

State of California
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Resolution 88 - 53

December 8, 1988

Agenda Item No.: 88-16-1

WHEREAS, on September 10, 1987, pursuant to Section 39662 of the Health and Safety Code, the Air Resources Board (the "Board") identified carbon tetrachloride as a toxic air contaminant for which there is not sufficient available scientific evidence to support identification of a threshold exposure level below which no significant adverse health effects are anticipated (See Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 93000);

WHEREAS, following identification of carbon tetrachloride as a toxic air contaminant, the staff has prepared the "Examination of the Need for Carbon Tetrachloride Control" (the "staff report") and its Technical Support Document which include: estimates of carbon tetrachloride emissions, exposure, cancer risk and cancer incidence from carbon tetrachloride, and a discussion of the current controls which have recently been applied by industry to reduce emissions of carbon tetrachloride;

WHEREAS, the staff consulted with the districts, affected sources and the interested public during the development of the staff report;

WHEREAS, the Technical Review Group has reviewed and approved the staff report;

WHEREAS, the staff report and relevant comments received during consultation with the districts, affected industry sources, and the public were made available for public review and comment 45 days prior to the public meeting to consider the staff report;

WHEREAS, in consideration of the staff report and the written comments and public testimony it has received, the Board finds that:

The greatest risk posed by carbon tetrachloride to the general population in California is from exposure to the global background concentration, which results in approximately 7 to 29 potential excess lifetime cancer cases per million persons exposed, or an estimated statewide cancer incidence of 190 to 770 potential excess lifetime cases;

The background risk to California's general population cannot be significantly reduced because emissions of carbon tetrachloride from California sources contribute less than 0.02 percent annually to the global background concentration;

The statewide emissions of carbon tetrachloride have been reduced considerably since the compound was identified as a toxic air contaminant, through the voluntary application of best available

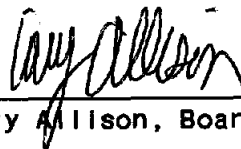
control technology by the major emission sources of carbon tetrachloride and from federal restrictions on the use of grain fumigants containing carbon tetrachloride;

The estimated remaining "hot spot" risks for the largest emission source of carbon tetrachloride in California is between 4 and 16 potential excess lifetime cancer cases per million persons exposed. For the 550 people living closest to this source, it is estimated that this exposure will result in less than 0.01 potential excess lifetime cancer cases; and

The overall use and emissions of carbon tetrachloride are expected to decline, both in California and worldwide, especially if chlorofluorocarbons are regulated due to concerns about stratospheric ozone depletion. This will further reduce "hot spot" exposures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby approves the staff report titled "Examination of the Need for Carbon Tetrachloride Control" and concurs with the staff's conclusion that further control measures for carbon tetrachloride should not be developed at this time; and that if the staff determines that public exposures to carbon tetrachloride are increasing, or if further evaluation indicates that exposures are greater than currently estimated, the staff shall reassess control options for the specific sources and bring a proposed control measure to the Board.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Resolution 88-53, as adopted by the Air Resources Board.



Cary Allison, Board Secretary