Enclosure 1

State of California
Air Resources Board

Toxic Air Contaminant: Program Statutory Basis and Process

California’s toxic air contaminant program is established by Health and Safety Code sections 39650-39674. This law sets forth the process for:

1. assessing the risk posed by substances;
2. identifying by regulation substances determined to be toxic air contaminants; and
3. managing the risk by adopting control measures for the identified toxic air contaminant.

The law defines a toxic air contaminant as an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

Two reports are prepared during this risk assessment and risk management process. The first report, which is prepared by the California Environmental Protection Agency’s Air Resources Board (ARB) and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) staffs, contains information on the exposure and health effects of the substance. This report is used to determine whether a substance should be identified as a toxic air contaminant. The second report, which is prepared by the ARB staff after a substance is identified as a toxic air contaminant, is on the need for regulation of that substance. Both reports are developed using an open, public process.

Before the ARB can formally identify a substance as a toxic air contaminant, several steps must be taken. First, the ARB must make a formal request to the OEHHA to evaluate the health effects of the candidate substance. Second, the ARB staff must prepare the risk assessment report, including the health effects evaluation and an estimate of exposure levels and/or unit risk (with a special emphasis on children’s exposure), and then submit the report to the Scientific Review Panel on Toxic Air Contaminants (SRP) for its review. The report submitted to the SRP will be made available to the public. Information submitted by interested parties will be considered in the report to the SRP. The SRP reviews the sufficiency of the information, methods, and data used by the OEHHA in its evaluation and prepare findings. The report, with the written findings of the SRP, will be considered by the ARB and will be the basis for any regulatory action to identify a substance as a toxic air contaminant.
The attached information request is the first step in preparing the risk assessment report and is usually done before a formal request is made to OEHHA for preparation of a health assessment. Before either the ARB or OEHHA begin their analysis of a substance, the ARB provides an opportunity for interested parties to submit information on the atmospheric chemistry, sources, exposure to, and the adverse effects on health of exposure to that substance. You are encouraged to submit any information that you believe would be important in ARB’s and OEHHA’s evaluation, but there is no need to submit information you submitted to us previously.
Enclosure 2
State of California
Air Resources Board

Environmental Tobacco Smoke Related References


California Code of Regulations (CCR, 1994). Title 22, Chapter 3, Section 12000.


California Department of Health Services (CDHS, 1995). *Are Californians protected from environmental tobacco smoke? A summary of the findings on work site and household policies.* California adult tobacco survey. CDHS Tobacco Control Section, Sacramento, California.

California Department of Health Services (CDHS, 1995). Are Californians protected from environmental tobacco smoke? A summary of the findings on work site and household policies. California adult tobacco survey. CDHS Tobacco Control Section, Sacramento, California.


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Jenkins PL (1994). Letter from PL Jenkins, California Air Resources Board to D Collia, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, February 16.


Kilpatrick SJ (1992). The epidemiology of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) and the weight of evidence argument. *Int Surg* 77:131-133


Lum S (1994a). “Duration and location of ETS exposure for the California population,” memorandum from S Lum, Indoor Exposure Assessment Section, Research Division, California Air Resources Board, to L Haroun, Reproductive and Cancer Hazard Assessment Section, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, February 3.


Murray AB, Morrison BJ (1993). The decrease in severity of asthma in children of parents who smoke since the parents have been exposing them to less cigarette smoke. *Clin Immunol* **91**:102-110.


Enclosure 3

State of California
Air Resources Board

Procedure for Handling Trade Secret Information

The information that you provide to the Air Resources Board may be released (1) to the public upon request, except trade secrets which are not emission data or other information which is exempt from disclosure or the disclosure of which is prohibited by law, and (2) to the federal Environmental Protection Agency, which protects trade secrets as provided in Section 114 (c) of the Clean Air Act and amendments thereto (42 USC 7401 et seq.) and in federal regulations and (3) to other public agencies provided that those agencies preserve the protections afforded information which is identified as a trade secret, or which is otherwise exempt from disclosure by law (Section 91000 Title 17, California Administrative Code and California Health and Safety Code Section 39660).

Trade secrets, which are defined in California Government Code Section 6254.7, are not considered public records and therefore will not be released to the general public. However, the Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) provides that air pollution emission data are always public records, even if the data come within the definition of trade secrets. On the other hand, the information used to calculate air pollution emissions data may be withheld from the public if the information is a trade secret.

If you believe that any of the information you are providing is a trade secret or otherwise exempt from disclosure under any other provision of the law, you should identify it as such at the time of submission (Health and Safety Code 39660 (e)). The Air Resources Board may ask you to provide documentation of your claim of trade secret or exemption at a later date.