board select communities with high cumulative exposure burden, while prioritizing disadvantaged communities and sensitive receptors.”

California Air Resources Board’s “2018 Community Recommendations Staff Report” (2018), page 3

“While CARB staff are not recommending a specific or uniform size for selected communities, in general, staff recommend preliminary geographic boundaries for selected communities that reflect an area that lends itself toward addressing specific air pollution issues, and that can ensure focused and measurable actions and provide a cohesive community partnership. Air districts will work with the community steering committees to finalize community geographic boundaries.”

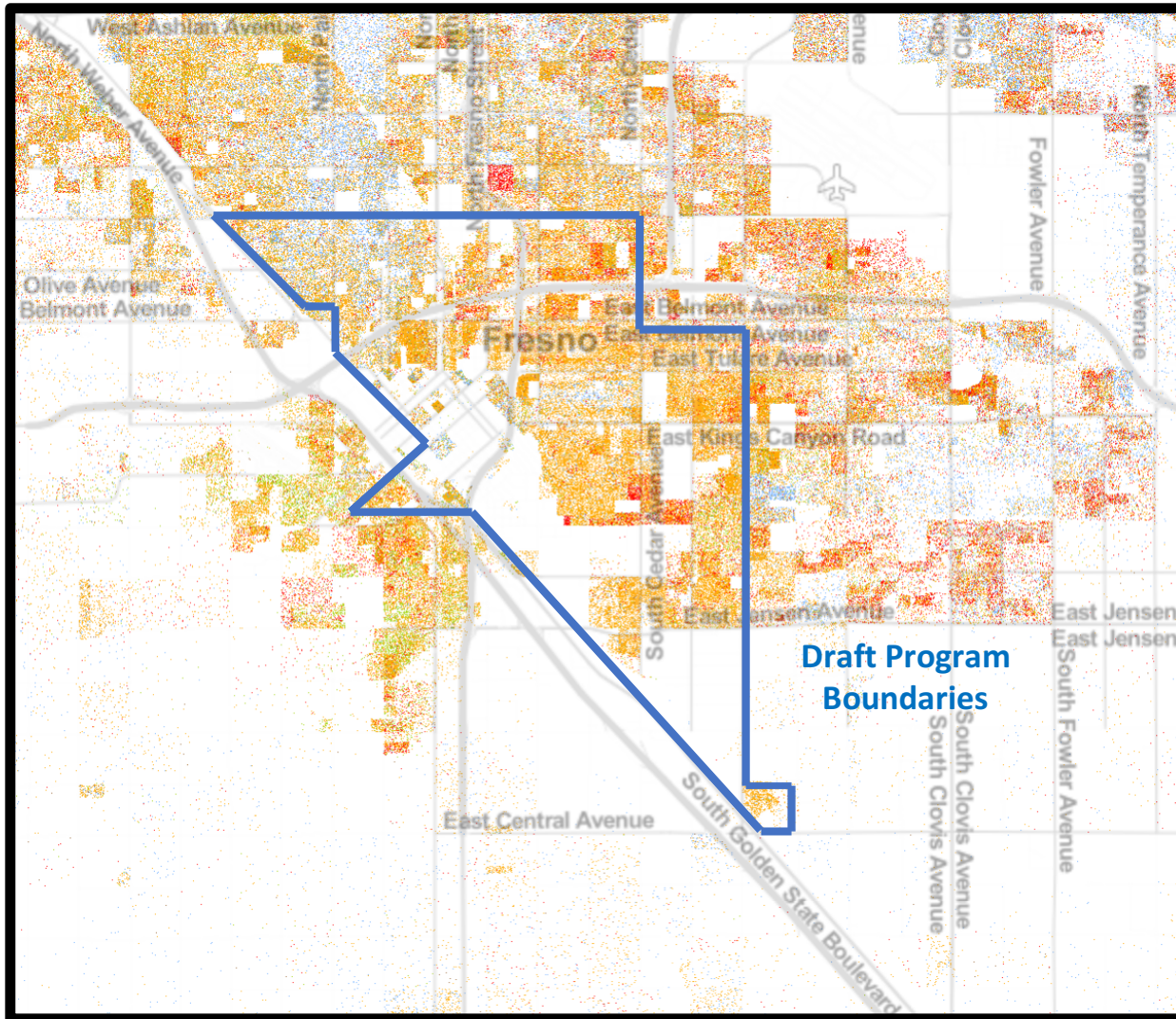
California Air Resources Board’s “Community Air Protection Blueprint” (2018), page 20

CALENVIROSCREEN MAP



*CalEnviroScreen is a methodology developed by the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment that ranks census tracts in California by how **overburdened by and vulnerable to pollution** they are. Scores are calculated using multiple environmental indicators (such as air pollution, water pollution, toxic pollution, etc.) and socioeconomic indicators that represent communities' vulnerabilities to pollution (such as asthma rates, cardiovascular health, poverty, etc.).

POPULATION & RACIAL DIVERSITY



2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

This map was created by Dustin Cable, a former demographic researcher at the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. The map displays one dot for each person residing in the United States at the location they were counted during the 2010 Census. Each dot is color-coded by the individual's race and ethnicity.

STEP 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE & TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

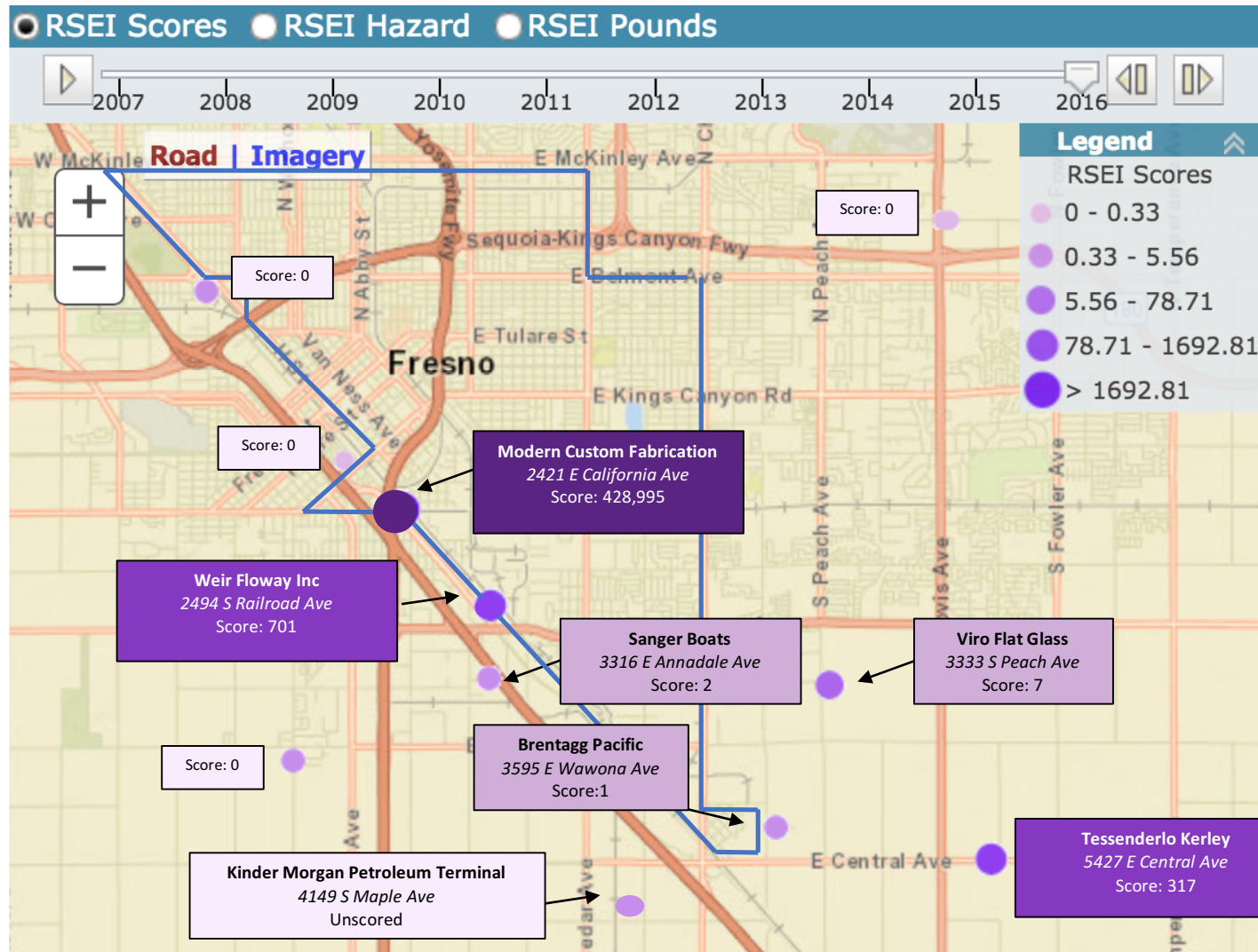
To address disproportionate localized air quality impacts, community emissions reduction programs will focus on two objectives:

- 1.** Reducing exposure to toxic air contaminants that contribute to cumulative exposure burdens within selected communities; and
- 2.** Reducing exposure caused by localized PM2.5 sources to achieve healthful levels of PM2.5 within the community.

*California Air Resources Board's Community Air Protection Blueprint (2018),
page C-6*

TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) scores to represent the **chronic health impacts from toxic releases**. RSEI scores are unitless values that account for the size of a chemical release, the size and location of the exposed population, and the chemical's toxicity. The higher the score, the higher the potential risk is to the exposed population. The below data is from 2016.



Modern	Custom	Fabrication
<p><i>Metal Tank Manufacturing.</i> Emission of Chromium and Nickel. Nickel is reasonably anticipated to cause cancer. Facility moved to E Jensen and S Willow to accommodate High Speed Rail construction. Emissions may now be lower.</p>		

Weir Floway: *Pump Manufacture*
Emits Chromium and Copper which
have gastrointestinal and
respiratory effects. Non-cancerou

Sanger Boats: *Boat Building*. Emi Acetone and Styrene. Styrene reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen.

Viro	Flat	Glass:	Gla
Manufacturing.	Emits	ammoni	
asbestos,	lead	and	sodiu
hydroxide.	Asbestos is	carcinogen	
to humans;	lead is a	probab	
human carcinogen.			

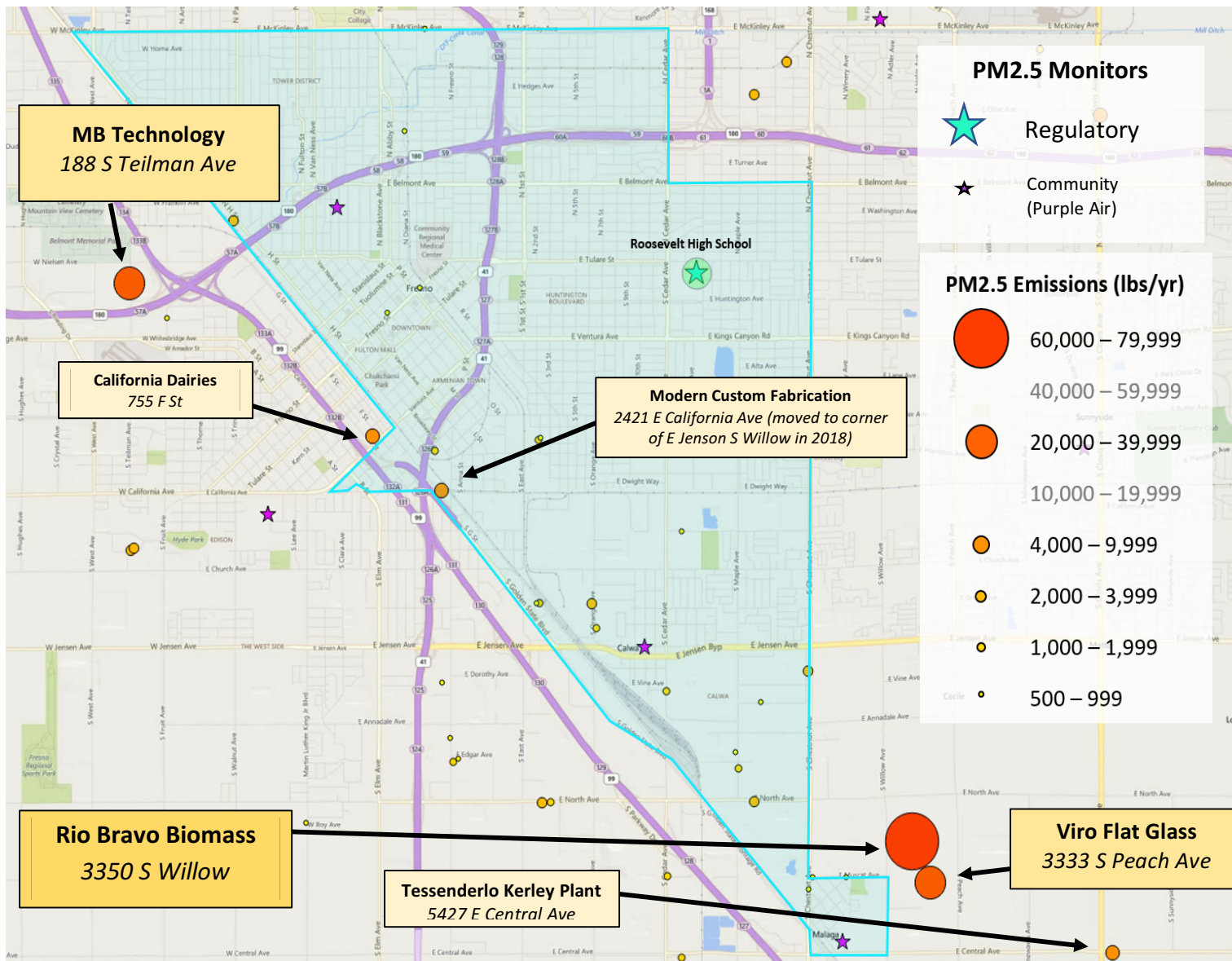
Brentagg Pacific: Chemical Wholesalers. Emits Nitric and Formic Acid, and Zinc, Copper and Manganese Compound Emissions have non-cancerous effects, but can contribute to neurological, gastrointestinal, respiratory and hematologic effects.

Tessenderlo Kerley: *Pesticide Manufacturer.* Emits 10 different chemicals. Naphthalene and 2,4-D are possibly carcinogenic. Ethylene Thiourea is reasonable anticipated to cause cancer.

Kinder	Morgan	Petroleum
Terminal:	No	federal data
Statewide database shows annual		
release of 70 tons of hydrocarbon		
Unknown if gases are toxic.		

RSEI incorporate information from the U.S. EPA's Toxic Release Inventory which tracks the management of over 650 toxic chemicals that pose a threat to human health and the environment <<https://www.epa.gov/rsei>>

PM2.5 EMISSIONS



WHAT IS PM2.5?

PM2.5 is a term used to describe microscopic pollution particles. When inhaled, PM2.5 can trigger asthma attacks, heart attacks, stroke, and premature death. Long-term exposure can contribute to heart and lung diseases. The San Joaquin Valley is the most polluted air basin in the nation for PM2.5.

WHERE DOES PM2.5 COME FROM?

Most locally produced PM2.5 comes from burning: residential burning, commercial cooking, burning of fuel in car and truck engines, and industrial facilities. At left are facilities that emit at least 500 pounds of PM2.5/year. There is a total of 551 facilities in Fresno.

Data points represent averaged self-reported facility emissions from 2015 and 2016; data accessed through the California Air Resources Board Facility Search Engine <www.arb.ca.gov/app/emsinv/facinfo/facinfo.php?dd=>