

2017 Annual Report on Air Emissions from Facilities at Campbell Industrial Park

Prepared by:
Clean Air Branch
Hawaii State Department of Health

February 2020

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Introduction

This report has been prepared by the Clean Air Branch of the Department of Health pursuant to the requirements set forth in Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) section 342B-18. The purpose of the report is to provide members of the communities surrounding Campbell Industrial Park and Kahe Valley with an understanding of the circumstances and activities related to ambient air quality in those areas.

HRS §342B-18 directs the Department of Health to generate an annual report to the communities using specific information provided by the major sources located in Campbell Industrial Park and Kahe Valley. The information for this report is based on the annual data collected in 2016.

For the sake of clarity, the report is divided into three sections. Section one addresses the activities of the major sources and is split into two distinct parts. The first part of section one describes each major facility, the sources of emissions, and the air pollution controls that the facility employs to minimize its air emissions. The second part, Table A, identifies the type and quantity of criteria air pollutants, and other pollutants of interest, emitted by each major facility for the calendar year.

Section two provides the air quality monitoring data obtained from the monitoring stations located on the outskirts of Campbell Industrial Park. The data are presented in tabular form as well as in graphs which compare the data to the federal and state ambient air quality standards. In every case, Hawaii's air quality is far better than the national, health-based standards. The graphs also help illustrate any trend over the last five years.

The final section is a report on the measurements of the criteria and non-criteria air pollutants and the expected health effects at the measured levels. The purpose of this section is to provide the reader with an understanding of the potential impacts on human health at the existing levels of air quality.

The Clean Air Branch of the Department of Health administers the statewide air pollution control program. It consists of a permitting program which regulates the facilities, an air quality and source monitoring program, and an investigatory and enforcement program.

If you have questions about this report or about air quality, please contact the Clean Air Branch at the following:

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<http://health.hawaii.gov/cab>

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Click on the link, "2017 Annual Report on Campbell Industrial Park."

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SECTION 1.
Summary of Air Pollutants
Emitted by Major Source Facilities in
Campbell Industrial Park & Kahe Valley in 2016
and a Description of the Air Pollutant Controls

Air Pollutants Emitted by the Facilities

This initial section describes the controls, operating procedures, or other measures used to control air pollutant emissions at the major sources in Campbell Industrial Park (CIP) and Kahe Valley. Both criteria and non-criteria pollutants are included; these air pollutants are described in **Section 2**. A list of air emissions is presented in **Table A**. The emissions were derived using actual operating hours or fuel usage, stack test results, continuous emission monitoring data, and standard emission factors.

Descriptions of the Respective Air Pollutant Controls

AES Hawaii Cogeneration Plant

AES Hawaii, Inc. operates a coal-fired cogeneration plant which generates electricity for operation and sale to Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO). Coal is imported, crushed, then fed into two (2) circulating fluidized bed (CFB) boilers. Tire derived fuel (TDF), spec used oil, wood, and spent activated carbon are permitted as secondary fuel. After combustion, the air emissions flow through a selective non-catalytic reduction system and baghouse before it reaches the exhaust stack. There is also a cooling tower which extracts heat from the combustion gases and emit particulates which are dissolved solids in the evaporated water.

Total suspended particulates (TSP), particulate matter which are 10 and 2.5 microns or smaller (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, respectively), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and lead (Pb) are the primary air pollutants being emitted from this facility. The following briefly describes the air pollution control methods being employed. Fugitive TSP emissions are contained in enclosed structures during the transportation and processing of the coal. Baghouses also collect fugitive TSP emissions during the processing stage. During the combustion stage, a baghouse is also used to collect TSP and Pb. SO₂ is controlled by the use of limestone injection into the two (2) boilers and the use of coal fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 1.5% by weight. NO_x is controlled by the use of a selective non-catalytic reduction system for the boilers. The TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions from the cooling tower are controlled by limiting the water flow rate and amount of total dissolved solids within the water.

IES Downstream LLC (formerly Chevron Refinery)

IES Downstream LLC operates a petroleum refinery which produces various types of petroleum products. Crude oil is imported by ship and stored in above ground tanks prior to processing. The crude oil is processed, or refined, to produce various petroleum products. The main emission units are storage tanks, furnaces, boilers, combustion turbines, cooling tower, and flares.

TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, CO, and VOC are the primary air pollutants being emitted from this facility. The following briefly describes the air pollution control methods being employed. The TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are mainly controlled by the consumption of fuel oil with a low ash content and the use of refinery fuel gas. The TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are also controlled by a cyclone and electrostatic precipitator (ESP) for the FCC stack. The cooling tower also emits TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions which are controlled by limiting the water flow rate and amount of total dissolved solids within the water. A flare gas vapor recovery system reduces SO₂, NO_x, and CO emissions during flaring events from shutdowns or upsets. NO_x is controlled by the use of low NO_x burners in the furnaces and water injection/low NO_x burners in the combustion turbines. CO and VOCs are controlled by the use of steam atomizers and excess oxygen which completes the combustion process before the exhaust is emitted through the exhaust stack. VOC is also controlled by the use of a flare, a Benzene Recovery Unit, and the use of proper leak detection and maintenance procedures. During the storage of the petroleum products, VOC is controlled with the use of various equipment for petroleum storage tanks such as gaskets, seals, and floating roofs. Since calendar year 1998, secondary seals have been installed on all applicable hydrocarbon tanks to provide additional controls for VOC.

Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) - Campbell Industrial Park

HECO operates a biodiesel fueled combustion turbine generating station in Campbell Industrial Park. The facility operates one (1) simple cycle combustion turbine generator and two (2) black start diesel engine generators. Biodiesel for the combustion turbine generator is imported and stored inside above ground storage tanks. The generating station is the first biodiesel fueled combustion turbine plant in Hawaii and represents a significant step toward reducing Hawaii's dependence on fossil fuels.

Primary air pollutants emitted from this facility are SO₂, TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, CO, and VOC. A water injection system is used to control NO_x from the combustion turbine generator. The system injects demineralized water into the turbine generator's combustion chamber to reduce peak flame combustion temperature. Lowering combustion temperature reduces the formation of thermal NO_x. Low sulfur fuel with not more than 0.05% by weight sulfur content is used to minimize SO₂ emissions from the combustion turbine generator. The black start diesel engine generators are fired on ultra low sulfur fuel with maximum 0.0015% by weight sulfur content. Good combustion practices are used for the combustion turbine generator to minimize particulate, CO, and VOC emissions. Storage tanks servicing the combustion turbine generator are equipped with internal floating roofs with tank seal systems to control VOC emissions.

Hawaiian Electric Company - Kahe Valley

HECO operates Kahe Generating Station in Kahe Valley. Fuel oil is received by pipeline from HECO's Barber's Point tank farm next to CIP Generating Station, then stored in above ground storage tanks at the Kahe facility. From the storage tanks, the fuel oil is fed into the six (6) boilers and two (2) black start diesel engine generators for combustion.

TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, CO, and VOC are the primary air pollutants. TSP, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are mainly controlled by the consumption of fuel oil with a low ash content. Periodic soot removal of the exhaust stacks also help control TSP, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions to minimize short-term concentrations. The SO₂ emissions are controlled by the combustion of low sulfur fuel oil (< 0.5% sulfur by weight). Thermal NO_x is reduced by lowering the initial combustion temperature of the boiler units. The combustion temperature is lowered by the use of a low NO_x burner in Boiler K6, flue gas recirculation, tangential firing, and low excess oxygen. The CO and VOC emissions are controlled by the use of steam atomizers and excess oxygen which completes the combustion process before the exhaust is emitted through the exhaust stack.

Honolulu Resource Recovery Venture (H-POWER)

H-POWER operates a municipal waste disposal facility to generate electricity for its operation and sale to HECO. The municipal solid waste (MSW) is received, sorted, shredded, then fed into two (2) 854 ton per day (TPY) refuse derived fuel (RDF) municipal waste combustor (MWC) boilers and one (1) 900 TPY mass-burn MWC boiler. Post combustion air pollution controls are used for the boilers to control pollutant emissions. Bottom ash and fly ash from the boilers is collected and disposed in a landfill or recycled, as appropriate. Cooling towers are also used to extract heat from boiler circulation water systems.

PM, SO₂, NO₂, CO, MWC metals (cadmium, lead, and mercury), and acid gases are the primary air pollutants emitted from boilers at this facility. PM and MWC metals from boiler combustion are controlled with baghouses. Emissions of SO₂, H₂SO₄, HCl, and HF are controlled with spray dryer absorbers. The spray dryer absorbers inject a lime slurry which absorbs SO₂ and other acid gases. The baghouses then remove the lime slurry precipitate and other particulate from the boiler exhaust stream. Emissions control for the mass-burn boiler includes selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) and very low-NO_x (VLN) systems to control NO₂ emissions. An activated carbon injection system is also used for the mass-burn boiler to reduce mercury and MWC organics.

Controls are used for other sources that generate emissions at this facility. Particulate in ventilation air from inside the waste processing building is controlled with baghouses where shredders operate. Fugitive dust is controlled with enclosures and/or paved areas for waste processing, ash handling systems, and transportation. Particulate from dissolved solids in drift droplets that leave the cooling towers is controlled with drift eliminators.

The mass-burn boiler is allowed to burn mechanically dewatered sewage sludge and dried sewage sludge pellets when combusting MSW. Odors (e.g., H₂S) in the air from sludge unloading and storage at the sludge receiving station are vented through a bio-tower odor abatement system and/or vented over the mass-burn boiler's refuse pit to be drawn into the boiler combustion air.

Kalaeloa Partners Cogeneration Plant

Kalaeloa Partners operates a cogeneration plant which generates electricity for its own use and for sale to Hawaiian Electric Company. This facility qualifies as a cogenerator since it also produces steam with the hot combustion gases. The steam is sold to Par Hawaii Refining. Fuel oil is piped in from HIE and consumed by two combustion turbines. There is also a cooling tower which extracts heat from the combustion gases and emits particulates which are dissolved solids in the evaporated water.

TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x are the primary air pollutants being emitted from this facility. The following briefly describes the air pollution control methods being employed. SO₂ is controlled by the use of low sulfur fuel oil (< 0.5% sulfur by weight). NO_x is controlled by the use of steam injection which lowers the combustion temperature. The cooling tower TSP and particulate matter emissions are controlled by limiting the water flow rate and amount of total dissolved solids within the water.

Par Hawaii Refining, LLC

Par Hawaii Refining operates a petroleum refinery producing various types of petroleum products. Crude oil is imported by ship and stored in above ground tanks prior to processing. The crude oil is processed, or refined to produce various petroleum products. The main emission units are storage tanks, furnaces, boilers, a combustion turbine, and a flare.

TSP, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, CO, and VOC are the primary air pollutants being emitted from this facility. The following briefly describes the air pollution control methods being employed. The TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions are mainly controlled by the consumption of fuel oil with a low ash content and the use of refinery fuel gas. SO₂ is controlled by the use of low sulfur fuel oil (< 0.5% sulfur by weight) and process controls such as a sulfur recovery unit. The sulfur recovery unit removes the sulfur from the gas streams which is condensed and sold as a solid. NO_x is controlled by the use of low NO_x burners in the heaters and water injection in the combustion turbine. VOC is controlled by the use of a flare, a thermal oxidizer for wastewater treatment, and the employment of proper leak detection and maintenance procedures. During the storage of the petroleum products, VOC is controlled with the use of various equipment for petroleum storage tanks such as gaskets, seals, and floating roofs. Slotted guide poles with sleeves were installed in 28 storage tanks to reduce fugitive VOC emissions. A flare gas vapor recovery system reduces SO₂, NO_x, and CO emissions during flaring events from shutdowns or upsets.

TABLE A
2016 Campbell Industrial Park and Kahe Valley Major Source Air Emissions (tons/year)

Facility	TSP	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC	Pb
AES ¹	126.1	103.8	77.8	1281.8	798.7	669.3	5.6	0.00
IES Downstream ^{2, 3}	111.6	96.4	78.6	525.6	425.1	83.1	1,883.1	1.40
HECO CIP Plant	11.3	11.2	11.1	0.3	45.9	39.5	0.2	0.00
HECO Kahe Plant	461.7	366.3	303.5	6,149.2	6,555.0	227.5	36.1	0.0
HPOWER ⁴	134.4	125.7	106.8	15.3	924.1	72.3	2.5	0.0
Kalaeloa Partners	256.8	240.8	224.0	2,846.0	2,278.4	18.7	12.8	0.1
Par Hawaii ²	59.9	47.2	37.6	255.8	576.2	223.9	334.9	0.0
TOTAL (tons/year)	1,161.8	991.4	839.4	11,074.0	11,603.4	1,334.3	2,275.2	1.5

Source: State Department of Health, Clean Air Branch November 2017. Based on Covered Source actual emissions as submitted by the respective sources.

TSP - Total Suspended Particulates

NO_x - Nitrogen Oxides

VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds

SO₂ - Sulfur Dioxide

CO - Carbon Monoxide

Pb - Lead

PM₁₀ - Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns

PM_{2.5} - Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns

Note:

1. The nitrogen and sulfur content in the coal supply will continue to vary year to year.
2. The emissions will vary year to year depending on the demand for fuel.
3. The totals combine Chevron and IES Downstream.
4. The emissions may differ year to year due to the inconsistency of fuel (municipal waste).

SECTION 2.

Ambient Air Quality at Campbell Industrial Park: 2012 - 2016

The State of Hawaii enjoys some of the best air quality in the nation. However, as in any metropolitan area, we still experience our share of air pollution. In order to maintain Hawaii's air quality, pollution sources are regulated through the promulgation of rules and the issuance of air permits which limits emissions. The ambient air is monitored throughout the State by analyzers and meteorological equipment installed at strategic locations.

Air pollution is generated by many different sources. "Stationary sources" include those of factories, power plants, and refineries. "Area sources" are smaller stationary sources from which emissions are not easily associated with a single piece of equipment or activity. "Mobile sources" include cars, buses, planes, trucks, and trains. "Natural sources" are events such as wildfires, windblown dust, and volcanic eruptions. To protect the air quality, the Clean Air Act was enacted to provide the principal framework for National, and State efforts against air pollution.

The Clean Air Act established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The NAAQS is a set of health-based limits below which no adverse impacts to humans or the environment are anticipated. Two levels of standards are set in the NAAQS. "Primary" standards are designed to establish limits to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. "Secondary" air quality standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set NAAQS levels for six principal pollutants referred to as "criteria" pollutants. These are sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), lead (Pb) and particulate matter. This last pollutant includes both particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to ten microns (PM₁₀) and two and a-half microns (PM_{2.5}).

Two other air pollutants, not covered by the NAAQS, are mentioned in this report. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are a precursor of O₃, and, consequently, of smog. Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) was replaced as a criteria pollutant by PM₁₀. Performance standards exist for VOCs and TSP within the Hawaii Administrative Rules and both pollutants are controlled by permit.

Hawaii's air quality meets or exceeds all of the federal standards for air pollution control. As an example, the State's Ambient Air Quality Standards for CO and NO₂ are more stringent than the NAAQS.

The Department of Health currently operates and maintains a network of four State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) on the island of Oahu. Up until 2009, there were three stations operating in the CIP area: Kapolei, West Beach, and Makaiwa. However, the Makaiwa station was discontinued in July 2009 and the West Beach station was discontinued in 2011. Detailed descriptions of each monitoring station are provided below.

The ambient air quality trends are based on actual measurements of pollutant concentrations in the air. Air pollutant trends for the three stations during the most recent five years are graphically displayed while the tables summarize the highest concentrations and annual average concentrations.

None of the air pollutants measured exceeded the national or state ambient air quality standards. The 1-hour and 8-hour CO, and 3-hour SO₂ trends are based on the annual average of the daily maximum concentrations in each calendar year. Annual trends are based on the average of all valid hourly measurements recorded in the year. Except for PM₁₀, the air quality trends for SO₂, NO₂, and CO in the CIP area have been relatively level and well below the national and state standards. The PM₁₀ values show greater variability but are still well below the standards.

Summary of Air Quality Data 2012 - 2016

DEFINITIONS

1. The "Maximum Concentration" is the highest value recorded in the year for the averaging period.
2. The "Average of the Daily Max. Conc." is the annual arithmetic mean of all the daily maximum values recorded for the averaging period.
3. "98th percentile" for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and PM_{2.5} is the 1-hour or 24-hour average, respectively, that is higher than 98 percent of all valid values recorded in the year. Similarly, the "99th percentile" for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is the 1-hour average that is higher than 99 percent of all valid values recorded in the year. The percentile values are used to determine compliance with these standards. For Ozone (O₃), the value that determines compliance with the 8-hour standard is the 4th highest daily 8-hour value in the year. For Lead (Pb), compliance is the maximum rolling 3-month average of 24-hour values. Pb is sampled once every 6 days with a manual filter-based sampler.
4. "Possible Periods" is the total number of possible sampling periods in the year.
5. "Valid Periods" is the total number of valid sampling periods after data audits.
6. "Annual Average" is the arithmetic mean of all hours recorded in the year.

STATION

Kapolei

This station is located at 2052 Lauwiliwili Street approximately 200 yards south of the Desalination facility and the Kapolei Fire Station.

The pollutants sampled at this station are carbon monoxide (CO), NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. O₃ monitoring began on January 1, 2011. Pb monitoring began January 1, 2012. Meteorological parameters measured are wind speed, wind direction and ambient temperature.

2012 Pollutant	Kapolei
1-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.5 0.75 8613 / 8784 9 / 35
8-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.1 0.69 8709 / 8779 4.4 / 9
1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 99 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	12 7 8388 / 8784 75
3-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.007 0.002 2704 / 2928 0.500
24-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.004 354 / 366 0.140
Ann. Ave. Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Federal Standard	0.002 8388 / 8784 0.030
1-hour Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	27 19 8190 / 8784 100
Ann. Ave. Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State / Federal Standard	0.003 8190 / 8784 0.040 / 0.053
8-hour O ₃ (ppm) Maximum Concentration 4 th Highest Daily Value Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.049 0.046 8356 / 8779 0.075
24-hour PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	40 352 / 366 150
Ann. Ave. PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid periods / Possible Periods State Standard	16 352 / 366 50
24-hour PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	23.5 14.8 355 / 366 35
Ann. Ave. PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) ¹ Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	7.1 355 / 366 15/12
3-month Pb (µg/m ³) ² Maximum 3-month average Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.0014 10/10 0.15

¹ Revised PM_{2.5} annual standard eff. December 14, 2012

² Pb monitoring began January 1, 2012

2013 Pollutant	Kapolei
1-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.3 0.75 8389 / 8760 9 / 35
8-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.0 0.70 8449 / 8755 4.4 / 9
1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 99 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	16 9 8364 / 8760 75
3-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.011 0.002 2674 / 2920 0.500
24-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.005 355 / 365 0.140
Ann. Ave. Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Federal Standard	0.002 8364 / 8760 0.030
1-hour Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	31 23 8074 / 8760 100
Ann. Ave. Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State / Federal Standard	0.003 8074 / 8760 0.040 / 0.053
8-hour O ₃ (ppm) Maximum Concentration 4 th Highest Daily Value Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.057 0.051 4747/8755 0.075
24-hour PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	39 359 / 365 150
Ann. Ave. PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid periods / Possible Periods State Standard	15 359 / 365 50
24-hour PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	16.2 12.0 347 / 365 35
Ann. Ave. PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard ¹	2.8 347 / 365 12
3-month Pb (µg/m ³) Maximum 3-month average Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.0016 12/12 0.15

2014 Pollutant	Kapolei
1-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	2.7 0.6 7528 / 8760 9 / 35
8-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.3 0.5 7486 / 8755 4.4 / 9
1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 99 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	24 21 6702 / 8760 75
3-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.019 0.002 2142 / 2920 0.500
24-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.008 273 / 365 0.140
Ann. Ave. Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Federal Standard	0.002 6702 / 8760 0.030
1-hour Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	43 25 7101 / 8760 100
Ann. Ave. Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State / Federal Standard	0.004 7101 / 8760 0.040 / 0.053
8-hour O ₃ (ppm) Maximum Concentration 4 th Highest Daily Value Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.050 0.046 5664 / 8755 0.075
24-hour PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	32 219 / 365 150
Ann. Ave. PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid periods / Possible Periods State Standard	15 219 / 365 50
24-hour PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	14.3 10.7 202 / 365 35
Ann. Ave. PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	3.9 202 / 365 12
3-month Pb (µg/m ³) Maximum 3-month average Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.001 12/12 0.15

2015 Pollutant	Kapolei
1-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	2.4 0.8 7709 / 8760 9 / 35
8-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.7 0.7 7486 / 8755 4.4 / 9
1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 99 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	26 13 7823 / 8760 75
3-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.015 0.002 2542 / 2920 0.500
24-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Standard	0.004 339 / 365 0.140
Ann. Ave. Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Standard	0.001 7824 / 8760 0.030
1-hour Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	31 22 8046 / 8760 100
Ann. Ave. Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State / Federal Standard	0.004 8046 / 8760 0.040 / 0.053
8-hour O ₃ (ppm) Maximum Concentration 4 th Highest Daily Value Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard ¹	0.052 0.049 8442 / 8755 0.075/0.070
24-hour PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	32 334 / 365 150
Ann. Ave. PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid periods / Possible Periods State Standard	16 346 / 365 50
24-hour PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	17.4 13.7 346 / 365 35
Ann. Ave. PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard ¹	4.1 346 / 365 12
3-month Pb (µg/m ³) Maximum 3-month average Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.003 12/12 0.15

¹ Revised ozone 8-hour standard eff. October 1, 2015

2016 Pollutant	Kapolei
1-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.3 0.5 7977 / 8784 9 / 35
8-hour Carbon Monoxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State/Federal Standard	1.2 0.5 7659 / 8774 4.4 / 9
1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 99 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	14 8 8021 / 8784 75
3-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Average of Daily Max. Conc. Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	0.009 0.001 2536 / 2928 0.500
24-hour Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Standard	0.004 346 / 366 0.140
Ann. Ave. Sulfur Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State Standard	0.000 8021 / 8784 0.030
1-hour Nitrogen Dioxide (ppb) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	36 29 6853 / 8784 100
Ann. Ave. Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods State / Federal Standard	0.004 6853 / 8784 0.040 / 0.053
8-hour O ₃ (ppm) Maximum Concentration 4 th Highest Daily Value Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.054 0.048 7698 / 8779 0.070
24-hour PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration Valid Periods / Possible Periods State and Federal Standard	34 351 / 366 150
Ann. Ave. PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid periods / Possible Periods State Standard	14 351 / 366 50
24-hour PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Maximum Concentration 98 th Percentile Value Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard	15.6 11.0 287 / 366 35
Ann. Ave. PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³) Annual Average Valid Periods / Possible Periods Federal Standard ¹	4.0 287 / 366 12
3-month Pb (µg/m ³) Maximum 3-month average Valid Periods/Possible Periods Federal Standard	0.002 12/12 0.15

Figure 1. Annual Average of Maximum 1-hour Carbon Monoxide: 2012 - 2016

(Annual average of the daily maximum 1-hour values)

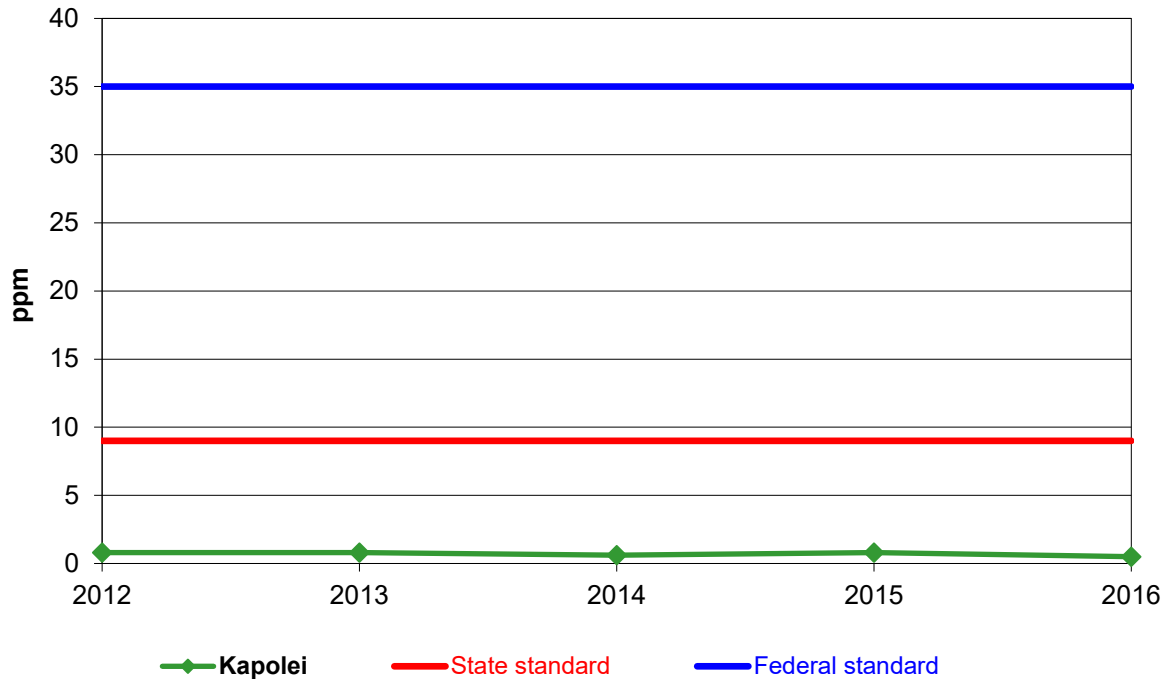
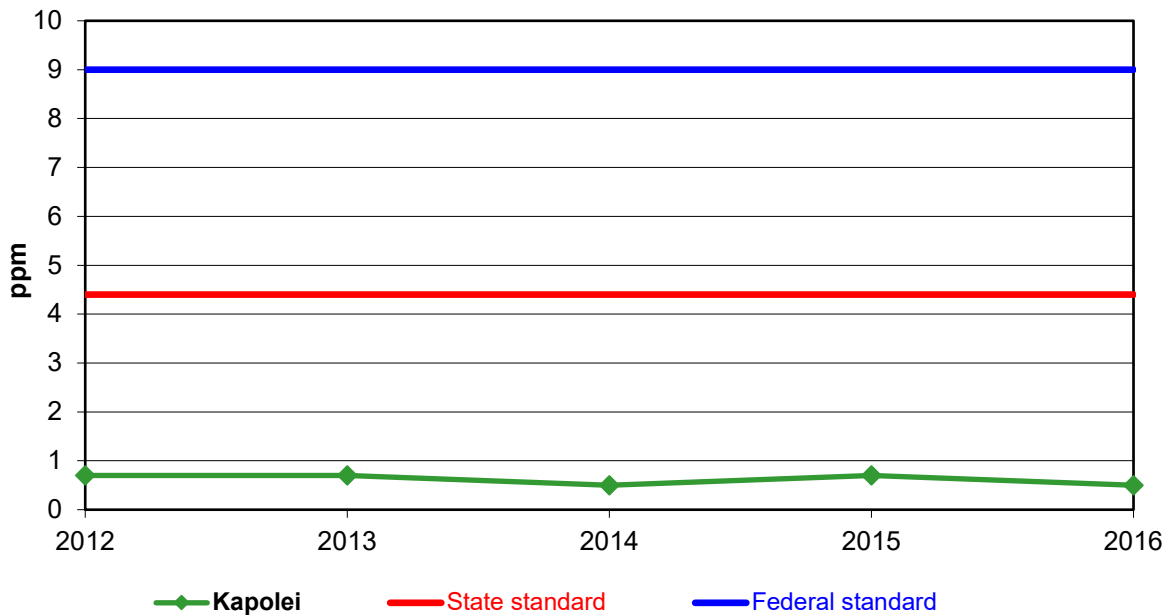


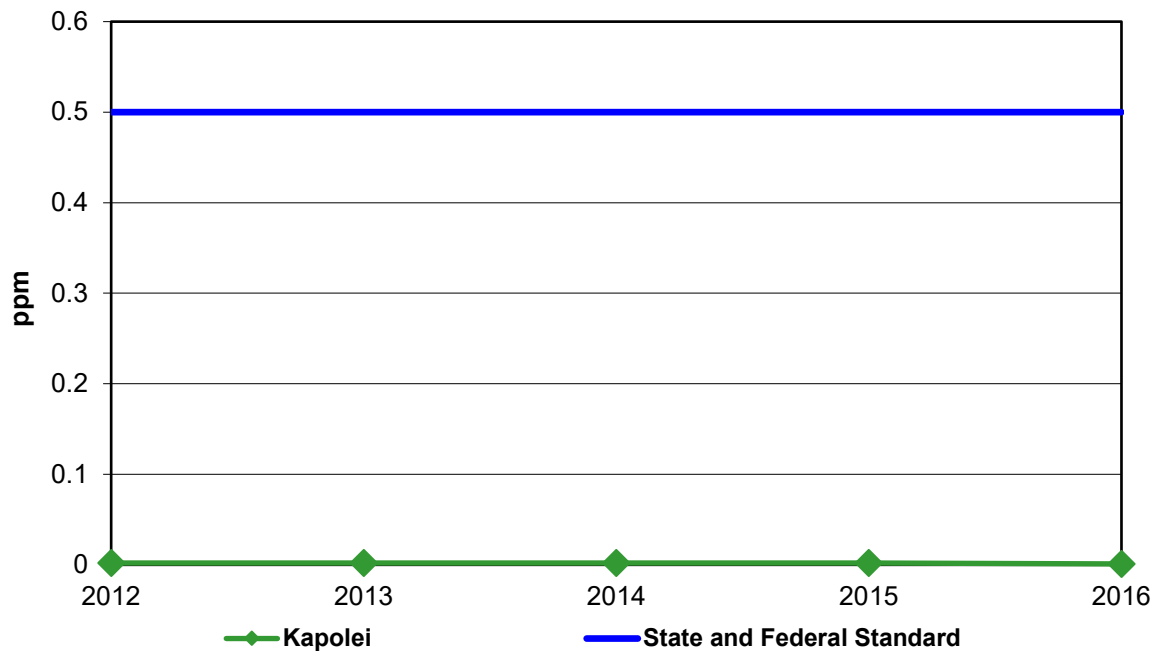
Figure 2. Annual Average of Maximum 8-hour Carbon Monoxide: 2012 - 2016

(Annual average of the daily maximum 8-hour values)



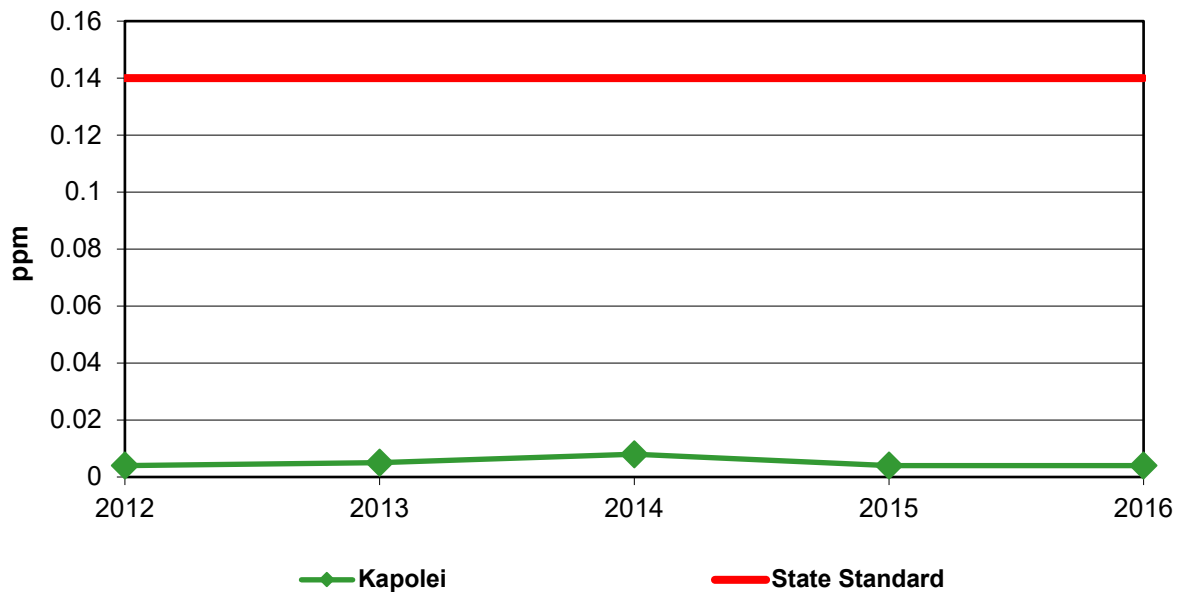
**Figure 3. Annual Average of Maximum 3-Hour SO₂
2012 - 2016**

(Annual average of the maximum 3-hour values)



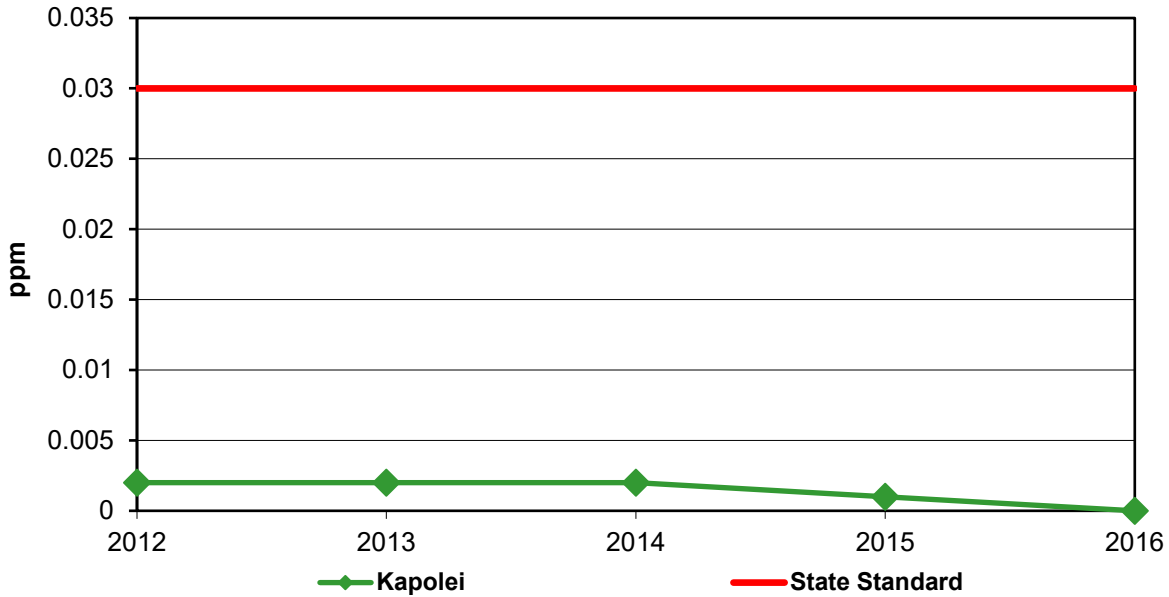
**Figure 4. Maximum 24-hour Sulfur Dioxide
2012 - 2016**

(The highest 24-hour value in the year)

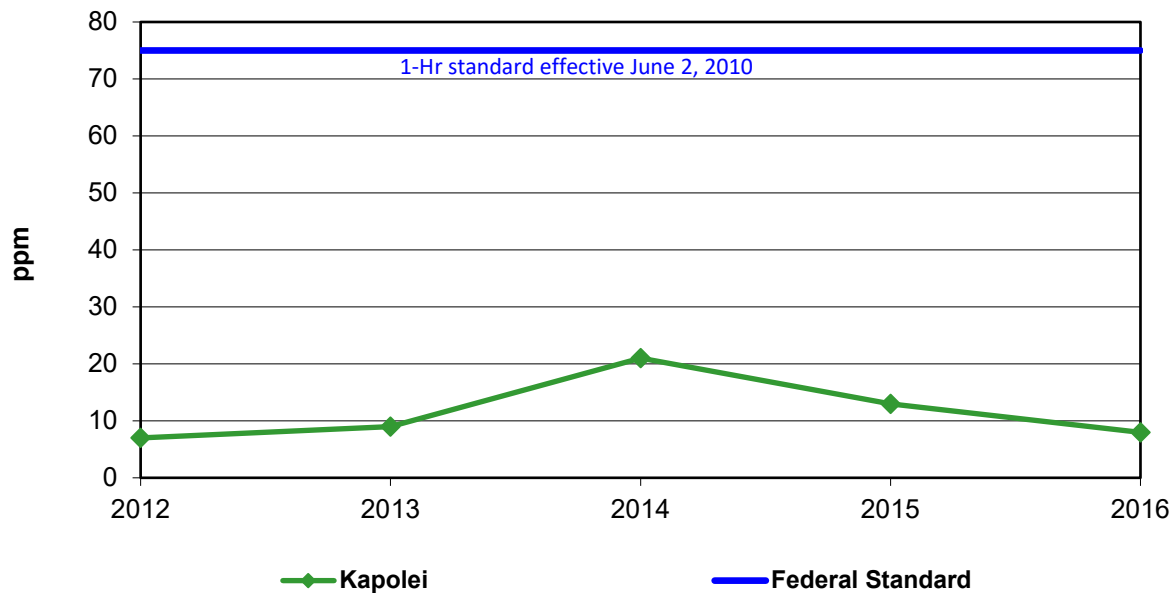


**Figure 5. Annual Average of Sulfur Dioxide
2012 - 2016**

(Average of all valid hours in the year)

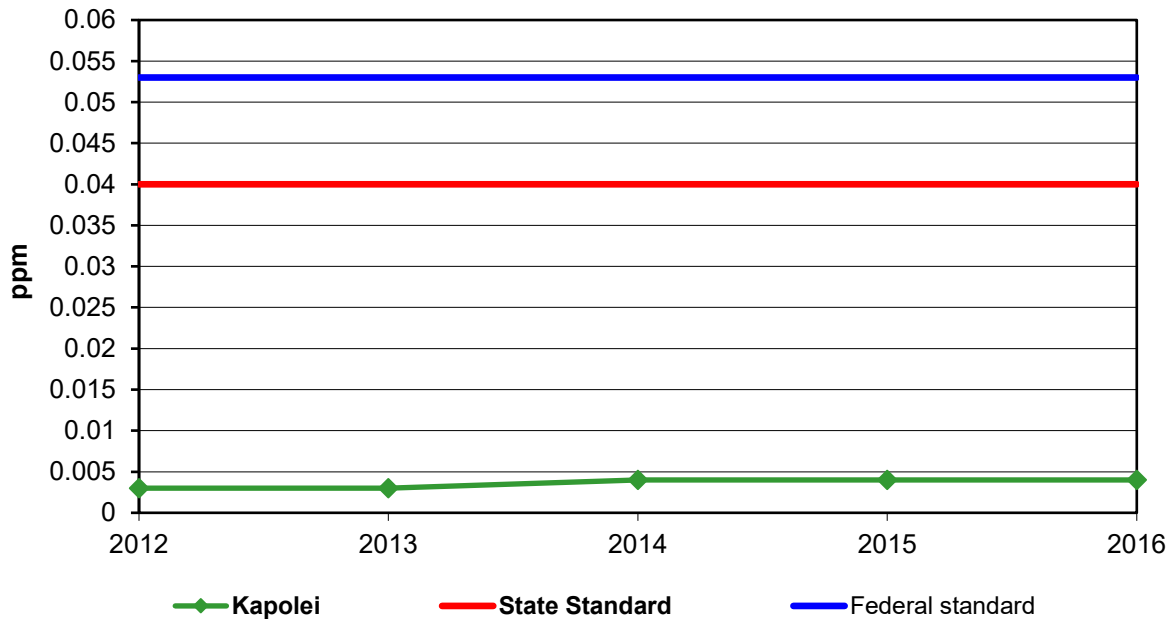


**Figure 6. 99th Percentile 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide
2012 - 2016**



**Figure 7. Annual Average of Nitrogen Dioxide
2012 - 2016**

(Average of all valid hours in the year)



**Figure 8. 98th Percentile 1-Hour Nitrogen Dioxide
2012 - 2016**

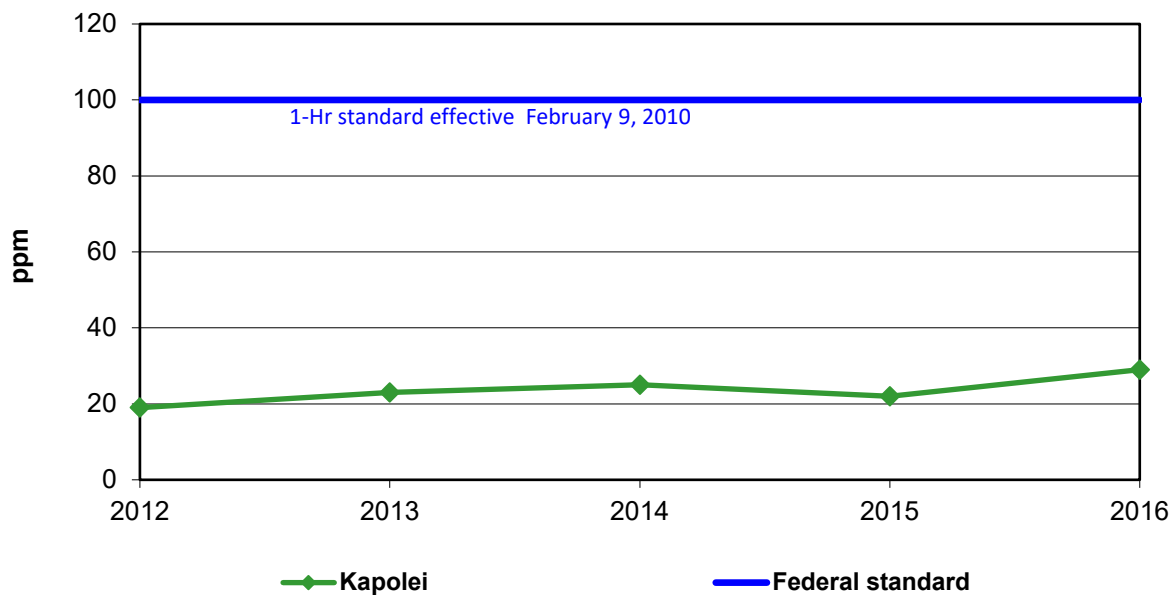


Figure 9. Maximum 24-hour PM₁₀ : 2012 - 2016

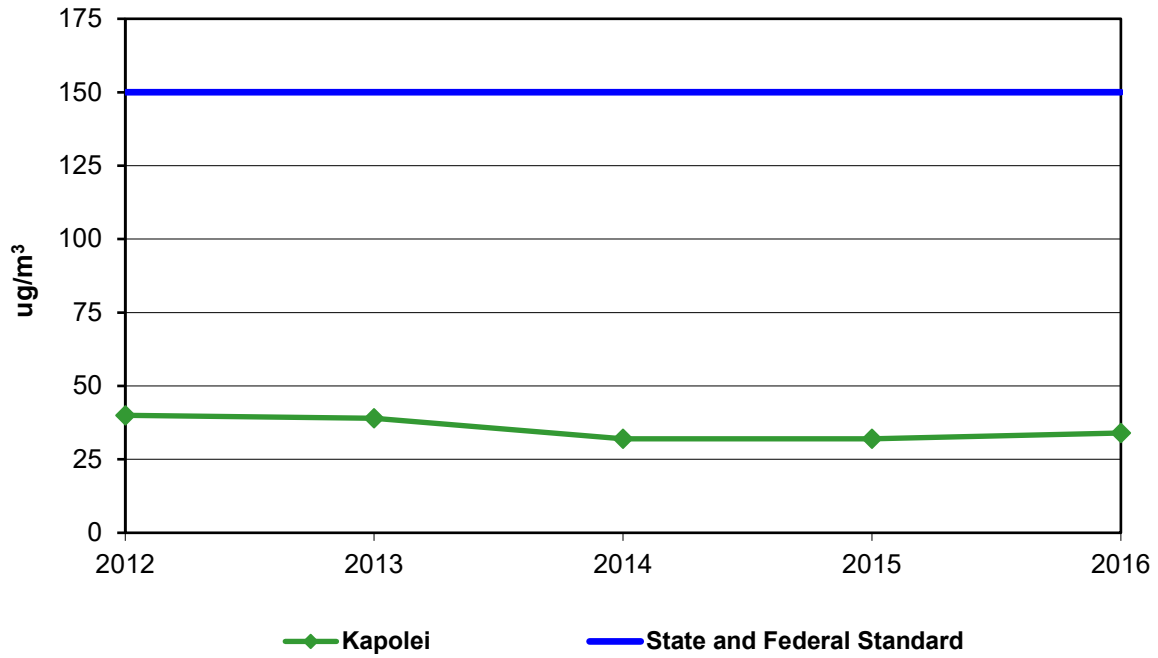
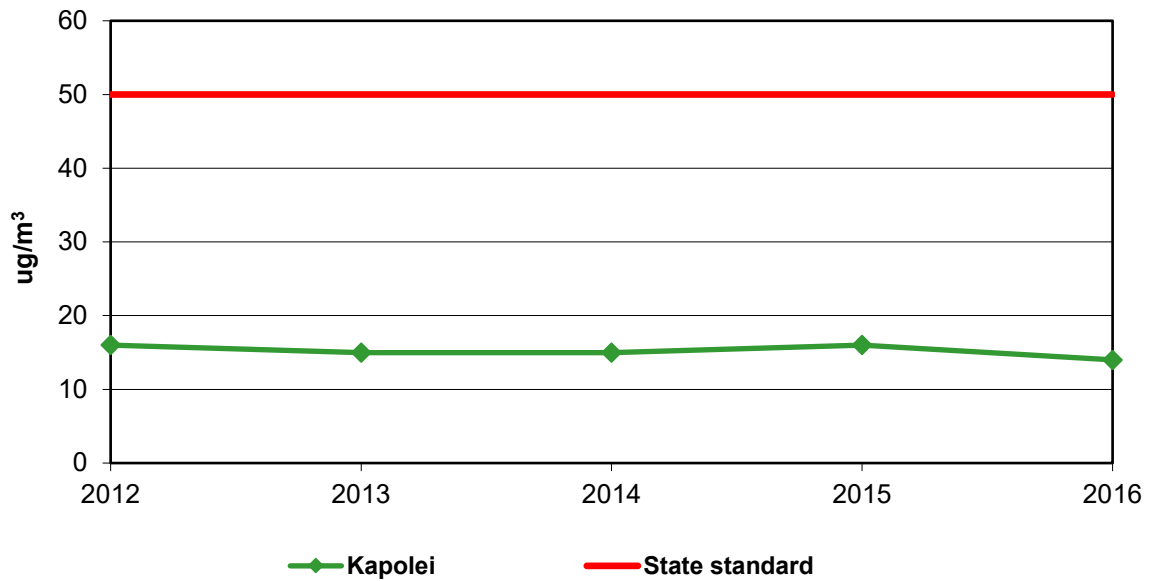


Figure 10. Annual Average of PM₁₀: 2012 - 2016
(Average of all valid 24-hour values in the year)



**Figure 11. 98th Percentile 24-hour PM_{2.5}
2012 - 2016**

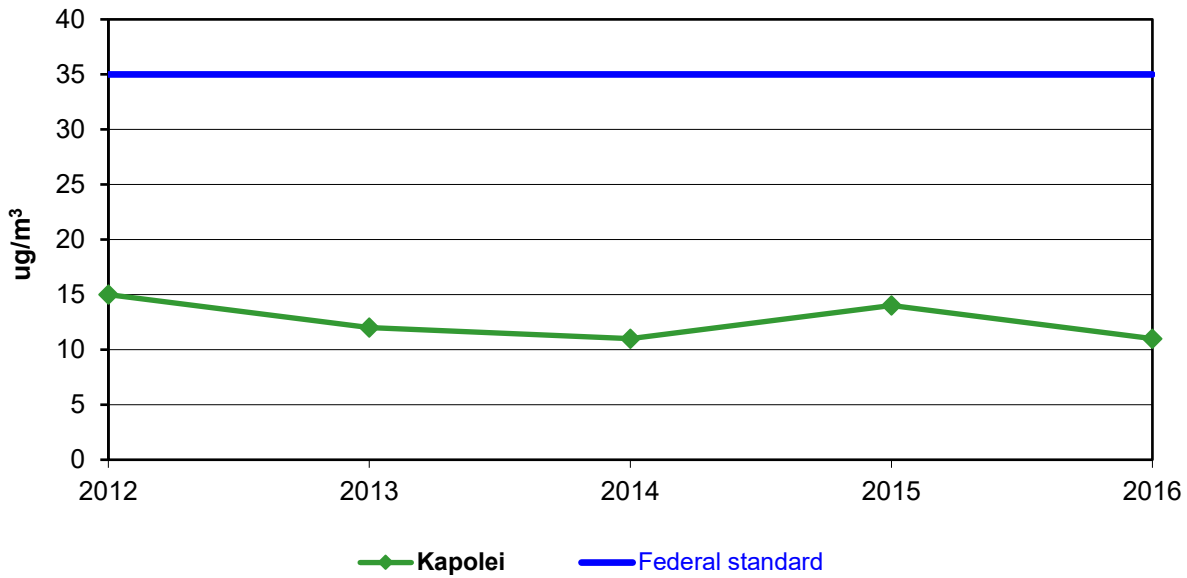
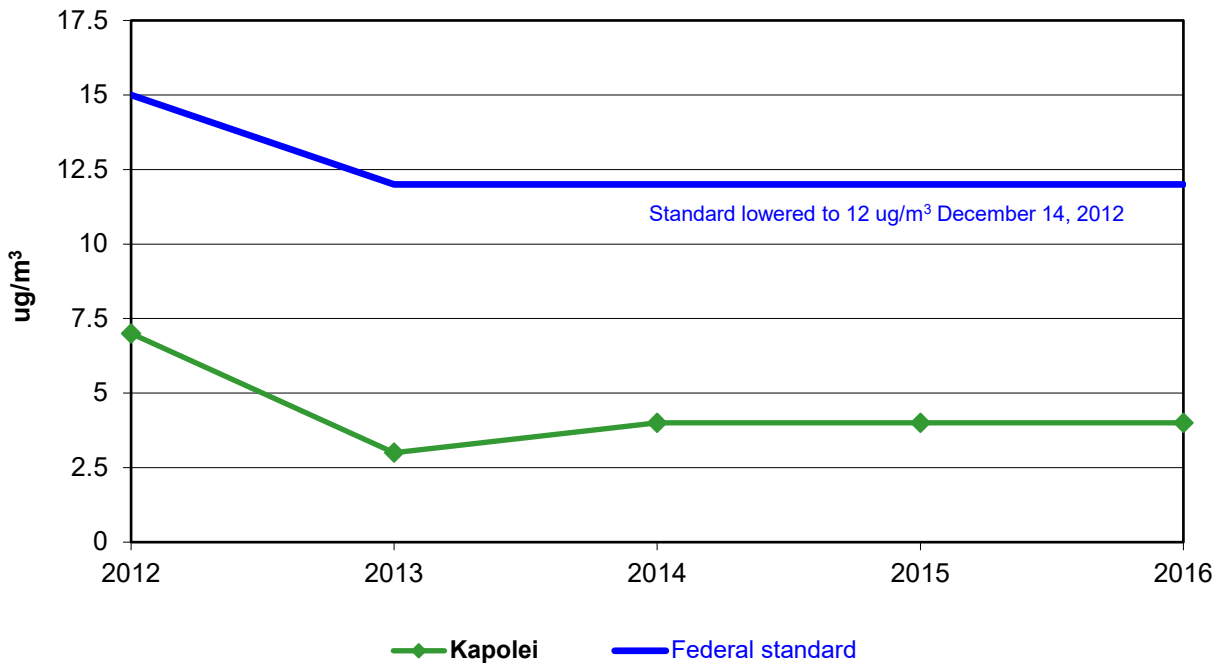


Figure 12. Annual Average of PM_{2.5}: 2012 - 2016
(Average of all valid 24-hour values in the year)



SECTION 3.

Measurements of Selected Criteria Pollutants in the Campbell Industrial Park Area and the Health Effects Expected at These Levels of Exposure

HEER Office, December, 2017

Criteria Pollutants

The United States Government through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six “criteria air pollutants” considered harmful to public health and the environment. These standards are based on epidemiological studies and controlled laboratory experiments. The six Criteria Air Pollutants include: ozone (O₃); airborne lead (Pb); particulate matter, including both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}; carbon monoxide (CO); nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). These pollutants were selected based on multiple criteria including their toxicity and their relative abundance and distribution in industrialized society.

The Clean Air Branch in the Department of Health has collected data for CO, NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀, O₃, PM_{2.5} and Pb at the Kapolei Station in Campbell Industrial Park (CIP). These data are summarized for the years 2012 -2016 in Section 2 of this report.

The levels of these criteria air pollutants measured in the CIP area are consistently below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Hawaii State Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Possible Health Effects of Criteria Air Pollutants at CIP

The following is an overview of some of the possible health effects of the criteria air pollutants measured at CIP. This is *not* intended to be a complete or thorough description of the toxicology of these pollutants. Rather, this note aims to give some idea of the effects these pollutants can have *at high enough concentrations*. First, it is important to understand the first rule of toxicology: that taking a sufficient amount of any material into the body can produce toxic effects. The rate of intake can also influence toxic effects. Humans, on average, typically breathe about 20 cubic meters of air per day. Because of this and available scientific data, there is a fairly clear understanding of what concentrations of air pollutants are needed before adverse health effects are seen. Even so, because of human variability, there are no clear-cut numbers below which there is no risk and above which we are all at risk. Safety factors are therefore used to help compensate for uncertainties and to provide added protection for the more sensitive people in the population.

In the following paragraphs, the levels of pollutants measured in the CIP area in 2016 are compared to the state and federal air quality standards and the expected health effects for those levels of exposure are discussed as well as the effects expected at much higher levels of exposure.

SO₂: SO₂ is a colorless gas with an odor often described as the "smell of burning sulfur". Man-made emissions of SO₂ are largely from sources that burn fossil fuels, coal, and oil. Stationary sources such as coal- and oil-fired power plants, steel mills, and refineries are the largest sources.

Volcanoes can be a significant natural source of sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide is of major concern on the Island of Hawaii because the Kilauea volcano releases large quantities of sulfur dioxide into the environment that can directly impact people living nearby. In fact, in 2008 an increase in emissions at Halema'uma'u crater at the Kilauea summit created potential health hazards for people with respiratory conditions living near the volcano. In response to the increased emissions, DOH, along with other State and Federal agencies, developed a color coded short term SO₂ advisory for the Island of Hawaii (<http://www.hiso2index.info/>). During periods of active emissions, SO₂ concentrations in communities downwind of Kilauea routinely exceed the SO₂ NAAQS.

The EPA acknowledges that certain people may be more vulnerable to the health effects from air pollutants. There is substantial evidence from human clinical and epidemiological studies showing people with asthma are more susceptible to the respiratory health effects of SO₂ compared to the general population. Based upon a large body of evidence that brief exposures (5-10 minutes) to SO₂ can negatively affect the respiratory health of asthmatics, in June 2010, the EPA established a new 1-hour NAAQS for SO₂ of 0.075 ppm. The new standard is designed to protect against short-term exposures that result in adverse respiratory effects in people with asthma. The EPA considers that the new 1-hour standard appropriately protects public health with an adequate margin of safety.

In 2016, the maximum 1-hour concentration was 0.014 ppm, well below the NAAQS of 0.075 ppm. The maximum 3-hour concentration of 0.009 ppm was well below the Federal and State secondary standard of 0.50 ppm. Secondary standards provide public welfare protection, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. No health effects are expected from these levels of SO₂.

O₃: Ozone occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be beneficial or cause adverse health effects, depending on where it is found. Ground level ozone is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). These pollutants emitted by cars, power plants, industrial boilers, refineries, chemical plants, and other sources, react in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is the main ingredient in "smog". Breathing ozone can be harmful to health especially on hot sunny days when ozone can reach unhealthy levels. In 2016, the maximum 8-hour ozone concentration was 0.054 ppm, below the NAAQS of 0.070 ppm.

NO₂: In January 2010, EPA released a new NAAQS for NO₂. The new one-hour standard of 0.100 ppm was established to protect public health from peak short-term exposures. The annual NAAQS level for nitrogen dioxide is 0.053 ppm for a one year averaging period, and Hawaii has set that level at 0.040 ppm for added safety. The annual average concentration measured in 2016 was 0.004 ppm, well below the Federal and State standard. The maximum 1-hour nitrogen dioxide concentration was 0.036 ppm, below the Federal standard of 0.100 ppm. SO₂ and NO₂ are gases that, combined with water on the wet surfaces of the body, produce acids. *At high enough levels*, these acid gases are irritating to the lungs, eyes, nose and throat, and can cause shortness of breath. The levels measured in the CIP area are below State and Federal standards and are not expected to produce adverse health effects. For irritants such as the acid gases SO₂ and NO₂, sensitive individuals may have short-lived responses to brief peaks in concentration which would not appear in these averaged data. Such short-term peaks are more apparent in the maximum readings found in shorter term (1-3 hour) averaging times.

CO: The NAAQS levels for carbon monoxide have been set at 35 ppm for a 1-hour averaging period, and 9 ppm for an 8-hour averaging period. Hawaii has set those levels at 9 and 4.4 ppm respectively for added safety. In 2016, the 1-hour average was 0.50 ppm and the 8-hour average was 0.50 ppm. In 2016, the maximum 1-hour concentration for carbon monoxide was 1.3 ppm. The maximum 8-hour concentration for carbon monoxide was 1.2 ppm. These average levels of exposure are not expected to produce adverse health effects

CO is an odorless colorless gas that interferes with the ability of blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms of overexposure include headache, shortness of breath, and dizziness which occur at about 50-100+ ppm. Severe headache, weakness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, fainting, and rapid breathing can happen at 400-500+ ppm. At higher levels such as 1000-4000 ppm, people can experience fainting, seizure, coma, respiratory failure, and death. The highest one-hour average level measured in the CIP area in 2016 was 1.3 ppm, far below the levels expected to cause health effects.

Lead (Pb): The maximum 3-month average lead level in CIP in 2016 was 0.002 ug/m³, well below the Federal standard of 0.15 ug/m³. Lead is a heavy metal that in high enough doses can cause a myriad of health effects. Children exposed to lead over an extended period of time can have neurodevelopmental problems including problems with learning, attention, school performance and IQ. Most childhood exposures to lead occur at home as the result of deteriorated lead-based paint or lead contaminated soil from exterior lead-based paint or historical contamination from leaded gasoline. The concentrations of airborne lead measured at CIP are not high enough to be a significant contribution of lead exposure and are not expected to cause health effects.

Particulate Matter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}: The NAAQS level for PM₁₀ has been set at 150 µg/m³ averaged over 24 hours. Hawaii also has a standard of 50 ug/m³ averaged over one year. In response to new scientific data, EPA revised the particulate matter standard in July 1997 to include a standard for “fine particles” which are equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers in size (PM_{2.5}). These PM_{2.5} standards were set at 65 µg/m³ averaged over 24 hours and 15 µg/m³ averaged over one year. On December 17, 2006 the 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5} was lowered to 35 µg/m³ to better protect the public from short-term fine particle exposure. On Dec. 14, 2012 the EPA strengthened the nation’s air quality standard for fine particle pollution by revising the annual PM_{2.5} standard to 12 µg/m³.

Adverse health effects of particulate matter can include impaired lung function, a reduction in capacity for physical activity, complications of heart disease, and increased population death rates. The levels of exposure required to produce adverse effects are even less clear cut than they are for the gases discussed above. Based on laboratory results and extensive epidemiology studies, the EPA has set the fine particulate standards to provide an increased measure of protection from adverse health effects due to particulate matter.

The 2016 annual average for PM₁₀ was 14 µg/m³. The maximum 24-hour concentration was 34 µg/m³. Although the adverse health effects from these levels of exposure are currently controversial, these averages are similar to Honolulu which has one of the lowest urban PM₁₀ levels in the United States. For PM_{2.5}, the maximum 24-hour concentration was 15.6 µg/m³ and the annual average was 4.0 µg/m³, below Federal standards. These levels are similar to measurements from prior years at CIP.